

Renal disease in the elderly and the very elderly Japanese: analysis of the Japan Renal Biopsy Registry (J-RBR)

Hitoshi Yokoyama · Hitoshi Sugiyama · Hiroshi Sato · Takashi Taguchi · Michio Nagata · Seiichi Matsuo · Hirofumi Makino · Tsuyoshi Watanabe · Takao Saito · Yutaka Kiyohara · Shinichi Nishi · Hiroyuki Iida · Kunio Morozumi · Atsushi Fukatsu · Tamaki Sasaki · Kazuhiko Tsuruya · Yukimasa Kohda · Makoto Higuchi · Hideyasu Kiyomoto · Shin Goto · Motoshi Hattori · Hiroshi Hataya · Shoji Kagami · Norishige Yoshikawa · Yuichiro Fukasawa · Yoshihiko Ueda · Hiroshi Kitamura · Akira Shimizu · Kazumasa Oka · Naoki Nakagawa · Takafumi Ito · Shunya Uchida · Kengo Furuichi · Izaya Nakaya · Satoshi Umemura · Keiju Hiromura · Mitsuhiro Yoshimura · Nobuhito Hirawa · Takashi Shigematsu · Masafumi Fukagawa · Makoto Hiramatsu · Yoshio Terada · Osamu Uemura · Tetsuya Kawata · Akira Matsunaga · Aki Kuroki · Yasukiyo Mori · Koji Mitsuiki · Haruyoshi Yoshida

Received: 15 June 2012 / Accepted: 12 July 2012 / Published online: 11 October 2012
© Japanese Society of Nephrology 2012

Abstract

Background and objectives Data regarding renal disease in the elderly (age ≥ 65 years old) and very elderly (age ≥ 80 years old) Japanese are extremely limited. The aim of this study was to examine the causes of renal disease and

their clinical presentations in elderly patients who underwent renal biopsy.

Design, setting, participants, and measurements From July 2007 to November 2011, all of the elderly native renal biopsy patients who had been registered in the Japan Renal Biopsy Registry (J-RBR; 2802 including 1596 males and 1206 females) were identified. Their data were compared with a control group of 7416 patients who ranged in age from 20 to 64 years old and were registered on the J-RBR

On behalf of the Committee for the Standardization of Renal Pathological Diagnosis and for Renal Biopsy and Disease Registry of the Japanese Society of Nephrology, and the Progressive Renal Disease Research of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan.

H. Yokoyama (✉)

Division of Nephrology, Kanazawa Medical University School of Medicine, 1-1 Daigaku, Uchinada, Ishikawa 920-0293, Japan
e-mail: hyokoyama-npr@umin.ac.jp

H. Sugiyama · H. Makino

Department of Medicine and Clinical Science, Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Okayama, Japan

H. Sato

Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Tohoku University Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sendai, Japan

T. Taguchi

Department of Pathology, Nagasaki University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki, Japan

M. Nagata

Department of Pathology, University of Tsukuba, Faculty of Medicine, Tsukuba, Japan

S. Matsuo

Department of Nephrology, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Nagoya, Japan

T. Watanabe

Department of Nephrology, Hypertension, Diabetology, Endocrinology, and Metabolism, Fukushima Medical University School of Medicine, Fukushima, Japan

T. Saito

Division of Nephrology & Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Fukuoka University School of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan

Y. Kiyohara

Department of Environmental Medicine, Kyushu University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Fukuoka, Japan

S. Nishi

Division of Nephrology and Kidney Center, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Kobe, Japan

H. Iida

Department of Internal Medicine, Toyama Prefectural Central Hospital, Toyama, Japan

K. Morozumi

Japanese Red Cross Nagoya Daini Hospital, Kidney Center, Nagoya, Japan

over the same period. In addition, the clinical and pathological classifications of 276 very elderly patients were also analyzed.

Results The indications for biopsy were nephrotic syndrome (NS) in 36.2 and 50.7 % of the elderly and the very elderly patients, chronic nephritic syndrome in 31.8 and 17.4 %, and acute kidney injury including rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis in 18.6 and 22.5 %, respectively. Primary glomerular disease was the most frequent diagnosis, followed by MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis, IgA nephropathy (IgAN), and diabetic nephropathy. In primary GN including IgAN, membranous nephropathy (MN) was the most frequent histological type, followed by IgAN and minor glomerular abnormalities. A comparison with the control group showed that MN, MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis, and amyloid nephropathy were more common in the elderly ($P < 0.001$), and IgAN was less common ($P < 0.001$). As for nephrotic syndrome in the elderly, MN was the most common histological type, followed by minimal change NS, diabetic nephropathy, amyloid nephropathy, and focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. There was a significant discrepancy between the urinary protein/creatinine ratio and daily proteinuria after the 7th decade of life.

Conclusions Renal biopsy is a valuable diagnostic tool, even in elderly and very elderly Japanese patients. In the

future, modified clinical guidelines for elderly renal disease should be developed.

Keywords Elderly · Very elderly · Japanese · Renal biopsy · Registry · Nephrotic syndrome · IgA nephropathy · Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis · Proteinuria

Introduction

In Japan, the elderly population; i.e., those aged 65 and over, accounted for 25.8 % of the total population in October 2010, and this will increase to 30.5 % by 2025 [1]. As life expectancy increases, more elderly patients with acute and chronic renal diseases are surviving longer. In particular, the progressive decline in GFR that occurs with age; the decline in GFR brought about by cardiovascular and other systemic diseases, such as anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)-positive vasculitis; and reductions in GFR due to the nephrotoxic effects of medical/surgical treatment are expected to contribute to an increased incidence of renal disease in the elderly population. Several studies involving limited numbers of elderly Japanese patients have suggested that renal biopsy can provide significant diagnostic and prognostic information

A. Fukatsu

Department of Nephrology, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

T. Sasaki

Department of Nephrology and Hypertension, Kawasaki Medical School, Kurashiki, Japan

K. Tsuruya

Department of Medicine and Clinical Science, Kyushu University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Fukuoka, Japan

Y. Kohda

Department of Nephrology, Kumamoto University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kumamoto, Japan

M. Higuchi

Division of Nephrology, Shinshu University School of Medicine, Matsumoto, Japan

H. Kiyomoto

Division of Integrated Nephrology and Telemedicine, Department of Community Medical Supports, Tohoku Medical Megabank Organization (ToMMo), Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan

S. Goto

Division of Clinical Nephrology and Rheumatology, Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Niigata, Japan

M. Hattori

Department of Pediatric Nephrology, Tokyo Women's Medical University, Tokyo, Japan

H. Hataya

Department of Nephrology, Tokyo Metropolitan Children's Medical Center, Tokyo, Japan

S. Kagami

Department of Pediatrics, Institute of Health Bioscience, The University of Tokushima Graduate School of Medicine, Tokushima, Japan

N. Yoshikawa

Department of Pediatrics, Wakayama Medical University, Wakayama, Japan

Y. Fukasawa

Department of Pathology, Sapporo City Hospital, Sapporo, Japan

Y. Ueda

Department of Pathology, Dokkyo Medical University Koshigaya Hospital, Koshigaya, Japan

H. Kitamura

National Hospital Organization Chiba–East National Hospital, Clinical Research Center, Chiba, Japan

A. Shimizu

Department of Pathology, Nippon Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

[2–5]. In addition, only three studies that included a subset analysis of patients aged over 75–80 years old have been reported from Europe or the USA, and these involved limited numbers of patients [6–8].

Until recently, there were no web-based, nationwide, or prospective registry systems for renal biopsies in Japan. Thus, in 2007, the Committee for the Standardization of Renal Pathological Diagnosis and the Working Group for the Renal Biopsy Database of the Japanese Society of Nephrology established the first nationwide, Web-based, and prospective registry system, the Japan Renal Biopsy Registry (J-RBR), to record pathological, clinical, and laboratory data about the renal biopsies performed in Japan [9].

The aim of this study was to examine the specific causes of renal disease and their respective clinical presentations in a large group of elderly (over 65 years old) patients and very elderly patients (over 80 years old) who had undergone native renal biopsy and to compare the frequencies of their diagnoses with those of a control group of patients who ranged in age from 20 to 64 years.

Materials and methods

J-RBR system and subjects

The researchers of the Committee for the Standardization of Renal Pathological Diagnosis and the Working Group

for the Renal Biopsy Database of the Japanese Society of Nephrology set up the J-RBR [9]. This study includes data obtained from 12705 renal-biopsied patients that were prospectively registered in the J-RBR from July 2007 to November 2011.

Patient data including age, gender, laboratory data, clinical category, and pathological diagnosis were electronically recorded at each institution and registered on the J-RBR webpage via the Internet Data and Information Center for Medical Research (INDICE) system, which is part of the University Hospital Medical Information Network (UMIN). The ethics committee of the Japanese Society of Nephrology comprehensively approved the study, and the local committees of the participating centers and their affiliate hospitals individually approved the study. The J-RBR was registered to the Clinical Trial Registry of UMIN (UMIN000000618).

