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## **Kidney diseases in elderly: renal biopsy data from one single chinese center over 30 years**

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**Objectives:** The aim of the study was to explore the changes of spectrum of biopsy-proven kidney disease in the elderly Chinese patients during the past three decades.

**Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed renal biopsy data of the elderly patients ( $\geq 60$  years) from July 1987 to June 2017. Pathological diagnosis was classified according to the Revised Protocol of WHO (1995). Study period was divided at an interval of 10 years (Dec 1987-Nov 1997 vs. Dec 1997-Nov 2007 vs. July 2007-June 2017).

**Results:** During the three decades, there were 1,567 elderly patients diagnosed by percutaneous renal biopsy, accounting for 9.0% of the total cases. The ratio of male to female was 1.56:1, with an age of  $66.01 \pm 5.17$  (range 60~88) years. The prevalence of pathological types was as follows: primary glomerulonephritis (PGN, 71.2%), secondary glomerulonephritis (SGN, 22.0%), tubular-interstitial nephropathy (5.7%) and other types. The most common renal disease was idiopathic membranous nephropathy (iMN, 36.2%), followed by IgA nephropathy (IgAN, 13.1%), Diabetic nephropathy (DN, 7.4%) and minimal change disease (MCD, 6.3%). Among PGN, the most common disease was iMN (50.9%), IgAN (18.5%) and MCD (8.8%). DN (33.6%) was the leading SGN, followed by ANCA-associated vasculitis (14.8%) and amyloidosis (14.2%). The spectrum of biopsy-proven kidney disease in the elderly patients varied during the past 30 years ( $P=0.000$ ). The prevalence of iMN has exploded during the past 10 years, nearly double that of previous 20 years (P1-23.2% vs. P2-22.8% vs. P3-40.7%,  $P=0.000$ ), and that of MCD almost doubled every 10 years (P1-1.8% vs. P2-3.8% vs. P3-7.2%,  $P=0.032$ ). However, the prevalence of MsPGN (21.4% vs. 9.5% vs. 3.3%,  $P=0.000$ ) dropped significantly. The prevalence of IgAN and DN remained stable.

**Conclusions:** In elderly Chinese patients, the most common kidney disease was iMN in PGN and DN in SGN. The prevalence of iMN and MCD has exploded during the past 10 years.