

## Secondary oxalate nephropathy in children with allergic pathology

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### Abstract

**Objectives:** In recent years, there has been a steady increase in the number of children with hyperoxaluria along with various allergic pathologies. Hyperoxaluria is the main factor leading to the development of nephrolithiasis. The hyperoxaluria in children can be asymptomatic for a long time, leading to secondary oxalate nephropathy, urolithiasis and chronic kidney disease. Our objective was to assess the clinical features of patients with hyperoxaluria in combination with allergic pathology.

**Materials and methods:** We observed 103 patients with secondary oxalate nephropathy (hyperoxaluria) aged 6 months to 7 years with a glomerular filtration rate above 60 ml / min. The median age of the patients was 3.48. All children underwent a general clinical examination: oxalates in daily urine were determined, urine flow cytometry was performed, microalbumin in urine was determined, a general blood test, biochemical blood tests, determination of immunoglobulin E in the blood, bacteriological examination of feces for quantitative and qualitative composition of microflora were performed.

**Results:** Food allergies were identified in 18% of cases (9 patients), 7,7 % of cases (8 patients) had urticaria, 23% (24 patients) had vasomotor rhinitis, 8,73% (9 patients) had atopic dermatitis. It was found that 28 children (27%) had a combination of allergic pathologies, such as vasomotor rhinitis and urticaria, atopic dermatitis and vasomotor rhinitis. In children with an existing allergic pathology, the clinical course of oxalate nephropathy was more pronounced than in children without allergic pathology, it was found that children with an aggravated allergic history were part of the often ill children group and therefore received frequent therapy with antibiotics in which the degree of hyperoxaluria was more pronounced, characterized by microalbuminuria and microhematuria.



### Biography:

Magina Artikova studied at school Number 6 in Bukhara. From 2001 to 2008 she studied at Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute (TPMI), faculty of pediatrics. From 2011 till 2017 she worked TPMI, assistant department Hospital pediatria. From 2018 till the present she has been working for researcher PhD at TPMI. Her scientific work is devoted to secondary oxalate nephropathy in children and the definition of disease development factors. She has studied the etiopathogenetic mechanisms of development of metabolic nephropathy in children, to develop a new methodology for effective therapy and prevent complication such uro and nephrolithiasis, urinary tract infection, chronic kidney disease.

### Speaker Publications:

1. "The Rate and Structure of Causes in Development of Secondary Metabolic Nephropathy in Children".

[24<sup>th</sup>World Nutritionand Pediatrics Healthcare Conference:](#)  
April 29-30, Webinar

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