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## Update in Pathophysiology and Histopathology of Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis

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### Abstract

Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) is the leading cause of nephrotic syndrome in an adult worldwide. The prevalence of FSGS is estimated as being 20-30% in adults over the age of 15 years and slightly higher (30-35%) in the elderly (age > 60 years). The diagnosis solely relies on pathologic findings, which sclerosis involves some, but not all glomeruli (focal), and sclerosis affects a portion, but not the entire, glomerular tuft (segmental). The pathogenesis remains inconclusive but podocyte injury has been postulated. Even though steroid is the mainstay treatment, only 20-40% of patients are complete respond.

**Keyword :** FSGS, Pathology, Glomerulosclerosis, Pathophysiology

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