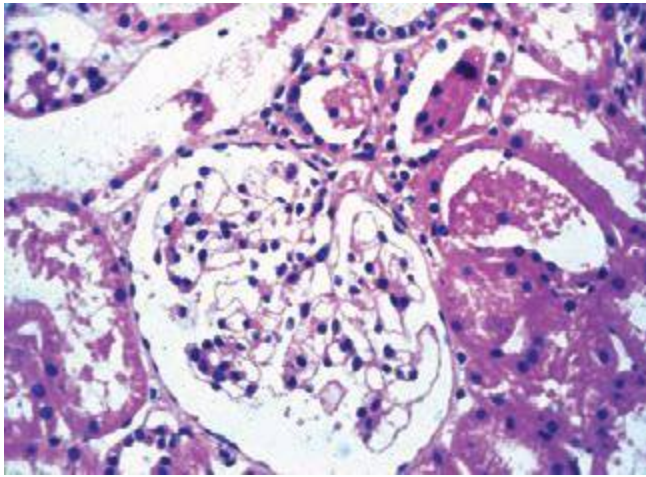
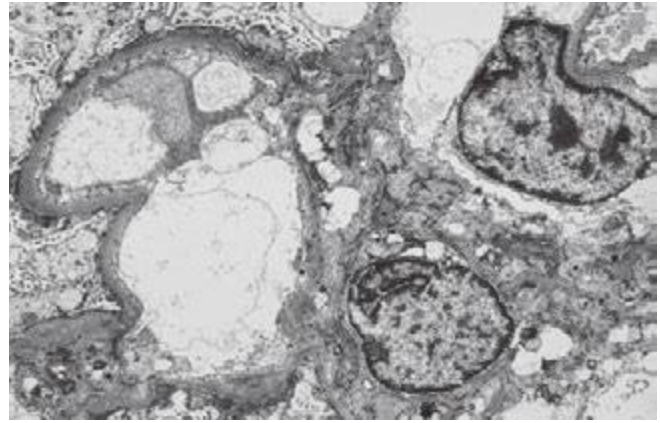


Key diagnostic features of selected diseases in renal biopsy are illustrated, with light, immunofluorescence, and electron microscopic images. Common urinalysis findings are also documented.



A



B

FIGURE 62e-1 Minimal-change disease. In minimal-change disease, light microscopy is unremarkable (A), whereas electron microscopy (B) reveals podocyte injury evidenced by complete foot process effacement. (ABF/Vanderbilt Collection.)

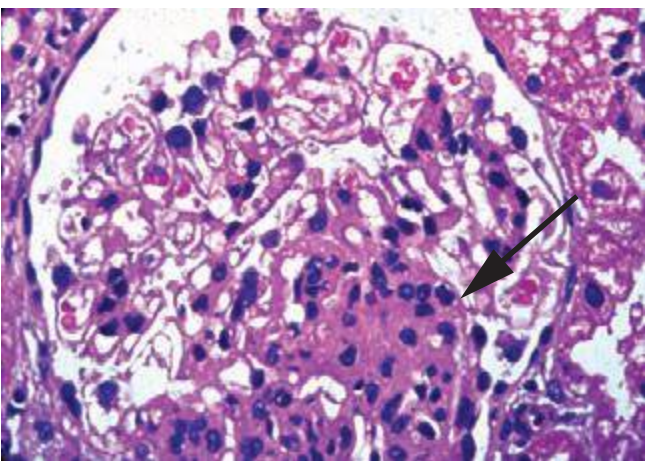


FIGURE 62e-2 Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS). There is a well-defined segmental increase in matrix and obliteration of capillary loops (arrow), the sine qua non of segmental sclerosis not otherwise specified (NOS) type. (EGN/UPenn Collection.)

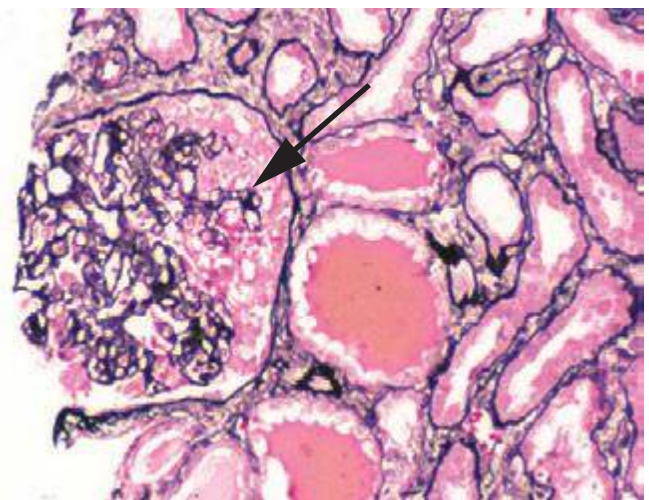


FIGURE 62e-3 Collapsing glomerulopathy. There is segmental collapse (arrow) of the glomerular capillary loops and overlying podocyte hyperplasia. This lesion may be idiopathic or associated with HIV infection and has a particularly poor prognosis. (ABF/Vanderbilt Collection.)