



[HB viral infection in kidney diseases in children].

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Abstract: A total of 142 children aged 2-15 years with different nephropathies, among them 94 children with glomerulonephritis (GN), 26 children with pyelonephritis and 22 children with oxalate nephropathy, were examined. The diagnosis was histologically confirmed in 36 children. Mesangial proliferative GN was detected in 22 patients and membrane proliferative GN, in 14 children. The presence of the markers of HBV infection (HBsAg, anti-HBs and anti-HBc total immunoglobulins, anti-HBc IgM) was detected in the sera of all patients by the enzyme immunoassay. As the result of this examination, essential changes in the distribution of different markers of HBV infection in children with nephropathies were detected. The combination of HBsAg with anti-HBc IgM proved to be the most characteristic feature of patients with the nephrotic syndrome; this was indicative of active HBV infection, and in patients with the mixed form of GN this combination occurred twice as frequently. The established correlation between the activity of HBV infection and the severity of the course of GN made it possible to suggest the participation of HBV in the pathogenesis of GN. This suggestion was indirectly confirmed by a higher detection rate of HBsAg and anti-HBc IgM in patients with the membrane proliferative form of GN.

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