

Submission No. : AEJS-0002

Session Title : APSN-ESPN Joint Symposium

Session Topic : Hematuria and IgA Nephropathy in Children

Date & Time, Place : June 15 (Sat) / 10:30-12:00 / Room 4 (201)

When should we do genetic testing in children with hematuria?

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Microscopic hematuria is a frequent occurrence encountered in pediatrics, affecting approximately 0.25% of pediatric patients. This condition can originate from multiple etiologies, ranging from benign to potentially serious, including urological causes, nephrolithiasis, any glomerular diseases. In children and young adults, isolated microscopic hematuria frequently points towards an underlying monogenic disorder, such as Alport syndrome or thin basement membrane nephropathy. Hematuria often serves as an initial indication of glomerular disease and may sometimes foreshadow renal failure in later stages of life. The primary challenge for pediatric nephrologists lies in distinguishing children with potentially progressive kidney diseases from other causes. Incorporating genetic testing for these conditions into clinical practice can furnish crucial diagnostic and prognostic insights that hold significance for patients and their families, particularly in scenarios where kidney transplantation is under consideration.

Keywords: Hematuria, Genetic, Children, Proteinuria