





WELCOME TO 58TH ERA-EDTA VIRTUAL CONGRESS

- Khosravi Masoud, M.D.
- Nephrologist
- Guilan University of Medical Sciences
- 19 Nov 21
- 000828







Is immunosuppression needed in IgAN?

Jürgen Floege



Division of Nephrology and Immunology jfloege@ukaachen.de



Contact us

My ERA



ABOUT ERA VIRTUAL MEETING CONGRESSES & MEETINGS SCIENCE EDUCATION NETWORKING JOURNALS & PRESS



Disclosures

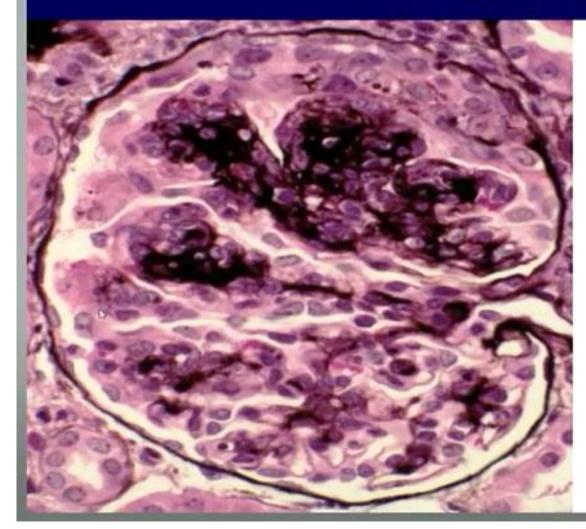
Employer RWTH University of Aachen, Germany

Consultancy Agreements Amgen, Bayer, Boehringer, Calliditas, Novo
Nordisk, Morphosys, Omeros, Travere, Vifor

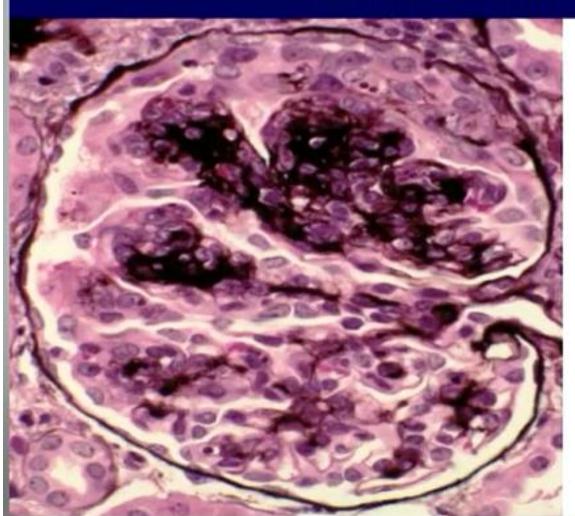
Honoraria Amgen, Bayer, Calliditas, Novo Nordisk, Omeros, Travere, Vifor, Visterra

Scientific Advisor or Calliditas, Omeros, Vistera

Cellular Crescents in IgAN Patients



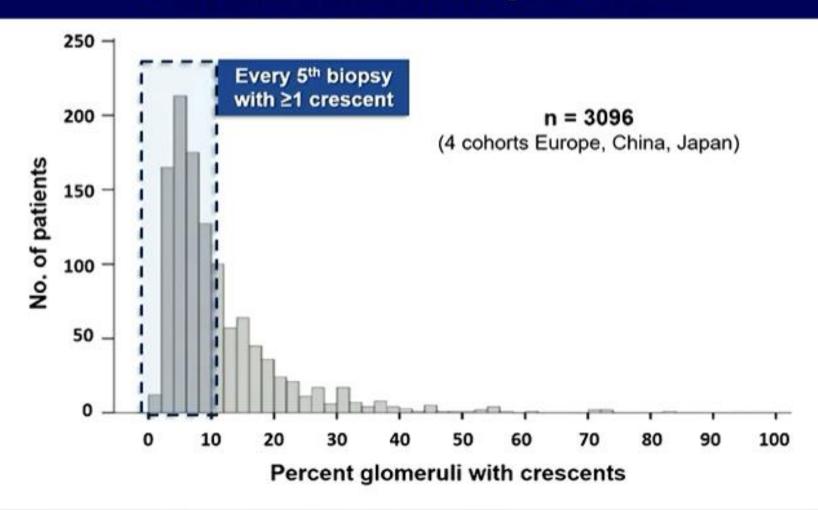
Cellular Crescents in IgAN Patients



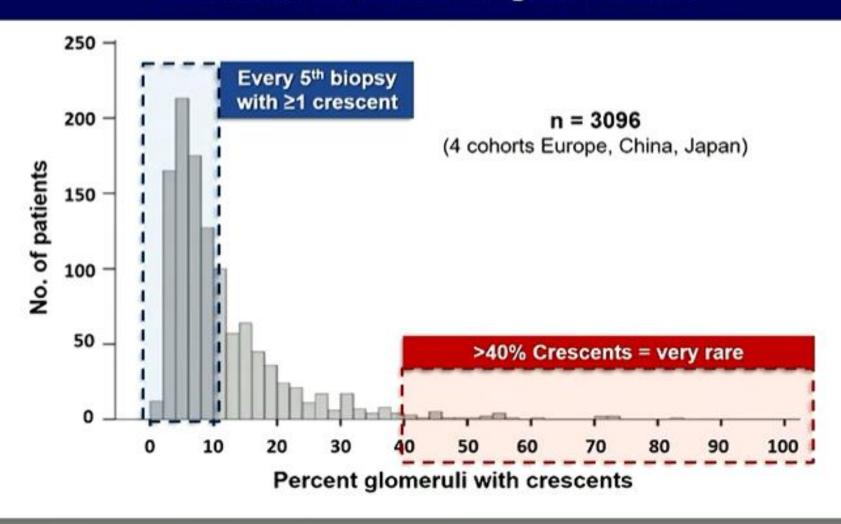
- 90 patients, biopsy-proven IgAN, 15-56 years old
- All with isolated microhematuria, proteinuria <0.5 g/d, eGFR normal

