



Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie

THE 20th BUDAPEST NEPHROLOGY SCHOOL

NEPHROLOGY, HYPERTENSION, DIALYSIS, TRANSPLANTATION



DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY REVISITED

Gert Mayer

Department of Internal Medicine IV

(Nephrology and Hypertension)

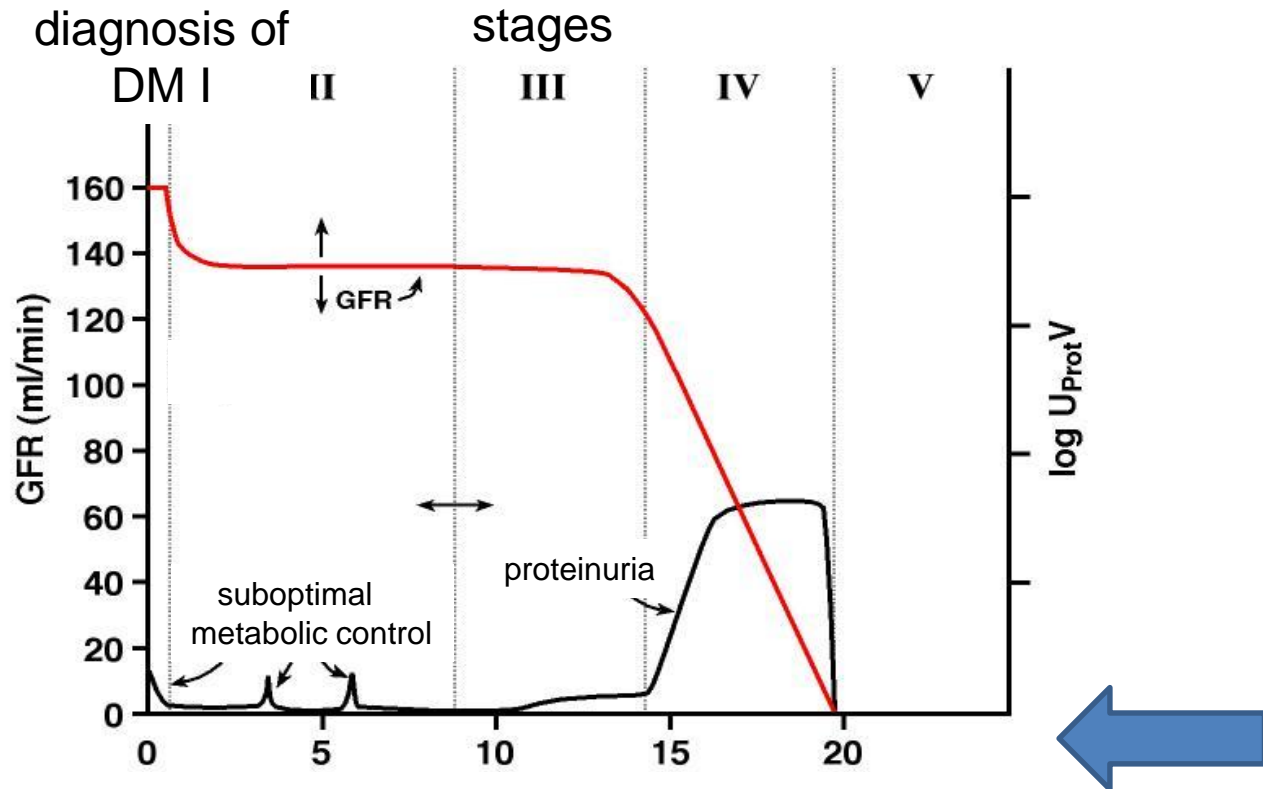
Medical University of Innsbruck

Austria



TYPE I DIABETES MELLITUS NEPHROPATHY

A SLOWLY PROGRESSING DISEASE AND THUS HARD TO STUDY



blood pressure ⊥ ⊥ - mildly ↑ moderately ↑ ↑ ↑

histology glom GBM ↑ V_V Mes ↑ glom closure
Hyper V_V Mes ↑ glom hypertrophy
trophy closure



“The problem with studying kidney disease is, that no man lives long enough.”

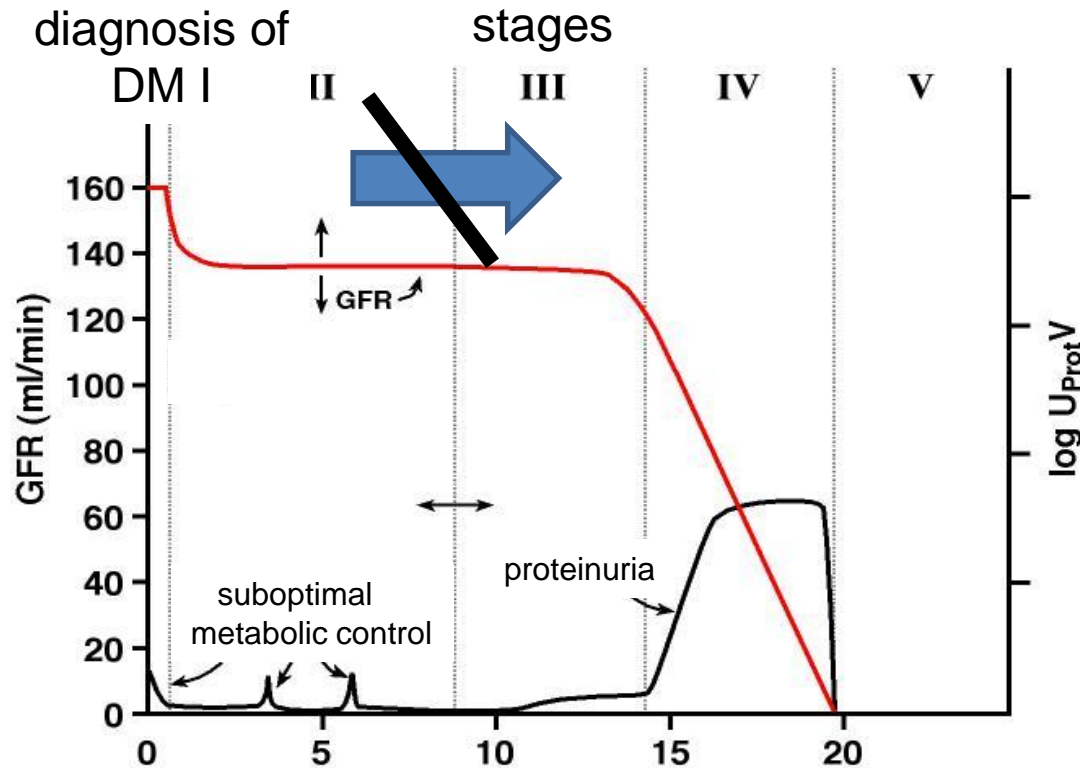
-Thomas Addis



TYPE I DIABETES MELLITUS NEPHROPATHY A SEQUENCE OF STAGES



Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



blood pressure $\perp \perp$ - mildly \uparrow moderately \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow

histology glom GBM \uparrow V_V Mes \uparrow glom closure
 Hyper V_V Mes \uparrow glom hypertrophy
 trophy closure

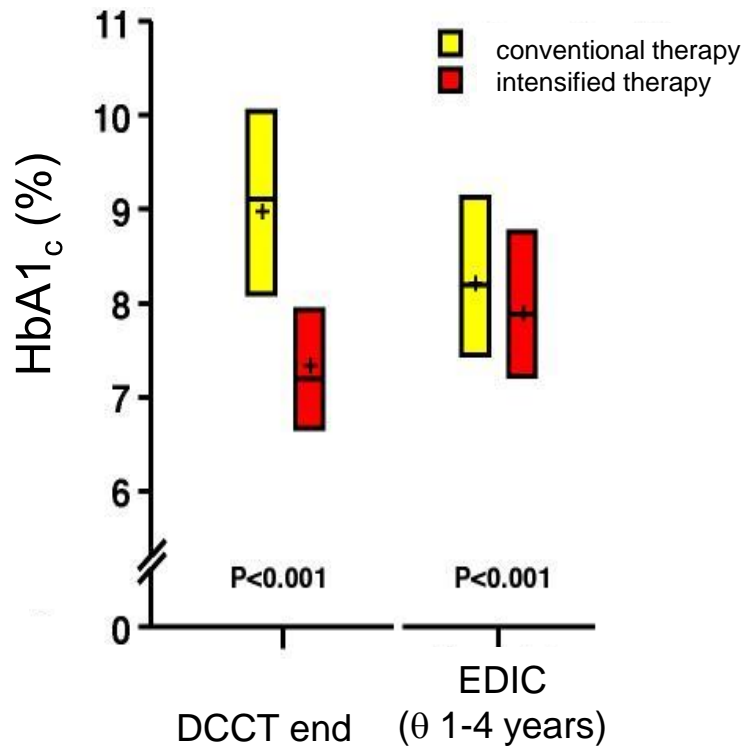


STRICT METABOLIC CONTROL AND RENAL FUNCTION IN TYPE 1 DIABETES



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



renal complications during EDIC (%)

	conventional	intensified
de novo microalbuminuria	11	5*
de novo albuminuria in case of		
normoalbuminuria	2	0*
microalbuminuria	31	8*
at the end of the DCCT		

DCCT Group *N Engl J Med* 2000

G.M. 2013



Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie

STRICT METABOLIC CONTROL AND RENAL FUNCTION IN TYPE 1 DIABETES



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

	intensive diabetes therapy		conventional diabetes therapy		risk reduction with intensive therapy	p value
	nb of events	incidence rate / 1000 person -yr	nb of events	incidence rate / 1000 person-yr	% (95% CI)	
eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73m ²	24	1.6	46	3.0	50 (18-69)	0.006
onset during DCCT	1		3			
onset during EDIC	23		43			
eGFR <45 ml/min/1.73m ²	24	1.6	39	2.5	40 (1-64)	0.045
eGFR <30 ml/min/1.73m ²	13	0.8	23	1.5	44 (-9-72)	0.09
ESRD	8	0.5	16	1.1	51 (-14-79)	0.10
eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73m ² or death	53	3.4	80	5.2	37 (10-55)	0.01

DCCT/EDIC Research Group N Engl J Med 2011

G.M. 2013



STRICT METABOLIC CONTROL AND RENAL FUNCTION IN TYPE 1 DIABETES



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie

covariate	risk associated with the covariate		effect of DCCT intensive diabetes therapy, adjusted for the covariate	
	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	p value	risk reduction % (95% CI)	p value
none			50 (18-69)	0.006
HBA1c	2.73 (2.31-3.23)	<0.001	-23 (-106-27)	0.44
albumin excretion (mean)	1.11 (1.09-1.13)	<0.001	10 (-63-50)	0.73
mean arterial blood pressure	2.52 (2.06-3.08)	<0.001	51 (20-70)	0.004
body mass index	1.16 (0.74-1.82)	0.51	50 (19-70)	0.005
use of RAAS inhibitors	7.60 (3.8-15.1)	<0.001	44 (8-66)	0.02
use of antihypertensives	13.90 (6.3-30.7)	<0.001	42 (5-65)	0.03

DCCT/EDIC Research Group N Engl J Med 2011

G.M. 2013

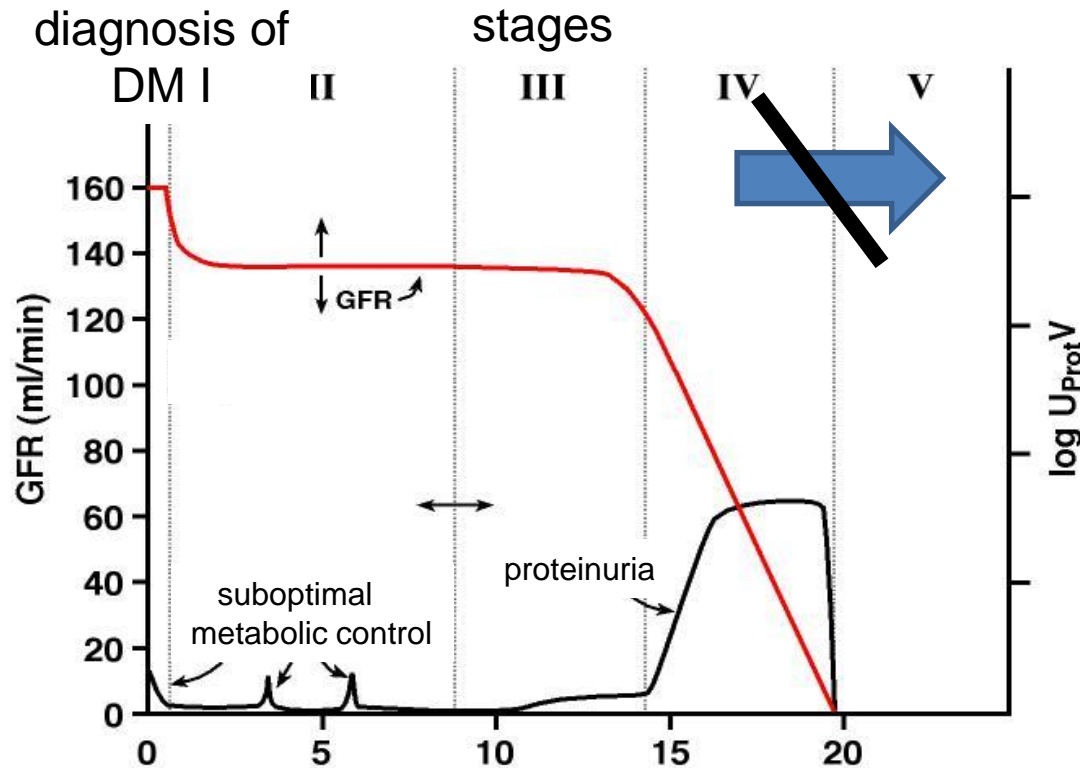


TYPE I DIABETES MELLITUS NEPHROPATHY A SEQUENCE OF STAGES



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



blood pressure ⊥ ⊥ - mildly ↑ moderately ↑ ↑ ↑

histology glom GBM ↑ V_V Mes ↑ glom closure
Hyper V_V Mes ↑ glom hypertrophy
trophy closure

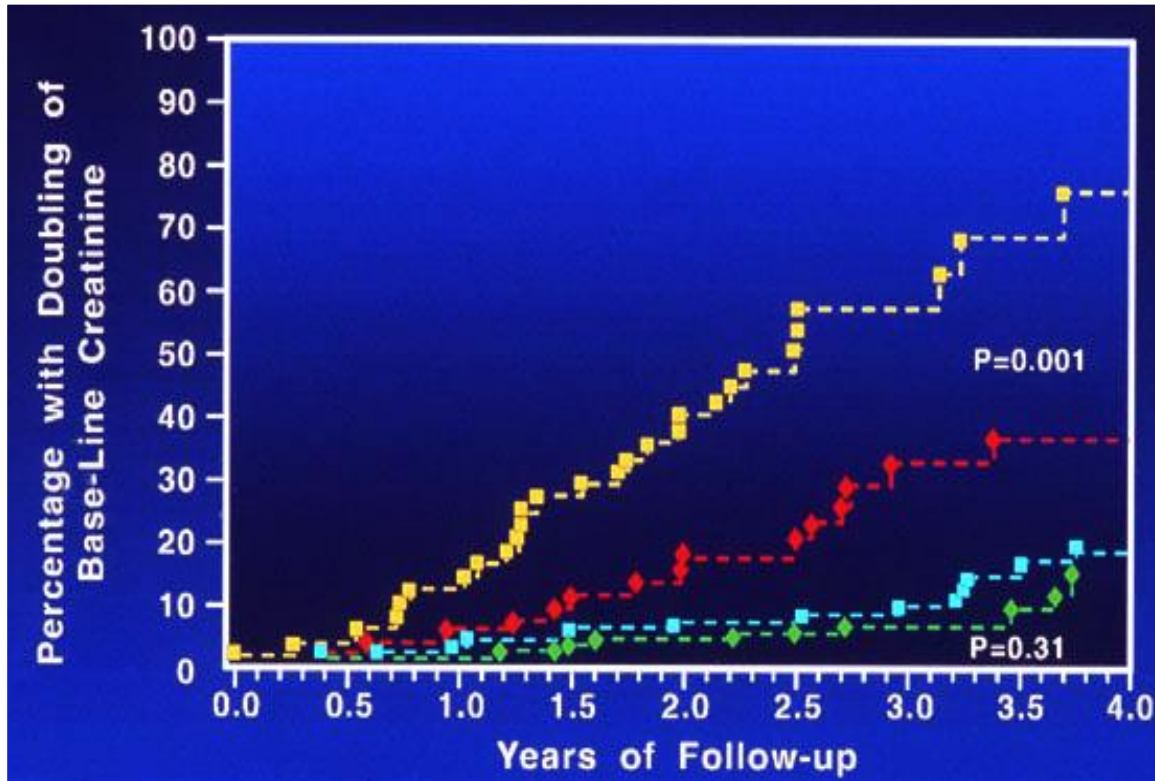


CAPTOPRIL IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES AND NEPHROPATHY



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



baseline creatinine

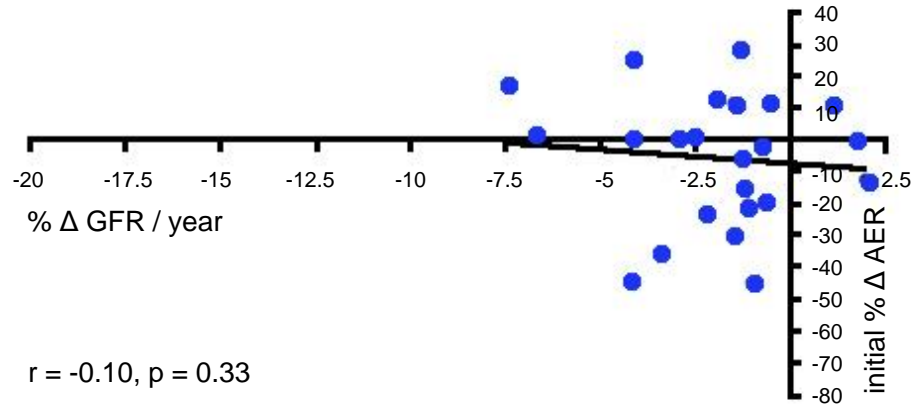
increased (control group)

increased (Captopril group)

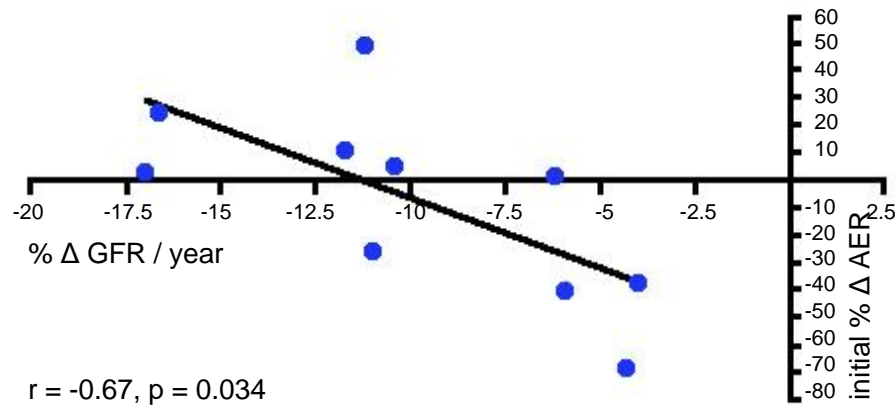
normal



EFFECT OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE THERAPY ON CHANGE IN ALBUMINURIA AND CHANGE IN GFR IN TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS



early nephropathy



late nephropathy

Jerums G et al. Am J Nephrol 2008

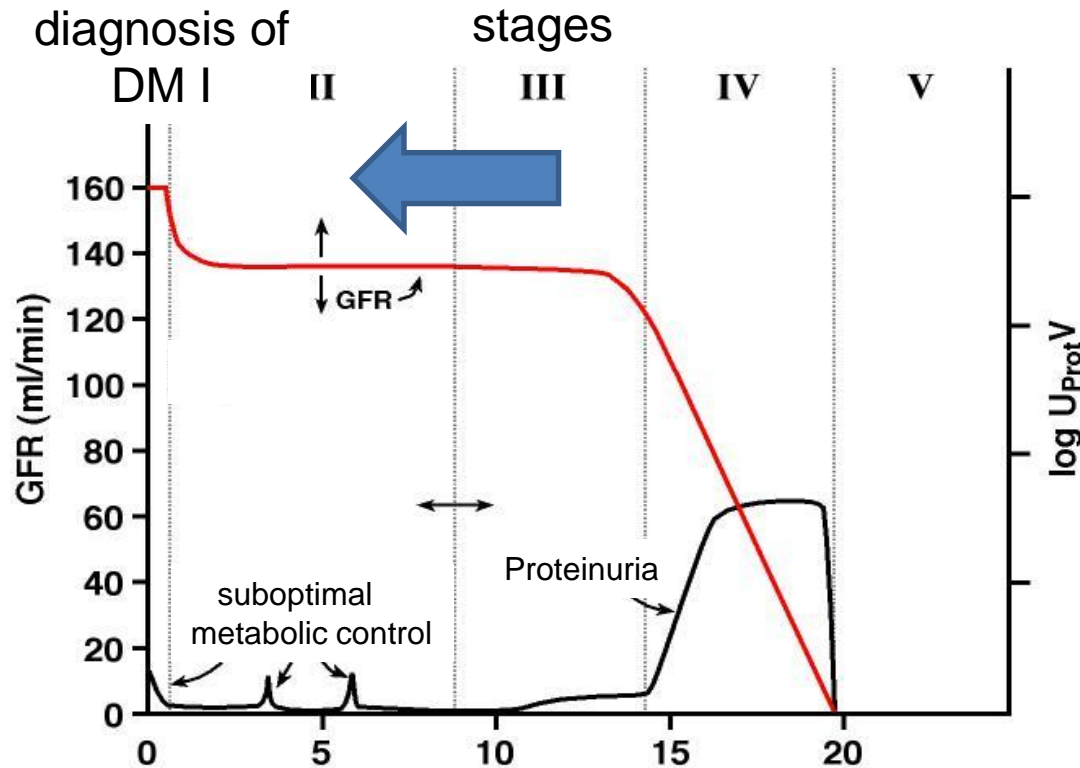


TYPE I DIABETES MELLITUS NEPHROPATHY A SEQUENCE OF STAGES



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



Blood pressure $\perp \perp$ - mildly \uparrow moderately $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$

Histology glom Hyper trophy GBM \uparrow V_V Mes \uparrow V_V Mes \uparrow V_V Mes \uparrow glom closure \uparrow glom closure hypertrophy

