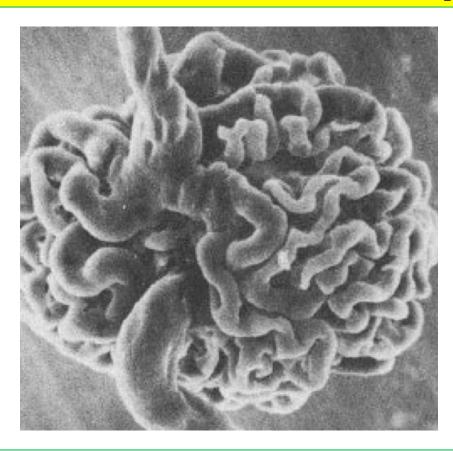
Part I. Glomerular Disorders for USMLE Step One







Howard J. Sachs, MD

Associate Professor of Medicine UMass Medical School

www.12daysinmarch.com

E-mail: Howard@12daysinmarch.com

Think categorically: Deduce, Don't Memorize

Nephrotic

Nephritic



CT Scan Image of My Mind's Eye

Nephrotic

FSGS

Membranous

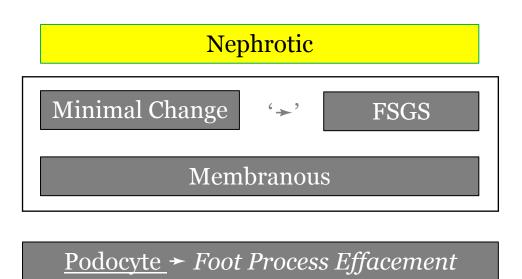
Minimal Change

<u>Podocyte</u> → *Foot Process Effacement*

Nephritic

Mechanism/Site of Injury

Think categorically: Deduce, Don't Memorize



Nephritic

IgA Nephropathy PSGN

Wegener's (GPA) Goodpasture

Broken GBM → AKI/RBC

Mechanism/Site of Injury

Think categorically: Deduce, Don't Memorize

Nephrotic

Minimal Change

'→'

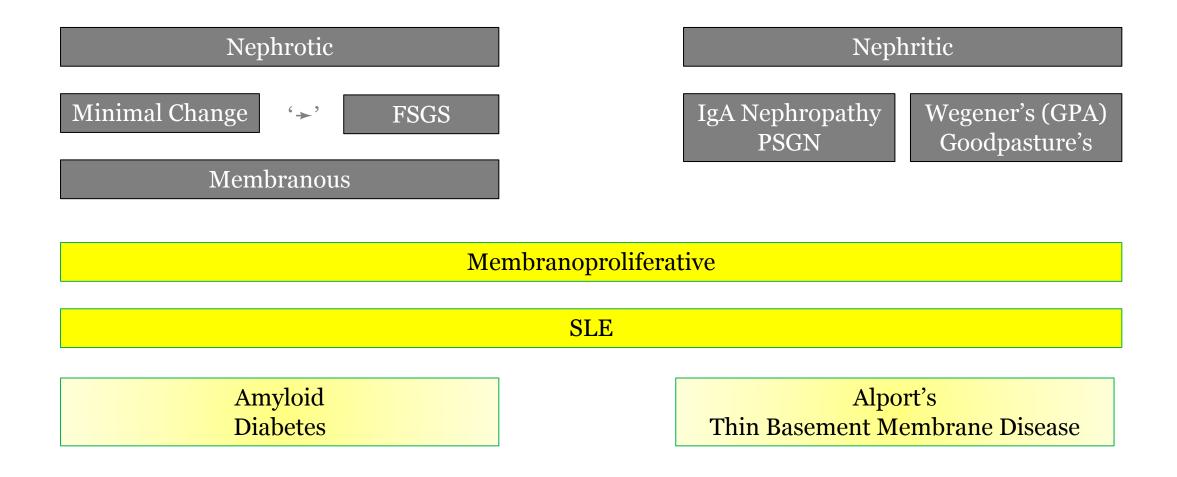
FSGS

Membranous

Nephritic

IgA Nephropathy PSGN Wegener's (GPA) Goodpasture's





Glomerulopathies: the Language

Nephrotic

Nephritic

Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)



Parlez vous, Nephrotic Syndrome



Nephrotic

Nephritic

Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)

•••••

Proteinuria, Mild

Nephrotic

Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)

Nephritic

Proteinuria, Mild

Color, Urine	Ref Range & Units Colorless, Light Yellow, Yellow, Dark Yellow	Amber!
Clarity, Urine	Clear	Cloudy !
Specific Gravity, Urine	1.005 - 1.030	1.019
pH, Urine	4.6 - 8.0	5.0
Protein, Urine	Negative	2+ !
Glucose, Urine	Negative	Negative
Ketones, Urine	Negative	Negative
Bilirubin, Urine	Negative	Negative
Blood, Urine	Negative	2+ !
Nitrite, Urine	Negative	Negative
Urobilinogen, Urine	Normal	Normal

Nephrotic

Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)

Nephritic

Nephrotic

Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)

