

NEPHROPATHY OF FINE STRUCTURE GLOMERULAR BASAL MEMBRANE (GBM).

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Among the cases with hematury in child and young adults, it has been isolated after demonstrations from electronic microscopy an entity which its mean characteristic is a glomerular basal membrane thinner than the lower limit of thickness allowed for this structure.

It could be sporadic or familiar, occasionally macroscopic and sometime associated with proteinury.

It has been studied 5 cases during a time period of 12 years using ME histopathologic techniques, such as, trichromic of Masson, periodic acid Schiff, P-Silver methenamine; of IF: IgG, IgM, IgA, C3, C1q, C4 and fibrinogen; and TEM (Transmission Electronic Microscopy) with measurement of the thickness of the GBM by morphometry.

The histopathology studies especially of PAS and PASM suggested glomerular membranes that are thinner than the ordinaries. The IF studies resulted negative for all cases. The TEM showed thickness values below 250nm in all places measured by morphometric determination. The studies from TEM complemented with morphometry were concentrated in the diagnosis of all the cases. The patient evolution has been favourable up to date.