

Current Understanding of IgA Nephropathy (IgAN)



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Panelist & Moderators:



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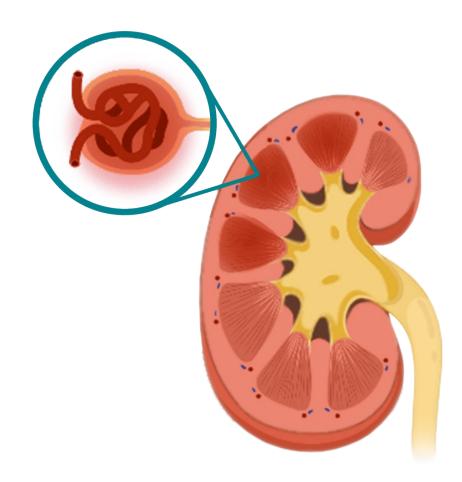
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What is IgA Nephropathy (IgAN)?^{1,2}



- Also known as Berger's disease, IgAN is the most common glomerulonephritis worldwide²
- Autoimmune disease characterized by:²
 - Abnormal production of IgA (resulting in formation of Gd-IgA)
 - An immune response characterized by the formation of antibodies against Gd-IgA
 - Deposits of IgA-containing immune complexes in renal glomeruli causing damage
- Etiology of IgAN is multifactorial and is hypothesized to have a multi-hit pathogenic process²

Gd-lgA = galactose-deficient immunoglobulin A

- 1. Image created with BioRender.com
- 2. Gutiérrez E, et al. Nephron 2020;144:555-571. Accessed December 2021.



Who is Affected by IgAN?

20-40% of affected individuals progress to kidney failure¹

Incidence of about **2.5/100,000/year** and males are twice as likely to be affected^{2,3}

Affects people of all ages but onset is often in teens and young adults³

Most likely to cause kidney failure in East Asian ancestry > Caucasians > African descent⁴

- Gesualdo L et al. Semin Immunopathol. 2021;43:657-668. Accessed December 2021.
- 2. McGrogan A, et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2011;26(2):414-430.
- 3. https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/kidney-disease/iga-nephropathy/ Accessed December 2021.
- https://kdigo.org/guidelines/gd/ Accessed January 2022



Pathogenesis of IgAN: The Four Hit Hypothesis^{1,2}

Hit #1

Production of aberrant, galactose-deficient IgA1 (Gd-IgA1), by plasma cells.



Hit #2

Synthesis of autoantibodies directed against the aberrant, Gd-IgA1.



Hit #3

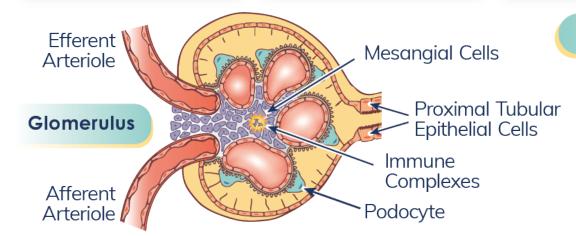
Binding of autoantibodies to the Gd-IgA1 generates pathogenic immune complexes, which circulate in the bloodstream.

Hit #4

Circulating immune complexes deposit at the points of filtration (mesangial cells, located between glomerular basement membrane and fenestrated endothelium of the kidney).

Deposition of immune complexes result in local immune activation, inflammation, and glomerular injury.





Outcome Of The Four Hit Pathogenic Process:

- Injury to the podocytes and proximal tubular epithelial cells
- Worsening kidney function progressing to chronic kidney disease.
- Which left unaddressed, can lead to kidney failure and the need for renal replacement therapy, such as transplant or dialysis.

- 1. Suzuki H et al. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2011;22:1795-1803.
- 2. Xu L et al. Mod Pathol. 2010;23:1241-1250.



Clinical Presentation and Validation of IgAN

Symptoms

- Can be non-specific, or patients may be asymptomatic for years¹
- Symptoms can include:
 - Hematuria (microscopic or macroscopic)¹
 - Protein in the urine¹
 - High blood pressure²
 - In some patients, macroscopic hematuria is often preceded by upper respiratory infection³

Diagnosis & Prognosis

- Diagnosed when the patient has a kidney biopsy, and the microscopic examination shows deposits of IgAcontaining immune complexes in renal glomeruli^{1,2}
- MEST-C histological score for prognosis⁴
 - M: mesangial
 - E: endocapillary
 - S: segmental sclerosis
 - T: interstitial fibrosis/tubular atrophy
 - C: crescents

[.] Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Glomerular Diseases Work Group. KDIGO 2021 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Management of Glomerular Diseases. Kidney Int. 2021 Oct;100(4S):S1-S276.



^{1.} https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/kidney-disease/iga-nephropathy/ Accessed December 2021.

^{2.} Gutiérrez E, et al. Nephron 2020;144:555-571. Accessed December 2021.

^{3.} Gesualdo L et al. Semin Immunopathol. 2021;43:657-668. Accessed December 2021.

General Management of IgAN¹

OPTIMIZED SUPPORTIVE CARE

The primary focus of management should be optimized supportive care.

The objective of optimized supportive care is to slow down progression of CKD and reduce cardiovascular risk.





Assess Cardiovascular Risk



Controlled Blood Pressure



Dietary Sodium Restriction



Smoking Cessation



Weight Control & Exercise

Patients At High-Risk Despite Maximal Supportive Care

"High-risk" is defined as **proteinuria** >0.75–1 g/d despite 90 days of optimized supportive care.



Consider the opportunity to participate in a clinical trial



Consider immunosuppressive therapy with caution

1. https://kdigo.org/guidelines/gd/ Accessed January 2022



For More Information:1-4



IgAN.org



kidney.org



2021 Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of Glomerular Disease

KDIGO.org/guidelines/gd/

Information on clinical trials

clinicaltrials.gov

- 1. https://igan.org/ Accessed April 2023
- https://www.kidney.org/ Accessed April 2023
- 3. https://kdigo.org/guidelines/gd/ Accessed April 2023
- 4. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ Accessed April 2023



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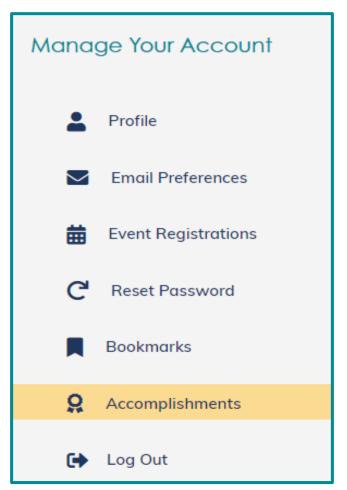






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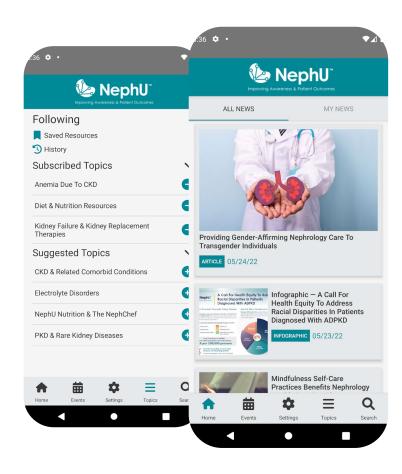






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