

A Case of Hepatic Glomerulosclerosis

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Abstract

A 60 year old female with a history of hypertension presents with nephrotic range proteinuria. Light microscopy revealed features suggestive of chronic thrombotic microangiopathy, but electron microscopy revealed glomerular lipidosis. In this particular patient, the glomerular lipid deposition was thought to be indicative of underlying liver disease, which was confirmed by imaging and liver biopsy. Glomerular lipidosis can be seen as a form of hepatic glomerulosclerosis, or glomerular injury due to underlying liver disease. In some cases, the pattern of glomerular lipid deposition in the glomeruli can histologically mimic mesangiolysis and glomerular basement membrane duplication seen in subacute to chronic thrombotic microangiopathy.