

Spot Urine Protein: Creatinine Ratio as Risk Factor in Relapsing Nephrotic Syndrome

Dr. D. Rajkumar M.D.¹, Dr. S. Murugesalakshmanan M.D.²,
Dr. A. Subasakthi, MD³, Dr. D. S. Balasankar M.D. DCH.⁴,

¹Assistant Professor of Paediatrics, Madurai Medical college, Madurai

²Assistant Professor of Paediatrics, Madurai Medical college, Madurai

³Senior Resident, Madurai Medical college, Madurai

⁴Professor of Paediatrics, Madurai Medical college, Madurai.

Abstract

Background: Nephrotic Syndrome is a common childhood illness. Major problem with this disease is frequent relapse. So, it is important to identify the children at risk for relapses to treat and further follow up.

Aim & Objective: Aim of present study was to determine Spot PCR is a strong indicator of relapse in Nephrotic Syndrome. The primary objective of study was to determine the correlation between acute phase Spot PCR and subsequent relapses in Nephrotic Syndrome.

Material and Method of study: Sixty two Nephrotic Syndrome children were included in this prospective cohort study at ICH&RC Madurai Medical College & Hospital. Spot PCR was estimated at the acute phase of disease before starting steroid therapy. They were followed up for six months from the time of remission to determine the further relapse.

Results: A total of sixty two children were enrolled of whom two were excluded. Among the cases excluded, one children had steroid resistant Nephrotic Syndrome, one child was lost to follow up. Among, 60 included children, 20 cases had their first episodes and 40 cases were infrequent relapsers. In our study Spot PCR level for Relapsers 20.97 ± 10.44 mg/mg and for non-relapsers 14.94 ± 8.74 mg/mg. High level of Spot PCR at acute phase of Nephrotic syndrome was a risk factor for relapse with Adjusted OR 1.09, significance 0.014 and 95%CI of OR 1.02, 1.17.

Conclusion: Proteinuria has prognostic significance for renal diseases. Severity of Renal involvement in Nephrotic syndrome was determined by level of proteinuria. Significantly elevated level of Spot PCR at acute phase of disease is a predictor of further relapses in Nephrotic syndrome.

Keywords: Nephrotic syndrome, Spot PCR, steroid therapy.

I. Introduction

Nephrotic syndrome is the principal presentation of the Renal disease, reflecting the pathophysiologic effect of urinary losses of large quantities of protein. Nephrotic syndrome characterized by proteinuria $>40\text{mg/m}^2/\text{h}$, hypoalbuminemia $<2.5\text{mg/dl}$, edema and hypercholesterolemia. The proteinuria is relatively selective, primarily constitute albumin. Nephrotic syndrome is reported to be 2-3/100,000 children per year¹. The persistence and severity of lipid changes in serum correlates well with duration and frequency of relapses. The intensity of hyperlipidemia is usually related to the severity of proteinuria². The protein creatinine ratio is measured to check the level at which the kidneys are functioning³.

Urine protein estimation by 24 hr collection is a difficult task with many errors including incomplete collection, incorrect timing, incomplete bladder voiding and bacterial growth. As creatinine excretion is fixed and its concentration in urine varies with hydration status, Spot protein creatinine ratio nullifies the effect of hydration on protein estimation. Random urine collection is simple & can be done at any time of the day preferably in the morning. A test for quantification of urinary protein excretion in term of protein: creatinine ratio can be performed to predict accurately the level of proteinuria and relevant to assess the prognosis and treatment of renal disease. (caring for Australians with Renal Impairment Guidelines, 2004). Hence we have planned to perform a study to assess prognosis and relapses of Nephrotic Syndrome by assessing Spot PCR.

II. Methodology

The prospective cohort study was conducted over one year duration, August 2013-July 2014 at ICH &RC, Madurai medical college, Madurai. The study participants included the children who were admitted as inpatient for the management of Nephrotic syndrome at paediatric ward. Children presented with first episode and infrequent Relapsers in whom steroid therapy was not yet started were included in the study. However ,

children **who** were suffering from Frequent Relapses , Steroid Dependent , Steroid Resistant and Secondary Nephrotic Syndrome were excluded from our study. Parental consent and ethical committee approval were obtained. Detailed clinical history was elicited and a thorough clinical examination **was** performed. Baseline blood investigations, 24 hours urinary protein , Spot Protein : creatinine ratio, serum albumin, lipid profile , urine albumin, urine culture and sensitivity, USG abdomen and pelvis, chest X ray & TB screening were performed.

