

: 18 3 1999

1)

, *

. . . . *

< >

(RPGN) 50% 가

. 1983 1 1997 2
RPGN 26

. RPGN 2.1% . 30 , 1:
1.4 . 14 (54%) 가 가
6 , 3 , Henoch-Schönlein 3 , IgA
2 . 12 (46%) 가 Wegener 3 ,
1 , 8 .
ANCA 10 Wegener 3 C- ANCA ,
P- ANCA 3 1 , 1 ,
1 . 4 ANCA . 80%,
72%, 68%, 48%, 36% .
8.7g/dL, 24 6.6gm, creatinine 5.6(10.5)mg/dL
, 18 (69%) .
80% 가 14 (54%)
. 가 15 (12 가),
5 2 . 31
18 (69%) . 3 (12%) ,
가 2 (8%) . 3 (12%) , 2 Wege-
ner ,
. , creatinine , 85%
가 가 . RPGN
가

10%

50%

(crescent)

(rapidly progressive glo-
merulonephritis, RPGN) 2-

. RPGN 가

: 194

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, ,

37가 . Meier . $P<0.05$.

RPGN

1-3)

1983 1 1983 1 1997 2 1270

1997 2 RPGN 26 , 가 RPGN 26 2.1% .

26 Table 1 .

가 11 , 가 15

1:1.4 가 . 30

6 , 75 . 11-

1983 1 1997 2 20 가 35% 가 , 30

RP- 가 62% .

GN 26 61

RPGN 31

(nephritic sediment)가 6

creatinine 가 50% 가 ,

50%

(anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody, ANCA)가

가 creatinine 1.7

mg/dL , 1.8- 5.0mg/dL

5.0mg/dL

Vim-Silverman needle

hematoxylin-eosin, PAS,

periodic acid silver methenamine Masson's tri-

chrome

IgG, IgA, IgM, C3, C4, C1q fibrinogen

uranyl-acetate lead-citrate

cyclophosphamide ,

student-t chi-square

Kaplan-

Table 1. Age & Sex Distribution

Age(Yr)	Male	Female	T total(%)
≤ 10	0	1	1(3.8)
11- 20	5	4	9(34.6)
21- 30	0	6	6(23.1)
31- 40	1	0	1(3.8)
41- 50	2	2	4(15.4)
51- 60	1	1	2(7.7)
> 61	2	1	3(11.6)
T total	11	15	26(100.0)

Table 2. Classification of RPGN

	No. of patient(%)
Anti- GBM disease	0
Immune complex disease	14(54)
SLE	6
PSGN	3
Henoch- Schönlein purpura	3
IgA nephropathy	2
Pauci- immune disease	12(46)
Wegener's granulomatosis	3
Necrotizing crescentic GN	1
Idiopathic(?)	8
T total	26(100)

. 1 14 6
2 14 (54 ,
(%) 3 Henoch- Schönlein 3 , IgA 2
(pauci- immune disease) 12 (46%) .

Table 3. Clinical & Laboratory Findings

No. of patient	26
Age(range) Years	30(6- 75)
Sex(male/female)	11/15
URI symptoms(%)	48
Edema(%)	80
Oligoanuria(%)	68
Gross hematuria(%)	36
Hypertension(%)	72
Hemoglobin(g/dL)	8.7 ± 2.3
Proteinuria(g/24hr)	6.6 ± 5.2
S- creatinine(mg/ dL) at entry(maximal)	5.6 ± 4.4(10.5 ± 5.1)
Interval(mo) to ESRD after initial symptoms	3.1

Table 4. Pathologic Findings()

No. of glomerulus(range)	23(7- 59)
Crescent(%)	80.4
Glomerular sclerosis(%)	43.5
Mesangial cell proliferation(%)	48.0
Interstitial infiltration(%)	100.0
Interstitial fibrosis(%)	88.0
Tubular atrophy(%)	56.0

12 가 Wegener 3 ,
1 , 8
. ANCA 10 Wegener
3 C- ANCA , 2
IgM 가 .
P- ANCA 3
1 , 1 ,
1 .
4 ANCA .
Table
3 . 80% 가 72%,
68%, 48%, 36
% . 8.7 ± 2.3g/dL,
24 6.6 ± 5.2gm . cre-
atinine 5.6 ± 4.4mg/dL 5mg/dL
9 (35%) , 10.5
± 5.1mg/dL .
18 (69%) .
Table 4 .
23
80.4% . 80%

