CONGENITAL NEPHROTIC SYNDROME *FOCAL SEGMENTAL GLOMERULOSCLEROSIS* WITH DISEASE COMPLICATIONS AND TREATMENT SIDE EFFECTS

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ABSTRACT

Background Congenital nephrotic syndrome (SN) is a SN that is diagnosed since the first 3 months of life. A child with congenital nephrotic syndrome has the potential for disruption not only in kidney function as disease progression, side effects of long-term treatment in aspects of nutrition, immunity, growth and social and economic development of the family because it requires a large cost for long-term treatment.

Objective To monitor progression, disease complications, and side effects that occur in congenital SN patients who are on long-term steroid therapy

Case A 4-year-old girl has been diagnosed as congenital SN since she was 3 months old and does not respond to steroids. The results of renal biopsy are focal segmental glomerulosclerosis so as to obtain a protocol with methyl prednisolone pulse combined with low dose steroids and levamisole. The patient experiences ascites, severely stunted, missed opportunity of immunization, while the patient's development is in accordance with the child's age. Patient albumin levels always range below 2 mg / dL and proteinuria ≥ + 2. The patient's condition is likely to have a genetic disorder. Patients are expected to routinely control for the monitoring of disease complications and side effects of therapy to achieve optimal growth and development, as well as slowing the progression of the disease to end-stage renal failure.**Conclusion** Congenital SN has a poor prognosis and is often a genetic disorder. Comprehensive management of nutrition and growth is essential for optimal growth and development, in addition to supportive therapy to slow the progression of the disease and monitoring for side effects.

Keywords congenital SN, side effects of therapy, complications of the disease