Clinical categories

The clinical categories of glomerular disease were defined as follows: nephrotic syndrome, chronic nephritic syndrome, recurrent or persistent hematuria, acute nephritic syndrome (AGN), and rapidly progressive nephritic syndrome (RPGN), based on the criteria developed by the WHO. The definitions of these five clinical diagnoses were based on their clinical symptoms and glomerular

K. Oka

Department of Pathology, Hyogo Prefectural Nishinomiya Hospital, Nishinomiya, Japan

N. Nakagawa

Division of Cardiology, Nephrology, Pulmonology and Neurology, Department of Internal Medicine, Asahikawa Medical University Hospital, Asahikawa, Japan

T. Ito

Division of Nephrology, Shimane University Faculty of Medicine, Izumo, Japan

S. Uchida

Department of Internal Medicine, Teikyo University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

K. Furuichi

Division of Nephrology, Kanazawa University Hospital, Kanazawa, Japan

I. Nakaya

Department of Nephrology, Iwate Prefectural Central Hospital, Morioka, Japan

S. Umemura

Department of Medical Science and Cardiorenal Medicine, Yokohama City University Graduate School of Medicine and School of Medicine, Yokohama, Japan

K. Hiromura

Department of Medicine and Clinical Science, Gunma University Graduate School of Medicine, Gumma, Japan

M. Yoshimura

Department of Nephrology and Rheumatology, National Hospital Organization Kanazawa Medical Center, Kanazawa, Japan

N. Hirawa

Yokohama City University Medical Center, Yokohama, Japan

T. Shigematsu

Division of Nephrology, Department of Internal Medicine, Wakayama Medical University, Wakayama, Japan

M. Fukagawa

Division of Nephrology, Endocrinology and Metabolism, Tokai University School of Medicine, Ise, Japan

M. Hiramatsu

Department of Nephrology, Okayama Saiseikai General Hospital, Okayama, Japan

Y. Terada

Department of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Nephrology, Kochi University, Kochi Medical School, Kochi, Japan

Table 1 Frequency of classification of clinical diagnoses in the elderly Japanese (≥ 65 years old)

Cases	Very elderly (≥ 80 years old)		Elderly (≥ 65 years old)		Control (20–64 years old)		<i>P</i> value*
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Gender (male:female)	141:135		1596:1206		3795:3621		
Clinical classification	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Nephrotic syndrome	140	50.7	1018	36.3	1359	18.3	<0.001
Chronic nephritic syndrome	48	17.4	870	31.0	4434	59.8	<0.001
Rapidly progressive nephritic syndrome (RPGN)	54	19.6	432	15.4	300	4.0	<0.001
Acute nephritic syndrome (AGN)	2	0.7	40	1.4	122	1.6	NS
Recurrent or persistent hematuria	1	0.4	33	1.2	263	3.5	<0.001
Renal disorder with collagen disease or vasculitis	12	4.3	117	4.2	326	4.4	NS
Renal disorder with metabolic syndrome	4	1.4	69	2.5	160	2.2	NS
Hypertensive nephropathy	1	0.4	42	1.5	108	1.5	NS
Acute kidney injury (AKI)	6	2.2	51	1.8	55	0.7	<0.001
Drug-induced nephropathy	1	0.4	16	0.6	46	0.6	NS
Inherited renal disease	2	0.7	4	0.1	21	0.3	NS
Thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA, HUS/TTP ^a)	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	NS
Others	5	1.8	110	3.9	219	3.0	0.03

NS not significant

* The elderly versus controls

^a Hemolytic uremic syndrome/thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura

histopathology, as described in the WHO classification of glomerular diseases [10]. Acute nephritic syndrome was defined as a syndrome characterized by the abrupt onset

O. Uemura

Department of Pediatric Nephrology, Aichi Children's Health and Medical Center, Obu, Japan

T. Kawata

Department of Nephrology, National Hospital Organization Hokkaido Medical Center, Sapporo, Japan

A. Matsunaga

Department of Pediatrics, Yamagata University School of Medicine, Yamagata, Japan

A. Kuroki

Division of Nephrology, Showa University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

Y. Mori

Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, Kyoto Prefectural University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

K. Mitsuiki

Nephrology and Dialysis Center, Japanese Red Cross Fukuoka Hospital, Fukuoka, Japan

H. Yoshida

Division of Nephrology, Department of General Medicine, University of Fukui, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Fukui, Japan

of hematuria, proteinuria, hypertension, decreased glomerular filtration, and edema. Rapidly progressive nephritic syndrome was defined as the abrupt or insidious onset of hematuria, proteinuria, anemia, and rapidly progressive renal failure. Recurrent or persistent hematuria was defined as the insidious or abrupt onset of gross or microscopic hematuria with little or no proteinuria and no evidence of other features of nephritic syndrome. Chronic nephritic syndrome was defined as slowly developing renal failure accompanied by proteinuria, hematuria, with or without hypertension. Nephrotic syndrome was defined as proteinuria of ≥ 3.5 g/day and/or 3.5 g/gCr with hypoalbuminemia (serum albumin < 3.0 g/dl) and/or hypoproteinemia (total protein < 6.0 g/dl) according to the Progressive Renal Diseases Research (2011) criteria [11].

In addition, secondary diseases and tubulointerstitial diseases were categorized as follows: renal disorder with collagen disease or vasculitis, renal disorder with metabolic syndrome; hypertensive nephropathy; acute kidney injury; drug-induced nephropathy; inherited renal disease; thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA); hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS); thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP); and others, which included acute interstitial injuries, chronic interstitial injury, and acute tubular necrosis, as described previously [9].

Table 2 Frequency of pathological diagnoses as classified by pathogenesis in the elderly Japanese (≥65 years old)

	Very elderly (≥80 years old)		Elderly (≥65 years old)		Control (20–64 years old)		P value*
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Primary glomerular disease	124	44.9	1259	44.9	5021	60.4	<0.001
Primary glomerulonephritis (except for IgAN)	105	38.0	966	34.5	1666	22.5	<0.001
IgA nephropathy (IgAN)	19	6.9	293	10.5	2815	38.0	<0.001
Secondary and hereditary glomerular diseases	100	36.2	1003	35.8	1766	23.8	<0.001
MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis	31	11.2	313	11.2	164	2.2	<0.001
Diabetic nephropathy	16	5.8	215	7.7	399	5.4	<0.001
Hypertensive nephropathy	14	5.1	173	6.2	304	4.1	<0.001
Amyloid nephropathy	20	7.2	110	3.9	58	0.8	<0.001
Purpura nephritis	4	1.4	56	2.0	151	2.0	NS
Lupus nephritis	4	1.4	44	1.6	461	6.2	<0.001
Infection-related nephropathy	5	1.8	41	1.5	65	0.9	0.012
Anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody-type nephritis	1	0.4	17	0.6	21	0.3	<0.001
PR3-ANCA-positive nephritis	3	1.1	13	0.5	21	0.3	NS
Thrombotic microangiopathy	0	0.0	10	0.4	20	0.3	NS
Dense deposit disease (MPGN type II)	2	0.7	8	0.3	2	0.2	NS
Alport syndrome	0	0.0	2	0.1	27	0.4	NS
Thin basement membrane disease	0	0.0	1	0.0	73	1.0	0.002
Tubulointerstitial diseases	16	5.8	149	5.3	142	1.9	<0.001
Chronic tubulointerstitial lesions	6	2.2	69	2.5	38	0.5	NS
Acute tubulointerstitial lesions	9	3.3	71	2.5	87	1.2	NS
Acute tubular necrosis	1	0.4	9	0.3	17	0.2	NS
Others	36	13.0	391	14.0	126	1.7	NS
Total	276	100	2802	100	7416	100	

NS not significant

* The elderly versus controls

Table 3 Frequency of pathology in the primary glomerular disease of the elderly Japanese (≥65 years old)

	Elderly (≥65 years old)		Control (20–64 years old)		P value*
	n	%	n	%	
IgA nephropathy (IgAN)	293	23.3	2815	56.1	<0.001
Membranous nephropathy	485	38.5	455	9.1	<0.001
Minor glomerular abnormalities	156	12.4	832	16.6	<0.001
Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis	99	7.9	327	6.5	NS
Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN type I and III)	75	6.0	83	1.7	<0.001
Dense deposit disease (DDD, MPGN type II)	0	0.0	8	0.2	NS
Crescentic glomerulonephritis	30	2.4	26	0.5	NS
Non-IgA mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis	69	5.5	365	7.3	<0.001
Endocapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis	15	1.2	34	0.7	NS
Other/unclassifiable	37	2.9	76	1.5	NS
Total	1259	100	5021	100	

NS not significant

* The elderly versus controls

Table 4 Frequency of pathogenesis classified by clinical classification in the elderly Japanese (≥ 65 years old)

