

C745360 : MAJOR MEDICINE (Nephrology)

KEY WORD: HIV / PROTEINURIA / HIV-ASSOCIATED NEPHROPATHY / HIVAN

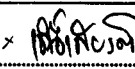
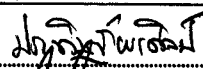
KEARKIAT PRADITPORNILPA : RENAL PATHOLOGY IN HIV PATIENTS WITH PROTEINURIA OVER 1.5 GRAM PER DAY. THESIS ADVISOR : PROF. VISITH SITPRIJA, PH.D., THESIS CO-ADVISOR : ASSI. PROF. SOPHON NAPATHORN, M.D. 45 PP. ISBN 974-634-979-1

Renal pathological changes of 26 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infected thai patients with proteinuria more than 1.5 g per day were studied during 1995-1996. Most of the patients (14 of 26 patients) were heterosexual; 11 of 36 patients and 1 of 26 patients were intravenous drug users and homosexual respectively. Abnormal proteinuria which might result by autoimmune disease, hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, diabetes mellitus was excluded by following tests : antinuclear antibodies, HVB surface antigen, anti HCV and fasting plasma glucose. If septicemia or infectious endocarditis was suspected by physical signs such as fever, cardiac murmur and embolic phenomenon, hemoculture and echocardiogram were done to excluded such conditions. The patients who were taking drugs documented in the literature as etiology of abnormal proteinuria were also excluded. The renal pathology was as follows: mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis (17 cases), tuberculous granulomatous nephritis (1 cases), cryptococcal interstitial nephritis (2 cases), diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis (2 cases), membranous glomerulopathy (1 case), membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (1 case) and IgA nephropathy (2 cases). None of the patients had evidence of HIV associated nephropathy (HIVAN).

ภาควิชา..... MEDICINE

สาขาวิชา..... MEDICINE (Nephrology)

ปีการศึกษา..... 2539

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต *  

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา..... 

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม..... 