Spot Protein: creatinine ratio estimation:

Early morning urine sample was obtained before starting steroid therapy and urinary protein was estimated by Biuret method and creatinine is measured by jaffe's reaction⁴. The Spot PCR was calculated by mg/mg. cut off value of Spot PCR in Nephrotic syndrome children is >2. **Normal** value is <0.5 for children **aged** <2 years and <0.2 for children >2years.

Follow up: Spot PCR sample was calculated at the acute phase of disease before starting steroid therapy, and they were followed up once in every two weeks at the paediatric nephrology OP for six months period from the time of remission to detect further relapses.

Data analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS 11.2 software version. The association between spot PCR and relapses were analyzed using chi-square test and t-test. Binary logistic regression was used for the predictor of relapse.

III. Results

A total of 62 cases were enrolled of whom two cases were excluded because one child **became Steroid** Resistant and another one child was lost **for** follow up. Among 60 children, 20 cases had their First Episodes and 40 were Infrequent Relapsers. 45 patients (75%) attained remission in <2 weeks while ten children (25%) took >2 weeks to attain remission.

80% of the children presenting with Nephrotic Syndrome belonged to 1-6 years of age with males being predominantly affected. The precipitating factors included Acute respiratory infection and urinary tract infection in 35% and 21% of the children respectively, while it was unknown for 44% of the cases. 12 patients found to have culture positive urinary tract infection. **Klebsiella (58%) was isolated most commonly** in children, while E.coli and proteus were isolated in 3 and 2 children respectively.

Among the presenting symptoms edema was the most common (100%) followed by oliguria (83%) . Ascites presented in 60% of children, pallor presented in 38% of children. Sulphosalicylic acid **test was used** to test urinary proteinuria. It was observed that 25% presented with moderate and 75% presented with severe proteinuria. Mean 24 hours urinary protein ranged from 0.8 to 4 g/dl with mean value (2g/dl).serum Albumin ranged between 1.35 to 2.7 g/dl with mean value of 1.9 g/dl. Mild, Moderate , and Severe Hypoalbuminemia were seen in 20%, 47%, 33% children respectively. In this study 75% of the children attained remission between 2 weeks to 5 weeks duration. Among 25 children were relapsed 8 children were those with First Episode Of Nephrotic Syndrome.

Table 1:-Comparison of baseline characteristics between the Relapsers and Non- relapsers

Characteristic	Non-relapser	Relapser	Tstatistic	P value
Age	4.87±2.67	5.71±2.48	-1.26	0.23
Duration of illness	5.97±4.32	13.66±29.12	-1.58	0.12
Serum urea	24.4±7.23	24.7±8.8	-0.14	0.900
Serum creatinine	0.703±0.13	0.71±0.135	-0.17	0.87
Serum Albumin	1.924±0.38	1.761±0.40	1.48	0.144
24hr urinary protein	1746.7±697.10	2018.09±958.18	-1.260	0.219
Spot PCR	14.94±8.74	20.97±10.44	-2.451	0.018**

****p<0.05 was considered to be statistically significant**

Table 1 shows the comparison of baseline characteristics between the Relapsers and Non-relapsers which were comparable. Spot Protein:Creatinine Ratio was significantly different between Relapsers and Non-relapsers.

Table 2:- Acute phase lipid abnormalities in Relapsers and Non-relapsers

Lipids	Non relapsers	Relapsers	Chi square	P value
Hypercholesterolemia	35(100)	25(100)	-	-
Hypertriglyceridemia	34(97.3)	23(95.7)	0.119	0.730
High LDL	33(94.6)	23(95.7)	0.033	0.922
High LDL:HDL	26(70.3)	19(82.6)	1.152	0.283

****p<0.05 was considered to be statistically significant**

In the acute phase, there were no statistical significant differences between the lipid abnormalities manifested by the Relapsers and Non relapsers.

Table 3:-Significance of Spot Protein : Creatinine Ratio

Predictors	Adjusted OR	SE	Z	Significance	95% CI of OR
Spot PCR	1.09	0.39	2.45	0.014	1.02,1.17

Table 3 shows further, on performing logistic regression analysis, spot PCR (adjusted OR= 2.45, p=0.014) was found to be statistically significant. So, during acute phase Spot PCR was a good predictor of relapses in Nephrotic Syndrome children.

