



Clinical Pattern of Renal diseases among Children Admitted to Fayoum University Children Hospital

From June 2022 to June 2023

Thesis Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Requirement of The
Master Degree in Pediatrics

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2024



ABSTRACT

Background: The pattern of childhood renal diseases is different in developing countries in comparison to developed countries. It also varies according to genetic, racial, environmental differences, as well as geographical location. Pediatric renal disease may be difficult to diagnose early as it may present only with mild symptoms.

Methods: This observational retrospective study was carried out on children with age ranging from 1 day to 12 years old who were admitted at Fayoum university children hospital over a period of one year from June 2022 to June 2023. Data of the patients were retrieved from hospital medical records including age at presentation, gender, presenting symptoms, examination findings, laboratory investigation results and diagnosis.

Results: Renal diseases had constituted 2.5% (151 out of total 6000) of patients admitted to Fayoum university children hospital. These patients were diagnosed with glomerular disorders which represent 54.9 % with higher percentage for nephrotic syndrome 28.5%, then urinary tract infection (UTI) 27.8 %, post streptococcal glomerulonephritis (PSGN) 13.9%,Renal tubular disorders 9.3%, and obstructive uropathy 7.9%.

Conclusion: The most common kidney disorders in our research were glomerular disorders especially nephrotic syndrome followed by UTI then post streptococcal glomerulonephritis.