Proteinuria, Mild

Some RBCs

RBC Casts (or hematuria)

Glomerulopathies: the Language

Nephrotic

Nephritic

Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)



Glomerulopathies: the Language

Nephrotic

Nephritic

Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)

RBC Casts (or hematuria)



Membranoproliferative: mesangial cell → splitting of GBM (tram-track)

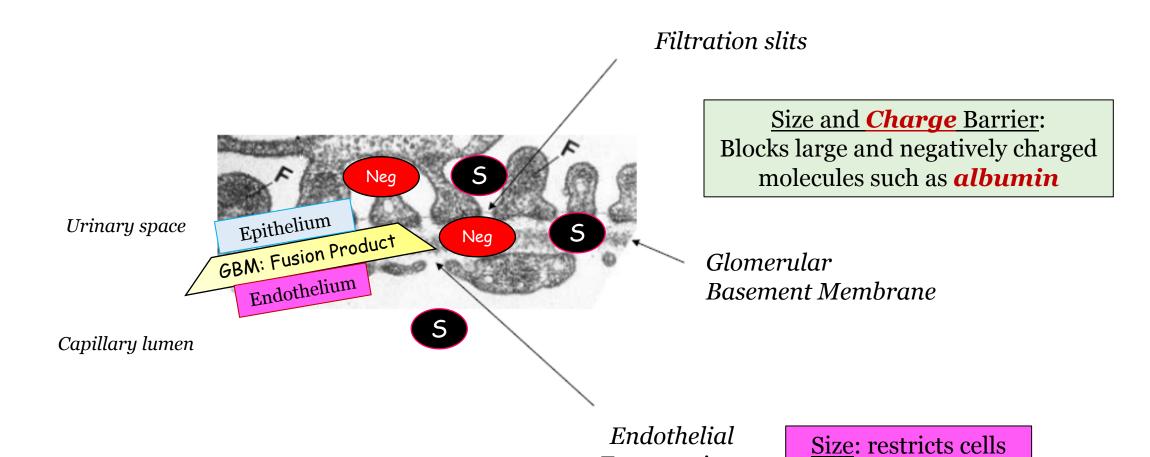
SLE: immune complex deposition in subendothelial space

Nephrotic

Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)

Nephritic

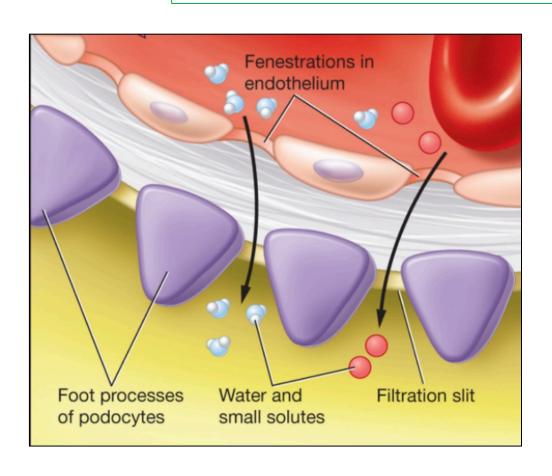


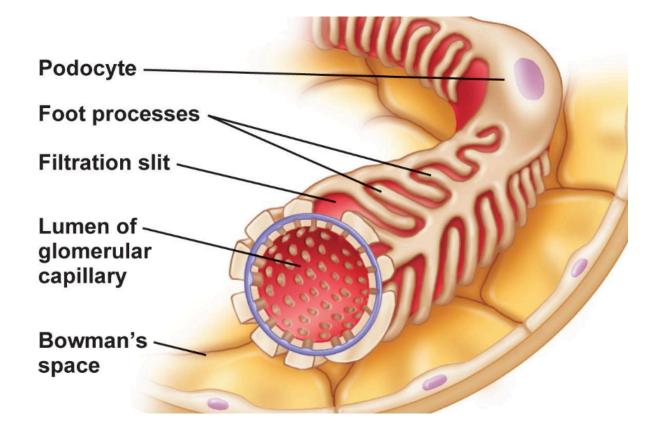


Fenestrations

Cross Sectional Images of:

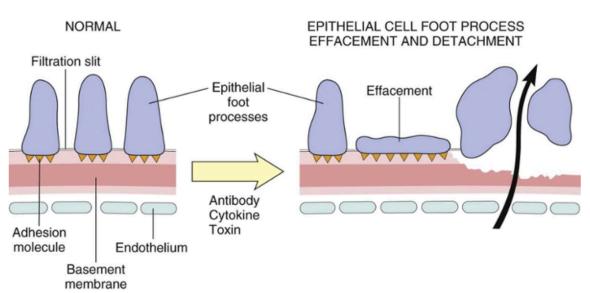
- Capillary endothelium with fenestrations
- Glomerular basement membrane (fusion product)
- Filtration slits of podocyte foot processes