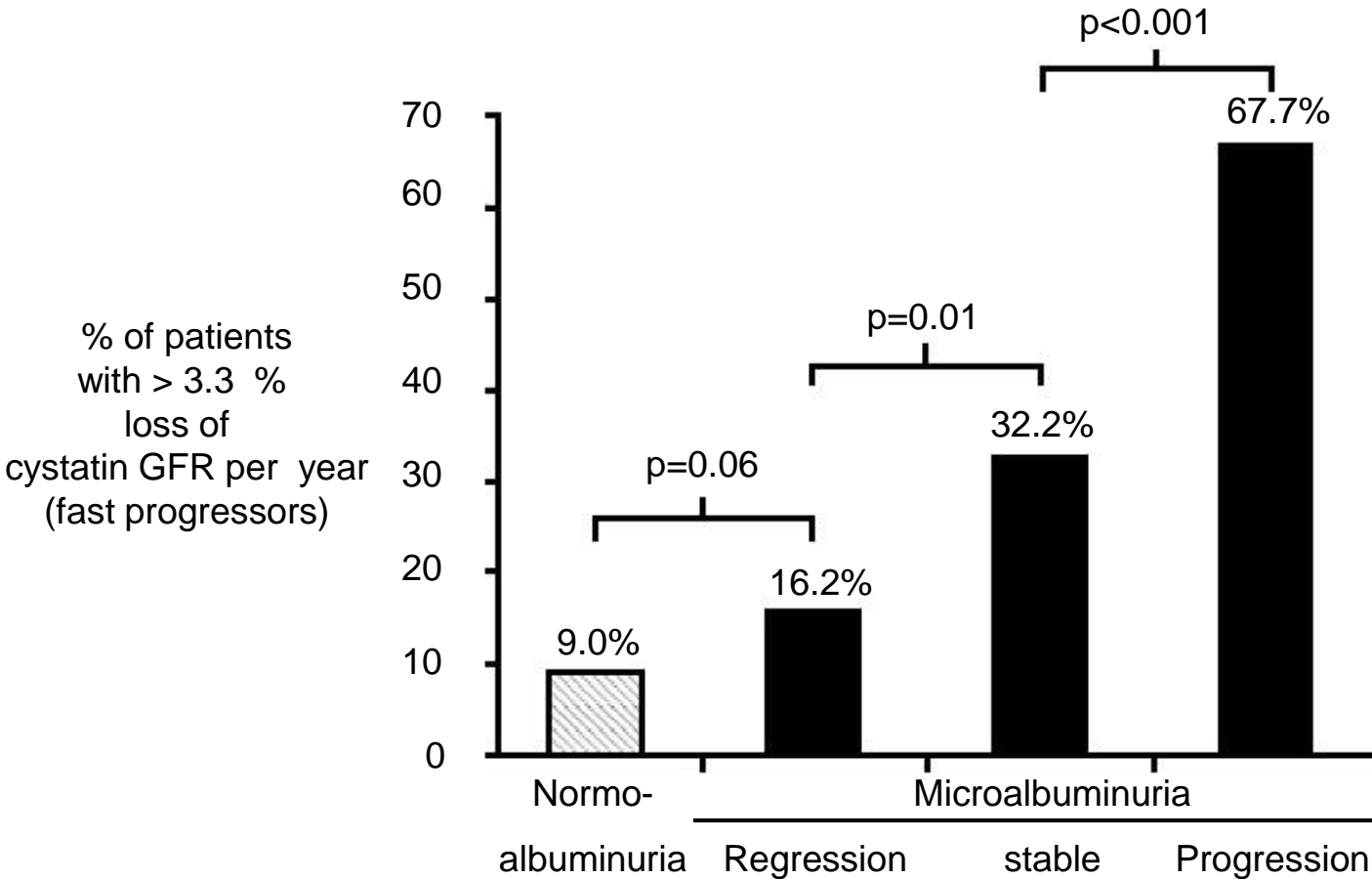


RENAL PROGNOSIS IN TYPE 1 DIABETICS



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



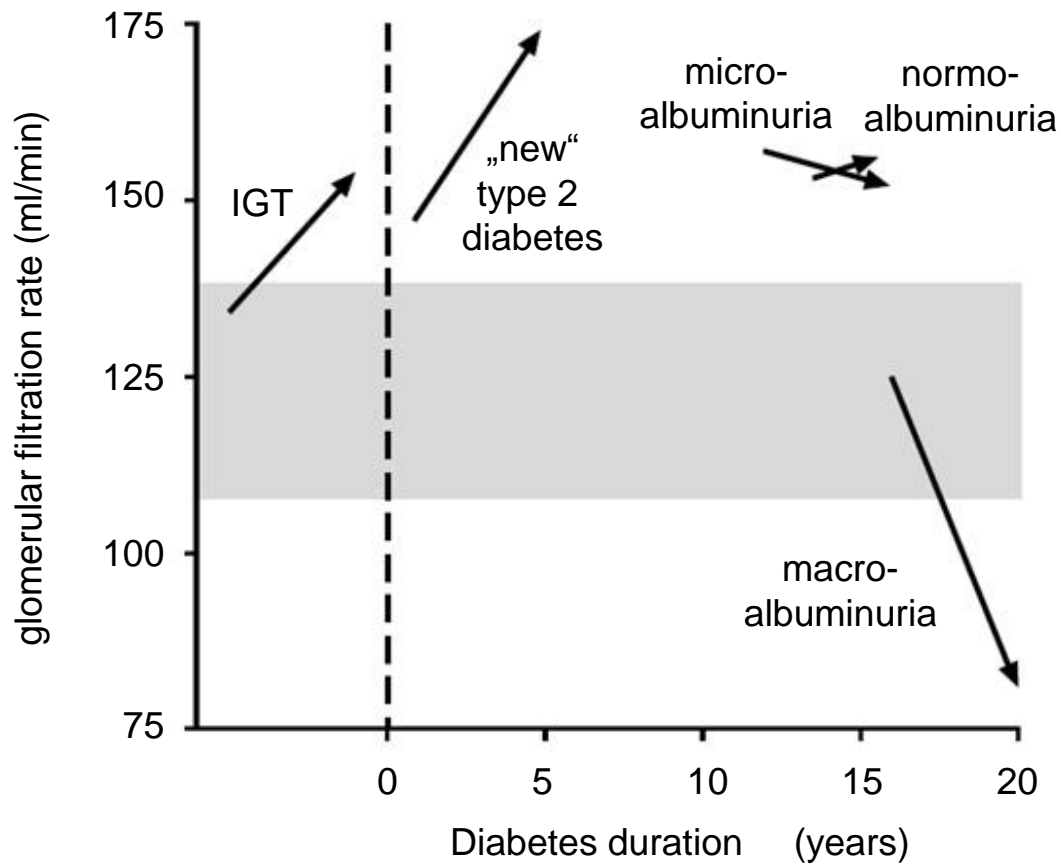


PROGRESSION OF DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY IN PIMA INDIANS



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



Nelson RG et al. N Engl J Med 1996

G.M. 2013



	conventional therapy (n = 63)	intensified therapy (n = 67)	p value
Δ albuminuria (mg/24 hr)			
median	+ 30	- 20	0.007
range	-251 to 4729	-230 to 5474	
Δ glomerular filtration rate (ml/min/1.73 m ²)	-32 \pm 3	-30 \pm 3	0.68

incidence of „diabetic nephropathy *: RR 0.39 (95% CI 0.17-0.87)

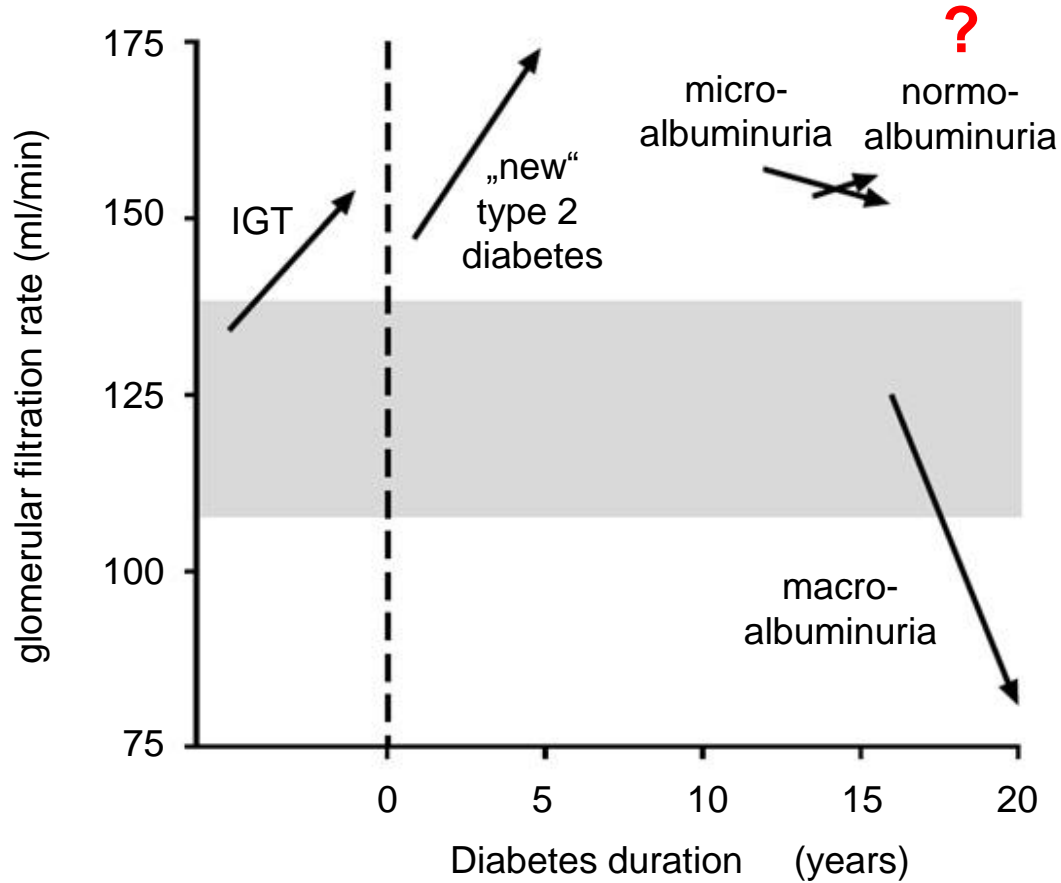
* defined as incidence of macroalbuminuria



PROGRESSION OF DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY IN PIMA INDIANS



Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



Nelson RG et al. N Engl J Med 1996

G.M. 2013

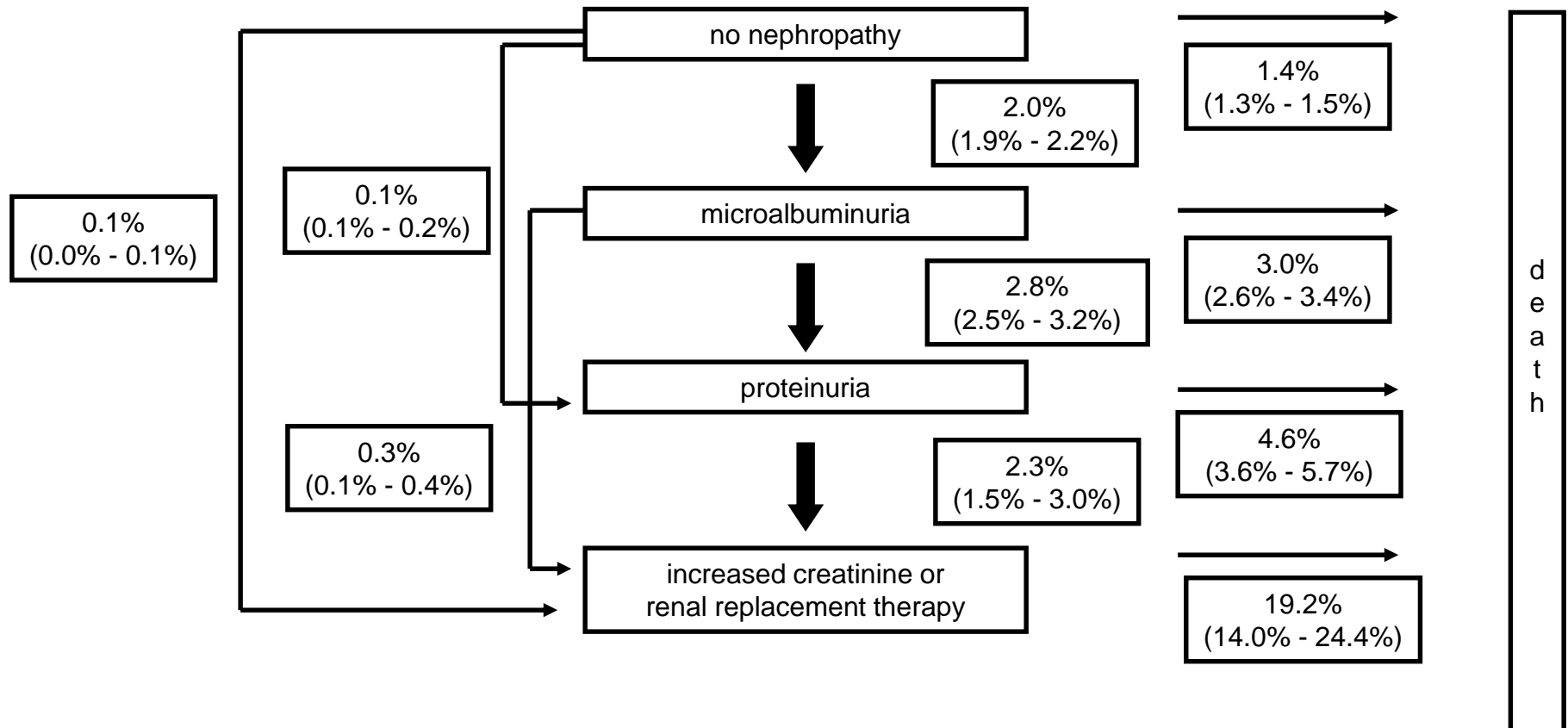


NEPHROPATHY IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE II DIABETES IS NOT A UNIFORM DISEASE



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



Adler A et al. *Kidney Int* 2003

G.M. 2013



HOW VALID ARE SURROGATES LIKE PROTEINURIA IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE II DIABETES AND NEPHROPATHY ?



