

Proteinuria and albumin homeostasis in the nephrotic syndrome: Effect of dietary protein intake

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Nephrotic syndrome is analyzed in the light of interventions designed to decrease proteinuria and renal injury. The effect of dietary protein intake on urinary protein losses and albumin homeostasis are discussed on the basis of the pathophysiologic mechanisms known to account for changes in renal function of nephrotic patients. In addition, the effect of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors for reduction of proteinuria is discussed in terms of the modulation of glomerular permselectivity and hemodynamics.