68x none Crescents 22x yes

Glomerular Crescents in IgAN Patients



Glomerular Crescents in IgAN Patients



Vasculitic IgAN (RPGN-variant)

>50% glomerular crescents and RPGN course

113 Chinese patients

At time of biopsy:

- 66±16% crescents
- Crea 4.3±3.4 mg/dl

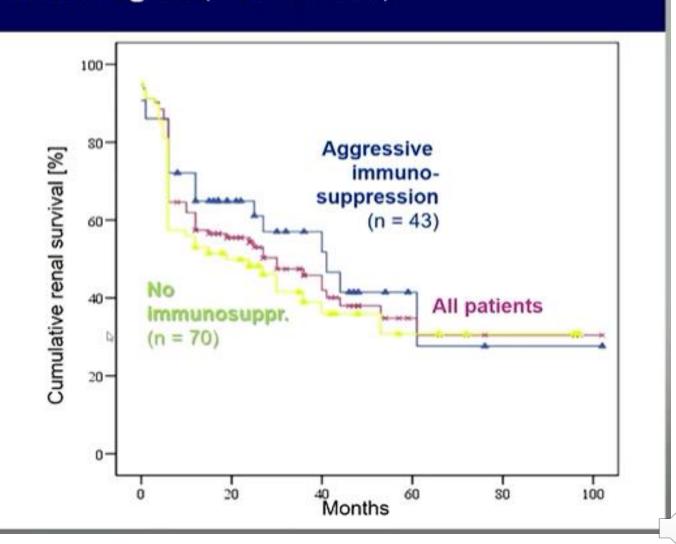
Vasculitic IgAN (RPGN-variant)

>50% glomerular crescents and RPGN course

113 Chinese patients

At time of biopsy:

- 66±16% crescents
- Crea 4.3±3.4 mg/dl



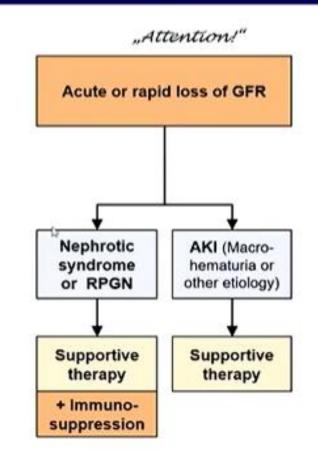
10

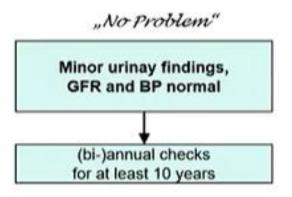
"No-Problem"

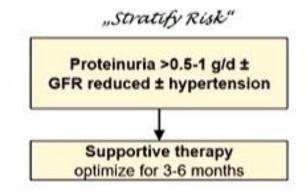
Minor urinay findings,
GFR and BP normal

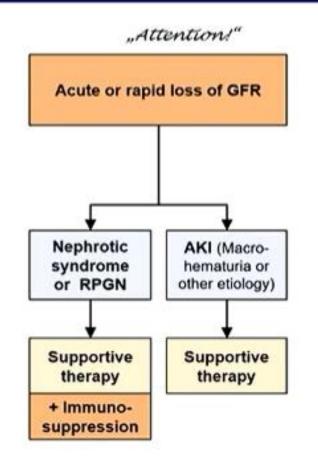
(bi-)annual checks
for at least 10 years













Practice Point 2.3.1. Considerations for treatment of all patients with IgAN

- The primary focus of management should be optimized supportive care.
- · Assess cardiovascular risk and commence appropriate interventions as necessary.
- Give lifestyle advice including information on dietary sodium restriction, smoking cessation, weight control, and exercise as appropriate.

Level 1 Recommendations

- Control blood pressure (sitting systol. BP in the 120s)
- ACEI or ARB therapy (uptitrate + maybe combine)
- Avoid dihydropyridine type calciumchannel-blockers
- Control protein intake

Level 2 Recommendations

- Restrict NaCl- and fluid-intake, diuretics
- Non-dihydropyridine type calciumchannel-blockers
- Control all components of the metabolic syndrome
- Aldosterone antagonist, ß-blocker
- Stop smoking