1544 of 4.031 (38%) patients develop albuminuria within 15 years of follow up

1.449 of 5.032 (29%) patients develop CKD (C+G Clearance < 60 ml/min)
during 15 years of follow up

51% of the patients with incident CKD never had prior albuminuria

Retnakaran R et al. UKPDS Diabetes 2006



NEPHROPATHY IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE II DIABETES IS NOT A UNIFORM DISEASE



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

AER (ug/min)	45	50	39
	histology		
	(almost) normal	diab. nephropathy	atypical lesions
n	10	10	14
age (years)	54	60	61
Diabetes duration (years)	8	14*	10
HbA1c (%)	7.5	9.6*	8.5
RRs (mmHg)	142	154	155
RRd (mmHg)	91	92	90
GFR (ml/min)	111	91	101
retinopathy			
background	5/10	5/10	8/14
proliferativ	0/10	5/10*	0/14

Fioretto P et al. Diabetes 1996



“The problem with studying kidney disease is, that no man lives long enough.”

-Thomas Addis



NKF Teams Up with FDA to Set Targets for Clinical Trials

The FDA is now considering new endpoints for clinical trials in CKD patients as a result of a special scientific workshop convened by the NKF and the FDA on December 3-4 in Baltimore. After extensive analysis of data from observational cohorts and interventional trials, the workshop planning committee and attendees recommended a 30 or 40% decline in GFR as new surrogate endpoints for some clinical trials in chronic kidney disease used for regulatory approval

www.kidney.org/professionals/

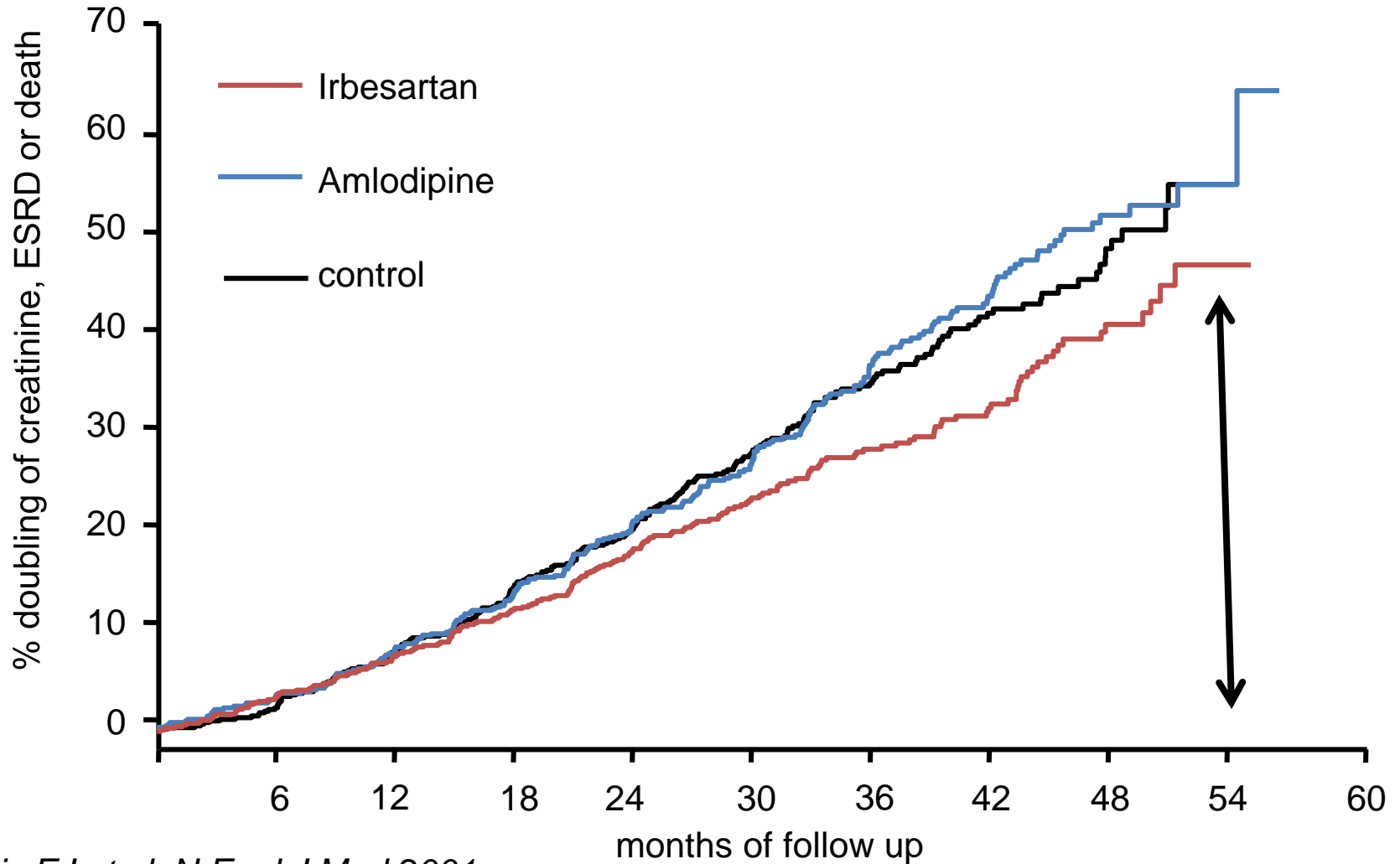


TREATMENT OF OVERT DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



Lewis EJ et al. N Engl J Med 2001

G.M. 2013

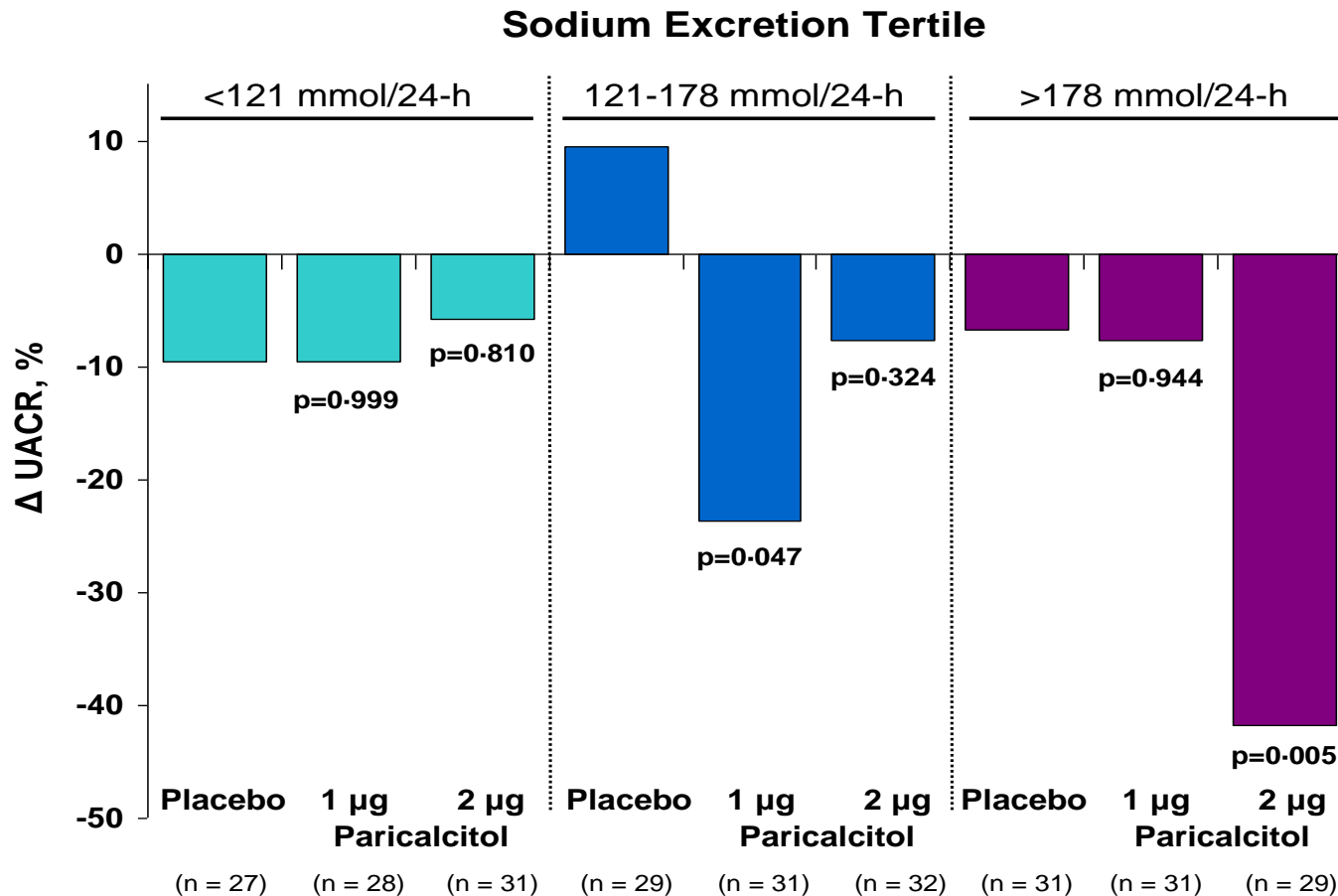


TREATMENT OF DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY WITH PARICALCITOL