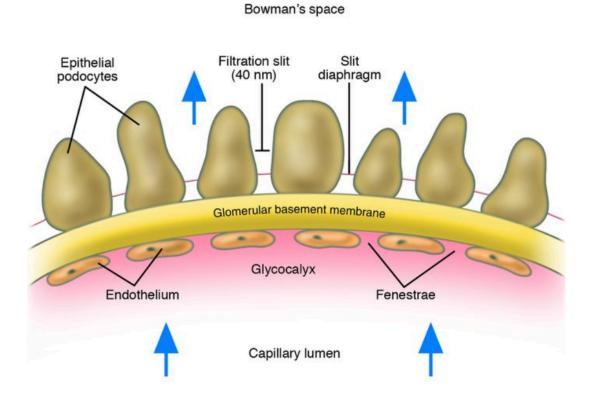
Size and Charge (not shown) Barriers

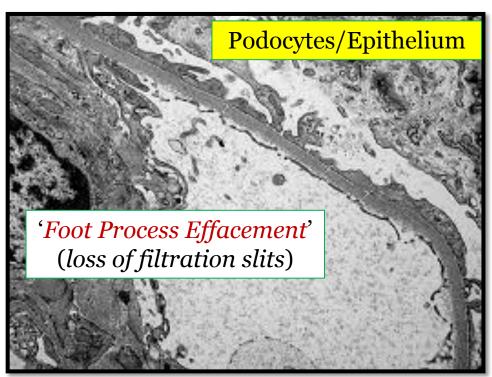
Nephrotic (*MC*, *FSGS*, *MN*)



