

A CASE OF MEMBRANOPROLIFERATIVE  
GLOMERULONEPHRITIS (MPGN) CAUSED BY HEPATITIS A  
VIRUS.

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Introduction: Association of Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN) with Hepatitis C and B is well known. We report a case of MPGN associated with Hepatitis A.

Case: 56 year old male with acute hepatitis A 2 months prior to the current presentation when he had elevated transaminases (AST-2404 and ALT-3273). On current presentation he had abdominal pain and rash on lower extremities. On exam BP 159/108, cardiovascular exam normal, abdominal exam did not reveal any organomegaly. The lower extremity rash was non palpable and non tender extending upto thighs. No evidence of infection or drainage. Labs revealed serum creatinine of 1.0, LFTs still elevated (AST 183 and ALT 204). Urinalysis with 3+ protien, large hemoglobin without any casts, Upr/cr 1.2 gm. Anti-HAV positive but negative for Hepatitis B and C antigen or antibody. Serologic workup was negative for ANA, ANCA and cryoglobulins, his RF was 86 and ESR was 49. Complement level and CPK were normal. Serum anti-mitochondrial antibodies, liver kidney muscle antibodies were negative. Skin biopsy of the rash revealed Henoch-Schonlein purpura. An abdominal CT scan was negative for any masses. Renal sonogram revealed decent kidney size and peripelvic cysts in the lower pole bilaterally without any hydronephrosis. Renal biopsy revealed type 1 membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis and immunoflorescence was negative for IgA.

Conclusion: Hepatitis A has never been reported to be associated with MPGN. We believe this to be the first case of Hepatitis A infection associated MPGN. Whether MPGN occurs by deposition of immune complexes that contain HAV or by induction of auto-antibodies to native renal antigens is still not known and further research is warranted.