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



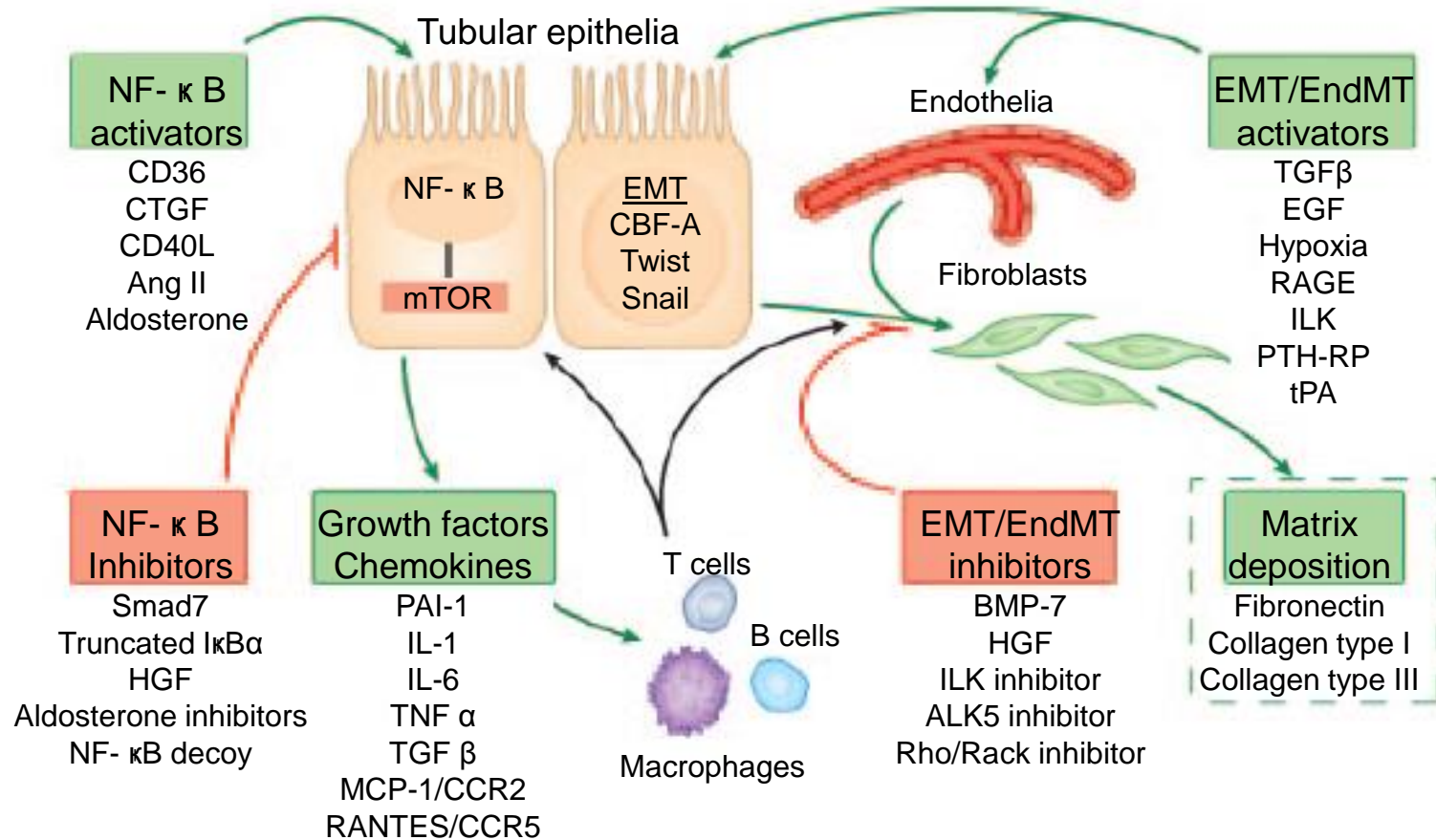


CYTOKINE MILIEU IN FIBROGENESIS



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



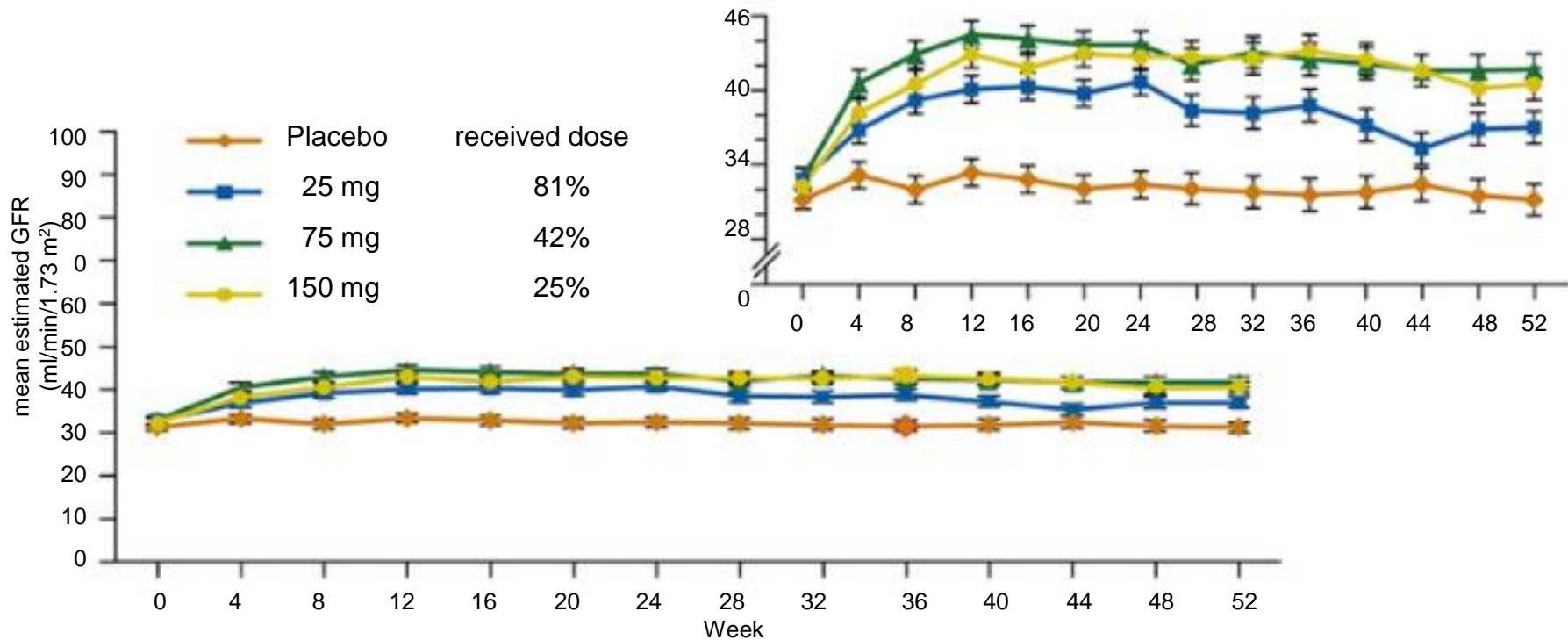


BARDOXOLON



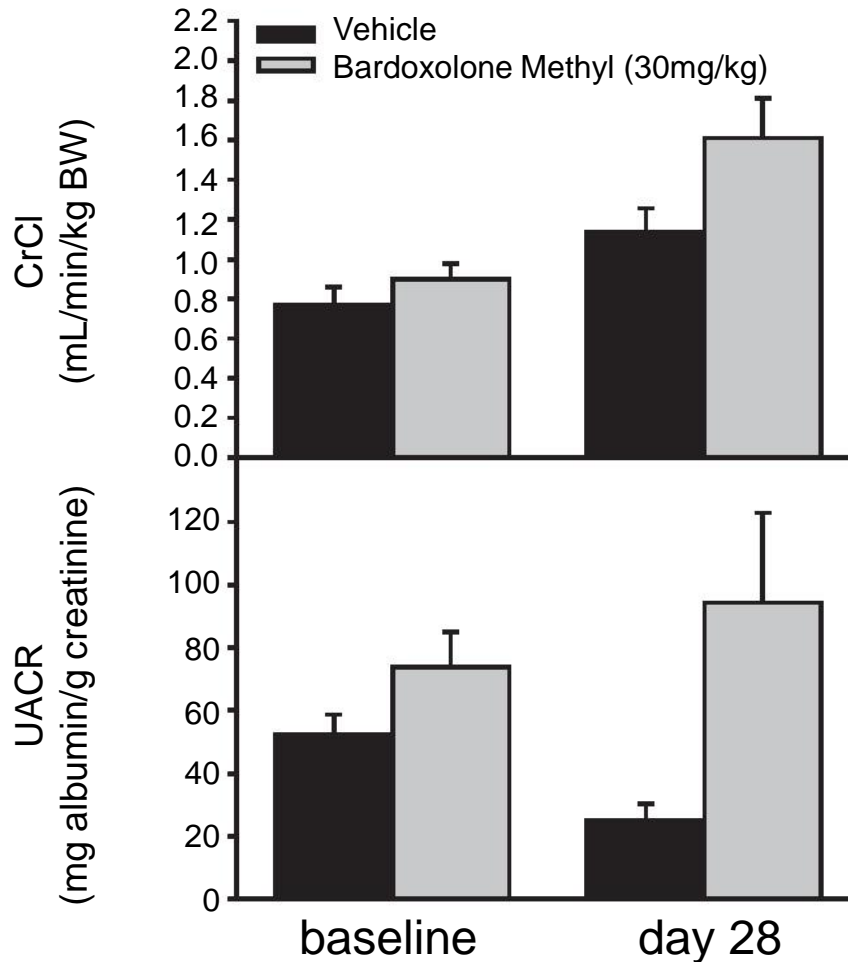
MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



