



# Management of CKD-MBD

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# Introduction

- Patients with stage 4–5 CKD or on dialysis, excluded from RCTs in osteoporosis
- Lack of evidence on fracture prevention in this population

**Screening(DXA, VFA)  
Case Finding  
Multidisciplinary  
Team**

**Identify and Treat  
Secondary Causes  
Falls Prevention  
Therapeutic Exercises**

**Optimize Calcium,  
Protein Intake,  
Vitamin D Status**

**Bone Targeted  
Therapies  
(Antiresorptive,  
Anabolic)**

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# Non-Pharmacological Management

- Identifying and addressing modifiable secondary causes:
  - Smoking
  - Alcohol abuse
  - Glucocorticoids
  - Malnutrition/Underweight
  - Falls risk
  - Lack of physical activity

# Exercise

- Physical exercise improving BMD in CKD.

Cardoso et al. BMC Nephrol. 2020  
de Araújo et al. Exp Gerontol. 2023

- Supervised exercise > Home-based strategies

Hoffmann et al. J Bone Miner Res Off J Am Soc Bone Miner Res. 2022  
Watanabe et al. BMC Nephrol. 2021

- Multimodal exercise strategy

- Resistance
- Endurance
- Balance

Cejka et al. Wien Med Wochenschr. 2023

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# Calcium Vitamin D

# Calcium/ Vitamin D

- BMD improvements with bisphosphonates in Vit D-replete subjects

+ Sufficient dietary calcium intake

No need for additional calcium supplements

Bourke et al. Osteoporosis Int . 2013

# Vitamin D

- Recent large population-based RCTs
  - No evidence of benefit of vitamin D on fracture outcomes

Jorgensen et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2025

# Vitamin D

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Jorgensen et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2025

- Correcting vitamin D deficiency prevents BMD loss in kidney transplant recipients

Tsujita et al. J Bone Miner Res. 2022

- No evidence in CKD or dialysis patients

# Vitamin D

- KDIGO guidelines recommend:
  - Treating vitamin D deficiency based on 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels

Jorgensen et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2025

# Vitamin D

- European consensus statement:
  - Correcting vitamin D deficiency
  - Oral cholecalciferol with once-daily to monthly doses
  - 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels **> 30 ng/mL and < 60 ng/mL**

# Calcium

- Calcium intake Food or Supplement
- At the levels 2000 to 2500 mg/d

(The recommended tolerable upper intake range)

- Not associated with CVD risks in generally healthy adults

Chung et al. Ann Intern Med. 2016

# Hyperphosphatemia

# Hyperphosphatemia

- Hyperphosphatemia  $\approx$  Fracture risk in HD patients

Barrera-Baena et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2024

- KDIGO 2017 recommended to lower serum phosphate towards the normal range.

# Hyperphosphatemia

- Dietary changes by limiting phosphorus intake to 800–1000 mg/day

# Hyperphosphatemia

- Calcium-containing phosphate binders not recommended.
  - Hypercalcemia
  - Arterial calcification
  - Adynamic bone disease
  - Low PTH

KDIGO 2017. Kidney Int Suppl 2017

# Hyperphosphatemia (Non calcium-binders)

- ↓ Serum Ca
- ↓ Coronary artery calcification
- ↓ All Cause mortality
- ↑ Bone Formation Rates

Jamal et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2009  
Liu et al. Ren Fail 2014

# Hyperphosphatemia (Non calcium-binders)

- A novel non calcium-phosphate binder  
**Tenapanor**
- For constipation-predominant IBS
  - It inhibits the sodium hydrogen exchanger 3 (NHE3) in the bowel
  - Preventing paracellular absorption of phosphate  
(Pathway of phosphate absorption)

**Markham et al. Drugs. 2019**  
**King et al. Sci Transl Med 2018**  
**Silva et al. Kidney360 2023**

# Protein Restriction?

- Sarcopenia is highly prevalent in CKD and especially dialysis patients
- Sarcopenia is associated with osteoporosis in CKD populations
  - Increased protein intake is recommended for sarcopenic older adults