ALL

As many measures as possible

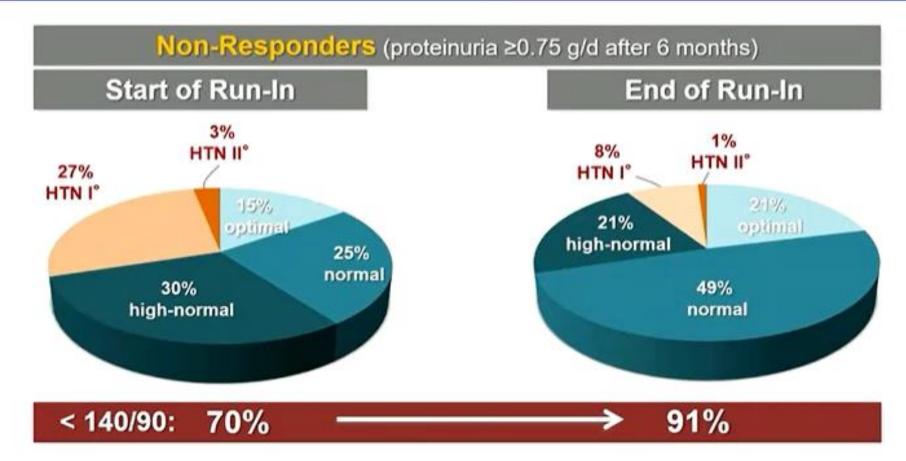
Floege & Eitner, JASN 2011

Floege & Feehally Nat Rev Nephrol 2013



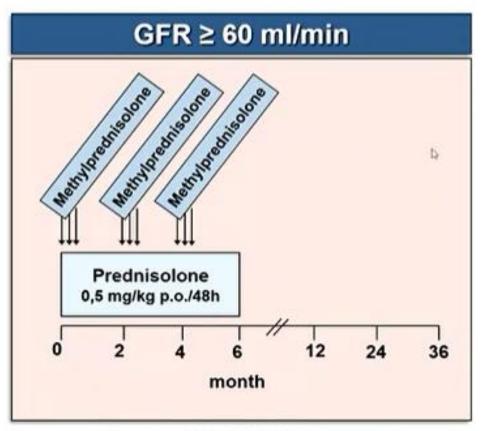
Run-in Phase: Blood pressure

Rauen T et al, N Engl J Med. 2015;373:2225-36

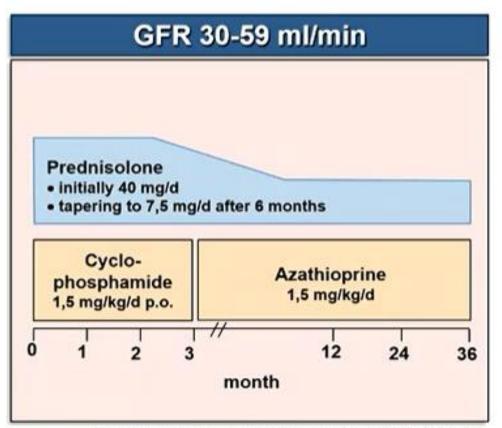


Immunosuppression

Rauen T et al, N Engl J Med. 2015;373:2225-36



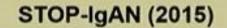


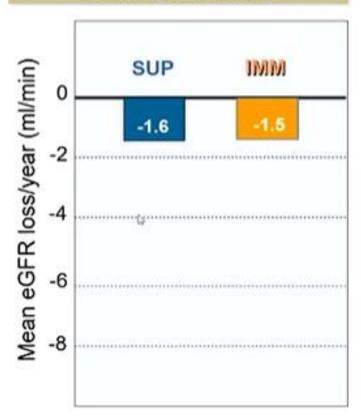


Ballardie et al., J Am Soc Nephrol 2002; 13:142

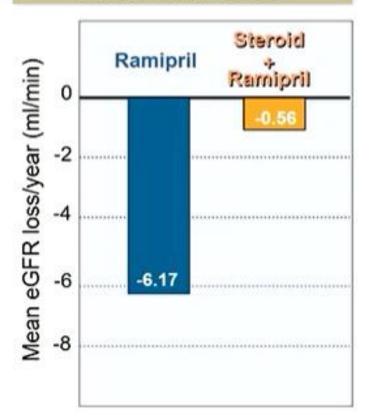
3-Year Trial Phase: Annual GFR Loss







Manno et al. (2009)

