## Renal abnormalities in HIV infected patients [Compromiso renal en pacientes HIV+]

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Javier, Douthat, Walter Guillermo , Bardosy, Cecilia, Zárate, Abel and Massari, Pablo U. (2010) *Renal abnormalities in HIV infected patients* [Compromiso renal en pacientes HIV+]. Medicina, 70 (3). pp. 247-253. ISSN 16699106

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## RESUMEN

Several renal complications may occur during HIV infection, especially in advanced stages related to HIV, to other infectious agents and/or drugs. Little is known about the prevalence of renal diseases that may occur as a complication of or related to HIV infection in asymptomatic patients. This is a single center cross-sectional study of asymptomatic HIV+ patients referred to a nefrology care service at an Argentine hospital to look for the presence of renal abnormalities. Fifty two consecutive patients were studied between April and November 2008. Patients underwent plasma and urine analysis, ultrasound, and kidney biopsy as needed. Mean age was 39.9 ± 10.6 years, 88% were male, time from HIV diagnosis  $53.2 \pm 41.2$  months (2-127); 71% had HIV-disease and 77% were on antiretroviral therapy. Mean plasma HIV-RNA copies number was 7.043 ± 3.322 and CD4+ cell count: 484 ± 39. Pathologic findings in urine analysis were present in 30.7% of patients: albuminuria 16.6%, microscopic hematuria 11.5%, hypercalciuria 10.8% and crystalluria 6%. Mean glomerular filtration rate was 102.2 ± 22.95 ml/min (34-149) and 41% of patients could be classified in stages 1 to 3 of chronic kidney disease. Renal abnormalities prevaled in older patients without relationship with presence of HIV-disease. Two patients were biopsied and the findings included: tubulointerstitial nephritis with presence of crystal deposition in one and IgA nephropathy in the other. No HIV-associated nephropathy was detected. The broad spectrum and the high prevalence of lesions found in this series suggest that asymptomatic HIV-infected patients should routinely undergo renal evaluation.

TIPO DE DOCUMENTO: Artículo

AIDS. Hematuria. HIV-associated nephropathy (HIVAN). Proteinuria. Renal failure. PALABRAS CLAVE:

R Medicina > R Medicina (General) TEMAS:

Universidad Católica de Córdoba > Facultad de Ciencias de la UNIDAD

ACADÉMICA: Salud