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## **Spontaneous remission of minimal change nephrotic syndrome in a colon cancer patient: A case report**

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**Case Study:** Minimal change disease (MCD) is a major cause of nephrotic syndrome. MCD is mostly primary, but may occur secondary to other systemic diseases such as, malignancy, infection or autoimmune disease. In particular, MCD associated with solid tumor is rarely reported. We report a case of spontaneous complete remission of MCD concomitantly diagnosed with colon cancer. A 78-year-old man visited the outpatient clinic with foamy urine and generalized edema for 2 months. Serum albumin and total cholesterol level were 2.1g/dL and 315 mg/dL, respectively. 24-hour urinary protein excretion was 6.8 g and spot urine protein/creatinine ratio was 10.1 mg/mgCr. There was no abnormal serologic biomarkers of glomerular disease and no visible abnormalities in abdominal computed tomography. Since he was in old age and serum CEA was slightly elevated, additional tests before kidney biopsy were performed to confirm the secondary causes of nephrotic syndrome. Colon cancer was founded in colonoscopy. MCD was diagnosed by kidney biopsy. We immediately requested surgery and the tumor was completely removed by laparoscopic anterior resection. On the postoperative day 8th, the spot urine protein/creatinine ratio was significantly reduced to 2.9mg/mg Cr from 10.1 mg/mg Cr without steroid therapy. On the postoperative day 14th, the spot urine protein/creatinine ratio was 0.1 mg/mg Cr and other laboratory abnormalities recovered to the normal range. His MCD showed complete remission. This is a rare case of a patient with MCD associated with colon cancer that complete remission was successfully induced after tumor resection without any immunosuppressive treatment. Evaluation of secondary causes is absolutely necessary in elderly patients with nephrotic syndrome, regardless of the pathological diagnosis of kidney biopsy. In secondary MCD, we suggest to consider that spontaneous remission may be achieved by just treating the extraglomerular disease in elderly patients.