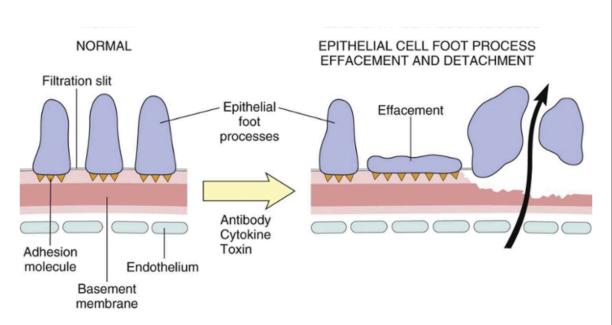


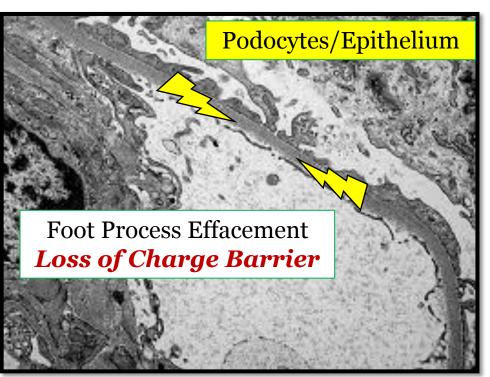
Nephrotic



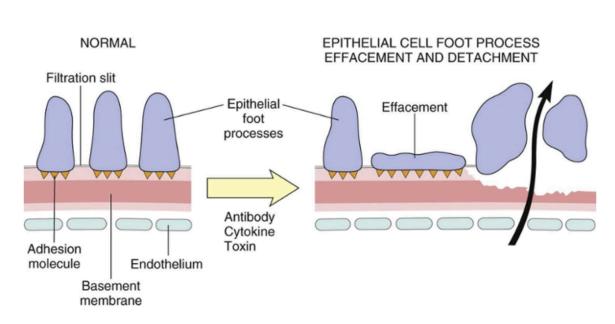


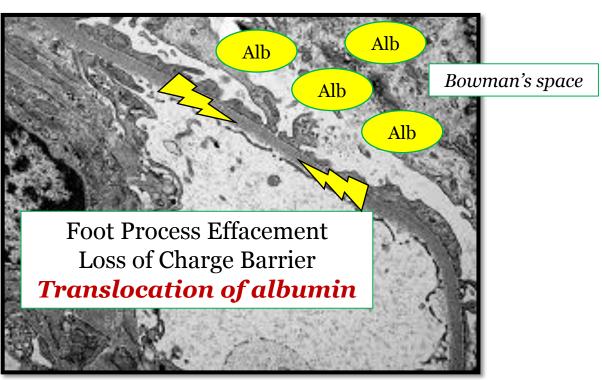
Nephrotic

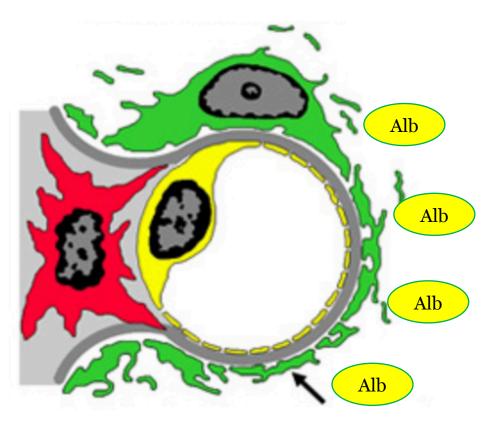




Nephrotic

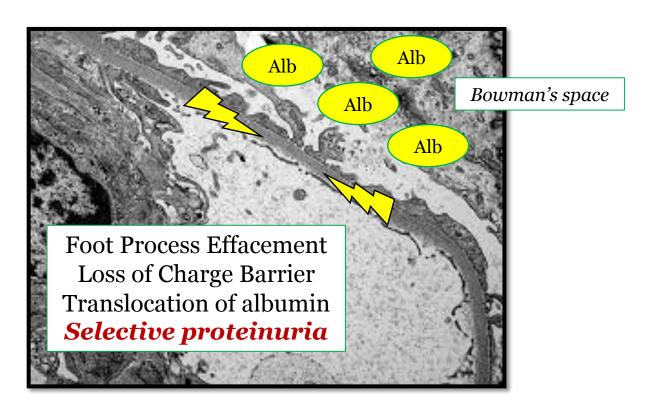




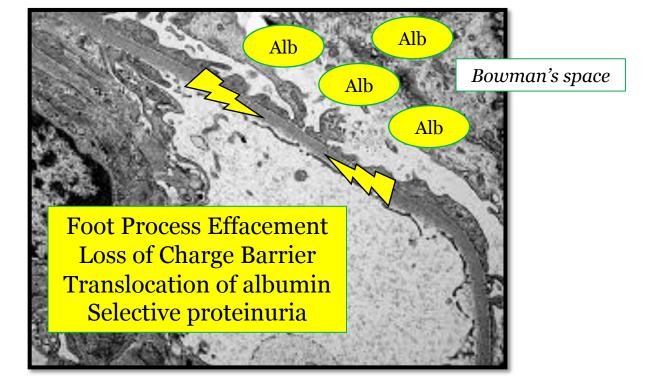


foot process effacement

Nephrotic

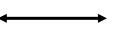


Nephrotic



the Nephrotic Syndromes

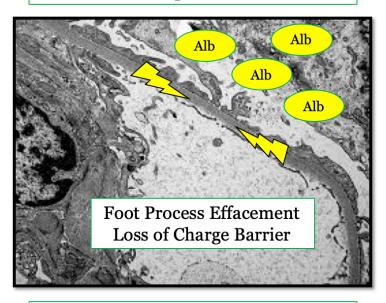
Minimal Change FSGS Membranous



 $\begin{array}{c} \underline{Edema} \\ \downarrow Oncotic \ mm \ Hg \end{array}$



Nephrotic



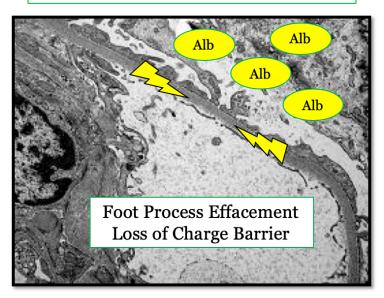
Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)

Thrombosis

Loss: ATIII, plasminogen, C, S

Gain: fibrinogen

Nephrotic



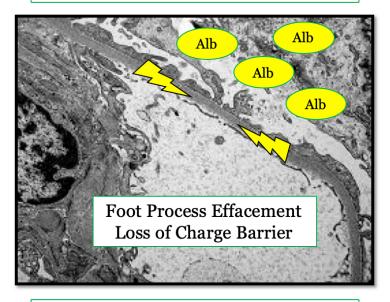
Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)

Thrombosis

Loss: ATIII, plasminogen, C, S

Gain: fibrinogen

Nephrotic



Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)



L Testicular vein

 $Left\ Varicocele$

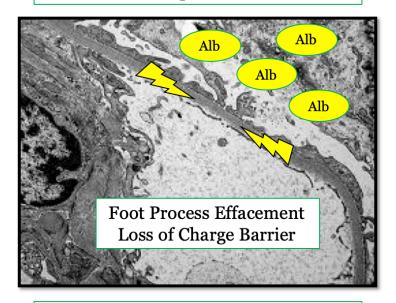
Thrombosis

Loss: ATIII, plasminogen, C, S

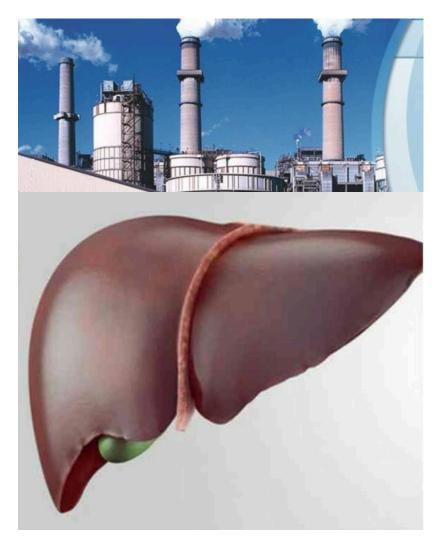
Gain: fibrinogen

<u>Liver</u> ↑ (Lipo-)protein synthesis

Nephrotic



Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)



