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## **Current status of Nephritis in Korea: experience of 18 centers during last 40 years**

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**Objectives:** The incidence and prevalence of GNs are different according to periods and countries. We report trends of pathologic diagnosis of nephritis from 18 centers throughout Korea during last 40 years.

**Methods:** We enrolled 21,617 patients having native kidney biopsy for diagnosis of nephritis between 1979 and 2018, retrospectively. We excluded 191 patients diagnosed as cancer or tumor and analyzed the data of 21,426 patients. The final outcomes were incidences of ESRD and death.

**Results:** There were 22,203 pathologic diagnoses including 777 patients with two kinds of pathologic diagnosis. The prevalence of GN was 78.45% (17419 diagnoses) and the most frequent diagnosis was IGAN (34.17%), followed by MGN (9.17%), MCD (9.13%), FSGS (7.65%), lupus nephritis (LN, 6.30%), diabetic nephropathy (DMN, 3.99%), MPGN and C3G (2.79%). The frequency of IGAN had been increased from 19.9% to 41.4% and then stabilized to 36.0-36.7% since 2010. The frequencies of MCD, MGN, and FSGS were not changed since 1990. The frequency of MPGN was decreased to 2.5% at the period of 2015-2018. The frequency of LN was decreased and that of DMN was increased to 6.3% during 2015-2018. The incidences of ESRD and death were 13.3% and 2.9% during follow-up period of 82.6 months for ESRD and 91.5 months for mortality after biopsy. Patients with MCD showed the best prognosis for ESRD, followed by patients with MN, IGAN, FSGS, MPGN, and C3G ( $p < 0.001$ ) by Cox's hazard proportional model adjusted by risk factors related to ESRD. Patients with C3G showed the worst prognosis for mortality ( $p=0.006$ )

**Conclusions:** IGAN was the most frequent diagnosis followed by MGN and MCD. Compared to Western countries, IGAN and MCD are more prevalent in Korea, while MGN and FSGS are less prevalent. The frequencies of MPGN and LN had been decreased since 2000. The patients with MPGN and C3G showed the worst prognosis.