

LUPUS NEPHRITIS: THE IMPACT OF GENDER IN PRESENTATION AND PROGNOSIS

Rita Leal, Fernando Macário, José Gago, Lídia Santos, Ana Galvão, Rui Alves Serviço de Nefrologia, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra; Clínica Universitária de Nefrologia da Faculdade de Medicina da Unviversidade de Coimbra

INTRODUCTION

- Systemic Lupus Erythematosus affects females at far greater rates than males, in a proportion of 6:1 to 14:1
- Gender disparities include clinical, immunological, and prognostic features
- Males \rightarrow lupus nephritis (LN) is more frequent and severe \rightarrow independent risk factor for chronic kidney disease

AIMS

Describe and compare clinical, immunological, and therapeutic features between male and female patients with LN.

METHODS

- Retrospective, cross-sectional study. Follow-up Dec 2015: 111±55 months
- All patients with biopsy proven LN followed in a specialized LN program
- Demographic, clinical and histological data at diagnosis and follow-up

COMPLETE REMISSION

- 24 hour proteinuria < 0.5g
- Normalization of renal function
- Inactive urinary sediment

PARTIAL REMISSION

- 24 hour proteinuria = 0.5 1.5g
- Improved renal function

FLARE

- De novo active urinary sediment
- 24 hour proteinuria >1.5g
- 25% increase in creatinine

RESULTS

133 patients including 18 males: 115 females (1:6)

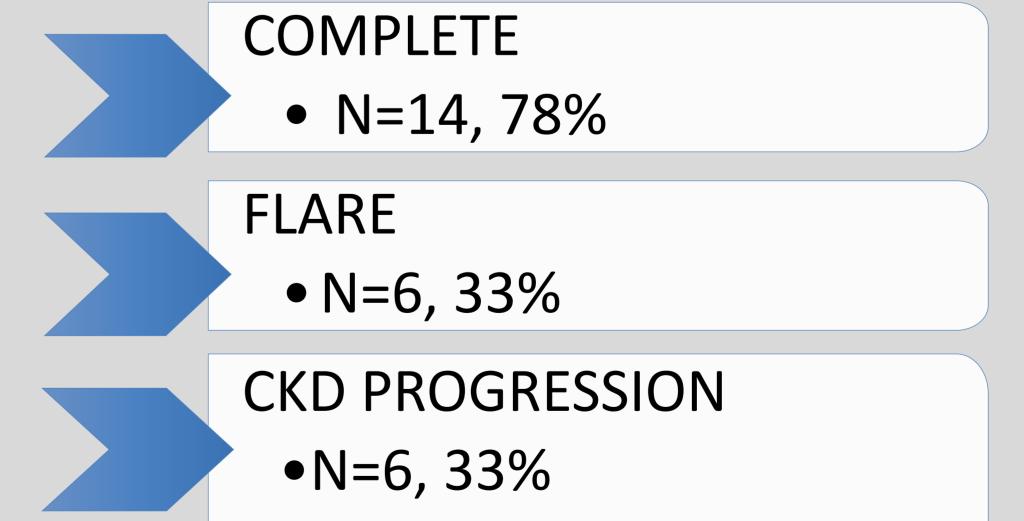
| | MALES | FEMALES | þ |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Clinical features | | | |
| Age at diagnosis (years) | 36.8 ± 16 | 27.9 ± 11.9 | 0.02 |
| Months to NL diagnosis | 9.8 ± 17 | 33.4 ± 58 | <0.01 |
| Number of SLE criteria (ACR) | 5 | 7 | NS |
| Most frequent clinical feature | Acute Kidney Injury (39%) | Sub nephrotic proteinuria (41%) | |
| Blood and urine analysis at presentation | | | |
| Low C3/C4 | 11%/44% | 60%/57% | 0.03 |
| dsDNA (IU/mL) | 91.7 ± 21 | 157.1 ± 14.6 | NS |
| Mean serum creatinine (mg/dL) | 1.43 ± 0.5 | 1.04 ± 0.78 | 0.03 |
| 24 hour proteinuria (g) | 3.5 ± 3.0 | 3.7 ± 4.1 | NS |
| Histological features at presentation | | | |
| LN class | IV (61%) | IV (54%) | NS |
| Crescents | 44% | 17% | 0.01 |
| Sclerosis | 50% | 21% | <0.01 |
| CKD progression | | | |
| | 33% | 21% | 0.24 |
| | | | |

| INDUCTION THERAPY | | | |
|-------------------|----|------------------|--|
| Class II | 1 | Prednisone | |
| Class III | 2 | Cyclophosphamide | |
| | 1 | Prednisone | |
| Class IV | 11 | Cyclophosphamide | |
| Class V | 2 | Prednisone | |

TERAPÊUTICA MANUTENÇÃO O 2 MMF Classe III 1 Azathioprine 6 Azathioprine Classe IV 5 MMF Classe V 2 Prednisone

MMF – mycophenolate mofetil

THERAPEUTIC RESPONSE



2 patients on dialysis

CONCLUSION

- Our study suggests that there are clinical, immunological and histological differences between gender in NL
- CKD progression seems to be more aggressive in males







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