<u>Edema</u> ↓ Oncotic mm Hg

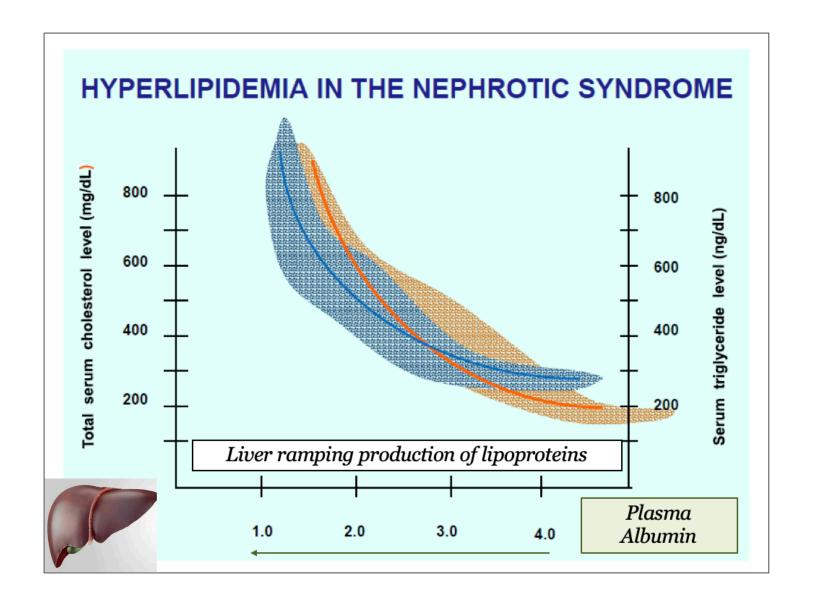
Thrombosis

Loss: ATIII, plasminogen, C, S

Gain: fibrinogen

<u>Liver</u>

↑ (Lipo-)protein synthesis







Albuminuria Lipiduria

 $\begin{array}{c} \underline{Edema} \\ \downarrow Oncotic \ mm \ Hg \end{array}$

Frothy urine 2° albuminuria

Thrombosis

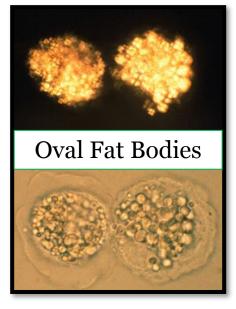
Loss: ATIII, plasminogen, C, S

Gain: fibrinogen

<u>Liver</u> ↑ (Lipo-)protein synthesis



Fatty Cast



Lipoproteins taken up by sloughed epithelium cells



Maltese Cross (cholesterol esters viewed under polarized lens)

the Language of the Nephrotic Syndromes (Minimal Change, FSGS, Membranous)

<u>Edema</u> ↓ Oncotic mm Hg

Thrombosis

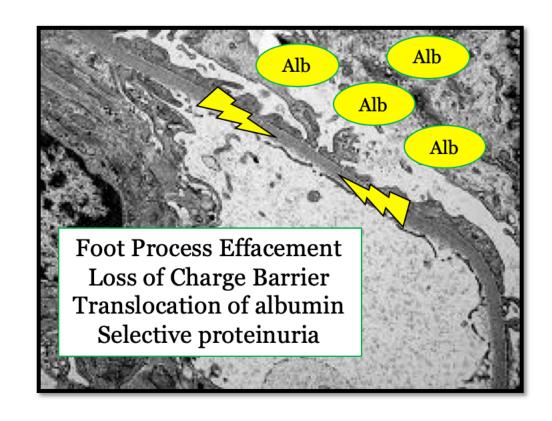
Loss: ATIII, plasminogen, C, S

Gain: fibrinogen

Liver

↑ (Lipo-)protein synthesis

- Hyperlipidemia
- Frothy urine
- Fatty cast, Oval Fat Boy, Maltese Cross



Nephrotic

Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)

the Language of the Nephrotic Syndromes (Minimal Change, FSGS, Membranous)

