

Lupus Nephritis in Males: A Comparative Analysis of Clinical and

Histopathological Features with Female

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INTRODUCTION

Lupus nephritis is a secondary glomerulonephritis which is seen in 50 to 60% of SLE and is a strong determinant of morbidity and mortality. Because of their rarity in men, systemic lupus erythematosus and lupus nephritis (LN) are poorly understood in men.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To analyse the clinical spectrum and histopathological profile of patients of lupus nephritis and compare the differences between males and females
- To assess the severity of presentation of Lupus nephritis in males

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Place Of Study: Nizam Institute Of Medical Sciences
Study Design: Retrospective Cross Sectional Study
Study Duration: 2011-2022
Sample Size: 100 (50 Male and 50 Female)

RESULTS

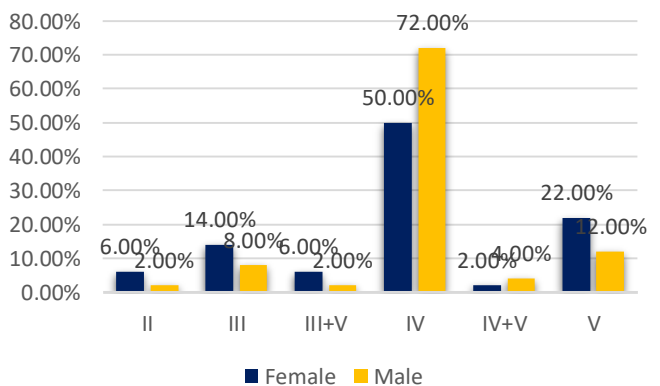
Clinical characteristics and investigations

	Male	Female
Mean age	25.70 ±9.27	28.48 ±11.13
LN as initial presentation	50%	30%
Most common extra renal manifestation	MSK/mucocutaneous manifestation (60%)	MSK/mucocutaneous manifestation (70%)
Hematological manifestation	40%	34%
Anemia(Hb<10g /dl)	48%	60%
Thrombocytopenia	24%	30%
Incidence of HTN	44%	24%
RPRF presentation	20%	24%
Average proteinuria	4.13± 2.49	3.62 ± 2.28
The mean presentation creatinine	1.82 ±1.65	1.71±2.28

Immunological profile

	Male	Female
ANA positivity	80%	96%
Anti DsDNA	74%	90%
Low C3	90%	92%
Low C4	66%	64%

Histological classification of LN in males vs females



- Class IV lupus as the most common histological class observed in both males and females followed by class V.
- Presence of crescents was seen in 24% of females and 26% of males.
- 22% and 28% had no IFTA among female and male cohorts.
- Very few patients had TMA changes (14% and 10% in females and males respectively)

Conclusion

In our study, focusing on gender differences of clinical spectrum and histopathological profile we could conclude that men and female had a near similar presentation except for HTN and degree of proteinuria being more common and severe in males. Our studies could not demonstrate the increased severity of LN in males at the time of presentation. Assessing long term treatment outcomes and response to treatment could further clear the myth of male gender as a risk factor for severe LN.