

## Introduction

Early detection of pathologies that lead to End Stage Kidney Disease in children is important in order to create prevention measures and also, to establish an integral management of patients, which may decrease the deterioration in renal function.

## Methods

Retrospective cohort study – transversal of 111 patients under 18 years old, evaluated during 2016 at the Pediatric Nephrology workdays in the Cauca region.



## Results

Median age was 2.1 years (IQR: 0.5-6). 61.2% were girls and 4.5% were part of Indigenous communities. Median glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was 79.9 ml/min/1.73m (IQR 60.5-123.9). Proteinuria was found in 5.4% of patients, same result for hematuria, and 8.1% had hypertension. Congenital abnormalities of Kidney and Urinary Tract (CAKUT) were found in 51.3% of patients, the most common cause was hydronephrosis (63.1%). Prenatal diagnosis of CAKUT was present among 38.6% of patients. Urinary Tract Infections (UTI) had a prevalence of 42.3%, and 21.3% in this group, was associated to urinary retention. Voiding disorders were present in 16.2%, renal tubular acidosis in 2.7%, CKD in 2.7% and AKI in 5.4%. Ten cases reported glomerulopathies (Nephrotic syndrome 44.4%). Among indigenous population, two patients had glomerular nephropathies, one had UTI, one Multicystic Kidney Disease, and another one Beckwith Widemann syndrome.

## Conclusiones

CAKUT were the main cause of consultation, followed by UTI. This is the first study that evaluates the prevalence of renal diseases in children from Cauca, which is the Colombian region with most indigenous communities.

## Bibliography

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