IV. Discussion

The amount of protein excreted in urine has diagnostic and prognostic significance and it is also used to assess effectiveness of urinary creatinine excretion in the presence of a stable GFR. If GFR is fairly constant in a given patient, it can be reasoned that if the protein excretion rate were likewise fairly stable during a day, a simple ratio of the concentration of urinary protein and creatinine in a single voided urine sample, would reflect the cumulative protein excretion over a day as the ratio of two stable rates would cancel out time factor⁵. Degree of proteinuria reflects the progression of renal disease which helps in assessing prognosis of renal disease which affecting the normal Renal functions (Caring for Australians with Renal impairment Guidelines,2004). Estimation of protein in urine is used for not only monitoring prognosis but also for treatment purposes.

Traditionally, the assessment of proteinuria is done by collecting a 24-hours urine sample to measure the amount of protein excreted in mg per 24 hours. This method is fairly accurate but become unreliable due to the problem of 24-hours urinary samples which is never reliable. Also, the collection time is too long for the patient's patience⁶. Protein: Creatinine ratio measurements on a single-voided specimen provide a convenient and reliable alternative method than 24-hours urine measurements. [Caring for Australians with Renal Impairment (CARI) Guidelines, 2004 and Amir Said Alizadeh Naderi, MD and Robert F. Reilly, MD, 2008]. In the present study Spot PCR was estimated at the time of admission before starting steroid therapy. These children were followed up for six months to look for further relapse. Most of the children in our study belonged to 1-6 years (80%) while 20% of the children belonged to 6-12 years of age^{14,15}. Male :Female ratio of the present study was 2:1, it was comparable to MN sarker et al,2005 study showed that 67% of children belonged to 2-6 years age group with male to female sex ratio roughly 2:1⁷.

Subsequent relapse for Nephrotic Syndrome were commonly triggered by ARI(35%), other usual factor is UTI (21%). These findings were concurrent with Kasim et al study⁸. In this present study edema 100% present in Nephrotic Syndrome it was comparable to Shah et al study⁹. Oliguria was a presentation for 83% of children, it was comparable to Balgopal et al study¹⁰. In this present study severe and moderate proteinuria children were respectively 75%, 25%. Shah et al reported 74% and 26% of children had severe and moderate proteinuria respectively⁹. In the present study, the overall mean serum Albumin value was 1.85 g/dl. This was comparable with the reports of Bhandari et al study who reported serum Albumin levels of 1.85± 0.52 g/dL¹¹.

Serum Albumin ranged between 1.35 to 2.7 g/dl with mean value of 1.9 g/dl. Mild, Moderate, Severe Hypoalbuminemia were seen in 20%,47%,33% children respectively. In this study 75% children attained remission between 2 weeks to 5 weeks duration. Among 25 children who relapsed 8 children were those with first episode of Nephrotic Syndrome. Correlation between serum Albumin and serum cholesterol at the acute phase of the disease was performed and it revealed a statistically significant inverse relation (p<0.01) between them in the present study but had positive correlation with proteinuria (p<0.01). Om P Mishra et al also observed a significant negative correlation between plasma lipids concentration and Albumin and observed positive correlation with plasma lipids and proteinuria¹². In the present study, 83% of children attained remission within 2 weeks. These results were concurrent with those of Priya Pais et al, where 80 to 90 % of children responded to corticosteroid therapy within 3 weeks¹³.

On performing logistic regression analysis, spot PCR (adjusted OR= 2.45, p=0.014) was found to be significant predictors of relapse. Among Relapsers, all of them had single relapse during six months of follow up. They seem to follow infrequent relapse course.

V. Limitation

The present study had few limitations to be noted. Factors which affect creatinine excretion in urine like age, sex, muscle mass also affect the Spot PCR. Also the changes in Spot PCR response to therapy during follow up have to be studied further.

VI. Conclusion

1. Spot PCR is a simple and convenient method for predicting relapse **in children with Nephrotic syndrome.**
2. Significantly elevated level of Spot PCR at acute phase of disease **is a predictor** of further relapses in Nephrotic syndrome.

VII. Recommendation

Future studies are needed to determine the cut off level of Spot PCR to determine further relapses in Nephrotic Syndrome children.

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