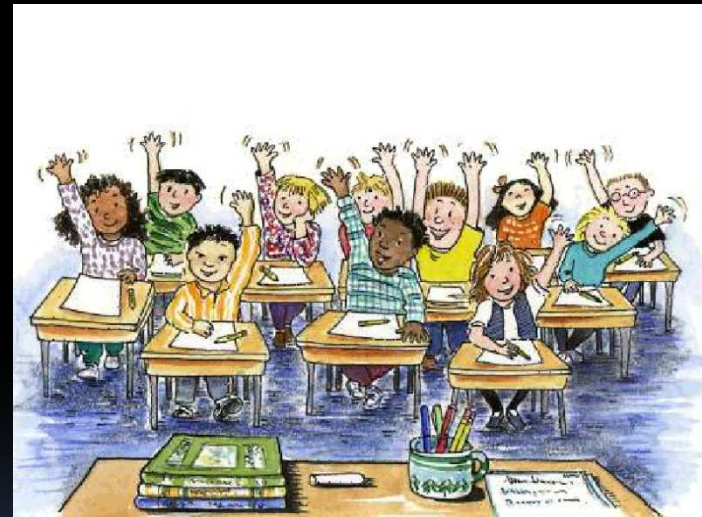


# SCHOOL PERFORMANCES IN CHILDREN WITH STEROID SENSITIVE NEPHROTIC SYNDROM



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## STEROID SENSITIVE NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

Chronic disease: several years, relapses = 80%

During relapse :

no hospitalisation, go to school (if no complication)

follow up as outpatient or by phone

Patients included:

SSNS from 6 to 16 years old (school age)

Receiving treatment:

Steroids, Levamisole, Cyclosporine A,  
Mycophenolate mofetil, Cyclophosphamide,  
Rituximab.

# THE STUDY

- 2 aims :

Evaluate **school level**, in comparison with other pupils of the same class room

Evaluate days of **absence** in comparison with days in **relapse**

- Sept 2007-June 2008 : 53 questionnaires **sent**,  
26 answers (**49%**) (-1=25)

- Sept 2008-June 2009 : 34 **given** to parents

(allowing us to contact school) 30 answers ( **88%** )

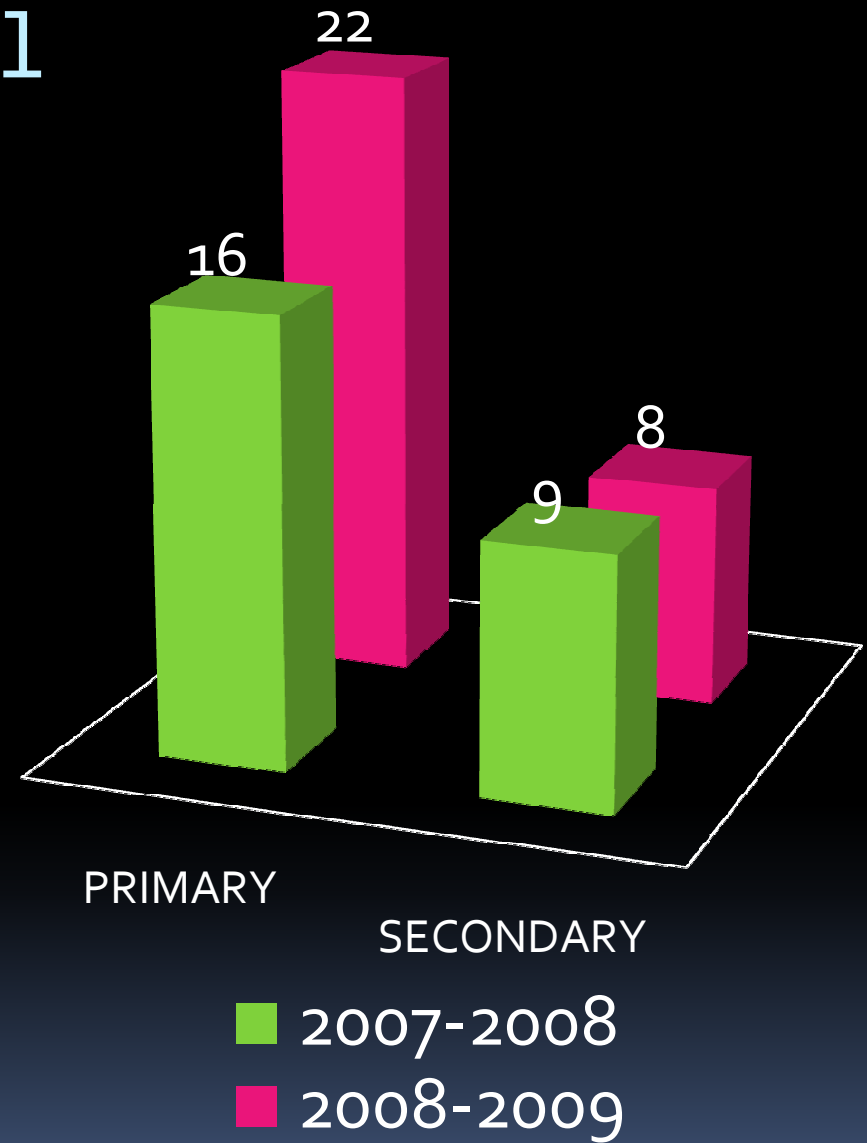
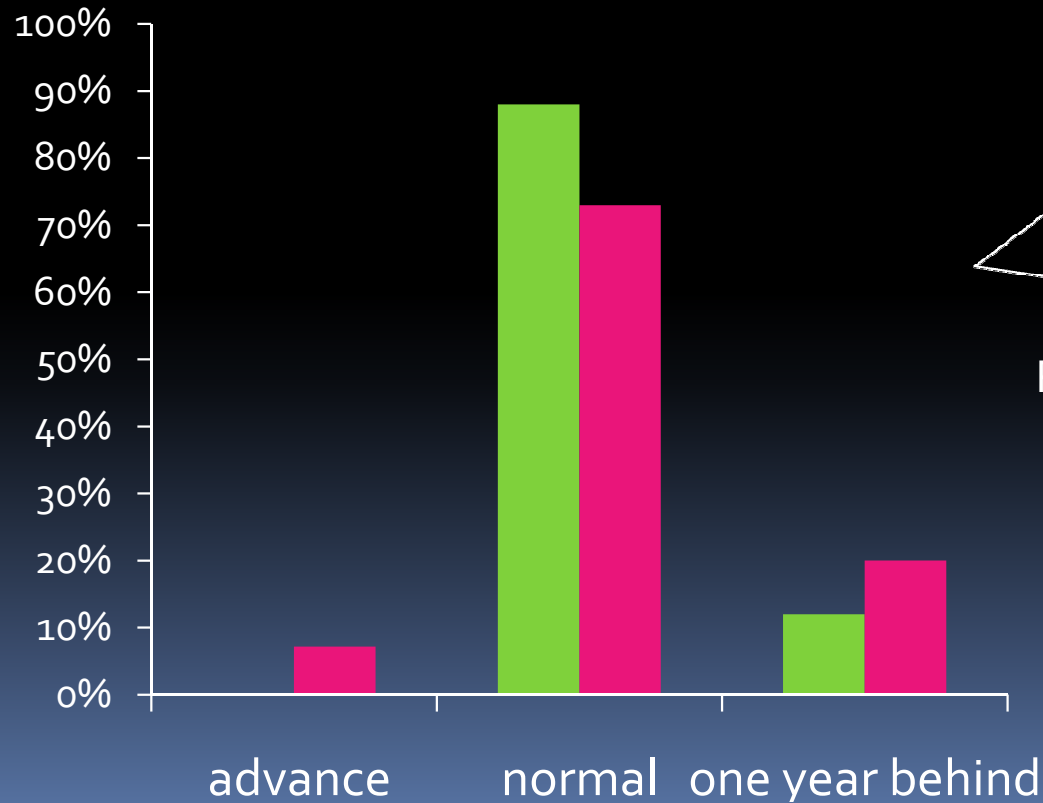
12 children included in both years. Total= 43 children

**TABLE 1**

|   | <b>2007-2008</b>                     | <b>2009-2009</b>                     |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Nb/gender</i>                          | <i>17 M / 8 F</i>                    | <i>20 M / 8F</i>                     |
| Age of the patients                       | 6y 0m to 16y8 m                      | 6y 1m to 13y 9m                      |
| Mean age                                  | 10y 2m                               | 9y 8m                                |
| Age at beginning of SSNS                  | 4y 4m<br>1y 1m to 10y 9m             | 4y 4m<br>1y 10m to 12y 7m            |
| Nb relapses in 10 m                       | 26 in 11 children                    | 47 in 23 children                    |
| Days in relapse                           | 302                                  | 776                                  |
| Days per relapse (mean)                   | 11,6                                 | 16,9                                 |
| Min - Max                                 | 3 to 57                              | 4 to 105                             |
| (median)                                  | 10,08                                | 15,6                                 |
| Hospitalisation                           | 0                                    | 2 children (2d and 14d)              |
| Nb days of absence<br>(% absence/relapse) | 118,5<br>39%<br>(available in 20/25) | 287,5<br>38%<br>(available in 29/30) |

