Introduction:
Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) remains a complex immunological disorder with clinical presentations varying from asymptomatic disease to fatal aggressive nephritis. It affects 5 million people worldwide, in every community, with more severe and worse outcomes in African Americans. It remains a predominant feminine disease with a reported female-to-male ratio of 9:1. Although more common in females of childbearing age, the ratio is much lower in pre-pubertal and postmenopausal age groups with female-to-male ratios of 2.6:1 and 3.8:1, respectively. Renal involvement in 45%–60% of patients with SLE was reported in a studies from around the world and Clinical features of renal disease generally include varying degrees of glomerular manifestations: proteinuria, hematuria with red cell casts and/or reduced renal function. Renal disease it is reported to be the most common cause of SLE-related morbidity and mortality. In fact, renal injury is the most important predictor of mortality in patients with SLE. Our aim is to determine the histopathological pattern of Lupus nephritis (LN) in Saudi Population.

Method:
Single center retrospective study, we have reviewed renal biopsies done at King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre for all patients diagnosed as systemic lupus erythematosus between 2007-2012, according to the American College of Rheumatology revised criteria for classification of SLE, exhibiting clinical evidence of LN with unexplained persistent proteinuria of > 0.5 gm/d or hematuria (RBC>5 hpf) or leukocyturia (leucocyte >5/hpf) or cellular casts. The biopsies were examined by light microscopy immunofluorescence & electron microscopy and classified according to the International Society of Nephrology/Renal Pathology Society Classification of Lupus nephritis.

Result:
A total of 213 biopsies were reviewed (187 females and 26 males) with ratio of 7:1 and age range of 18-64 and mean age is 34. The results showed:
- Class II – 26 patients (12.2%)
- Class III – 25 patients (11.7%)
- Class IV – 73 patients (34.3%)
- Class V – 39 patients (18.3%)
- Class VI – 4 patients (1.88%)
- Class II & V – 5 patients (2.3%)
- Class III & IV – 2 patients (0.9%)
- Class III & V – 14 patients (6.57%)
- Class IV & V – 24 patients (11.27%)
- Class IV & VI – 1 patient (0.47%)

Conclusions:
The most common histopathological pattern in our population was class IV (34.3%), followed by class V (18.3%) in all genders. Female predominance was observed in all histopathological subtypes of LN.