<u>Edema</u> ↓ Oncotic mm Hg

Thrombosis

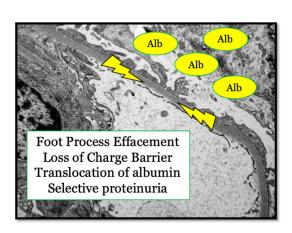
Loss: ATIII, plasminogen, C, S

Gain: fibrinogen

<u>Liver</u>

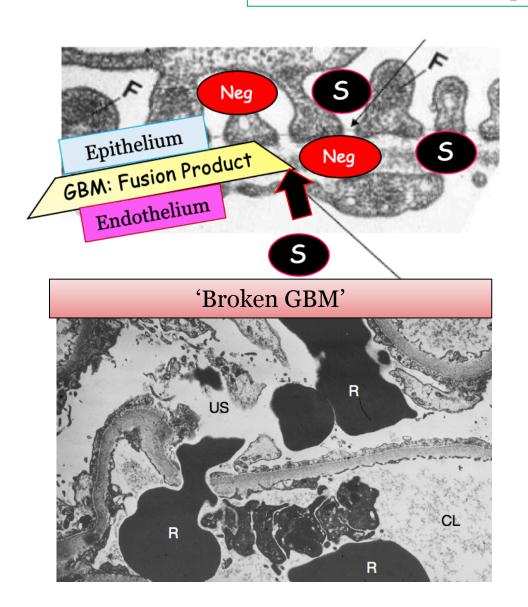
↑ (Lipo-)protein synthesis

- Hyperlipidemia
- Frothy urine
- Fatty cast, Oval Fat Boy, Maltese Cross



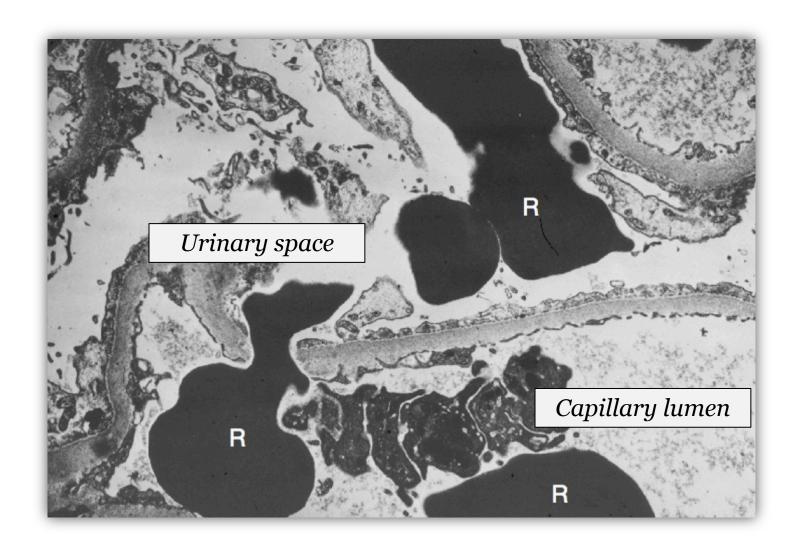
Nephritic





Nephritic





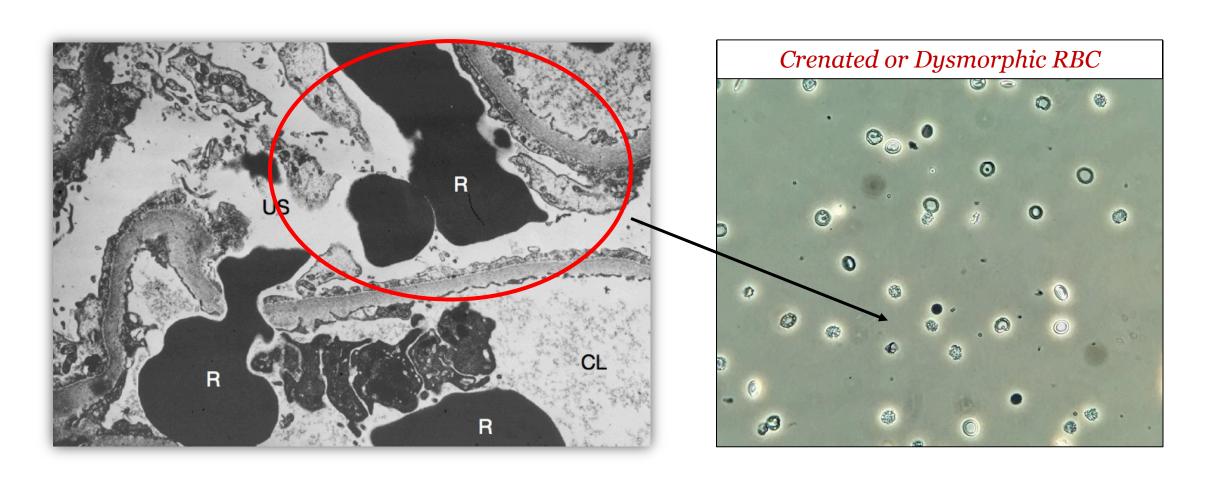
Nephritic

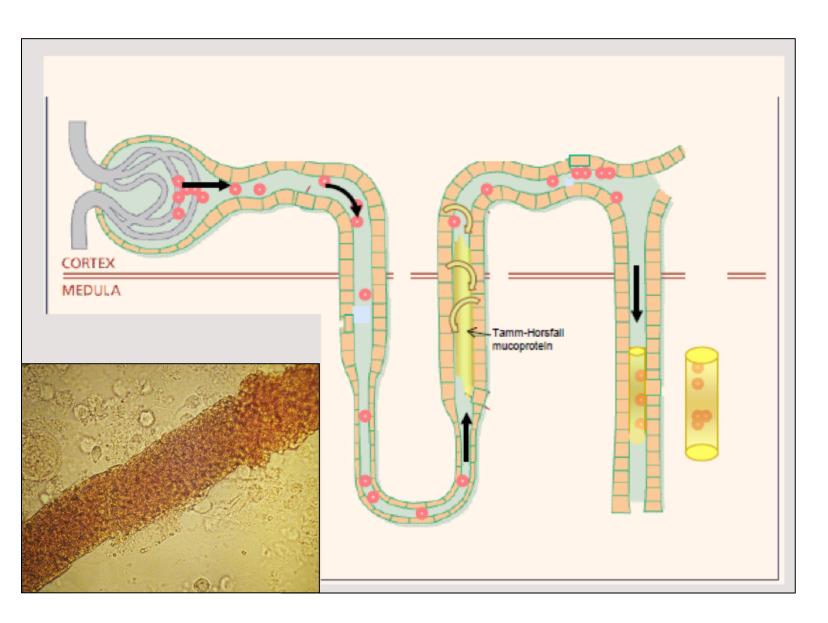




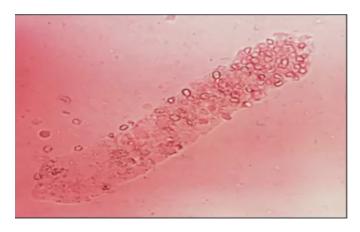
Cola, Rust or Dark-Colored

Nephritic



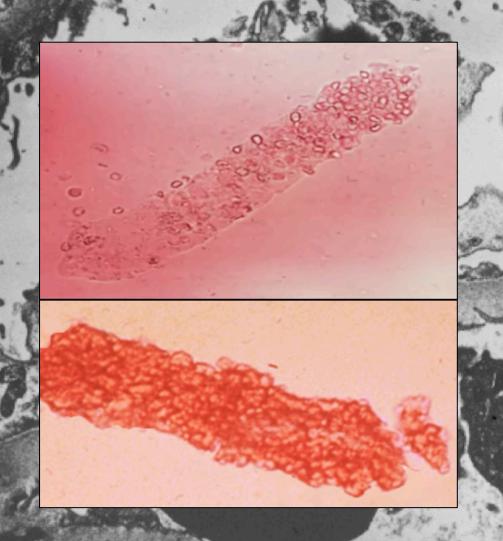


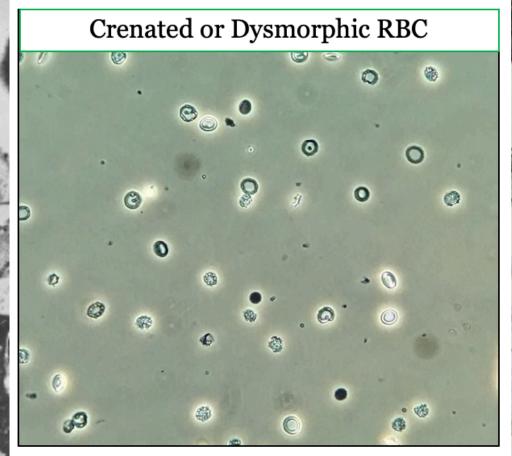