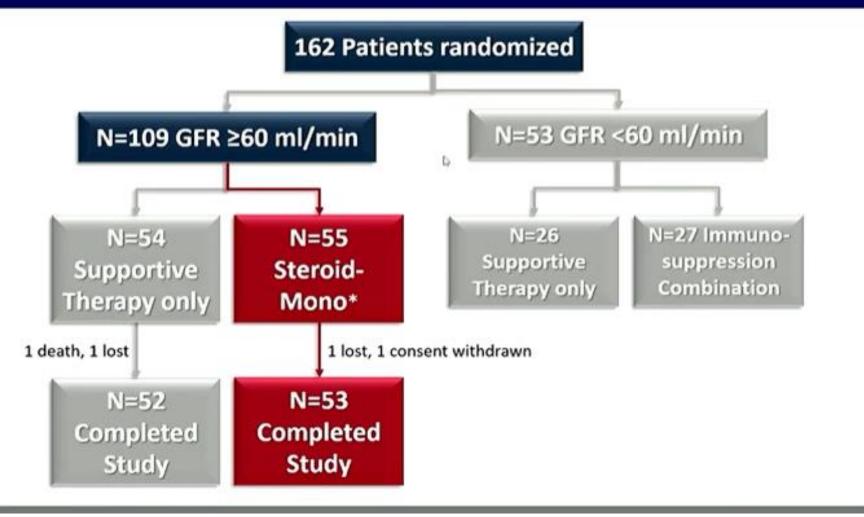






Immunosuppression

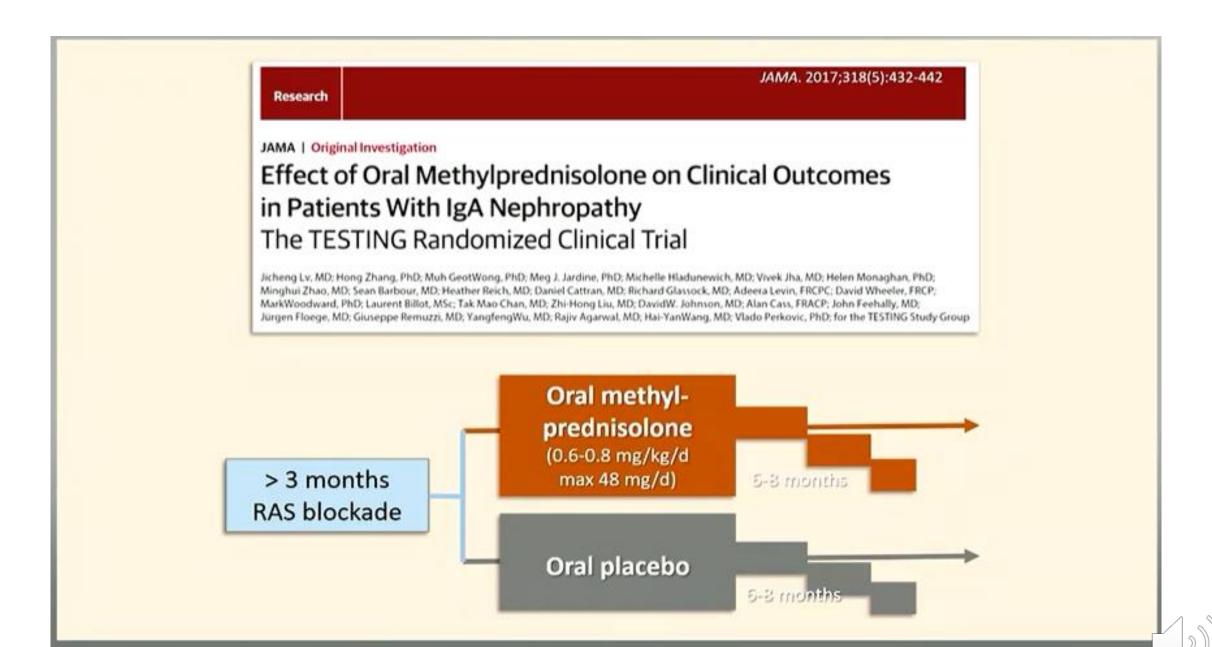
Rauen T et al, N Engl J Med. 2015;373:2225-36



STOP IgAN

The STOP-IgAN trial

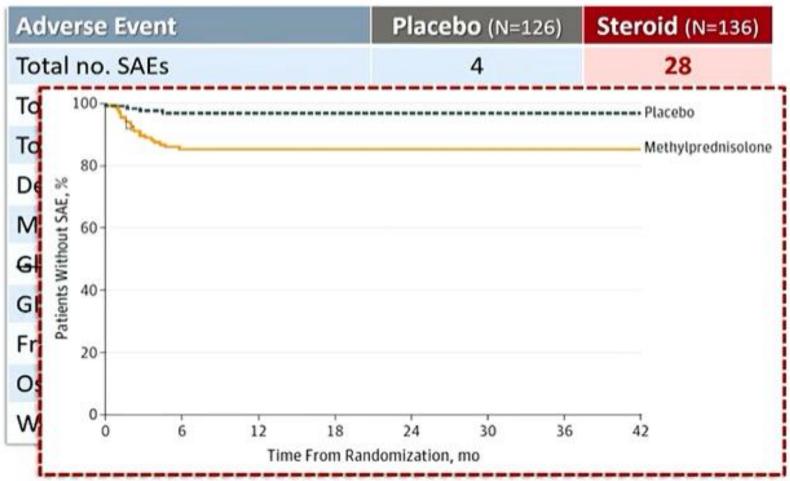
Adverse Event	Supportive only (N=54)	Steroid Mono- therapy (N=55)
Total no. SAEs	19	14
Total no. Infections	69	115
Total no. infectious SAEs	2	4
Death	1 (car accident)	0
Malignancy	0	0
Glucose intolerance / diabetes	1	9
GI bleeding	0	0
Fracture	0	1
Osteonecrosis	0	0
Weight gain >5 kg first year	3	9



The TESTING trial

Adverse Event	Placebo (N=126)	Steroid (N=136)
Total no. SAEs	4	28
Total no. Infections	n/a	n/a
Total no. infectious SAEs	0	13
Death	1 (stroke)	2 (infection)
Malignancy	n/a	n/a
Glucose intolerance / diabetes	3	2
GI bleeding	0	2
Fracture	0	1
Osteonecrosis	0	2
Weight gain >5 kg first year	n/a	n/a

The TESTING trial: early termination



Major adverse effects of immunosuppression - Controlled trials in IgAN patients -

Corticosteroid monotherapy

Pozzi et al. 1999 1 new type 2 diabetes mellitus

Shoji et al. 2000 none Katafuchi et al., 2003 none Ilogg et al., 2007 none Horita et al., 2007 n/a

Mycophenolate mofetil

Maes et al., 2004 1 re-activation of pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 GI complaints.