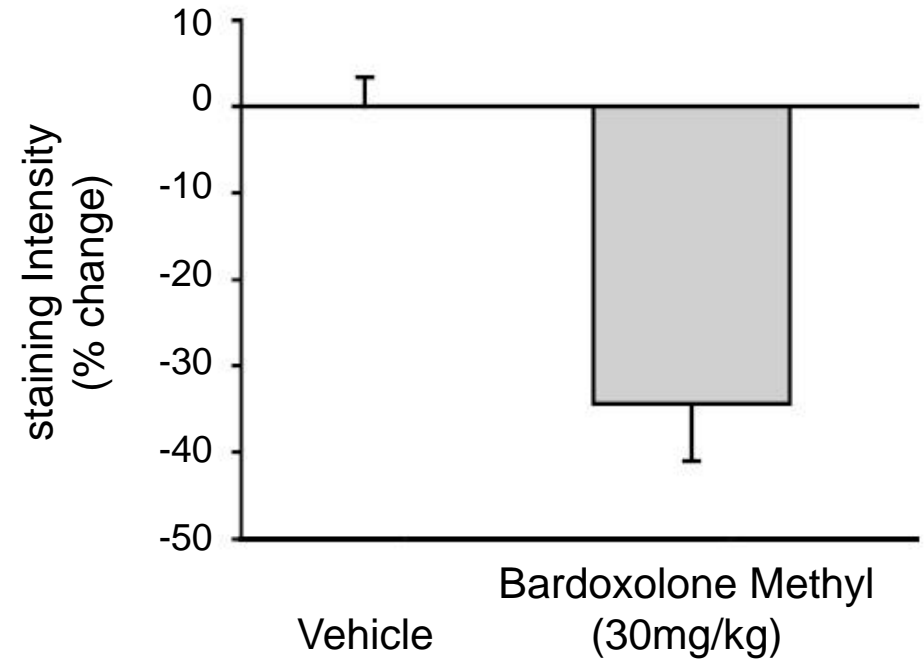
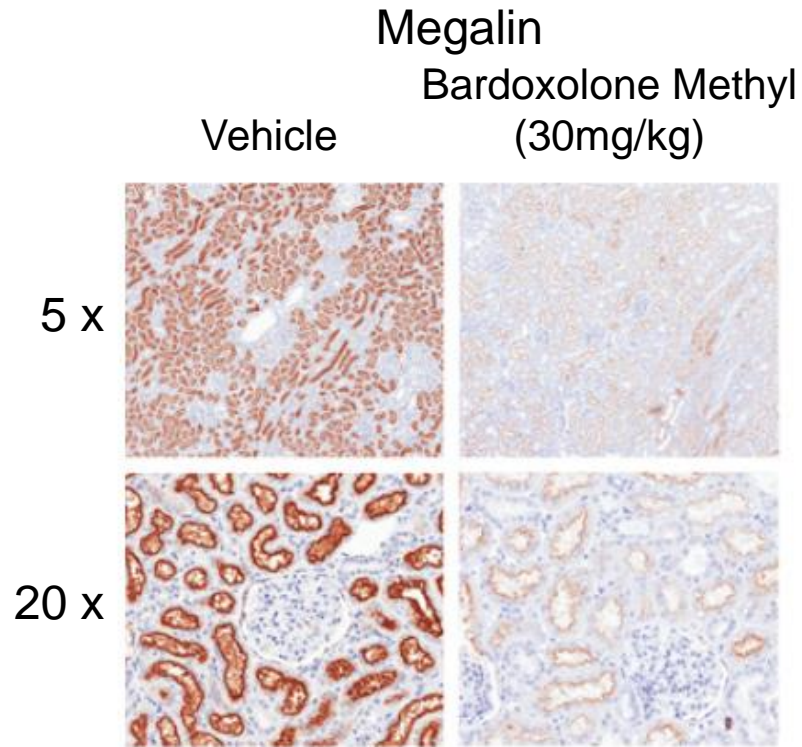