Nephritic





The mention (or image) of a single *RBC cast* or *Dysmorphic RBC* (in the urine) is **pathognomonic** of *Nephritic Syndrome*



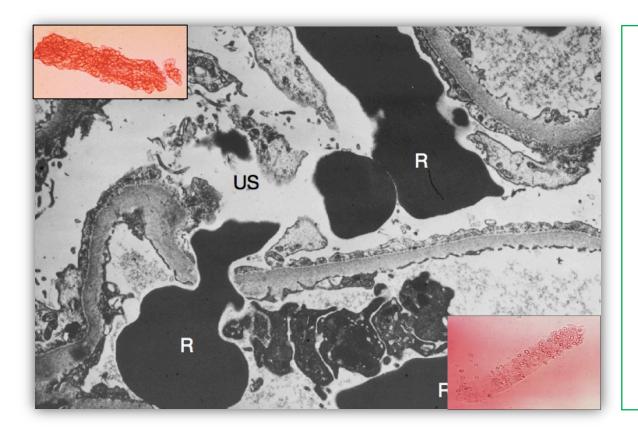


Nephritic Syndromes: Renal Injury → Loss of Functioning Renal Mass

Proteinuria, mild

Renal Injury:
Elevated Creatinine
HTN (RAA)
Edema, mild (\J GFR)

Clinico-Pathology RPGN* Crescents



the Key Syndromes

IgA Nephropathy PSGN

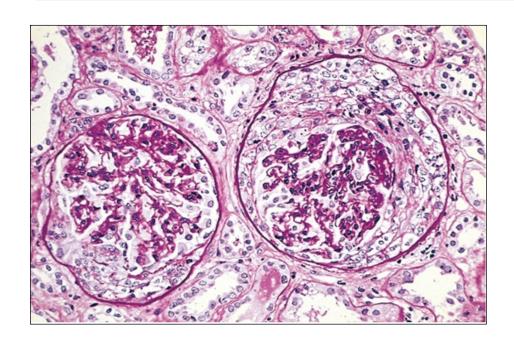
Wegener's (GPA) Goodpasture's

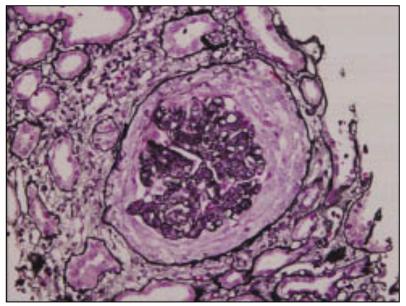
Nephritic Syndromes: Renal Injury → Loss of Functioning Renal Mass

