

Acute glomerulonephritis in children. An evolutive morphologic and immunologic study of the glomerular inflammation

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This study deals with 80 children showing a clinically typical acute nephritic syndrome with proteinuria and/or hematuria, edema, and hypertension. Their ages ranged between 2 years 5 months and 16 years; 36 cases were female. In 73 cases a streptococcal infection was demonstrated; the remaining 7 cases did not show morphologic differences with the former. No previous renal disease nor familial history of nephropathies were elicited. In every case a renal biopsy was obtained in the first 60 days of clinical disease; in 46 cases a second renal biopsy was obtained sometime between 6 and 45 months since the beginning of the disease. In 3 cases the renal tissue was considered to be normal by light microscopy, immunofluorescence and electron microscopy in both the first and second biopsies. These 3 patients were not considered as cases of morphologic acute glomerulonephritis in spite of showing a typical clinical picture and they are not included in the evaluation of the glomerular inflamma