Classification	Nephrotic syndrome ^a		Chronic nephritic syndrome		Rapidly progressive nephritic syndrome		Acute nephritic syndrome		Recurrent or persistent hematuria		Subtotal
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Primary glomerulonephritis (except for IgAN)	613	59.5	184	29.0	29	9.3	13	46.4	3	14.3	842
IgA nephropathy (IgAN)	40	3.9	154	24.3	11	3.5	2	7.1	4	19.0	211
MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis	19	1.8	15	2.4	170	54.7					204
Diabetic nephropathy	100	9.7	33	5.2	1	0.3			1	4.8	135
Hypertensive nephropathy	17	1.6	69	10.9	7	2.3	1	3.6	2	9.5	96
Amyloid nephropathy	79	7.7	9	1.4	3	1.0					91
Infection-related nephropathy	14	1.4	8	1.3	8	2.6	5	17.9	1	4.8	36
Purpura nephritis	12	1.2	12	1.9	5	1.6			2	9.5	31
Lupus nephritis	13	1.3	8	1.3	3	1.0	1	3.6			25
Anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody-type nephritis					10	3.2					10
PR3-ANCA-positive nephritis	1	0.1			7	2.3					8
Thrombotic microangiopathy	1	0.1			1	0.3					2
Alport syndrome			1	0.2							1
Thin basement membrane disease									1	4.8	1
Others/unclassifiable	122	11.8	141	22.2	56	18.0	6	21.4	7	33.3	332
Subtotal	1031	100	634	100	311	100	28	100	21	100	2025

^a Including cases with other classifications who satisfied the 2011 criteria of nephrotic syndrome in Japan

Table 5 Frequency of histopathology classified by clinical classification in the elderly Japanese (≥ 65 years old)

Classification	Nephrotic syndrome ^a		Chronic nephritic syndrome		Rapidly progressive nephritic syndrome		Acute nephritic syndrome		Recurrent or persistent hematuria		Subtotal
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Membranous nephropathy	383	37.1	102	16.1	2	0.6	2	7.1	1	4.8	490
Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis	74	7.2	236	37.2	21	6.8	4	14.3	7	33.3	342
Crescentic glomerulonephritis	42	4.1	19	3.0	207	66.6	3	10.7			271
Minor glomerular abnormalities	142	13.8	18	2.8	1	0.3			2	9.5	163
Nephrosclerosis	38	3.7	85	13.4	7	2.3	1	3.6	2	9.5	133
Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis	71	6.9	31	4.9	4	1.3	1	3.6			107
Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN type I and III)	67	6.5	27	4.3	4	1.3	3	10.7			101
Endocapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis	17	1.6	2	0.3	9	2.9	9	32.1	2	9.5	39
Dense deposit disease (DDD, MPGN type II)	4	0.4	2	0.3							6
Sclerotic glomerulonephritis	22	2.1	19	3.0	6	1.9			2	9.5	49
Acute interstitial nephritis	3	0.3	4	0.6	14	4.5	2	7.1	1	4.8	24
Chronic interstitial nephritis	1	0.1	13	2.1	6	1.9	1	3.6	1	4.8	22
Acute tubular necrosis	1	0.1									1
Other/unclassifiable	166	16.1	76	12.0	30	9.6	2	7.1	3	14.3	277
Subtotal	1031	100	634	100	311	100	28	100	21	100	2025

^a Including cases with other classifications who satisfied the 2011 criteria of nephrotic syndrome in Japan

Table 6 Pathological diagnoses of nephrotic syndrome in the elderly Japanese (≥ 65 years old)

	Elderly (≥ 65 years old)		Control (20–64 years old)		<i>P</i> value*
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Primary nephrotic syndrome including IgAN	718	61.9	965	60.7	
Membranous nephropathy	365	31.5	284	17.9	<0.001
Minimal change nephrotic syndrome	146	12.6	403	25.3	<0.001
Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis	68	5.9	110	6.9	NS
Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (type I/III)	51	4.4	28	1.8	<0.001
Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis except for IgAN	17	1.5	12	0.8	NS
Crescentic glomerulonephritis	10	0.9	5	0.3	NS
Endocapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis	8	0.7	9	0.6	NS
Sclerotic glomerulonephritis	1	0.1	2	0.1	NS
IgA nephropathy (IgAN)	48	4.1	106	6.7	0.006
Others	4	0.3	6	0.4	NS
Secondary nephrotic syndrome	442	38.1	626	39.3	
Diabetic nephropathy	115	9.9	184	11.6	NS
Amyloid nephropathy	88	7.6	37	2.3	<0.001
Lupus nephritis	18	1.6	160	10.1	<0.001
Infection-related nephropathy	17	1.5	21	1.3	NS
Nephrosclerosis	17	1.5	9	0.6	0.016
Purpura nephritis	16	1.4	21	1.3	NS
MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis	19	1.6	14	0.9	NS
PR3-ANCA-positive nephritis	1	0.1	1	0.1	NS
Anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody-type nephritis	0	0.0	3	0.2	NS
Alport syndrome	1	0.1	6	0.4	NS
Thrombotic microangiopathy	1	0.1	3	0.2	NS
Others	149	12.8	167	10.5	NS
Total	1160	100	1591	100	

NS not significant

* The elderly versus controls

Pathological diagnoses

The patients' renal histological diagnoses were classified according to their pathogenesis (A) or histopathology (B) as follows: (A) primary glomerular disease (except IgA nephropathy, IgAN), IgAN, purpura nephritis, lupus nephritis, myeloperoxidase(MPO)-ANCA-positive nephritis, protein 3 (PR3)-ANCA-positive nephritis, anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody nephritis, hypertensive nephrosclerosis, thrombotic microangiopathy, diabetic nephropathy, amyloid nephropathy, Alport syndrome, thin basement membrane disease, infection-related nephropathy, kidney transplantation, and others; (B) minor glomerular abnormalities, focal and segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS), membranous nephropathy (MN), mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis, endocapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis, membranoproliferative

glomerulonephritis (MPGN) (types I and III), dense deposit disease (DDD, MPGN type II), crescentic and necrotizing glomerulonephritis, sclerosing glomerulonephritis, nephrosclerosis, acute interstitial nephritis, chronic interstitial nephritis, acute tubular necrosis, kidney transplantation, and others. IgAN (Berger's disease) is separated from primary glomerular disease on the basis of basic glomerular alterations in the WHO classification of glomerular diseases [10].

Clinical data, including urinalysis results; daily proteinuria values; and serum creatinine, total protein, albumin, and total cholesterol values, were also recorded.

Statistical analyses

Continuous variables are reported as mean values (standard deviation, SD). Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 18.0 (SPSS, Tokyo, Japan). Comparisons of

Table 7 Pathological diagnoses of nephrotic syndrome in the very elderly Japanese (≥ 80 years old)

	<i>n</i>	%
Primary nephrotic syndrome (male:female)	95 (37:58)	59.4
Membranous nephropathy	45	28.1
Minimal change nephrotic syndrome	19	11.9
Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis	12	7.5
Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (type I/III)	4	2.5
Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis except for IgA nephropathy	4	2.5
Crescentic glomerulonephritis	2	1.3
Endocapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis	2	1.3
IgA nephropathy	7	4.4
Secondary nephrotic syndrome except for IgA nephropathy (male:female)	65 (33:32)	40.6
Diabetic nephropathy	10	6.3
Amyloid nephropathy	19	11.9
Lupus nephritis	1	0.6
Infection-related nephropathy	3	1.9
Nephrosclerosis	4	2.5
Purpura nephritis	0	0.0
MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis	3	1.9
Others	25	15.6
Total cases (male:female)	160 (70:90)	100

categorical variables among groups of different indications or diagnoses were performed using Fischer's exact test. Continuous variables were compared using the Student's *t* test for parametric data and Wilcoxon's signed rank test or the Kruskal-Wallis test for non-parametric data. *P* values of <0.05 (obtained by two-tailed testing) were considered to indicate statistical significance.

Results

The elderly and very elderly patients in the J-RBR (2007–2011)

At the end of November 2011, 2802 patients who were more than 65 years old (27.4 %) and 276 who were older than 80 (2.7 %) were extracted from the 10218 adult (over 20 years old) patients registered in the J-RBR. We analyzed the frequency of each clinical diagnosis (indication for renal biopsy), pathogenesis, and histopathological diagnosis in the elderly population and controls.

The indications for biopsy were nephrotic syndrome in 36.2 and 50.7 % of the elderly and very elderly patients; chronic nephritic syndrome in 31.0 and 17.4 %; and acute kidney injury (AKI) including RPGN, AGN, and ATN in 18.6 and 22.5 %, respectively (Table 1).