# Population : school

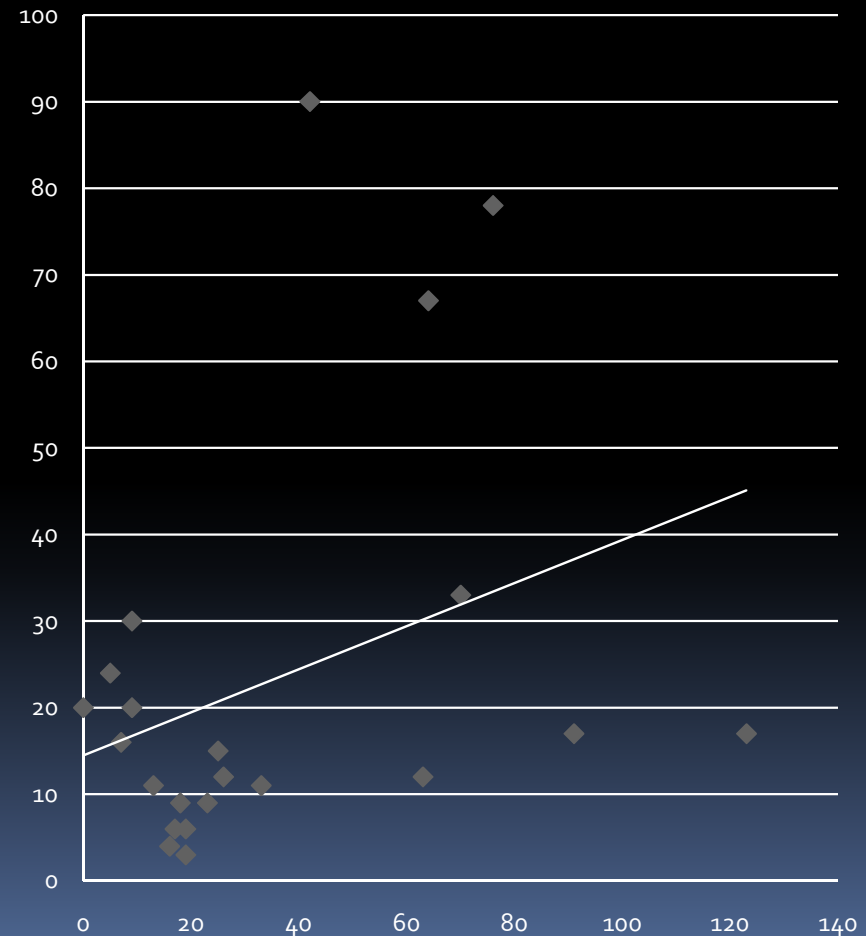
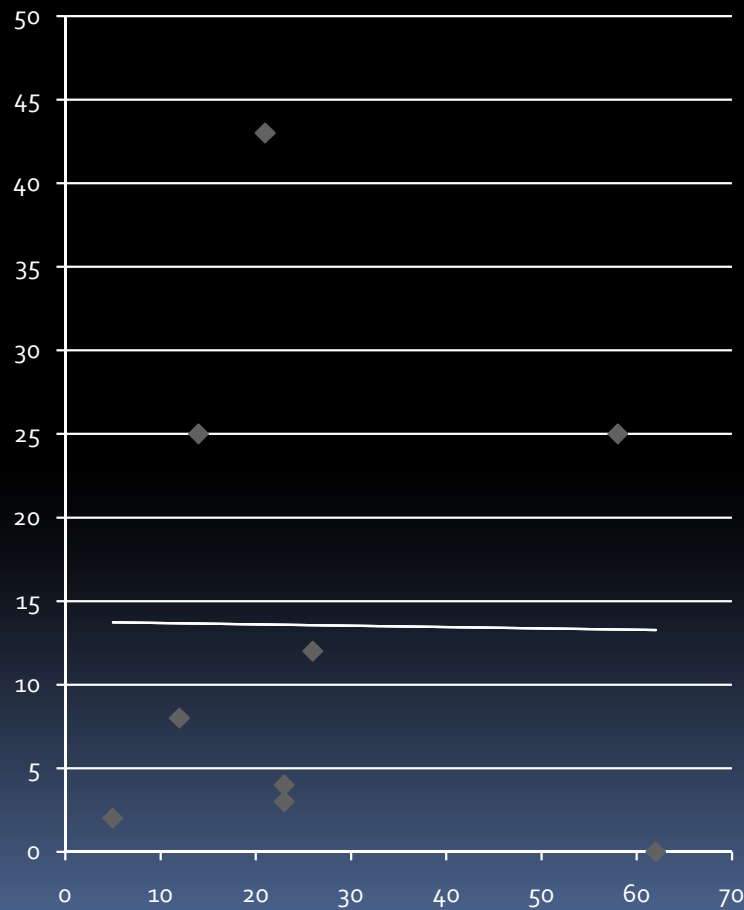
- School level
- In his class age



Days of absence ( $\updownarrow$ ) is not correlated with days of relapse ( $\leftrightarrow$ ) in 2007-08 and in 2008-2009

