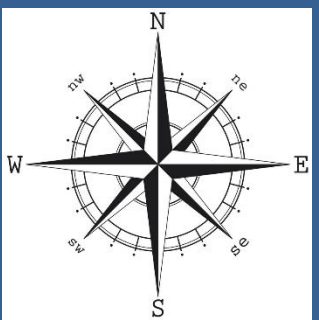
Field Guide to the Kidney



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. The Renal Biopsy..... 3-12
2. General Chronic Kidney Disease Management..... 13-22
3. Renal Osteodystrophy..... 23-30
4. Anemia of Chronic Kidney Disease..... 31-36
5. Secondary Hypertension..... 37-44
6. Hemodialysis..... 45-54
7. Peritoneal Dialysis..... 55-62
8. Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy..... 63-72
9. Pregnancy and the Kidney 73-81
10. Renal Transplantation- Immunology and Organ Allocation..... 82-91
11. Renal Transplantation- Immunosuppression and Allograft Dysfunction..... 92-104
12. Renal Transplantation- Other Complications and More..... 105-116
13. Renal Tubular Transport Map..... 117-136
14. Hypernatremia..... 137-148
15. Hyponatremia..... 149-160
16. Hyperkalemia..... 161-171
17. Hypokalemia..... 172-183
18. Acid-Base..... 184-199
19. Nephrolithiasis..... 200-207
20. Hypercalcemia..... 208-217
21. Hypocalcemia..... 218-225
22. Hyperphosphatemia..... 226-230
23. Hypophosphatemia..... 231-237
24. Hypomagnesemia..... 238-244
25. Cystic Kidney Disease..... 245-252
26. General Approach to Glomerular Disease..... 253-256
27. Cyclophosphamide in Renal Disease..... 257-258
28. Alport's and Thin Basement Membrane Disease..... 259-264
29. Minimal Change Disease/Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis..... 265-275
30. Membranous Nephropathy..... 281-276
31. IgA Nephropathy..... 282-288
32. Lupus Nephritis..... 289-295
33. Renal Small Vessel Vasculitis..... 296-302
34. Amyloidosis and the Organized Deposition Diseases..... 303-310
35. HIV and the Kidney..... 311-314
36. Thrombotic Microangiopathies..... 315-319

THE RENAL BIOPSY

A. PREPARING FOR RENAL BIOPSY
1. Maintain platelets >50K, INR <1.5; Avoid antiplatelet agents and anticoagulants.
2. Control blood pressure to <150/95.
3. For patients with profound renal insufficiency consider giving DDAVP 0.3mcg/kg IV 15-30min prior to biopsy.

B. SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO RENAL BIOPSY INTERPRETATION
1. Light Microscopy-
   a. Overview:
      - Determine the stain
      - Describe the glomerular compartment
        - Are there alterations in matrix or basement membranes?
        - Is there hypercellularity? If so, in which compartment (mesangial, endocapillary, or extracapillary)?
        - Is there microangiopathy?
        - What is the distribution of the above lesions (diffuse/focal and segmental/global)?
      - Describe the extraglomerular vascular compartment
      - Describe the tubulointerstitial compartment
   b. Determine the stain (Included examples reveal normal histology):
      - Hematoxylin and eosin (H and E)-

Used for gross impression. Hematoxylin is violet and is basic (+), binding negatively charged DNA/RNA. Eosin is pink and acidic (-), binding to most positively charged cytoplasmic proteins (cytoplasms is pink, collagen is pale pink, and erythrocytes are cherry red)	