Table 8 Frequency of pathogenesis in RPGN of the elderly Japanese (≥ 65 years old)

	Total		Elderly (≥ 65 years old)		Control (20–64 years old)		<i>P</i> value*
	732 (404:328)		432 (242:190)		300 (162:138)		
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Type I: Anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody-type nephritis	31	4.2	13	3.0	18	6.0	0.0646
Type II: Immune-complex (IC) type	195	26.6	91	21.1	104	34.7	0.0026
Primary glomerulonephritis (except for IgAGN)	60	8.2	36	8.3	24	8.0	NS
IgA nephropathy (IgAGN)	57	7.8	20	4.6	37	12.3	0.0007
Secondary IC diseases	35	4.8	16	3.7	19	6.3	NS
Purpura nephritis	16	2.2	8	1.9	8	2.7	NS
Lupus nephritis	14	1.9	3	0.7	11	3.7	0.0058
Infection-related nephropathy	13	1.8	8	1.9	5	1.7	NS
Type III: Pauci immune type	502	68.6	329	76.2	173	57.7	0.0235
MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis	350	47.8	245	56.7	105	35.0	0.0005
PR3-ANCA-positive nephritis	15	2.0	9	2.1	6	2.0	NS
Systemic vasculitis	137	18.7	75	17.4	62	20.7	NS
Thrombotic microangiopathy	5	0.7	1	0.2	4	1.3	NS
Others	33	4.5	14	3.2	19	6.3	NS

NS not significant

* The elderly versus controls

Table 9 Case profiles and clinical diagnoses of IgA nephropathy in the elderly (≥65 years old)

Cases/gender (male:female):	Total		Elderly (≥65 years old)		Control (20–64 years old)		P value
	3109 (1559:1550)		293 (189:104)		2816 (1370:1446)		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Male gender	1559	50.1	189	63.4	1370	48.7	0.005
Proteinuria (≥1+)	2529	81.3	252	86.0	2277	80.9	NS
Hematuria (≥1+)	2686	86.4	251	85.7	2435	86.5	NS
CKD stage (1–3a vs. 3b–5)*							0.0117*
Stage G1	1074	35.0	23	7.9	1051	37.8	
Stage G2	950	31.0	74	25.4	876	31.5	
Stage G3a	488	15.9	64	22.0	424	15.3	
Stage G3b	337	11.0	63	21.6	274	9.9	
Stage G4	172	5.6	56	19.2	116	4.2	
Stage G5	48	1.6	11	3.8	37	1.3	
Clinical diagnosis							
Chronic nephritic syndrome	2765	88.9	228	77.8	2537	90.1	NS
Recurrent or persistent hematuria	140	4.5	8	2.7	132	4.7	NS
Nephrotic syndrome	97	3.1	29	9.9	68	2.4	<0.001
Rapidly progressive nephritic syndrome	57	1.8	20	6.8	37	1.3	<0.001
Acute nephritic syndrome	21	0.7	3	1.0	18	0.6	NS
Acute renal failure	6	0.2	2	0.7	4	0.1	NS
Hypertensive nephropathy	3	0.1			3	0.1	NS
Renal disorder with metabolic disease	1	0.0			1	0.0	NS
Others	19	0.6	3	1.0	16	0.6	NS

Table 10 Clinical and laboratory parameters of IgA nephropathy in the elderly (≥65 years old)

	Elderly (≥65 years old)			Control (20–64 years old)			P value*
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD	
Daily proteinuria (g/day)	198	1.7	2	2016	1.1	1.4	<0.001
Urinary protein/creatinine ratio (g/gCr)	174	2.6	3.3	1868	1.3	1.7	<0.001
Serum creatinine (mg/dl)	292	1.40	1.10	2808	1.00	0.80	<0.001
Estimated GFR (ml/min/1.73 m ²)	291	51.4	25.3	2778	81.1	34.9	<0.001
Serum total protein (g/dl)	288	6.7	0.9	2794	6.9	0.7	<0.001
Serum albumin (g/dl)	288	3.5	0.7	2776	4	0.5	<0.001
Serum total cholesterol (mg/dl)	280	208	50	2710	204	47	NS
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	225	139	19	2323	124	17	<0.001
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	224	78	12	2323	76	19	NS
Mean blood pressure (mmHg)	224	98	12	2323	92	16	<0.001
HbA1c (%)	169	5.5	0.6	1360	5.2	0.6	<0.001

NS not significant

* The elderly vs. controls

As for the pathogenesis of renal biopsy in the elderly and very elderly patients, primary glomerular disease was the most frequent diagnosis ($n = 966$, 34.5 %; $n = 105$, 38.0 %), followed by MPO-ANCA positive nephritis ($n = 313$, 11.2 %; $n = 31$, 11.2 %), IgA nephropathy ($n = 293$, 10.5 %; $n = 19$, 6.9 %), diabetic nephropathy ($n = 215$, 7.7 %; $n = 16$, 5.8 %),

hypertensive nephropathy ($n = 173$, 6.2 %; $n = 14$, 5.1 %), and amyloid nephropathy ($n = 110$, 3.9 %; $n = 20$, 7.2 %) (Table 2). Some rare glomerular and tubulointerstitial diseases were recorded in the “others” category, such as immunotactoid glomerulopathy in 3 cases, fibrillary glomerulopathy in 1 case, lipoprotein glomerulopathy in 1 case, glomerulopathy with lecithin-

Fig. 1 Discrepancy between daily proteinuria and the urinary protein/creatinine ratio in the elderly. There was a discrepancy between the urinary protein/creatinine ratio (g/gCr) [A] and daily proteinuria (g/day) [B] after the 7th decade of life. The mean ratio of [A]/[B] was around 1.26–1.29 from the 3rd to 6th decade; however, it increased significantly to 1.46 in the 7th decade, 1.61 in the 8th decade, and 1.90 in the 9th decade or later (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P < 0.001$)

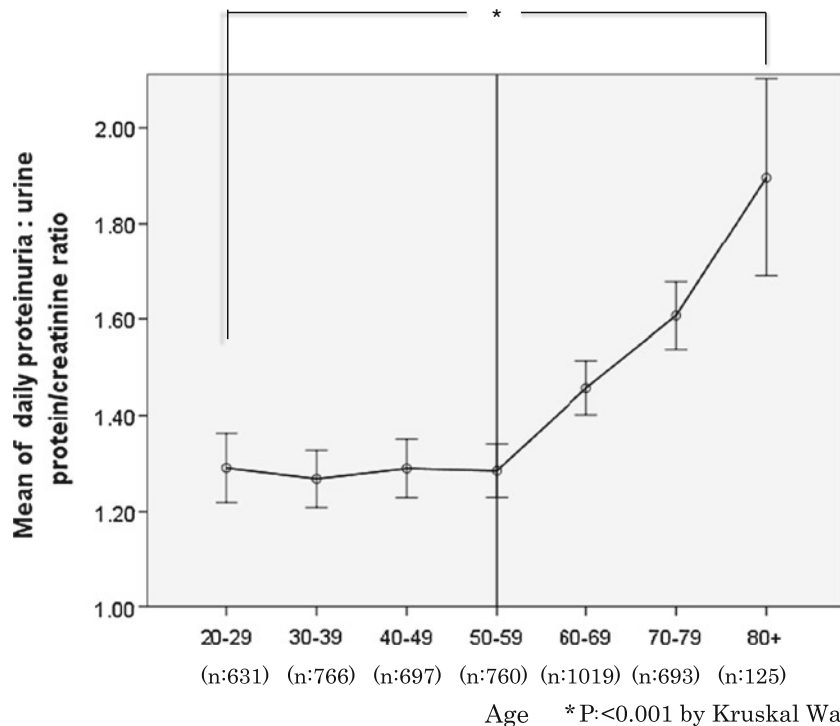


Table 11 Clinical syndromes of renal biopsy in the elderly

Author	Shin	Prakash	Rivera	Ferro	Brown	Nair	Pincon
Country	South Korea	India	Spain	Italy	Ireland	USA	France
Reported year	2001	2003	2004	2006	2012	2004	2010
Study period	1980–1994	1998–2002	1994–2001	1991–2000	1994–2009	2001–2003	2000–2007
Type of registry	Single center	Single center	Nation wide	Single center	Nation wide	Multicenter	Single center
Total cases	1908	ND	9378	392	1372	7257	ND
Elderly cases ^a	117	65	2173	150	236	413	150
Age	>60 years old	≥60 years old	≥65 years old	>65 years old	≥65 years old	66–79 years old	≥70 years old
Gender (n or male:female ratio)	Both (76:41)	Both (56:9)	Male (1305) Female (868)	Both (ND)	Both (150:86)	Both (1.5:1)	Both (78:72)
Nephrotic syndrome	64.1 %	40.0 %	36.6 %	36.2 %	42.0 %	25.0 %	33.0 %
Rapidly progressive nephritic syndrome (RPGN)	6.8 %	4.0 %	ND	ND	13.0 %	13.6 %	4.0 %
Acute nephritic syndrome	6.0 %	19.0 %	ND	ND	15.0 %	ND	12.0 %
Acute kidney injury (AKI)	6.0 %	ND	25.4 %	28.9 %	ND	31.8 %	41.0 %
Chronic nephritic syndrome	ND	ND	4.6 %	4.7 %	ND	ND	ND
CRF (or CKD) ^a	12.0 %	ND	18.9 %	16.2 %	23.0 %	11.5 %	9.0 %
Asymptomatic urinary abnormality	5.1 %	2.0 %	12.1 %	10.9 %	7.0 %	7.6 %	1.0 %
Macroscopic hematuria	ND	ND	0.7 %	0.7 %	ND	ND	ND
Hypertensive nephrosclerosis	ND	ND	1.8 %	2.3 %	ND	2.1 %	ND
Others	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.4 %	ND
Unknown	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.2 %	ND

ND not determined

^a Chronic renal failure or chronic kidney disease

cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT) deficiency in 1 case, cholesterol embolism in 5 cases, and IgG4-related renal injury in 12 cases.

