

**Table 34. Classification of Chronic Kidney Disease
by Pathology, Etiology and Prevalence in Patients with End-Stage Renal Disease**

Pathology	Etiology (Examples*)	Prevalence Among Patients with ESRD**
Diabetic Glomerulosclerosis	Diabetes Mellitus Type 1 Type 2	33%
Glomerular Diseases (Primary or Secondary)		19%
Proliferative glomerulonephritis	Systemic lupus erythematosis, vasculitis, bacterial endocarditis, chronic hepatitis B or C, HIV infection	
Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis		
Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis		
Focal proliferative glomerulonephritis		
Diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis		
Crescentic glomerulonephritis		
Noninflammatory glomerular diseases		
Minimal change disease	Hodgkin's disease	
Focal glomerular sclerosis	HIV infection, heroin toxicity	
Membranous nephropathy	Drug toxicity, solid tumors	
Fibrillary glomerular diseases	Amyloidosis, light chain disease	
Hereditary nephritis (Alport's)		
Vascular Diseases		21%
Diseases of large-size vessels	Renal artery stenosis	
Diseases of medium-size vessels	Hypertension	
Nephrosclerosis		
Diseases of small vessels	Sickle cell disease, hemolytic uremic syndrome (including cyclosporine or tacrolimus toxicity)	
Microangiopathy		
Tubulointerstitial Diseases		4%
Tubulointerstitial nephritis		
Pyelonephritis	Infection, stones	
Analgesic nephropathy	NSAID	
Allergic interstitial nephritis	Antibiotics	
Granulomatous interstitial nephritis	Sarcoidosis	
Autoimmune interstitial nephritis	Uveitis	
Noninflammatory tubulointerstitial diseases		
Reflux nephropathy	Vesico-ureteral reflux	
Obstructive nephropathy	Malignancy, prostatism, stones	
Myeloma kidney	Multiple myeloma	
Cystic Diseases		6%
Polycystic kidney disease	Autosomal dominant or recessive	
Tuberous sclerosis		
Von Hippel Lindau		
Medullary cystic disease		
Diseases in the Transplant		— ^a
Chronic rejection		
Drug toxicity	Cyclosporine or tacrolimus	
Recurrent disease	Glomerular diseases	
Transplant glomerulopathy		

* Examples of some causes for specific pathologic types

** Approximate, based on USRDS Annual Data Report 1998² (on the Internet, see www.usrds.org/2kpdf/oo_precls.pdf#p1). Prevalence varies with age.

^a Not recorded as a cause of ESRD in USRDS.

Abbreviations: HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; NSAID, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug