

Supplementary Material to “Current treatment of lupus nephritis: an overview of the new guidelines”

Table S1 – Histopathological classification by ISN/RPS 2003 for lupus nephritis.

Class	Histological findings
I – Minimal mesangial	Immunofluorescence with mesangial deposits and normal light microscopy
II – Mesangial proliferative	Mesangial proliferation without endocapillary or subepithelial lesions
III – Focal proliferative	Endocapillary proliferation in < 50% of glomeruli Classified as: active, active/chronic and chronic (A, A/C e C)
IV – Diffuse proliferative	Endocapillary proliferation in > 50% of glomeruli Classified as: active, active/chronic and chronic (A, A/C e C) and as segmental (if > 50% of glomeruli have segmental lesions) or global (if > 50% of glomeruli have global lesions) – S or G
V – Membranous	Presence of subepithelial deposits detected by light, electronic, or immunofluorescence microscopy. It may be associated with other classes.
VI – Advanced sclerosis	Global glomerulosclerosis in > 90% of glomeruli and no active lesions

Abbreviations – ISN/RPS: International Society of Nephrology / Renal Pathology Society