Of the primary glomerular disease including IgA nephropathy suffered by the elderly patients, membranous nephropathy ($n = 485$, 38.5 %) was the most frequent

Table 12 Nephrotic syndrome in the elderly Japanese

Authors	Present study		Uezono		Komatsuda		Ozono		Sato	
Reported year	2012		2006		1993		1993		1987	
Study period	2007–2011		2000–2004		1979–1990		1971–1989		1958–1985	
Type of registry	Nation wide		Single center (Miyazaki)		Single center (Akita)		Single center (Nagasaki)		Single center (Tohoku)	
Total cases	10218		406		2088		ND		ND	
Elderly cases ^a	2802		61		247		ND		ND	
	≥65 years old		≥65 years old		≥65 years old		≥60 years old		≥60 years old	
Nephrotic cases (%):	1160	41.4	27	44.3	88	35.6	90	ND	87	ND
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Primary disease										
IgA nephropathy (IgAN)	48	4.1	2	7.4	6	6.8				
Membranous nephropathy	365	31.5	4	14.8	35	39.8	26	28.9	30	34.5
Minimal change nephrotic syndrome	146	12.6	5	18.5	9	10.2	6	6.7	7	8.0
Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis	68	5.9	6	22.2	5	5.7	1	1.1		
Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis type (I/III)	51	4.4			3	3.4	8	8.9	7	8.0
Crescentic glomerulonephritis	10	0.9			3	3.4	1	1.1	1	1.1
Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis except for IgA nephropathy	17	1.5			4	4.5	12	13.3	12	13.8
Other/unclassifiable	13	1.1			3	3.4	1	1.1		
Subtotal cases	718	61.9	17	63.0	68	77.3	55	61.1	57	65.5
Secondary disease										
Diabetic nephropathy	115	9.9	3	11.1	7	8.0	8	8.9	12	13.8
Amyloidosis	88	7.6	2	7.4	9	10.2	14	15.6	9	10.3
Lupus nephritis	18	1.6								
Infection-related nephropathy	17	1.5								
Nephrosclerosis	17	1.5	3	11.1						
Purpura nephritis	16	1.4			1	1.1				
MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis	19	1.6								
PR3-ANCA-positive nephritis	1	0.1			1	1.1				
Alport syndrome	1	0.1								
Thrombotic microangiopathy	1	0.1								
No conclusive diagnoses									4	4.6
Others	149	12.8	2	7.4	2	2.3	13	14.4	5	5.7
Subtotal cases	442	38.1	10	37.0	20	22.7	35	38.9	26	29.9

histological type, followed by IgA nephropathy (*n* = 293, 23.3 %), minor glomerular abnormalities (*n* = 156, 12.4 %), FSGS (*n* = 99, 7.9 %), and MPGN types I and III (*n* = 75, 6.0 %). A comparison with the control group showed that membranous nephropathy, MPGN type I and III, MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis, diabetic nephropathy, nephrosclerosis, and amyloid nephropathy were more frequent in the elderly (*P* < 0.001), and IgA nephropathy, minor glomerular abnormalities, lupus nephritis, and thin basement membrane disease were less frequent (*P* < 0.001) (Table 3).

Classification of the pathogenesis and histopathology of the elderly population

The pathological diagnoses of the elderly patients are shown in Table 4. More than half of the patients (59.5 %) presenting with nephrotic syndrome were found to have primary glomerular disease. Diabetic nephropathy was the second most common finding within the nephrotic group, but it displayed a much lower incidence (9.7 %). On the other hand, more than half of the elderly Japanese patients

(54.7 %) with RPGN were diagnosed with MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis. In contrast, approximately one-third of the patients who underwent renal biopsy because of a slowly progressive decline in their renal function exhibited findings of primary glomerular disease, IgA nephropathy, or hypertensive nephropathy (Table 4).

As for the histopathologic diagnoses shown in Table 5, the initial pathological findings were membranous nephropathy in nephrotic syndrome, mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis in chronic nephritic syndrome, crescentic glomerulonephritis in rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis, and endocapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis in acute nephritic syndrome and mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis in recurrent or persistent hematuria (Table 5).

Nephrotic syndrome in the elderly and very elderly Japanese patients

As for nephrotic syndrome, the elderly accounted for 1160 patients of the 2753 nephrotic syndrome patients (42.4 %) registered in Japan. In addition, nephrotic syndrome was the most frequent indication for biopsy in both the elderly (36.3 %) and very elderly (50.7 %) (Table 1). Membranous nephropathy ($n = 365$, 31.5 %; $n = 45$, 28.1 %) was the most frequent histopathological type in the elderly and very elderly, followed by minimal change nephrotic syndrome ($n = 146$, 12.6 %; $n = 19$, 11.9 %), diabetic nephropathy ($n = 115$, 9.9 %; $n = 10$, 6.3 %), amyloid nephropathy ($n = 88$, 7.6 %; $n = 19$, 11.9 %), and focal segmental glomerulosclerosis ($n = 68$, 5.9 %; $n = 12$, 7.5 %) (Tables 6, 7). A comparison with the control group found that membranous nephropathy, MPGN types I and III, and amyloid nephropathy were more frequent in the elderly ($P < 0.001$), whereas minimal change nephrotic syndrome, lupus nephritis ($P < 0.001$), and IgA nephropathy ($P = 0.006$) were less common (Table 6).

Rapidly progressive nephritis in elderly patients

In RPGN, elderly patients accounted for 432 of the 732 RPGN patients (59.0 %) registered in Japan. In addition, RPGN was the third and second most common indication for renal biopsy in the elderly and very elderly patients, respectively. ANCA-positive nephritis, especially MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis ($n = 245$, 56.7 %), was the most frequent histopathological type in the elderly, followed by systemic vasculitis ($n = 75$, 17.4 %). A comparison with the control group showed that the pauci-immune type (RPGN type III) was more frequent in the elderly ($P = 0.0235$), and type II ($P = 0.0026$) was less common (Table 8).

IgA nephropathy in the elderly patients

In contrast to nephrotic syndrome and RPGN, only 293 out of 3109 (9.4 %) IgA nephropathy patients were elderly (Table 9). In the elderly patients with IgA nephropathy, being male (64.5 %), advanced stage CKD (3b or worse) (44.7 %), nephrotic syndrome (9.2 %), and RPGN (6.8 %) were more common ($P < 0.001$). In addition, the proteinuria (daily proteinuria or the urinary protein/creatinine ratio), serum creatinine, and systolic blood pressure values of the patients were much higher than those of the controls (Table 10).

Proteinuria in the elderly: the discrepancy between daily proteinuria values and the urinary protein/creatinine ratio

There was a strong positive correlation between the urinary protein/creatinine ratio (g/gCr) and daily proteinuria (g/day) ($n = 4791$, $r = 0.796$, $P < 0.0001$); however, as shown in Fig. 1, there was a significant discrepancy between the urinary protein/creatinine ratio and daily proteinuria after the 7th decade of life. The mean urinary protein/creatinine ratio to daily proteinuria ratio was around 1.26–1.29 from the 3rd to 6th decade; however, it increased significantly to 1.46 in the 7th decade, 1.61 in the 8th decade, and 1.90 in the 9th decade and beyond (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P < 0.001$, Fig. 1).

Discussion and comments

To the best of our knowledge, this study constitutes the largest renal biopsy series of elderly (aged over 65 years) or very elderly (over 80 years old) in the world. We cannot exclude the possibility that the J-RBR is subject to sampling bias; however, an investigation of a larger cohort or a population-based analysis of the frequency of each renal disease utilizing our web-based system might reveal the actual frequencies of these diseases and their distributions throughout the age range. In addition, it is worth noting that a Web-based prospective registry system like the J-RBR could easily increase the number of participating institutions and enlarge the number of patients enrolled. Investigators could then analyze the registered data in real time and thus ensure that the present sample of patients in the J-RBR is representative of the nationwide frequency of renal diseases in Japan.

The present report revealed that among elderly and very elderly Japanese, renal biopsy is most commonly performed for nephrotic syndrome or AKI including RPGN. Similarly, nephrotic syndrome was the most common indication (37–64 %) for renal biopsy in elderly patients of

over 60 years old in South Korea, India, Italy, and Spain [12–15]. On the other hand, AKI including RPGN was the most common indication for renal biopsy (accounting for 31–41 % of cases) in elderly patients (over 65 years old) in the USA, west France, and Ireland [6, 7, 16, 17]. These findings reveal that renal biopsy is performed in the elderly all over the world to obtain significant diagnostic and prognostic information (Table 11). In agreement with this notion, renal biopsy was also performed for elderly patients with more advanced clinical abnormalities such as increased proteinuria, decreased GFR, and higher blood pressure, even in IgAN.

As for the pathogenesis and pathohistology of nephrotic syndrome, one-third of the elderly patients with nephrotic syndrome displayed primary membranous nephropathy, whereas minimal change nephrotic syndrome displayed a much lower frequency of about 12–13 % in the elderly and the very elderly. However, diagnosing minimal change nephrotic syndrome is useful as it allows the patient to be switched to steroid treatment. In addition, the frequency of amyloid nephropathy increased according to age from 2.3 % in the controls to 7.6 and 11.9 % in the elderly and very elderly, respectively. These findings support the previous results obtained in small studies from single centers in Japan [2–5] (Table 12) and other countries [12, 14, 15, 18–20].

