CONCLUSION
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From the present study conducted on 40 patients of nephrotic syndrome following salient features were concluded.

1. Maximum number of cases of nephrotic syndrome belonged to 3rd decade of life.

2. Males are affected more commonly than females and males to female ratio was 4.7 : 1.

3. Chief clinical features in the cases of nephrotic syndrome were found as general anasarca, paedla, oedema, cough with breathlessness, ascitis, pleural effusion.

4. Hypotension was a peculiar feature of nephrotic syndrome found in 8 cases and were associated with tuberculosis and deteriorated faster.

5. Hypoalbuminaemia occurred in 75% of the cases but linear relationship between hylalbuminaemia and oedema is not present.

6. Serum cholesterol was increased in 62.5% cases.

7. Diabetes mellitus and amyloidosis were found to be the secondary causes of nephrotic syndrome.

8. Membranous glomerulonephritis and membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis were found to be the commonest histological lesions in this study.
9. 52.5% cases were found to be associated with tuberculosis and histologically had membranous glomerulonephritis as most frequently occurring lesion.

10. Amyloidosis was secondary to pulmonary tuberculosis in all 4 cases of this study.

11. There was no effect of duration of pulmonary tuberculosis and antitubercular treatment on the development of proteinurea.