



- **Mention the criteria required to diagnose each of the following:**

• **Nephrotic syndrome:**

- ✓ Heavy proteinuria (> 50 mg/ kg/ 24 hours).
- ✓ Hypoalbuminemia.
- ✓ Edema.
- ✓ Hypercholesterolemia.

Notice that the most common type of nephrotic syndrome in childhood is minimal change disease, which is usually preceded by infection (2 weeks) and has a good prognosis (responding to corticosteroids: prednisolone).

• **Febrile seizure (any seizure that is accompanied by a fever owing to non-CNS cause in patients from 6 months to 6 years of age):**

Simple febrile seizure	Complex febrile seizure
Lasting < 15 minutes.	Lasting > 15 minutes
Generalized	Has focal features

• **Rheumatic fever (JONES criteria for rheumatic fever):**

Major criteria	Minor criteria
Carditis (endocarditis, myocarditis, pericarditis)	Fever
Migratory polyarthritits	Arthralgia
Sydenham's chorea	Prolonged PR interval
Subcutaneous nodules	Increased ESR or CRP
Erythema marginatum	Leukocytosis

- ✓ Diagnosis requires two major criteria or one major + two minor criteria.
- ✓ Rheumatic fever occurs after throat infection with group A β -hemolytic streptococci.

• **Kawasaki disease:**

- ✓ Fever > days + the following:
- ✓ CREAM:
 - ❖ **C:** Conjunctivitis (non-exudative).
 - ❖ **R:** Rash (on general parts of the body and genitals area).
 - ❖ **E:** Edema (or Erythema of hands or feet).
 - ❖ **A:** Adenopathy (cervical, often unilateral).
 - ❖ **M:** Mucosal involvement (erythema or fissures or crusting).

• **SLE:**

Skin criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Butterfly rash 2. Discoid rash 3. Photosensitivity 4. Oral ulcers
Systemic criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Arthritis 6. Serositis 7. Kidney disorder 8. Neurologic disorder
Laboratory criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Hematologic abnormalities 10. Immunologic disorder 11. Antinuclear antibody (ANA).