LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Zelal Bircan · Sevinc Tugay · Hale Usluer

Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis with pulmonary edema and microscopic hematuria

Received: 3 January 2005 / Revised: 14 January 2005 / Accepted: 19 January 2005 / Published online: 8 June 2005 © IPNA 2005

Sirs.

We read with great interest the article by Chiu et al. [1]. The authors describe 6 patients with acute post-streptoccoccal glomerulonephritis (APSGN) and pulmonary edema. In the pediatric age group, while evaluating pulmonary infiltrates with or without cardiac failure, APSGN should be kept in mind. It is generally known that APSGN has a wide range of clinical presentations. While a child may incidentally be diagnosed with APSGN, he or she may present with severe systemic manifestations without significant urinary abnormalities. We published a series of 152 patients with APSGN as a Letter to the Editors in Pediatric Nephrology several years ago [2]. In that series, 44 of the 152 patients were admitted with cardiac failure and/ or pulmonary edema, and 35 of them had only microscopic hematuria on urinalysis. During that study, one of the authors (Z. Bircan) was working at the University Hospital in Diyarbakır. It was very impressive for her to meet so many children with pulmonary edema and cardiac failure. Those patients had been urgently referred from the local hospital with the diagnosis of bronchopneumonia and cardiac failure. Their mean age was 8.5±5.8 years. Of the patients, 35% presented with severe systemic manifestations without macroscopic hematuria. The only clue to the diagnosis was microscopic hematuria, and serologic APSGN diagnosis was possible with low C3 and high ASO. Hypertension, cardiac failure and/or pulmonary edema constitutes a significant clinical presentation in APSGN without any significant urinary abnormality, and it should be stressed that in patients with hypertension, cardiac failure and/ or pulmonary edema, APSGN should be ruled out with urinaylsis.

In conclusion, we agree with Chiu [1] that urinalysis should not be neglected in pediatric patients, and microscopic hematuria should be considered especially in patients with pulmonary infiltrates in order to avoid a misdiagnosis of APSGN.

References

- Chiu CH, Huang YC, Wong KS, Hasia SH, Lin CJ, Lin TY (2004) Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis with pulmonary edema presenting as respiratory distress. Pediatr Nephrol 19:1237–1240
- Bircan Z, Kervancioğlu M, Demir F, Katar S, Onur H (1999) Frequency of microscopic hematuria in acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis. Pediatr Nephrol 13:269–270

Z. Bircan · S. Tugay (►)
Pediatric Nephrology,
Kocaeli University Hospital,
41900 Kocaeli, Turkey
e-mail: sevincgultekin@hotmail.com

Tel.: +90-262-2337367 Fax: +90-212-2105037

H. Usluer Department of Pediatrics, Kocaeli University Hospital, Kocaeli, Turkey