Tang et al., 2005 3 transient anemia, 1 diarrhea, 2 UTIs, 1 cerv.lymphadenitis

Frisch et al., 2005 None

Immunosuppressive combination therapy

Yoshikawa et al. 1999 1 each glaucoma, cataract, depression, peptic ulcer,

alopecia and anemia. Sign. growth retardation + weight gain.

Yoshikawa et al. 2006 2 aseptic necrosis of femoral head, 4 with glaucoma, 4 with

leukopenia. Significant increase in BMI

Ballardie et al. 2002 1 bone marrow suppression, 1 with new diabetes mellitus,

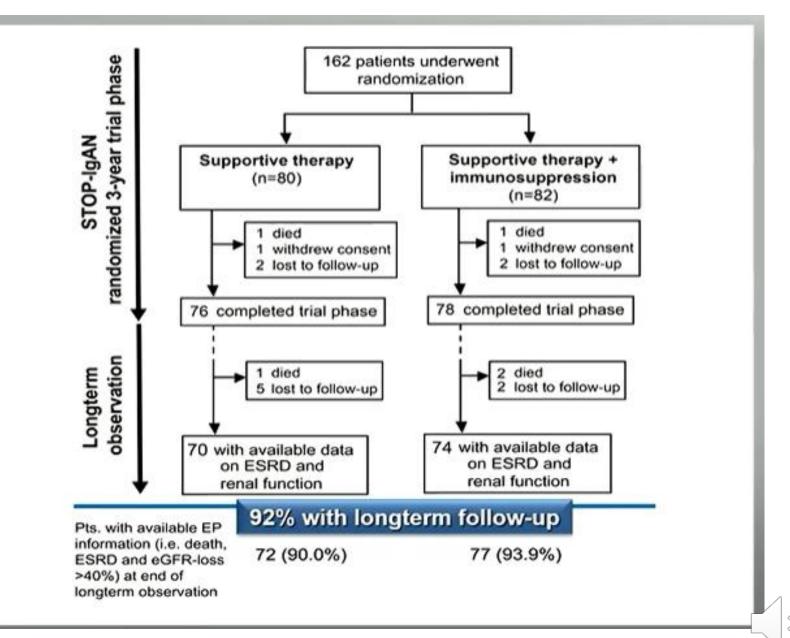
1 activation of pulmonary tuberculosis

n/a - information not available

Rauen T et al, Kidney Int. 2020 May 22 S0085-2538(20)30549-4. doi: 10.1016/j.kint.2020.04.046

STOP-IgAN trial: Long-term Renal Outcomes







STOP-IgAN trial: Endpoints



Primary endpoints (independent,

hierachically ordered)

- Number of patients in full clinical remission, defined as: proteinuria < 0.2 g/g PLUS eGFR loss < 5 ml/min from baseline
- eGFR loss ≥ 15 ml/min from baseline to the end of the 3-year trial phase



STOP-IgAN trial: Endpoints



Primary endpoints (independent,

hierachically ordered)

- Number of patients in full clinical remission, defined as: proteinuria < 0.2 g/g PLUS eGFR loss < 5 ml/min from baseline
- eGFR loss ≥ 15 ml/min from baseline to the end of the 3-year trial phase

Primary endpoint

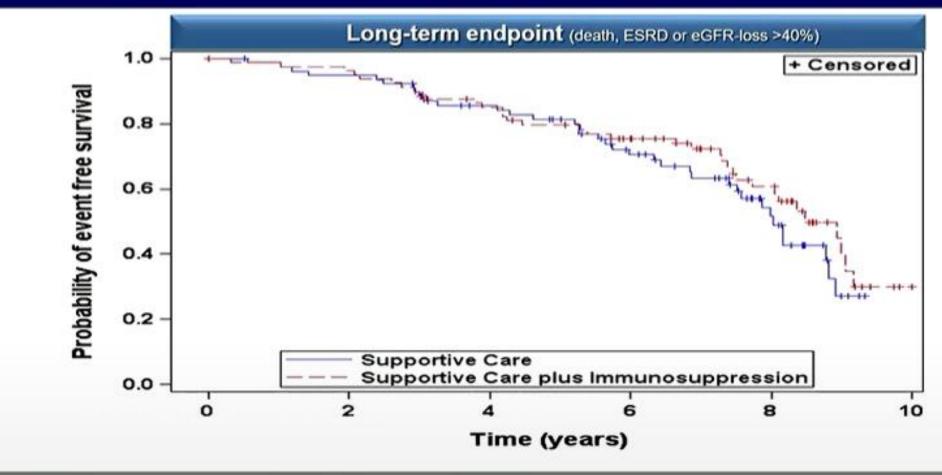
- Time to first occurrence of the composite of
 - all-cause death
 - ESRD
 - eGFR loss exceeding 40%





STOP-IgAN longterm: Primary endpoint







Recommendation 2.3.2.

We recommend that all patients with proteinuria >0.5 g/24h, irrespective of whether they have hypertension, are treated with either an ACEi or ARB (1B).



Recommendation 2.3.2.

We recommend that all patients with proteinuria >0.5 g/24h, irrespective of whether they have hypertension, are treated with either an ACEi or ARB (1B).