As for RPGN, the results of this report are quite similar to those of a previous large retrospective cohort study from the Progressive Renal Diseases Research-RPGN study group [21] and other registry data regarding acute renal injury in older adults [6, 22, 23]. MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis with or without systemic vasculitis was the initial pathogenesis of RPGN in the elderly and the very elderly in this study. New guidelines for the treatment of RPGN targeting MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis have been proposed by the RPGN study group [24]. A prospective Web registry-based study examining the treatment and outcomes of RPGN and vasculitis has started, which might resolve the issues regarding the treatment of MPO-ANCA-positive nephritis with or without systemic vasculitis in the elderly [25]. Based on these findings, optimal therapeutic guidelines for RPGN in the elderly may be reported in future.

The present report revealed that IgA nephropathy in the elderly had the different gender background (the male-to-female ratio was 1.82:1) and more advanced clinical stage. On the other hand, there were no significant differences between the sexes in the controls. This finding was quite similar to the previous nationwide reports on IgA nephropathy in adult Japanese describing a male-to-female ratio from 1:1 in 660 cases to 1:0.9 in 502 cases [9, 26]. Concerning the gender background in this Japanese registry, renal biopsies were performed more frequently in males (the male-to-female ratio was 1.32:1), similar to other nationwide registry studies in

adults (the male-to-female ratio has been described as 1.39:1 to 1.56:1), however [14, 15]. There were also differences in the male-to-female ratio of the elderly in the past reports (from 1.08:1 to 6.22:1) [12, 13, 15–17]. We could not exclude physician biases influencing the indications for renal biopsies in the elderly because there was a male predominance of the main clinical syndromes even in the elderly with IgA nephropathy [15]. In this regard, ongoing prospective cohort study of IgA nephropathy (J-IGACS study on J-RBR) may resolve the issues of gender and aging for the clinical progression of Japanese IgA nephropathy in the future.

In this study, we detected a discrepancy between daily proteinuria values and the urinary proteinuria/creatinine ratio in the elderly. This finding has important implications for the assessment of glomerular injuries in the elderly. Proteinuria is overestimated by the urinary proteinuria/creatinine ratio in the elderly because of the decreased excretion of urinary creatinine brought about by the reduction of muscle mass that occurs during aging [27, 28]. Thus, the degree of the overestimation of proteinuria by the proteinuria/creatinine ratio might increase with age. In addition, the progressive decline in GFR that occurs during aging, i.e., the decrease in the number of nephrons with age, should be considered when assessing the amount of protein lost from a single nephron in elderly patients. Daily proteinuria might underestimate the protein lost by a single nephron in the elderly. In the future, studies assessing proteinuria should resolve this issue regarding the early diagnosis and treatment of intractable glomerular diseases in the elderly.

In conclusion, renal biopsy is a valuable diagnostic tool, even in elderly and very elderly Japanese patients. In the future, modified clinical guidelines for elderly patients with renal disease should be developed.

Acknowledgments The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of their colleagues at the centers and affiliated hospitals who helped with the data collection for the J-RBR/J-KDR. We also sincerely thank Ms. Mayumi Irie in the UMIN-INDICE for establishing and supporting the registration system of J-RBR&J-KDR and Ms. Yoshimi Saito for preparing this manuscript. This study was supported in part by the committee of the Japanese Society of Nephrology and a Grant-in-Aid for Progressive Renal Disease Research from the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare of Japan.

Conflicts of interest None of the authors has any conflicts of interest to disclose for this article.

Appendix 1

The following are the initial investigators and institutions that participated in the project to develop the J-RBR since 2007: Hirofumi Makino and Hitoshi Sugiyama (Okayama

University), Takashi Taguchi (Nagasaki University), Hitoshi Yokoyama (Kanazawa Medical University), Hiroshi Sato (Tohoku University), Takao Saito (Fukuoka University), Yukimasa Kohda (Kumamoto University; present address, Hikarinomori Clinic), Shinichi Nishi (Niigata University; present address: Kobe University), Kazuhiko Tsuruya and Yutaka Kiyohara (Kyushu University), Hideyasu Kiyomoto (Kagawa University; present address: Tohoku University), Hiroyuki Iida (Toyama Prefectural Central Hospital), Tamaki Sasaki (Kawasaki Medical School), Makoto Higuchi (Shinshu University), Motoshi Hattori (Tokyo Women's Medical University), Kazumasa Oka (Osaka Kaisei Hospital; present address: Hyogo Prefectural Nishinomiya Hospital), Shoji Kagami (The University of Tokushima Graduate School), Michio Nagata (University of Tsukuba), Tetsuya Kawamura (Jikei University School of Medicine), Masataka Honda (Tokyo Metropolitan Children's Medical Center), Yuichiro Fukasawa (KKR Sapporo Medical Center; present address: Sapporo City Hospital), Atsushi Fukatsu (Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine), Kunio Morozumi (Japanese Red Cross Nagoya Daini Hospital), Norishige Yoshikawa (Wakayama Medical University), Yukio Yuzawa (present address: Fujita Health University), Seiichi Matsuo (Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine) and Kensuke Joh (Chiba-East National Hospital; present address: Sendai Shakai Hoken Hospital).

The following facilities and investigators participated in the J-RBR and J-KDR project.

Hokkaido District

- Asahikawa Medical University Hospital (Division of Cardiology, Nephrology, Pulmonology and Neurology, Department of Internal Medicine), Naoyuki Hasebe, Naoki Nakagawa, Junko Chinda.
- National Hospital Organization Hokkaido Medical Center (Department of Nephrology), Tetsuya Kawata, Tsuyoshi Yamamura.
- Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Medicine II), Saori Nishio, Sekiya Shibazaki, Yasunobu Ishikawa, Daigo Nakazawa.
- Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Pediatrics), Satoshi Sasaki, Yasuyuki Sato, Takeshi Yamazaki, Takayuki Okamoto.
- KKR Sapporo Medical Center (Department of Pathology), Akira Suzuki.

Tohoku District

- Iwate Prefectural Central Hospital (Department of Nephrology), Jun Soma, Izaya Nakaya, Mayumi Yahata.
- Fukushima Medical University School of Medicine (Department of Nephrology, Hypertension, Diabetol-

ogy, Endocrinology, and Metabolism), Tsuyoshi Watanabe, Koichi Asahi, Hiroaki Satoh.

- Sendai Shakaihoken Hospital (Department of Nephrology), Toshinobu Sato, Asako Fujimori, Hisako Sugai, Mitsuhiro Sato.
- Tohoku University Hospital and affiliated hospitals (Department of Nephrology, Endocrinology, and Hypertension), Mariko Miyazaki, Keisuke Nakayama, Takashi Nakamichi.
- Yamagata University School of Medicine (Department of Cardiology, Pulmonology, and Nephrology), Tsuneo Konta, Kazunobu Ichikawa, Ami Ikeda, Kazuko Suzuki.
- Yamagata University School of Medicine (Department of Pediatrics), Akira Matsunaga.

Kanto District

- National Hospital Organization Chiba-East National Hospital (Clinical Research Center), Hiroshi Kitamura, Takashi Kenmochi, Motonobu Nishimura, Hideaki Kurayama, (Department of Urology), Koichi Kamura.
- Dokkyo Medical University Koshigaya Hospital (Department of Nephrology), Tetsuro Takeda.
- Dokkyo Medical University School of Medicine (Department of Cardiology and Nephrology), Toshihiko Ishimitsu.
- Gunma University Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Medicine and Clinical Science), Yoshihisa Nojima, Keijyu Hiromura.
- Jichi Medical University (Division of Nephrology), Eiji Kusano.
- The Jikei University School of Medicine (Division of Kidney and Hypertension), Tatsuo Hosoya, Tetsuya Kawamura, Yasunori Utsunomiya, Yoichi Miyazaki.
- The Jikei University School of Medicine, Katsushika Medical Center (Division of Kidney and Hypertension), Masato Ikeda, Keita Hirano, Akihiro Shimizu.
- The Jikei University School of Medicine, Daisan Hospital (Division of Kidney and Hypertension), Kazushige Hanaoka, Kentaro Koike, Haruko Suet-sugu, Mai Tanaka.
- The Jikei University Kashiwa Hospital (Division of Kidney and Hypertension), Makoto Ogura, Akihiko Hamaguchi, Yukio Maruyama, Seiji Kobayashi.
- Juntendo University Faculty of Medicine (Division of Nephrology, Department of Internal Medicine), Yasuhiko Tomino, Isao Ohsawa, Chieko Hamada, Satoshi Horikoshi.
- Kawaguchi Municipal Medical Center (Division of Nephrology), Takeo Ishii.
- Kyorin University School of Medicine (Department of Urology), Kikuo Nutahara.