Iuliano et al. BMJ. 2021

Dedeyne et al. Front Nutr. 2021

Paccou et al. J Endocrinol. 2024

# Protein Restriction?

Higher protein intake

Benefits > Risks

In older adults with CKD and osteosarcopenia

Gielen et al. Metabolism. 2023

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# Bone Targeted Therapies

- Antiresorptive Agents

- Bisphosphonates
- Denosumab
- SERMs

- Osteoanabolic agents

- PTH Analogues
  - Teriparatide
  - Abaloparatide
- Romosozumab

# Bone Targeted Therapies

- Stages 1–3 General population
- Stages 4–5 Complex and challenging

# Bisphosphonates

- For high bone turnover in patients with CKD
- Excretion is mainly through the kidneys
- They accumulate in the setting of CKD

# Bisphosphonates

- In GFR < 30 ?
  - Excessive accumulation in the skeleton
  - Over suppression of bone remodeling

Khairallah. Curr Opin Nephrol Hypertens. 2025

# Bisphosphonates

- In mild and moderate CKD:
  - Effective
  - Well tolerated
  - Increase in BMD at the hip and lumbar spine
  - Reduction in fractures

Miller et al. J Bone Miner Res 2005

Shigematsu et al. BMC Nephrol. 2017

Whitlock et al. Can J Kidney Health Dis 2024

# Bisphosphonates

- IV bisphosphates Acute kidney injury
- Infusion of 5 mg over at least 15 min prevents this complication  
Fixen et al. Osteoporos Int. 2022  
Miller et al. J Bone Miner Res. 2013
- Slower infusion rates of 30 min in patients with GFR < 50  
or
- 60 min < 30 have been recommended Schini et al. Osteoporos Int. 2022  
Sahota et al. Osteoporos Int. 2022

# Bisphosphonates

- Off-label use (with proper informed consent):
  - In a personalized approach in patients with stage 4–5 CKD and osteoporosis
  - Consider risks and benefits

Evenepoel et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2021

# Denosumab

- Drug metabolism is unaffected by CKD

# Denosumab

- In all GFR subgroups showed:
  - Similar, persistent BMD gains
  - Low incidence of fractures

Broadwell et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2021

# Denosumab

- In 324 patients with dialysis and non dialysis-dependent kidney disease:
  - Similar efficacy of denosumab in BMD gain regardless of kidney function

Kunizawa et al. Sci Rep 2020

# Denosumab

- The most important adverse effect in CKD patients

## Hypocalcemia

- 24%
- 14%


GFR < 15

In HD

Cowan et al. J Bone Miner Res 2023

# Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators

# Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators

- In a RCT:
- Raloxifene Postmenopausal women
  - With normal kidney function / Stage 1–3 CKD
  - Vertebral fractures 

Ishani et al. J Am Soc Nephrol JASN. 2008

# Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators

- Two small RCTs

- Raloxifene

Postmenopausal women  
(Stage 5 CKD)

- Lower bone turnover

- Lumbar spine BMD gains

Hernández et al. *Kidney Int.* 2003  
Haghverdi et al. *Iran J Kidney Dis.* 2014

# PTH Analogues

- Teriparatide
- Abaloparatide

# PTH Analogues

- Equally effective in patients with stage 3 CKD compared to those with normal kidney function

Laurent et al. Curr Osteoporos Rep. 2025



# PTH Analogues

- Adverse events:
  - Transient hypotension
  - Hypercalcemia
  - Hyperuricemia

More common in patients with the lowest levels of GFR

Laurent et al. Curr Osteoporos Rep. 2025

# Romosozumab

- Humanized monoclonal antibody
- Against sclerostin (Inhibitor of bone formation)
  - Bone Formation 
  - Bone Resorption 

# Romosozumab

- Similar efficacy and safety in stage 3 CKD patients compared to those without CKD

Miller et al. J Bone Miner Res. 2022

Miyauchi et al. J Bone Miner Res. 2022

# Romosozumab

- In RCTs:
  - More MI and strokes

Romosozumab-treated patients than alendronate users

Laurent et al. Curr Osteoporos Rep. 2025

# Romosozumab

- Sclerostin suppressed vascular calcifications in CKD?

Brandenburg et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2019  
De Maré et al. J Bone Miner Res. 2022

# Osteoanabolic Agents

- Limited evidence to support the efficacy and safety of bone anabolic drugs in CKD stage 4–5 patients.

**Thanks For Your Kind  
Attention**