Table 5. Pathologic Findings() - Immune Complex Disease -

Patients	N. Glom	Crescent (%)	Glom sclerosis(%)	Mesang- cell proliferation	Interstitial infiltration	Interstitial fibrosis	Tubular atrophy	Immuno- fluorescence
1	17	83	82	+	+	++	+	G, A, M, C3
2	21	52	52	+	+	+++	+	A, C3, C1q
3	34	56	47	+	+	+	+	C3, F
4	21	76	5	-	+	+	-	C3, C1q
5	20	70	0	-	+	-	-	G, C3, C1q
6	9	100	100	-	+	+++	+	G, λ
7	24	63	21	+	+	+	-	G, C3, λ
8	9	100	100	-	+	+	-	ND
9	7	100	100	+	+	+	-	ND
10	24	71	21	+	+	++	+	G, C3, C1q
11	23	78	22	+	+	+	+	G, A, M, C3, C1q, κ, λ
12	59	51	34	+	+	+	-	A, F
13	22	77	0	+	+	-	-	A
14	16	56	38	-	+	+	+	A, C3, λ

F : Fibrinogen

Table 6. Pathologic Findings() - Pauci-immune Disease -

Patients	N. Glom	Crescent (%)	Glom sclerosis(%)	Mesang-cell proliferation	Interstitial infiltration	Interstitial fibrosis	Tubular atrophy	Immuno-fluorescence
15	25	80	12	+	+	+	-	-
16	16	88	88	-	+	+	+	-
17	23	78	0	-	+	++	-	-
18	51	94	88	-	+	+++	+	-
19	19	90	84	-	+	++	+	-
20	16	100	13	+	+	-	-	-
21	11	82	18	+	+	+	+	-
22	47	94	94	-	+	++	+	-
23	10	50	40	-	+	+	-	-
24	11	91	36	-	+	+	+	-
25	38	100	3	-	+	+	+	-
26	26	85	0	+	+	+	+	-

Table 7. Modality of Therapy

	No. of patient(%)
Steroid PO only	3(11.5)
Steroid pulse(SP) IV	12(46.2)
SP IV + Cyclophosphamide pulse(CP) IV	3(11.5)
SP + CP + plasma exchange	2(7.7)
No treatment	6(23.1)
Total	26(100.0)

Table 8. Outcome of Renal Function

Outcome	No. of patient(%)
Recovery	3(11.5)
Renal insufficiency	2(7.7)
ESRD	18(69.3)
Expired*	3(11.5)
Total	26(100.0)

*ESRD : end stage renal disease, *two from respiratory failure with severe pulmonary hemorrhage and one from opportunistic pulmonary infection during immunosuppressive therapy*

Table 9. Difference of Clinical & Laboratory Features with the Outcome

	Remis- sion (n=5)	No remission (n=21)	P value
Age(Years)	35 ± 17	29 ± 20	NS
Diastolic BP(mmHg)	80 ± 8.8	96 ± 13	0.017
S- creatinine(mg/dL) at entry	1.9 ± 0.7	6.3 ± 4.5	0.000
Proteinuria(g/24hr)	7.6 ± 6.9	6.4 ± 5.0	NS
S- albumin(g/dL)	2.8 ± 0.4	2.7 ± 0.2	NS
Crescent(> 85%)	0	47.6	0.000
Glomerular sclerosis(%)	21.4	53.6	0.025
Tubular atrophy(%)	25.0	61.9	NS
Steroid pulse Tx(%)	50.0	66.7	NS

Duration of follow-up : 31 ± 37(1- 121) months

Table 9 .
creatinine ,
85% , 가
Ferrario 11) RPGN 41
가
25 92% ANCA
가 16 가 ANCA
28% 3
5
RPGN
62%, 10 46%
Serra 12) RPGN
69
1942 Ellis4
30- 40
5) 50%
(crescent)
gangco 13)
44%, 44%
Zent 8) 73
가 21 ,
15 가
Tang 9) 72 가
12.5%, 66.7%,
20.8%
46%
54%,
2.1%
가 43% 가