2007-2008 -0,01

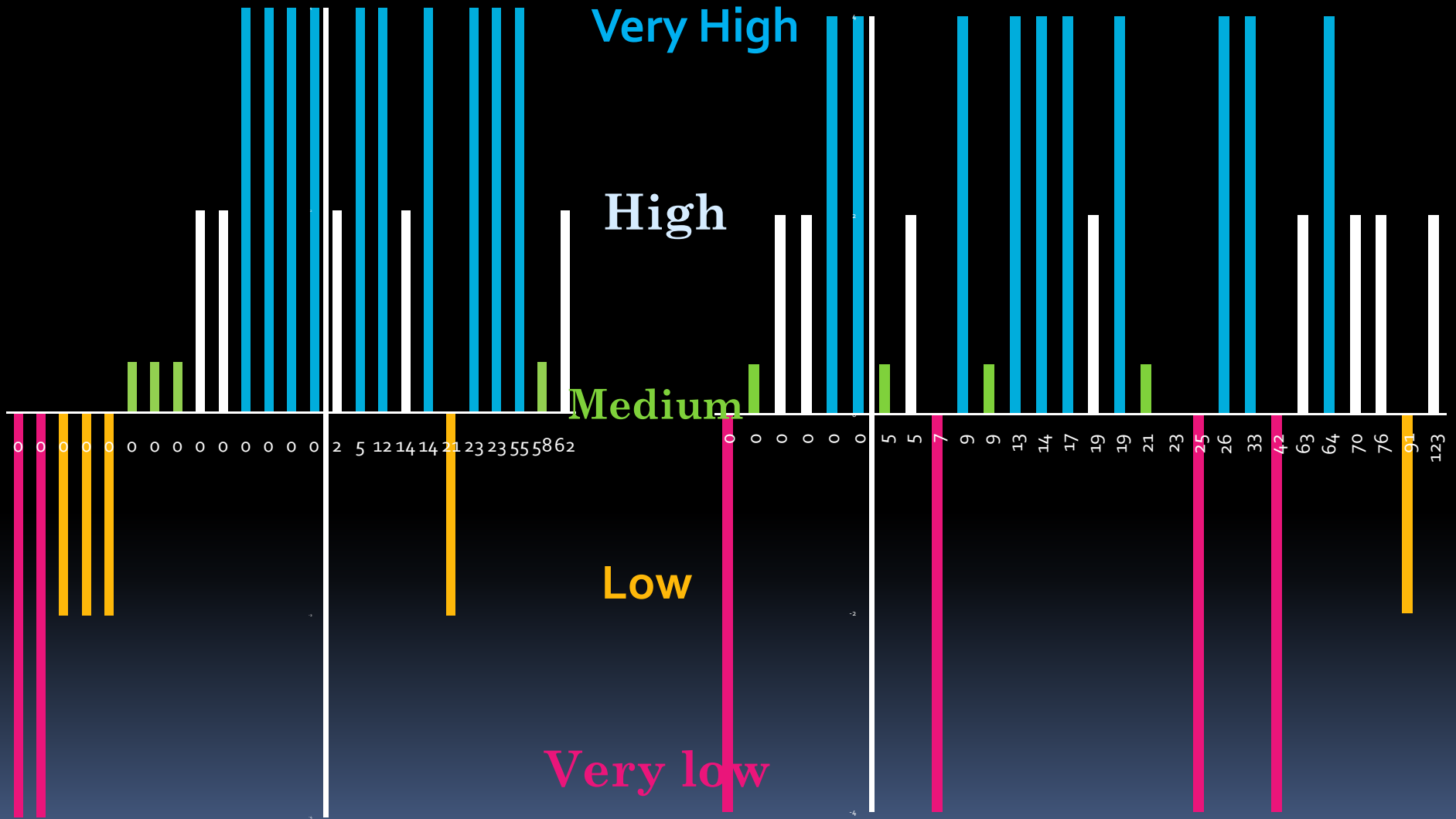
2008-2009 0,33



# School level/Days in relapse

2007-2008

2008-2009



# SCHOOL PERFORMANCES

|           | Very low             | Low | Medium        | High                 | Very high |
|-----------|----------------------|-----|---------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 2007-2008 | 8%                   | 16% | 16%           | 20%                  | 40%       |
| 2008-2009 | 14%                  | 4%  | 18%           | 28%                  | 36%       |
|           | 21%<br>under average |     | 17%<br>normal | 62%<br>above average |           |



# DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- Our results  $\neq$  other studies in school performances
- Low number of hospitalisations
- Rare absenteeism
- Reinforce our attitude of encouraging school attendance as much as possible
- Does steroid therapy play a positive role in intellectual abilities ?

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Question :

Do other teams have the same experience ?