

Solutions to [Test Your Knowledge: Renal Colic and Nephrocalcinosis](#)

Answers: 1:B, 2:B, and 3:A

In 2001, [Bossini et al](#) described the clinical and morphological features of kidney involvement in SS. Sixteen patients (27%) had laboratory evidence of tubular and/or glomerular dysfunction. Kidney biopsies from 9 patients showed tubulo-interstitial nephritis in 6 and glomerular disease in 3. The 3 glomerular diseases were membranoproliferative GN, mesangioproliferative GN, and membranous glomerulopathy. Patients with kidney involvement had a significantly shorter disease duration compared to patients without kidney disease. Hence the most common finding is tubulo-interstitial disease. In Case number 1, the bland urine sediment suggests this disease, and the most correct answer is B.

With regard to questions 2 and 3, [Maripuri et al](#) looked at a series of patients with SS. In 24 biopsies, most showed tubulo-interstitial disease with a variety of glomerular lesions: FSGS, mild mesangial sclerosis, MPGN, minimal change disease, and membranous nephropathy were reported. The sudden onset of nephrotic syndrome with an elevated CD80 in question 2 points towards a diagnosis of MCD. Hence the correct answer is B.

In the Maripuri et al study, 46% of the kidney biopsies showed chronic tubulo-interstitial disease, 25% showed acute tubulo-interstitial disease, 13% were FSGS, 8% MPGN, and 4% were MCD and membranous nephropathy each. Hence, the most common glomerular disease is FSGS, or choice A.