

ABSRTACT

BACKGROUND:

Hypercholesterolemia and sub clinical hypothyroidism were common Problem in nephrotic syndrome. Monitoring of lipid profile to be done not only in the diagnosis and also in relapse cases. Because in relapse cases serum cholesterol persistently elevated and predispose to the development of atherosclerosis.

AIM:

To study the correlation between lipid and thyroid Profile with different types of nephrotic syndrome in children between 1 to12yrs. And also study the association between serum albumin with lipid profile and TSH.

METHODS:

40 cases of different types of nephrotic syndrome included in our study that includes first episode, relapses Steroid dependent nephrotic syndrome (SDNS), steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome (SRNS) and in remission. Only one value was taken and its distribution in different type of nephrotic syndrome was analysed.

RESULTS:

Males are affected more with mean age of presentation is 6.9yrs. SRNS cases cholesterol level significantly elevated compared to other types. T3, T4 and TSH were within normal limit, negative correlation between albumin with cholesterol and TSH.

CONCLUSION:

Serum cholesterol should be monitored in relapse cases, because persistent elevation in relapse cases predispose to development of atherosclerosis. In SRNS cases cholesterol level were highly elevated and may require lipid lowering agents. No need of routine thyroid screening in a case of nephrotic syndrome.

KEYWORDS: Nephrotic Syndrome, T3, T4, TSH, Lipid profile.