

COLLAPSING FOCAL SEGMENTAL GLOMERULOSCLEROSIS (FSGS) WITH SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY OF RENAL FUNCTION

Mathai M Chalunkal, Richard W. Snyder, Robert N. Pursell.

Department of Nephrology, St. Lukes Hospital and Health Network, Bethlehem, PA

Patients with the collapsing variant of FSGS often progress rapidly to renal failure with less than 14% achieving complete remission despite therapy. Those with nephrotic-range proteinuria (NRP) are at increased risk of progressing to ESRD. We present a patient who presented with Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) and NRP with collapsing FSGS on renal biopsy with complete recovery without the use of steroids or cytotoxic agents.

A 45 yo AA female presented with a fever, sore throat and myalgias. PMHx: ITP, Type 2 DM, and HTN. Baseline Cr was 0.9mg/dl. PE: T = 102° F, BP 170/90 mm Hg, other VSS. Labs: Cr 6.7 mg/dl, WBC 1.14, plts 114,000, Hg 13.1g/dl. UA: large blood and 4 + protein, no RBC's or casts. A 24 hr urine protein was 3.2 grams. ANA, ANCA, CMV IgG and IgM, Anticardiolipin Ab, , Toxo Ab, EBV IgM Ab, malaria smear, Parvo B19 Ab, Hepatitis panel, HIV, Sickle cell screen were all negative. C3, C4, CH50 were normal. Renal U/S: normal. She was started on antibiotics (abx). She continued to spike fevers as high as 105°F; developed pancytopenia and was started on Neupogen. Her Cr increased to 7.6 mg/dl; hemodialysis (HD) was initiated. A BM bx was normal.. By day 5 she became afebrile, her counts normalized .Blood and Urine cultures came back negative. Her Cr returned to 0.9mg/dl. Abx were then discontinued. HD was discontinued after two sessions. Renal bx showed collapsing FSGS with diffuse interstitial edema, tubular degeneration & microcysts. At four wks f/u she remains afebrile, her blood counts are normal. Cr is 0.9, prot/creat ratio is 0.6.

We believe the patient had an unidentified viral etiology as a cause of her FSGS . Our case is unique given her spontaneous resolution of renal function. Viral serologies should be considered in the DDX of collapsing FSGS. Another unique feature in our patient was that she did not have Still's disease or Macrophage activation syndrome(MAS) as reported by Izzedine et al, in their patient sample with similar race, gender, and presentation.