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## **Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis Primary Manifestation Of Steroid-Resistant Nephrotic Syndrome**

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**Case Study :** Glomerulonephritis (GN) is an inflammatory or non-inflammatory disease of the glomerulus that causes changes in permeability, structure and function of the glomerulus. GN is divided into primary GN (idiopathic) with unknown cause and secondary GN which can be: caused by DM, SLE, and others. Clinical manifestations include asymptomatic urinary symptoms, nephrotic syndrome, rapidly progressive GN, nephritic syndrome, and chronic GN. Nephrotic syndrome (SN) is a collection of symptoms characterized by anasarca edema, massive proteinuria > 3.5 g/day, hypoalbumin > 3.5 g/day, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia and lipiduria. In pediatric patients there is a good response to steroid treatment, whereas in many adult patients do not respond to steroid treatment. Glomerulonephritis based on the response to standard steroid treatment, namely steroid sensitive nephrotic syndrome (SSSN) and steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome (RSSN). Steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome is a patient who does not experience remission after being given steroid therapy within 4-16 weeks. Here we present a case report of a 30-year-old woman with primary segmental focal glomerulosclerosis manifesting steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome. This case is presented as a demonstration in diagnosing and performing appropriate management according to the results of Anatomic Pathology and renal biopsy, in order to reduce mortality.