가 . 2).
가 .
67% 68% 가 35% creatinine
5mg/dL
ANCA가 69% 가 36%
가 .
가 .
가 .
ANCA 80%, 72%, 7,8)
가 65% 가
Jennette 14 50%
195
가 61% 가 , ANCA
29%, 11% 4 WG 3
ANCA , 1
ANCA가 .
15). ANCA
Wegener (WG), 25- 80%
(MP), Churg- Strauss (CSS) 50%
16, 17) ANCA
WG가 32- 38%, MP가 43- 55% MP 가 RPGN 50%
10, 18), MP , 80% 가 54%
가
30% ANCA가 , 가
가
가 ,
가
19), C- ANCA WG 3
2 IgM 가
가 48% . 44%, 40%
RPGN 12 8
 ,
 ,
 ,

가 Leonard 29) 가
ANCA가
ANCA, 3 가 가
가 가 19)
가 가가 ,
80% ,
가
20) cyclophosphamide 8
6- 12
50- 60%
21)
cyclophosphamide
가 21) ANCA
75%
80%
12- 24
Keller 23) 46 RPGN 15
36
19 (53%) 가 , Bruns
24)
20 50% 2
Yeung 25)
, Zent 8) 80%
31
69%
가
5 62% Zent
가
가

가 Leonard 29) 가
ANCA가
ANCA, 3 가 가
가 가 19)
가 가가 ,
80% ,
가
20) cyclophosphamide 8
6- 12
50- 60%
21)
cyclophosphamide
가 21) ANCA
75%
80%
12- 24
Keller 23) 46 RPGN 15
36
19 (53%) 가 , Bruns
24)
20 50% 2
Yeung 25)
, Zent 8) 80%
31
69%
가
5 62% Zent
가
가

= Abstract =

Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis - A Review of 26 Cases -

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Objectives : Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis (RPGN) is a clinico-pathologic entity characterized by extensive crescent formation(usually involving 50% or more of glomeruli) as the principal histologic finding and a rapid deterioration of kidney function, which can lead to end stage renal disease within a few weeks. The etiology and incidence of RPGN has been well defined in Europe and North America, however, there has been no report of a large series in Korea. The aim of the present study was to analyze the etiology and clinico-pathologic features of 26 patients with RPGN, seen during 1983- 1997.

Methods : Twenty-six patients with RPGN(cres-

cents in >50% of glomeruli) were observed during a period of last 14 years. Male to female ratio was 1:1.4, and the mean age was 30(6-75) years. Mean time from the initial symptoms to the ESRD was 3.1 months.

Results : The incidence of RPGN in our series was 2.1% of primary glomerulonephritis. Immune-complex mediated disease was presented in 14 cases (54%), including 6 systemic lupus erythematosus, 3 post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis, 3 Henoch-Schönlein purpura, and 2 IgA nephropathy. Pauci-immune disease was presented in 12 cases(46%), including 3 Wegener's granulomatosis, one necrotizing crescentic glomerulonephritis, and 8 idiopathic crescentic glomerulonephritis. However, there was none of anti-GBM-mediated disease in our study. ANCA were found in 6 patients. All 3 patients with WG were C-ANCA positive, whereas one patient with PSGN, necrotizing crescentic GN, and idiopathic crescentic GN were P-ANCA positive, respectively. Initial clinical and laboratory features included edema(80%), hypertension(72%), oliguria(68%), a decreased renal function(serum creatinine >5mg/dL, 35%), and gross hematuria(36%). Renal biopsy showed large crescents more than 80% of the glomeruli in 14 cases(54%) which were predominantly fibrocellular. Fifteen patients(58%) were treated with prednisolone alone, and 12 of them received pulse doses of corticosteroids. Five patients were treated with prednisolone and cyclophosphamide IV pulse. Two cases received plasma exchange. During the mean follow-up of 31 ± 37 months, 18 patients(69%) developed inexorable progression of renal failure, three(12%) showed recovery of renal function, and two(8%) showed partial improvement, which is followed by varying degrees of renal insufficiency. During follow-up, three patients died: two from respiratory failure with severe pulmonary hemorrhage and one from opportunistic pulmonary infection during immunosuppressive therapy. Poor prognosis is associated with hypertension, increased serum creatinine level at the time of diagnosis, large crescents more than 85% of glomeruli, and glomerular sclerosis.

Conclusion : We conclude that an earlier diagnosis including kidney biopsy and the more aggressive treatment are essential in the management of RPGN.

Key Words : Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis(RPGN), Crescentic glomerulonephritis, Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody(ANCA), Systemic vasculitis

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