Clinico-Pathology

<u>RPGN</u>*: elevated Cr (*normal Cr* \rightarrow *exclude all causes of RPGN*)

<u>Crescents/Crescentic (RPGN)</u>: parietal epithelium, inflammatory cells and fibrin



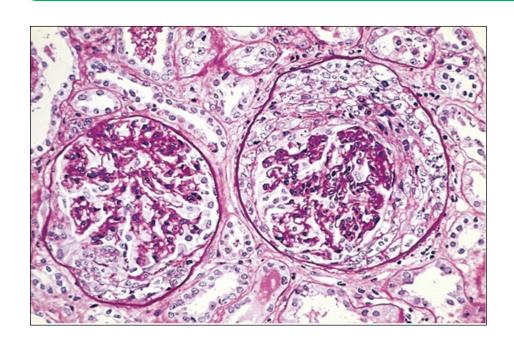


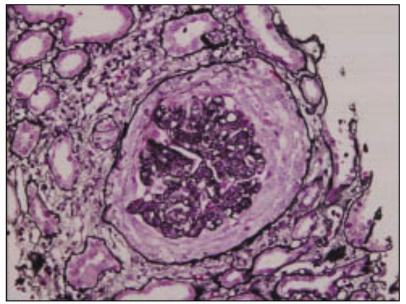
Nephritic Syndromes: Renal Injury → Loss of Functioning Renal Mass

Clinico-Pathology

<u>RPGN</u>*: elevated Cr (*normal Cr* \rightarrow *exclude all causes of RPGN*)

<u>Crescents/Crescentic (RPGN)</u>: parietal epithelium, inflammatory cells and fibrin





Crescents Located in Bowman's Space

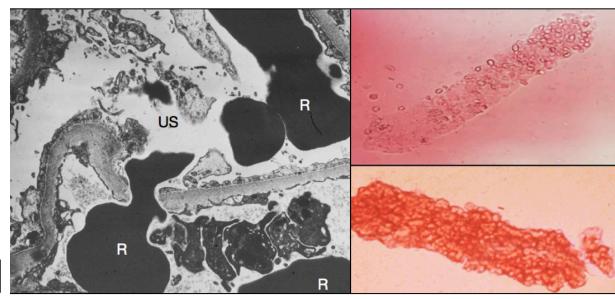
the Language of the Nephritic Syndromes

Hematuria



Cola, Rust or Dark-Colored

RBC Casts



the Language of the Nephritic Syndromes

AKI/Elevated Cr

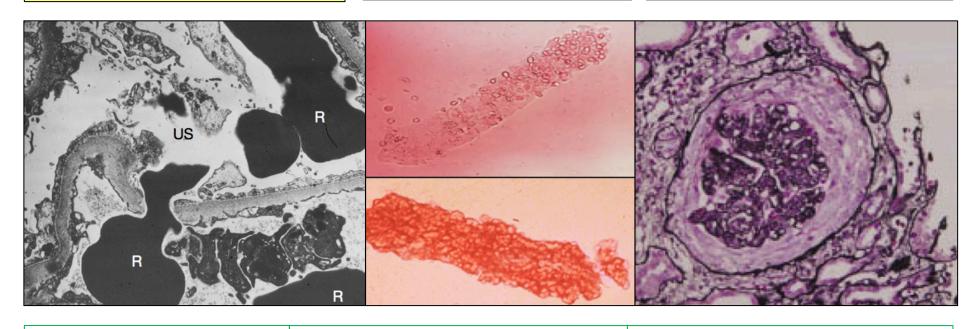
RBC Casts

RPGN/Crescents

Proteinuria, mild

Renal Injury:
Elevated Creatinine
HTN
Edema, mild (\pm GFR)

Clinico-Pathology
RPGN*
Crescents



The Players:

IgA Nephropathy PSGN

Wegener's (GPA) Anti-GBM (Goodpasture's)

Nephrotic

Minimal Change

'→'

FSGS

Membranous

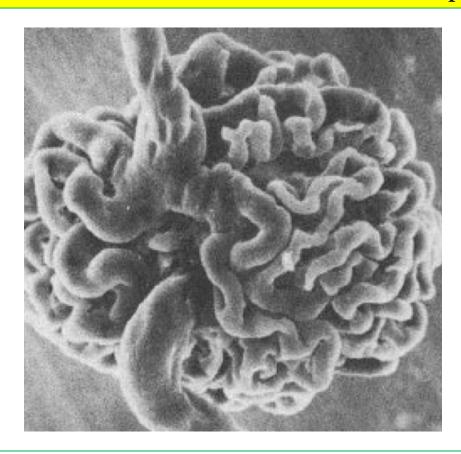
Nephritic

IgA Nephropathy PSGN Wegener's (GPA) Goodpasture's



Part 1. Glomerular Disorders for USMLE Step One







Howard J. Sachs, MD

Associate Professor of Medicine UMass Medical School

www.12daysinmarch.com

E-mail: Howard@12daysinmarch.com