Recommendation 2.3.3.

We suggest that patients who remain at high risk of progressive CKD despite maximal supportive care are considered for a six-month course of corticosteroid therapy.

The important risk of treatmentemergent toxicity must be discussed with patients, particularly those who have an eGFR below 50 ml/min/1.73 m2 (2B).





Recommendation 2.3.2.

We recommend that all patients with proteinuria >0.5 g/24h, irrespective of whether they have hypertension, are treated with either an ACEi or ARB (1B).

Recommendation 2.3.3.

We suggest that patients who remain at high risk of progressive CKD despite maximal supportive care are considered for a six-month course of corticosteroid therapy.

The important risk of treatmentemergent toxicity must be discussed with patients, particularly those who have an eGFR below 50 ml/min/1.73 m2 (2B). Use extreme caution or avoided entirely if:

eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73 m²*

Diabetes

Obesity (BMI > 30 kg/m^2) **

Latent infections (e.g. hepatitis, TB)

Secondary disease (e.g. cirrhosis)

Active peptic ulceration

Uncontrolled psychiatric illness



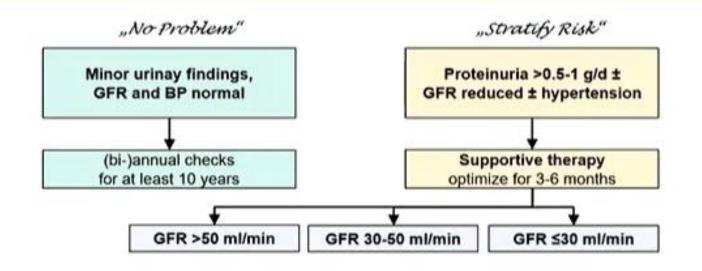
IgA Nephropathy

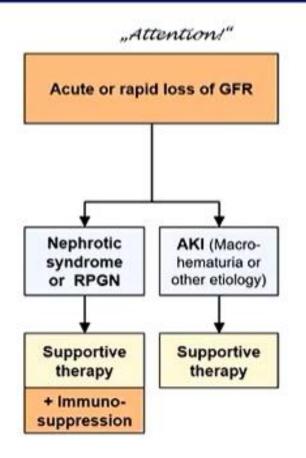
other pharmacological approaches

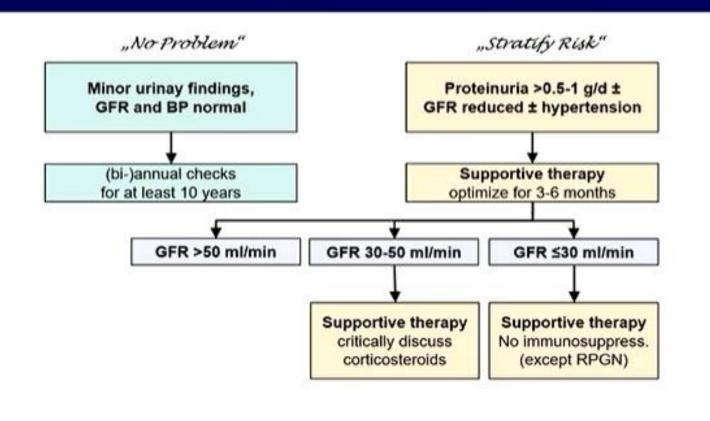
Agent	Suggested usage	Remarks
Antiplatelet agents	Not recommended	No documented evidence of efficacy
Anticoagulants	Not recommended	No documented evidence of efficacy
Azathioprine	Not recommended	No evidence for efficacy as monotherapy or when combined with glucocorticoids
Cyclophosphamide	Not recommended	Unless in the setting of rapidly progressive IgAN
Calcineurin inhibitors	Not recommended	No documented evidence of efficacy
Rituximab	Not recommended	No documented evidence of efficacy
Fish oil	Not recommended	Patients who wish to take fish oil should be advised of the dose and formulation used in the published clinical trials that reported efficacy
Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF)	Chinese patients In those patients in whom glucocorticoids are being considered MMF may be used as a glucocorticoid-sparing agent	In a single RCT conducted in China, MMF with low dose glucocorticoids was non-inferior to standard dose glucocorticoids for the treatment of incident IgAN presenting with proliferative histologic lesions (E or C lesions with or without necrosis) on kidney biopsy and proteinuria >1.0 g/d. There were significantly fewer glucocorticoid related side effects in the combination therapy arm. ^{1, 5}
	Non-Chinese patients There is insufficient evidence to support the use of mycophenolate mofetil	In the RCTs of MMF in non-Chinese patients there was no evidence for efficacy of MMF monotherapy. ^{2, 3, 4, 5}