- Mito Saiseikai General Hospital (Division of Nephrology), Itaru Ebihara, Chihiro Satho.
 - Nippon Medical School (Division of Nephrology, Department of Internal Medicine), Yasuhiko Iino, Tomohiro Kaneko, Akiko Mii, Akio Hirama.
 - Nihon University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology, Hypertension and Endocrinology), Koichi Matsumoto.
 - Saitama Medical University, Faculty of medicine (Department of Nephrology), Hirokazu Okada, Hiromichi Suzuki, Tsutomu Inoue.
 - Saitama Medical University, Saitama Medical Center (Department of Nephrology and Hypertension), Tetsuya Mitarai, Juko Asakura, Sinpei Okazaki, Hajime Hasegawa.
 - Showa University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology), Aki Kuroki.
 - Showa University Fujigaoka Hospital (Division of Nephrology), Yoshihiko Inoue.
 - St. Marianna University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology and Hypertension, Department of Internal Medicine), Kenjiro Kimura, Takashi Yasuda, Sayuri Shirai.
 - Tokai University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology, Endocrinology and Metabolism), Masayuki Endoh, Hisae Tanaka.
 - Teikyo University School of Medicine (Department of Internal Medicine), Shunya Uchida.
 - Teikyo University School of Medicine (Department of Urology), Shigeo Horie, Satoru Muto.
 - Tokyo Medical University Ibaraki Medical Center (Department of Nephrology), Masaki Kobayashi, Kouichi Hirayama, Homare Shimohata.
 - Tokyo Metropolitan Children's Medical Center (Department of Nephrology), Hiroshi Hataya.
 - Tokyo Women's Medical University (Department of Pediatric Nephrology), Motoshi Hattori, Kiyonobu Ishizuka, Noriko Sugawara.
 - Tokyo Women's Medical University (The Forth Department of Medicine), Kosaku Nitta, Keiko Uchida, Takahito Moriyama.
 - University of Tokyo Hospital (Department of Hemodialysis & Apheresis), Norio Hanafusa.
 - University of Tokyo (Department of Nephrology and Endocrinology), Toshiro Fujita, Masaomi Nangaku, Takehiko Wada.
 - University of Tsukuba, Faculty of Medicine, (Department of Nephrology), Kunihiro Yamagata, Joichi Usui, Tetsuya Kawamura.
 - Yokohama City University Graduate School of Medicine and School of Medicine (Department of Medical Science and Cardiorenal Medicine), Satoshi Umemura, Masato Oosawa.
 - Yokohama City University Medical Center, Nobuhito Hirawa, Keisuke Yatsu, Yuichiro Yamamoto, Sanae Saka.
- Koushinetsu District
- Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences (Division of Clinical Nephrology and Rheumatology), Ichiei Narita, Shin Goto, Yumi Itoh, Naofumi Imai.
 - Shinshu University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology), Yuji Kamijo, Wataru Tsukada, Koji Hashimoto.
 - University of Yamanashi Hospital (Third Department of Internal Medicine), Fumihiko Furuya, Daiichiro Akiyama, Kazuya Takahashi, Ayako Okamura.
- Hokuriku District
- Kanazawa Medical University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology), Hitoshi Yokoyama, Hiroshi Okuyama, Keiji Fujimoto, Junko Imura.
 - Kanazawa Medical University (Division of Diabetes & Endocrinology), Daisuke Koya, Yuka Kurosima, Miho Ohba.
 - Kanazawa University Hospital (Division of Nephrology), Takashi Wada, Kiyoki Kitagawa, Kengo Furuichi.
 - National Hospital Organization Kanazawa Medical Center (Department of Nephrology and Rheumatology), Mitsuhiro Yoshimura, Takuyuki Ise.
 - Katou Hospital, Yasuhiro Katou, Hiroyuki Yamuchi, Yasunori Iwata, Kazutoshi Yamada.
 - Moriyama Koshino Clinic, Yoshitaka Koshino.
 - Public Central Hospital of Matto-Ishikawa, Kazuya Takasawa, Chikako Takaeda.
 - Sugita Genpaku Memorial Obama Municipal Hospital, Haruyoshi Yoshida, Takayasu Horiguchi.
 - Toyama Prefectural Central Hospital (Department of Internal Medicine), Junya Yamahana, Masahiko Kawabata.
 - University of Fukui, Faculty of Medical Sciences (Division of Nephrology, Department of General Medicine), Masayuki Iwano, Hideki Kimura, Naoki Takahashi, Kenji Kasuno.
 - University of Toyama (Second Department of Internal Medicine), Fumihiro Tomoda.
- Tokai District
- Aichi Children's Health and Medical Center (Department of Pediatric Nephrology), Osamu Uemura, Takuhito Nagai, Satoshi Yamakawa.
 - Aichi Medical University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology and Rheumatology), Naoto Miura, Hirokazu Imai.

- Fujinomiya City General Hospital, Masanori Sakakima, Kazuto Kitajima, Taichi Sato, Yutaro Kawakatsu.
- Fujita Health University School of Medicine (Department of Nephrology), Yukio Yuzawa, Satoshi Sugiyama.
- Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, University Hospital (Internal Medicine1, Division of Nephrology), Yoshihide Fujigaki, Masafumi Ono, Takamasa Iwakura.
- Japanese Red Cross Nagoya Daini Hospital (Kidney Center), Kunio Morozumi, Asami Takeda, Yasuhiro Otsuka.
- Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences (Department of Cardio-Renal Medicine and Hypertension), Genjiro Kimura, Michio Fukuda, Toshiyuki Miura, Atsuhiko Yoshida.
- Nagoya Kyoritsu Hospital (Department of Internal Medicine), Hirotake Kasuga.
- Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Nephrology), Seiichi Matsuo, Shoiichi Maruyama, Waichi Sato, Yoshinari Yasuda.
- Shizuoka General Hospital (Department of Nephrology), Noriko Mori, Satoshi Tanaka.

Kinki District

- Hyogo Prefectural Nishinomiya Hospital (Department of Pathology), Kazumasa Oka.
- Ikeda City Hospital (Division of Nephrology), Nobuyuki Kajiwara.
- Kitano Hospital, The Tazukekofukai Medical Research Institute (Division of Nephrology and Dialysis), Eri Muso, Kazuo Tosikoshi, Tomomi Endo, Yukako Iwasaki.
- Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology and Kidney Center), Shinichi Nishi, Shunske Goto.
- National Hospital Organization Kyoto Medical Center (Division of Nephrology), Koichi Seta, Kensei Yahata.
- Kyoto Prefectural University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine), Yasukiyo Mori, Keiichi Tamagaki.
- Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Nephrology), Motoko Yanagita, Tatsuo Tsukamoto, Noriyuki Iehara, Takeshi Matsubara.
- Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Medicine and Clinical Science), Masashi Mukoyama, Hideki Yokoi, Tomoko Kawanishi, Akira Ishii.
- Mie University Graduate School of Medicine Hospital (Department of Nephrology and Hemodialysis Center), Shinsuke Nomura, Mika Fujimoto, Eiji Ishikawa, Tomohiro Murata.
- Nara Medical University (First Department of Internal Medicine), Yoshihiko Saito, Kenichi Samejima.
- National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center (Division of Hypertension and Nephrology), Satoko Nakamura.
- Osaka City University Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Nephrology), Eiji Ishimura, Ikue Kobayashi, Mitsuru Ichii, Yoshiteru Ohno.
- Osaka City General Hospital (Division of Nephrology and Hypertension), Masahito Imanishi, Takashi Morikawa, Chizuko Kitabayashi, Yoshio Konishi.
- Osaka General Medical Center (Department of Kidney Disease and Hypertension), Yoshiharu Tsubakihara, Tatsuya Shoji.
- Osaka Medical Center and Research Institute for Maternal and Child Health (Department of Pediatric Nephrology and Metabolism), Kenichi Satomura.
- Osaka Red Cross Hospital (Department of Nephrology), Akira Sugawara, Masao Koshikawa, Yoshihisa Ogawa, Tomoko Kawanishi.
- Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Geriatric Medicine and Nephrology), Yoshitaka Isaka, Yasuyuki Nagasawa, Ryohei Yamamoto.
- Saiseikai Shiga Hospital (Division of Nephrology), Toshiki Nishio.
- Shiga University of Medical Science (Department of Medicine), Shinichi Araki.
- Shirasagi Hospital (Kidney Center), Shigeichi Shoji, Kenjiro Yamakawa, Senji Okuno.
- Toyonaka Municipal Hospital (Division of Nephrology), Megumu Fukunaga.
- Wakayama Medical University (Department of Pediatrics), Norishige Yoshikawa, Koichi Nakanishi, Yuko Shima.
- Wakayama Medical University (Division of Nephrology, Department of Internal Medicine), Takashi Shigematsu, Masaki Ohya.
- Yokkaichi Social Insurance Hospital (Division of Nephrology and Blood Purification), Yasuhide Mizutani, Hitoshi Kodera, Masato Miyake.

Chugoku District

- Kawasaki Medical School (Department of Nephrology and Hypertension), Naoki Kashihara, Tamaki Sasaki, Sohachi Fujimoto.
- Kurashiki Central Hospital (Division of Nephrology), Kenichiro Asano, Masaru Kinomura.
- Hiroshima University Hospital (Department of Nephrology), Takao Masaki, Sigehiro Doi, Yukio Yokoyama, Ayumu Nakashima.

- Mizushima Kyodo Hospital (Department of Internal Medicine), Nobuyoshi Sugiyama, Yuichirou Inaba, Kan Yamasaki, Kouji Ozeki.
- Okayama Saiseikai General Hospital (Department of Nephrology), Makoto Hiramatsu, Keisuke Maruyama, Noriya Momoki.
- Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmaceutical Sciences (Department of Medicine and Clinical Science), Hiroshi Morinaga, Tatsuyuki Inoue, Keiichi Takiue.
- Saiseikai Yamaguchi General Hospital (Department of Internal Medicine), Tsuyoshi Imai.
- Shimane University Faculty of Medicine (Division of Nephrology), Takafumi Ito.
- Tottori University Hospital (Division of Pediatrics and Perinatology), Shinichi Okada, Yasuo Kawaba, Koichi Kitamoto.

