

# **Clinicopathological Study of Primary Nephrotic Syndrome in the Western Area of Saudi Arabia**

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The clinicopathological features of 142 cases of childhood nephrotic syndrome (N.S.) were studied in the King Abdulaziz University Hospital (K.A.U.H.) and the National Guard Hospital (N.G.H.) during the period 1983-1992. The clinical and laboratory findings were similar to those described in other parts of the world. Fifty two (36.62%) renal biopsies have been done. Minimal change nephrotic syndrome (M.C.N.S.) is the commonest, it constitutes 28.8% of those biopsied. It has the highest ratio of the total (73.9%) compared to Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (F.S.G.N.) (4.93%), mesangioproliferative (M.S.P.G.N.) (5.6%), membranous proliferative (M.P.G.N.) (4.93%), membranous (MON.) (2.1%), and congenital nephrotic syndrome (C.N.S.) in (5.6%) Familial nephrotic syndrome (F.N.S.) was found in (2.8%). The relative frequency of pathological types of nephrotic syndrome in the western province of Saudi Arabia is similar to that reported in most other countries except that the congenital type is more prevalent in this study. However, the frequency of pathological types are different from those reported in the central part of Saudi Arabia