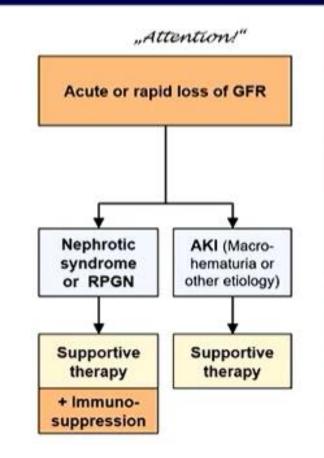
Kidney Int Suppl. Oct 2021



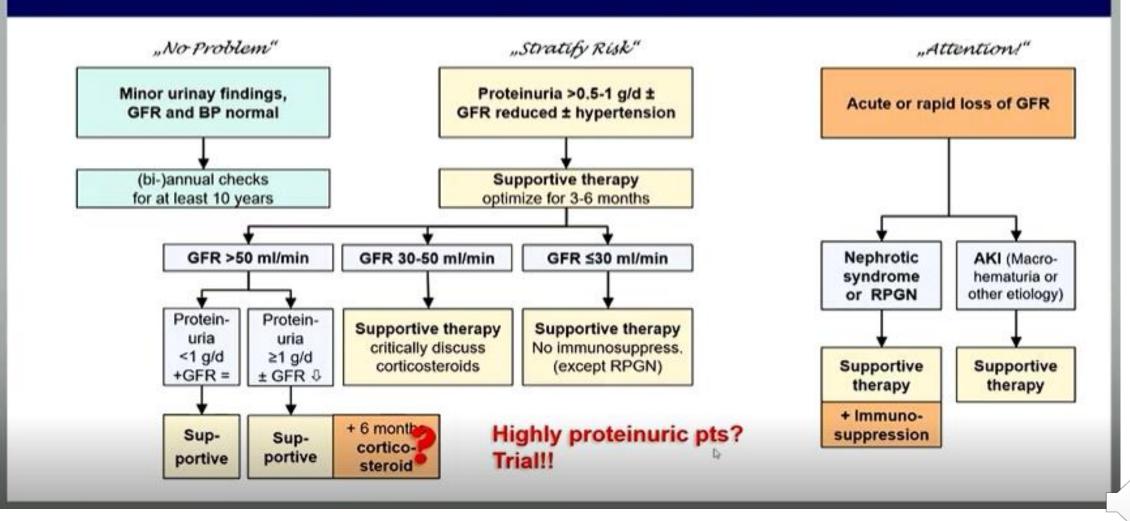








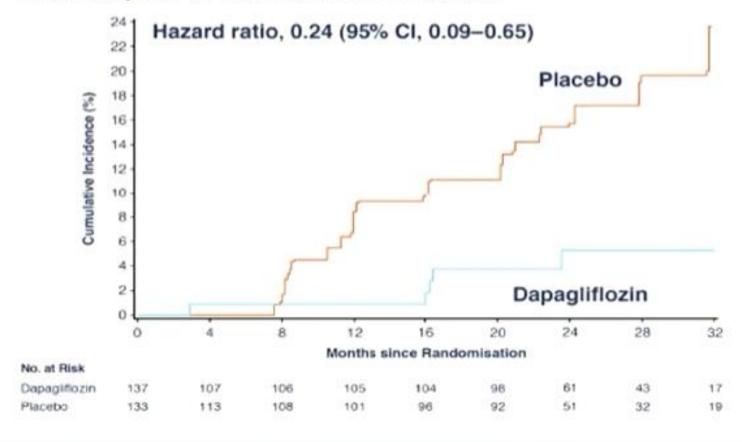
D



Dapaglifozin in patients with IgA nephropathy

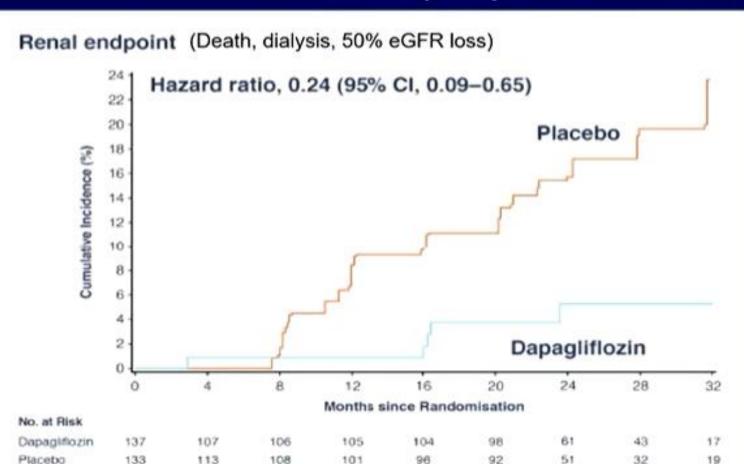
- A subanalysis of the DAPA-CKD trial -

Renal endpoint (Death, dialysis, 50% eGFR loss)



Dapaglifozin in patients with IgA nephropathy

- A subanalysis of the DAPA-CKD trial -



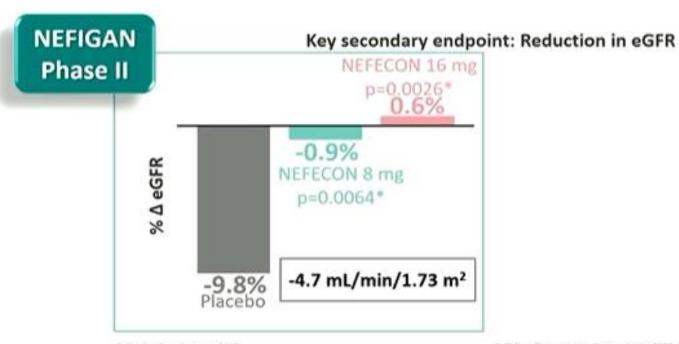
Comments:

- 38/270 patients diabetic
- 16/270 patients without kidney biopsy
- Blood pressure lower in Dapa group
- Very bad prognosis of placebo group
- Selection of very advanced IgAN (median eGFR 42 ml/min)