BARDOXOLON CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY





BARDOXOLON



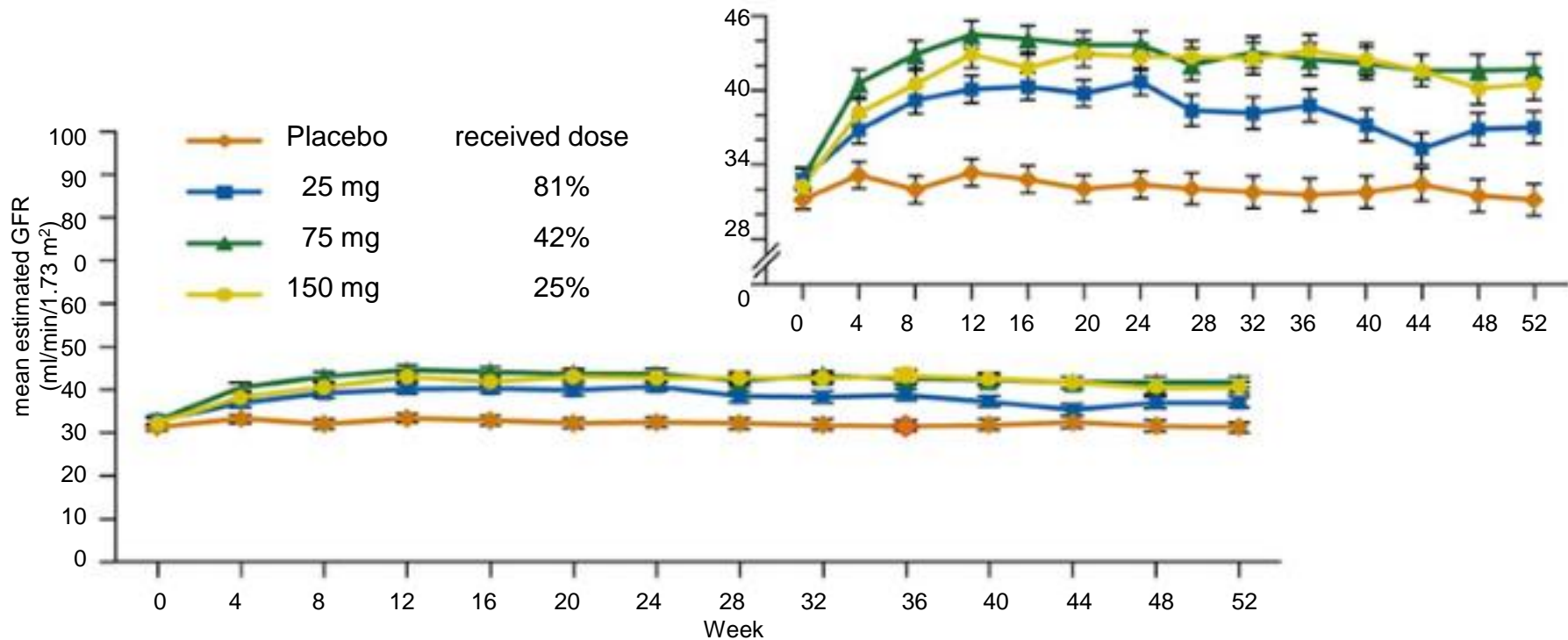


BARDOXOLON



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



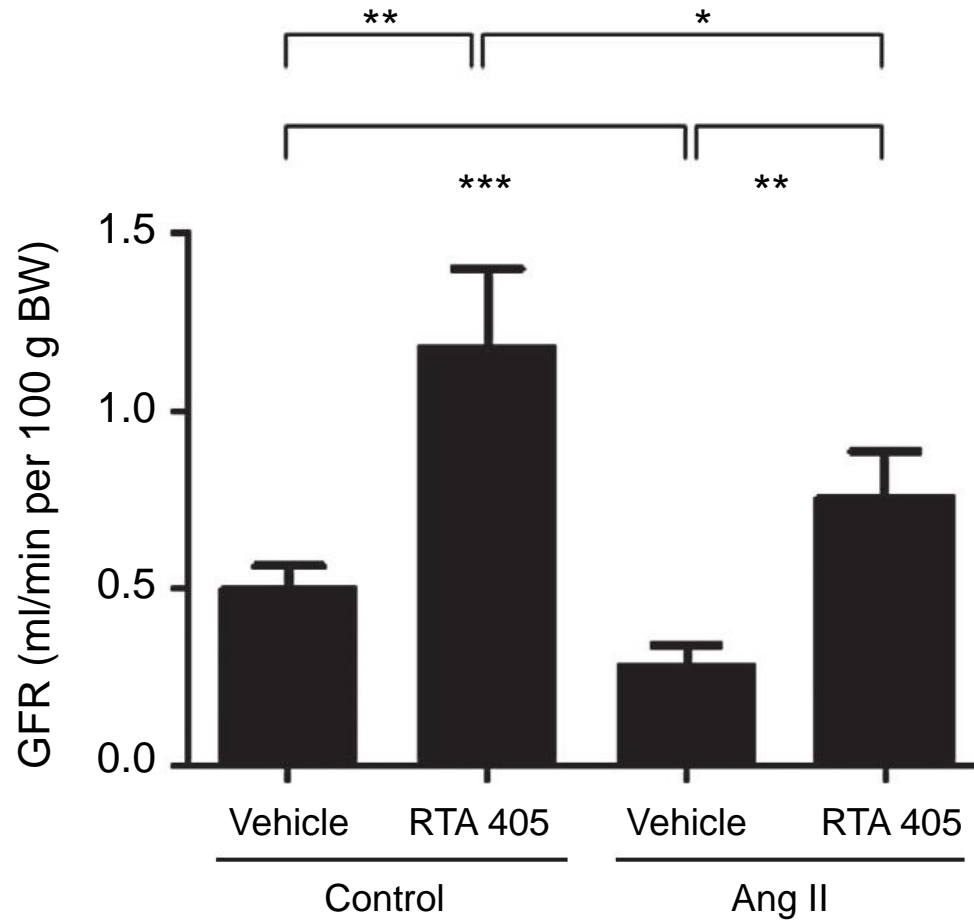


A SYNTHETIC TRITERPENOID IN SPRAGUE DAWLEY RATS



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie



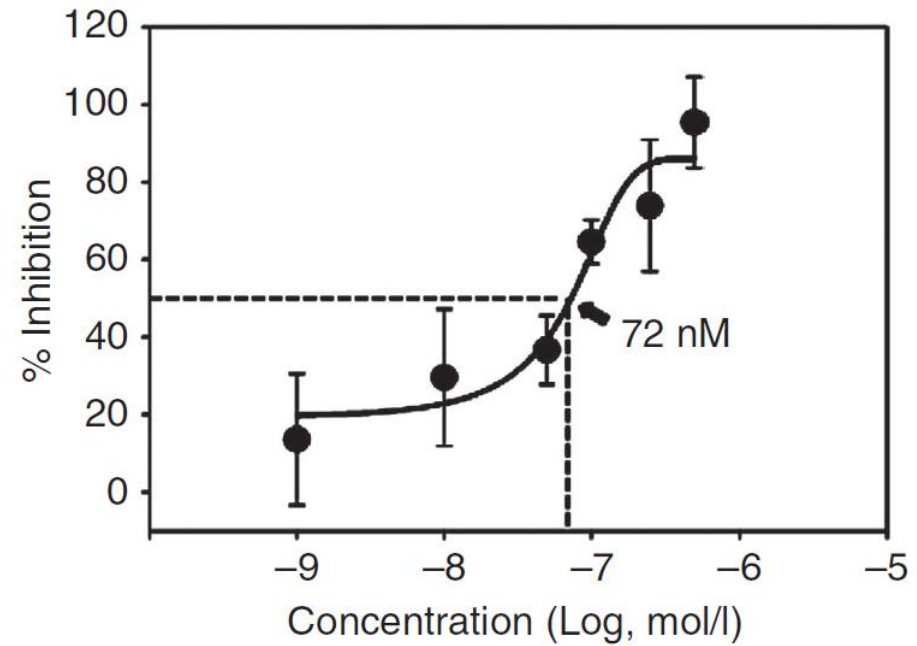
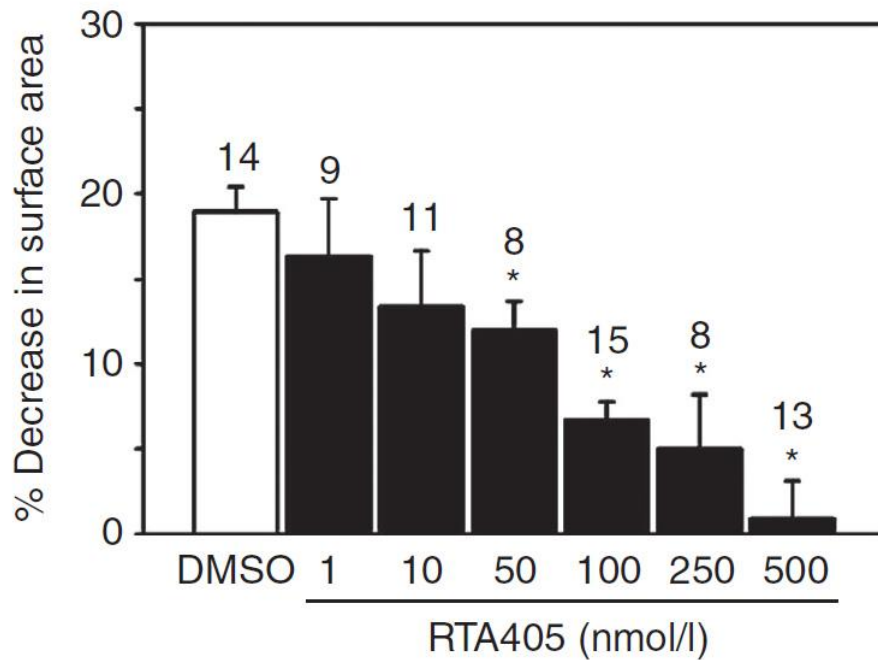


A SYNTHETIC TRITERPENOID IN HUMAN MESANGIAL CELLS



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie





Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie

PIRFENIDONE IN DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Treatment	eGFR Change (ml/min per 1.73 m²)	eGFR Change with imputation (ml/min per 1.73 m²)
Placebo	-2.2 ± 4.8	-3.7 ± 5.7
1200 mg Pirfenidone per day	3.3 ± 8.5	3.3 ± 8.5
2400 mg Pirfenidone per day	-1.9 ± 6.7	-2.1 ± 6.4
total	-0.3 ± 7.0	-0.7 ± 9.1

Sharma K et al. J Am Soc Nephrol 2011



THE KIDNEY AS A TARGET ORGAN IN PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie

Relevant targets in CKD.

Target(s)	Approach	Drug development status	Refs
RAAS, Aldo	Control of systemic blood pressure	In clinical practice	[69–72,74–77,79,80,82,83]
Endothelin receptor A	Inflammation	In clinical practice	[53,64,196,197]
Endothelin receptor B	Inflammation	In clinical practice	[53,64,196,197]
M1/M2 switch	Inflammation	Preclinical level	[117–119]
HIF-1	Hypoxia	Preclinical level	[122–125]
Actin polymerization	Direct inhibition of fibrotic cells	Phase I	[21,155,156]
Myofibroblast viability	Direct inhibition of fibrotic cells	Preclinical level	[162]
MMPs	ECM remodeling	Preclinical level	[167,168]
PAI-1	ECM remodeling	Phase I, II	[169–174]
LOXL2	ECM remodeling	Phase I	[169,175]
DDR5	ECM remodeling	Preclinical level	[169,176–178]
Snail, Twist and Slug	Phenotypical modulation	Preclinical level	[126]
Wnt/ β -catenin signaling	Phenotypical modulation	Phase I	[127–130]
TGF- β 1	Phenotypical modulation	Phase I, II	[131,132]
Smads	Phenotypical modulation	Phase I	[131,135–137]
α v β 6 integrin	Phenotypical modulation	Phase II	[138,139]
BMP-7	Phenotypical modulation	Phase I	[140–143]
Kielin/chordin-like protein	Phenotypical modulation	Preclinical level	[144]
USAG-1	Phenotypical modulation	Preclinical level	[145,146]
Gremlin	Phenotypical modulation	Preclinical level	[147,148]
ALK-3	Phenotypical modulation	Preclinical level	[149–151]
HGF	Phenotypical modulation	Phase I	[152–154]
Cannabinoid receptors	Phenotypical modulation	Preclinical level	[157,158]
MeCP2	Phenotypical modulation	Preclinical level	[159,161]
PPAR- γ	Phenotypical modulation	In clinical practice	[160]



Innere Medizin IV
Nephrologie und Hypertensiologie

FOLIC ACID AND VITAMIN B IN DIABETES MELLITUS



MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
INNSBRUCK

	Baseline mean (SE) (n=238)	mean change (SE)			difference at 36 months	
		18 mo (n=104)	24 mo (n=83)	36 mo (n=57)	between groups (95% CI)	p value
isotope GFR						
Placebo	54.7 (1.9)	-8.1 (1.4)		-10.7 (1.7)	-5.8 (-10.6 to -1.1)	.02
B Vitamine		-10.2 (1.4)		-16.5 (1.7)		
proteinuria						
Placebo	1.47 (0.11)	0.33 (0.13)	0.21 (0.14)	0.17 (0.16)	0.05 (-0.39 to 0.50)	.82
B Vitamine		0.11 (0.13)	0.08 (0.14)	0.22 (0.16)		

House AA et al. JAMA 2010

G.M. 2013