

Dialysis and Kidney Transplantation Outcomes in Rheumatic Disease

Dr. Narges Mostafalou — Nephrologist Babol University of Medical Sciences



Dialysis and Kidney Transplantation Outcomes in Rheumatic Disease

- 1.Lupus nephritis (LN)
- 2.ANCA-associated vasculitis (AAV)
- 3.Systemic sclerosis (SSc)



Lupus Nephritis (LN)

Dialysis Outcomes:

•Despite modern immunosuppressive protocols, 10–30% of LN patients progress to ESRD.

• Dialysis modality: both HD and PD are acceptable; however, PD may be less suitable in patients with serositis or a history of peritonitis.





Article

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus in Hemodialysis: Survival Comparison and Mortality-Related Factors

Hwajeong Lee 100 and Seok-Hui Kang 2,*00

Sample size: 56,238 HD patients

• SLE: 569

• DM: 24,665

Others: 31,004

•Mortality rates:

• SLE: 23.4%

• DM: 49.0%

• Others: 31.8%

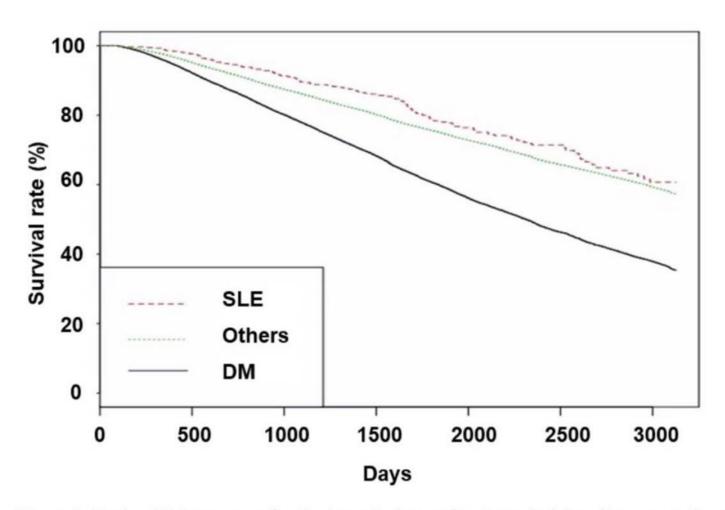


Figure 1. Kaplan–Meier curves of patient survival according to underlying disease. *p*-values were <0.001 for trend, <0.001 for DM vs. SLE or others, and 0.013 for SLE vs. others. Abbreviations: SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus; DM, diabetes mellitus.



•SLE not treated with ISAs demonstrated better patient survival than that observed in the DM group. However, SLE treated with ISAs exhibited poorer patient survival than that of the others group and similar patient survival compared with the DM group.

Kidney Transplantation vs dialysis in LN



Kidney Transplantation Improves Survival in Lupus Nephritis With End-Stage Kidney Disease













Brilland B et al, 2025

Visual abstract by:
Denisse Arellano, MD

X @deniise_am

Conclusion Compared to remaining on dialysis, kidney transplantation is associated with improved survival in patients with LN-ESKD. Early evaluation for transplant eligibility and timely referral to transplant centers are crucial to optimize their outcomes.

Optimal Timing of Kidney Transplantation in LN



Effect of Dialysis Duration Before Transplantation

- Prolonged dialysis before transplantation is associated with increased mortality risk — each additional month on dialysis worsens outcomes.
- Dialysis duration beyond 24 months significantly increases post-transplant risks.
- The KDIGO 2024 guidelines conditionally recommend preemptive transplantation (before dialysis initiation) when feasible.
- Early transplantation offers better patient and graft survival, provided the disease is clinically inactive.

Monitoring Disease Activity Before Transplantation

- Disease should be quiescent before proceeding with kidney transplantation to minimize the risk of lupus recurrence in the graft.
- However, there is no standardized definition of quiescence; criteria vary across studies and may include:
 - Low or normalized anti-dsDNA and complement (C3, C4) levels
 - Proteinuria < 0.5 g/24h</p>
 - Absence of active inflammation on kidney biopsy

• Emerging biomarkers (urinary MCP-1, BAFF, MMP-7) are proposed as more sensitive indicators of disease activity.

ANCA-Associated Vasculitis (AAV)



Kidney transplant in AAV – graft survival

Outcomes After Kidney Transplantation in ANCA-associated Renal Vasculitis





Multicenter retrospective study France, 2005 - 2023



N = 206 adults with ANCA-associated renal vasculitis (AAV-GN) who underwent kidney transplantation



N = 412 matched controls

Outcome	AAV group	Control	
Delayed graft function	18%	19%	
Graft failure	15%	12%	HR 1.55 p = 0.077
Acute rejection	19%	17%	
Death	24%	20%	HR 1.48 p = 0.034



Associations between ANCA positivity at KT and outcomes Relapse risk HR 4.17 p=0.065 Rejection risk HR 0.31 p=0.016



Dekervel M et al, 2025

Visual abstract by:
Corina Teodosiu, MD
X @CTeodosiu

Conclusions: Although KT offers AAV-GN patients short-term outcomes similar to controls, they face higher long-term risk of graft failure and mortality. ANCA status at transplantation may help predict immunological events, emphasizing the need for careful evaluation and monitoring, yet without delaying the process.

AAV — Kidney Transplantation



Relapse Risk

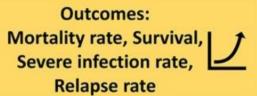
Outcomes in ANCA-Associated Vasculitis Patients with End-Stage Kidney Disease on Renal Replacement Therapy

Pope V, Sivashanmugathas V, Moodley D, Gunaratnam L, Barra L

Systematic Review and Meta-analysis



Vasculitis + End-stage Kidney Disease (ESKD)



22 Studies

Retrospective, Prospective and Case series

952 Patients

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Mortality Rate:



10.9 per 100 person-years (py)

Severe infection Rate:

66.6 per 100 py



1-year survival

82%

5-year survival

61%

Relapse Rate:

6.2 per 100 py



Systemic Sclerosis (SSc) — Dialysis



One of the poorest prognoses on dialysis (multisystem involvement)

The scleroderma renal crisis is characterized by malignant hypertension, acute renal failure, and microangiopathic anemia. Treatment with angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi) can improve prognosis.

A 2023 study indicated a **1-year survival rate of 70%** and a **5-year survival rate of 30%** in SRC patients requiring dialysis.





Kidney Transplant Outcomes in Patients With Scleroderma:

Patient Survival: 78% at both 5 and 10 years after transplantation.

Graft Survival: 100% at both 5 and 10 years after transplantation.

Optimal timing of kidney transplant

 It is recommended that kidney transplantation be delayed until there is clear evidence of irreversible kidney failure

conclusion



- •Outcomes of dialysis and kidney transplantation in rheumatologic diseases vary widely by underlying etiology.
- •Lupus nephritis and ANCA-associated vasculitis patients achieve excellent outcomes when disease is in sustained remission.
- •Systemic sclerosis remains challenging, with poorer prognosis and higher non-renal mortality.
- •Careful timing of transplantation and multidisciplinary management are key to success.
- •Collaboration between nephrologists and rheumatologists optimizes patient survival and graft longevity.