Shikoku District

- Kagawa University, Faculty of Medicine (Department of CardioRenal and Cerebrovascular Medicine and Department of Clinical Pathology), Masakazu Kohno, Kumiko Moriwaki, Taiga Hara, Yoshio Kushida.
- Kochi University, Kochi Medical School (Department of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Nephrology), Yoshio Terada, Toru Kagawa, Taro Horino, Yoshiko Shimamura.
- The University of Tokushima Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Pediatrics, Institute of Health Bioscience), Shoji Kagami, Maki Urushihara, Shuji Kondo.
- The University of Tokushima, Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Nephrology), Toshio Doi, Hideharu Abe, Kojiro Nagai.

Kyushu District

- Fukuoka University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology and Rheumatology, Departments of Internal Medicine), Takao Saito, Yoshie Sasatomi, Satoru Ogahara, Satoshi Hisano.
- Japanese Red Cross Fukuoka Hospital (Department of Pediatrics), Ken Hatae, Maiko Hinokiyama, Hiroyo Maruyama.
- Japanese Red Cross Fukuoka Hospital (Nephrology and Dialysis Center), Hideki Hirakata, Koji Mitsuiki.
- Kumamoto University Graduate School of Medical Sciences (Department of Nephrology), Kenichiro Kitamura, Yushi Nakayama.
- Jinseikai Clinic Hikarinomori, Yukimasa Kohda.
- Kurume University School of Medicine (Division of Nephrology, Department Medicine), Seiya Okuda, Daisuke Wakasugi, Kiyomi Koike.

- Kyushu University Graduate School of Medical Sciences (Department of Medicine and Clinical Science), Kazuhiko Tsuruya, Shunsuke Yamada, Akihiro Tsuchimoto.
- Kyushu University Graduate School of Medical Sciences (Department of Environmental Medicine), Yutaka Kiyohara, Toshiharu Ninomiya, Masaharu Nagata.
- Miyazaki Prefectural Miyazaki Hospital (Division of Nephrology), Naoko Yokota-Ikeda, Shigehiro Uezono, Keiko Kodama.
- Nagasaki University Hospital (Department of Pathology), Takashi Taguchi.
- Nagasaki University Hospital (Second Department of Internal Medicine), Tomoya Nishino, Hideyuki Arai, Yoko Obata, Tadashi Uramatsu.
- National Fukuoka Higashi Medical Center (Kidney Unit), Ritsuko Katafuchi.
- Oitaken Kouseiren Tsurumi Hospital (Division of Nephrology), Ryokichi Yasumori.
- Saga University, Faculty of Medicine (Department of Cardiovascular and Renal Medicine), Toru Sanai.
- St. Mary's Hospital, Harumichi Higashi.
- University of Miyazaki Hospital (First Department of Internal Medicine), Shouichi Fujimoto, Yuji Sato, Masao Kikuchi.
- University of Occupational and Environmental Health (Second Department of Internal Medicine), Masahito Tamura, Tetsu Miyamoto.
- Ryukyu University Graduate School of Medicine (Department of Cardiology, Nephrology and Neurology), Yusuke Ohya, Kentaro Kohagura, Kunitoshi Iseki.

References

1. White Book of Aging from the Government of Japan. <http://www8.cao.go.jp/kourei/whitepaper/w-2011/gaiyou/pdf/1s1s.pdf> (Accessed, April 2, 2012).
2. Sato H, Saito T, Furuyama T, Yoshinaga K. Histologic studies on the nephrotic syndrome in the elderly. *Tokoku J Exp Med.* 1987;53:259–64.
3. Komatsuda A, Nakamoto Y, Imai H, Yasuda T, Yanagisawa MM, Wakui H, Ishino T, Satoh K, Miura AB. Kidney diseases among the elderly—a clinicopathological analysis of 247 elderly patients. *Intern Med.* 1993;32:377–81.
4. Ozono Y, et al. Nephrotic syndrome in the elderly—clinicopathological study. *Nihon Jinzo Gakkai Shi.* 1994;36:44–50.
5. Uezono S, Hara S, Sato Y, Komatsu H, Ikeda N, Shimao Y, Hayashi T, Asada Y, Fujimoto S, Eto T. Renal biopsy in elderly patients: a clinicopathological analysis. *Ren Fail.* 2006;28:549–55.
6. Nair R, Bell JM, Walker PD. Renal biopsy in patients aged 80 years and older. *Am J Kidney Dis.* 2004;44:618–26.
7. Moutzouris DA, Herlitz L, Appel GB, Markowitz GS, Freudenthal B, Radhakrishnan J, D'Agati VD. Renal biopsy in the very elderly. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol.* 2009;4:1073–82.

8. Verde E, et al. Renal biopsy in very elderly patients: data from the Spanish Registry of Glomerulonephritis. *Am J Nephrol*. 2011;35:230–7.
9. Sugiyama H, Yokoyama H, Sato H, Saito T, Kohda Y, Nishi S, et al. Committee for Standardization of Renal Pathological Diagnosis and Working Group for Renal Biopsy Database, Japanese Society of Nephrology, Tokyo, Japan: Japan Renal Biopsy Registry: Japan Renal Biopsy Registry: the first nationwide, web-based, and prospective registry system of renal biopsies in Japan. *Clin Exp Nephrol*. 2011;15:493–503.
10. Churg J, Bernstein J, Glassock RJ, editors. Renal disease: classification and atlas of glomerular diseases. 2nd ed. New York: IGAU-SHOIN; 1995. p. 4–20.
11. Matsuo S, Imai E, Saito T, Taguchi T, Yokoyama H, Narita I, et al. Guidelines for the treatment of nephrotic syndrome. *Jpn J Nephrol*. 2011;53:136–41 (article in Japanese).
12. Shin JH, Pyo HJ, Kwon YJ, Chang MK, Kim HK, Won NH, Lee HS, Oh KH, Ahn C, Kim S, Lee JS. Renal biopsy in elderly patients: clinicopathological correlation in 117 Korean patients. *Clin Nephrol*. 2001;56:19–26.
13. Prakash J, et al. Glomerular diseases in the elderly in India. *Int Urol Nephrol*. 2003;35:283–8.
14. Ferro G, Dattolo P, Nigrelli S, Michelassi S, Pizzarelli F. Clinical pathological correlates of renal biopsy in elderly patients. *Clin Nephrol*. 2006;65:243–7.
15. Rivera F, Lopez-Gomez JM, Perez-Garcia R. Clinicopathologic correlations of renal pathology in Spain. *Kidney Int*. 2004;66:898–904.
16. Brown CM, et al. Renal histology in the elderly: indications and outcomes. *J Nephrol*. doi:10.5301/JN.2011.8447.
17. Pincon E, et al. Renal biopsies after 70 years of age: a retrospective longitudinal study from 2000 to 2007 on 150 patients in western France. *Arch Gerontol Geriatr*. 2010;51:e120–4.
18. Cameron JS. Nephrotic syndrome in the elderly. *Semin Nephrol*. 1996;16:319–29.
19. Davison AM, Johnston PA. Idiopathic glomerulonephritis in the elderly. *Contrib Nephrol*. 1993;105:38–48.
20. Yoon HY, Shin MJ, Kim YS, Choi BS, Kim BS, Choi YJ, Kim YO, Yoon SA, Kim YS, Yang CW. Clinical impact of renal biopsy on outcomes in elderly patients with nephrotic syndrome. *Nephron Clin Pract*. 2011;117:c20–7.
21. Koyama A, Yamagata K, Makino H, Arimura Y, Wada T, Nitta K, et al. A nationwide survey of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis in Japan: etiology, prognosis and treatment diversity. *Clin Exp Nephrol*. 2009;13:633–50.
22. Schena FP and the Italian Group of Renal Immunopathology. Survey of the Italian Registry of Renal Biopsies. Frequency of the renal diseases for 7 consecutive years. The Italian Group of Renal Immunopathology. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 1997;12:418–26.
23. Haas M, Spargo BH, Wit EJ, Meehan SM. Etiologies and outcome of acute renal insufficiency in older adults: a renal biopsy study of 259 cases. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2000;35:433–47.
24. Matsuo S, Yamagata K, Makino F, Arimura Y, Muso E, Nitta K, et al. Guidelines for the treatment of rapidly progressive nephritic syndrome. *Jpn J Nephrol*. 2011;53:509–555. (article in Japanese).
25. Ozaki S, Atsumi T, Hayashi T, Ishizu A, Kobayashi S, Kumagai S, et al. Severity-based treatment for Japanese patients with MPO-ANCA-associated vasculitis: the JMAAV study. *Mod Rheum*. doi:10.1007/s10165-011-0525-5.
26. Koyama A, Igarashi M, Kobayashi M. Natural history and risk factors for immunoglobulin A nephropathy in Japan. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 1997;29:526–32.
27. Cockcroft DW, Gault MH. Prediction of creatinine clearance from serum creatinine. *Nephron*. 1976;16:31–41.
28. Kamel HK. Sarcopenia and aging. *Nutr Rev*. 2003;61:157–67.