ENTERIC COATED BUDESONIDE (NEFECON) IN IGAN eGFR AT 9 MONTHS



Fellström & et al, Lancet 2017

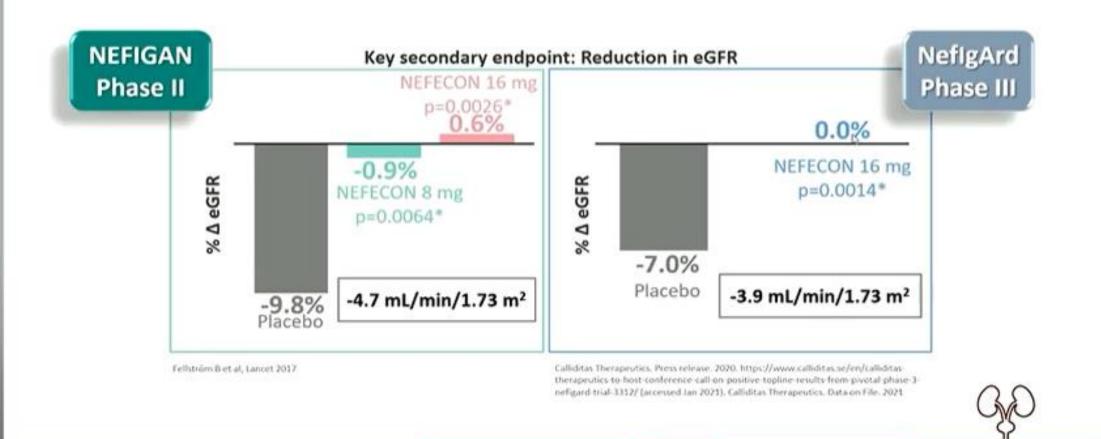
Calliditas Therapeutics. Press release. 2020. https://www.calliditas.sefen/calliditas. therapeutics to host-coeference call on positive topline-results-from pivotal phase 3nefigard-trial-3312/ (accessed Jan 2021). Calliditas Therapeutics. Data on File. 2021.







ENTERIC COATED BUDESONIDE (NEFECON) IN IGAN eGFR AT 9 MONTHS



Central pathogenetic steps in progressive IgAN SGLT-2i? Sparsentan? STOP-IgAN.

Modifiers (genetic background, generic progression factors)

Increased occurrence of IgA1 with poor galactosylation in the circulation

Generation of IgGantibodies against poorly galactosylated IgA1

Mesangial deposition and/or formation of IgG-IgA1 immune complexes

IgA receptors

Complement activation

Mesangial cell damage & activation of secondary pathways

Glomerulosclerosis
Tubulointerstitial fibrosis

Central pathogenetic steps in progressive IgAN Modifiers (genetic background, generic progression factors) SGLT-2i? Sparsentan? STOP-IgAN.

Increased occurrence of IgA1 with poor galactosylation in the circulation

Generation of IgGantibodies against poorly galactosylated IgA1

Mesangial deposition and/or formation of IgG-IgA1 immune complexes

IgA receptors

Complement activation

Mesangial cell damage & activation of secondary pathways

Glomerulosclerosis
Tubulointerstitial fibrosis

Nefecon B-cell targeting therapy

Central pathogenetic steps in progressive IgAN

SGL Sparsentan? STOP-IgAN.

Modifiers (genetic background, generic progression factors)

Increased occurrence of IgA1 with poor galactosylation in the circulation

Generation of IgGantibodies against poorly galactosylated IgA1

Mesangial deposition and/or formation of IgG-IgA1 immune complexes

IgA receptors

Complement activation

Mesangial cell damage & activation of secondary pathways

Glomerulosclerosis
Tubulointerstitial fibrosis

Nefecon
B-cell targeting
therapy

Corticosteroids?
MMF in Asians?
Cyclophosphamide,
Azathioprine,
Rituximab, CNI

Central pathogenetic steps in progressive IgAN

Modifiers (genetic background, generic progression factors) SGL HCQ? Sparsentan? STOP-IgAN.

Increased occurrence of IgA1 with poor galactosylation in the circulation

Generation of IgGantibodies against poorly galactosylated IgA1

Mesangial deposition and/or formation of IgG-IgA1 immune complexes

IgA receptors

Complement activation

Mesangial cell damage & activation of secondary pathways

Glomerulosclerosis
Tubulointerstitial fibrosis

Nefecon
B-cell targeting
therapy

Corticosteroids?
MMF in Asians?
Cyclophosphamide,
Azathioprine,
Rituximab, CNI

Complement Inhibitors

D

Central pathogenetic steps in progressive IgAN

SGL Sparsentan? STOP-IgAN.

Modifiers (genetic background, generic progression factors)

Increased occurrence of IgA1 with poor galactosylation in the circulation

Generation of IgGantibodies against poorly galactosylated IgA1

Mesangial deposition and/or formation of IgG-IgA1 immune complexes

IgA receptors

Complement activation

Mesangial cell damage & activation of secondary pathways

Glomerulosclerosis
Tubulointerstitial fibrosis

Nefecon B-cell targeting therapy

Corticosteroids?
MMF in Asians?
Cyclophosphamide,
Azathioprine,
Rituximab, CNI

Complement Inhibitors

Tyrosinekinase inhibitors? Antifibrotic drugs?



