

Renal involvement in Type II Diabetes Mellitus and its correlation with other Vascular Affection

Thesis

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By

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Summary

This study included 30 patients (19 male and 11 female), they were type II diabetic patients with renal disease (macroalbuminuria > 0.5 gm /day and/or renal insufficiency). We selected them from inpatient units of Kasr El Eini hospital.

Our aim was to study the different patterns of renal lesions in type II diabetic patients with renal disease, to correlate these patterns to the incidence of various diabetic vascular complications and try to find a specific relationship between them.

All patients were subjected to the following:

- Complete history taking including the duration of diabetes, cardiovascular symptoms, neurological symptoms.....Etc
- Thorough clinical examination including full neurological and fundus examination.
- Routine laboratory investigations (complete blood picture, liver functions , coagulation profile , fasting and postprandial blood sugar , cholesterol and triglycerides, urine analysis, 24hs urinary proteins, blood urea and serum creatinine.
- ECG
- Coloured duplex study of renal arteries to exclude patients with renal artery stenosis.
- Ultrasound guided renal biopsy for histopathological study by light microscopy.

Conclusion

The result of this study showed and confirmed the presence of high prevalence of non diabetic glomerular pathology (26.7%) in type II diabetic patients with renal disease.

This high prevalence was closely related to the absence of retinopathy and neuropathy, but could not be based on other demographic, clinical or laboratory data.

Recommendation

Consequently, such patients without retinopathy and neuropathy may require further evaluation by renal biopsy to detect the actual cause of their renal disease, especially if there is any clinical suspicion or abnormal presentation.