

NPHS1

Nephrotic Syndrome

Mode of Inheritance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Autosomal recessive
Renal Phenotype	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congenital nephrotic syndrome• Age of onset: typically within first 3 months of life• Typical biopsy findings: MCD, FSGS, DMS
Extra-renal Manifestations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sequelae from nephrotic syndrome:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hypoalbuminemia and edema• Hyperlipidemia• Hypothyroidism• Loss of immunoglobulins
Pre-Transplant Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoidance of steroid and intensive immunosuppression therapy• Avoidance of renal biopsy
Transplant Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tailor immunosuppression given lower risk of recurrence post-transplant
Post-Transplant Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general, lower risk of disease recurrence (4.5% vs 28.5%) Trautmann <i>CJASN</i> 10:592, 2015)• Some reports of higher FSGS recurrence rate with the Fin(major) allele (c.121delCT) due to formation of anti-nephrin antibodies (Holmberg <i>Ped Nephrol</i> 29:2309, 2014)