Profile of Cholesterol and Albumin Concentration and Urine Sediment Based On Nephrotic Syndrome Children

Abstrak:

Nephrotic syndrome (NS) is characterized by proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia accompanied by oedema and hypercholesterolemia. Nephrotic syndrome is an often relapsing disease (75%) and often the diagnosis is too late. This disease is 15 times greater in children than in adult and the male to female ratio is 2:1. Laboratory examination is needed to rapidly detect and evaluate the progress of the disease for treatment. To know the distribution of NS based on aged, gender, cholesterol, and albumin concentration and the urine sediment profile. The data in this retrospective descriptive study were collected from 56 patients with NS at the Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Makassar, in the period of January 2004 to June 2006. NS were found in 36 male patients (64.3%) and 20 female patients (35.7%). Cholesterol concentrations were 250 mg/dl in 50 patients (89.3%) and 250 mg/dl in 6 patients (10.7%). Albumin concentration was 2.5 g/dl in 21 patients (37.5%) and < 2.5 g/dl in 35 patients (62.5%). In urine sediments, there were found in 23 patients (41.1%) with positive proteinuria (+++), 51 patients (91.1%) with positive erythrocytes, 54 patients (96.4%) with positive leucocytes, and 33 patients (58.9%) with positive cylinders such as rugged granular and fatty cast. More NS were found in male patients in comparison to female, and many were aged + 6 years. Hypercholesterolemia, hypoalbuminemia, proteinuria, hematuria, leucocyturia, and positive cylinder (rugged granular and fatty cast) were found in the urine of most of the NS patients.

Keyword:

nephrotic syndrome children, cholesterol, albumin, urine sediment