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Research Details :

Research Title	: <u><i>Chlorambucil therapy in children with steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome</i></u> <u><i>Chlorambucil therapy in children with steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome</i></u>
Descriptipn	: Chlorambucil (CHL) had been used as treatment for childhood nephrotic syndrome (NS) for more than half a century.1 It was used mainly in children with steroid sensitive nephrotic syndrome (SSNS) as steroid sparing agent in those with frequent relapsing or steroid dependent course.2 However, it was observed to result in higher rates of severe side effects and recommended as a second line drug after cyclophosphamide (CYC), which is considered as safer alkylating agent.2 The alkylating agents have been used for treating steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome (SRNS).2 However, CYC was used in most of the studies,3 while CHL was used only rarely.4,5 Elzouki et al showed in a small study that CHL induced complete or partial remission in patients with SRNS caused by either focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) or mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN).4 In this retrospective study, we report our results of using CHL in children with SRNS secondary to IgM nephropathy, FSGS or diffuse mesangial hypercellularity (DMH).
Research Type	: Article
Added Date	: Sunday, March 16, 2008

Researchers :

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Attatchments :

File Name	Type	Description
Chlorambucil20051035[1].pdf	pdf	مشاهدة المقالة العلمية كاملة