

Clinical Case Presentation

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Patient's history

- ❖ A **19-year-old female patient** presented to the outpatient clinic with periorbital oedema, which she noticed for days.
- ❖ On examination, there was mild peripheral edema and the patient was normotensive.
- ❖ Laboratory findings
 - ❖ Levels of **serum creatinine** and urea were **normal** (sCr=0.8mg/dl, sUrea=20mg/dl). She had **low** levels of **serum albumin** (2.9 g/dl).
 - ❖ The 24-hour urine sample showed **4.5g/24h** of total protein.
 - ❖ Examination of the urine sediment did not reveal microscopic hematuria or casts.

Patient's history

- ❖ Past Medical History: heterozygous β -thalassemia
- ❖ Family Medical history: father with hypertension
- ❖ Previous medications: sporadic use of NSAIDs

Course of Treatment

❖ September 2021

- ❖ A **kidney biopsy** was performed that revealed podocytopathy, most likely **Minimal Change Disease**
- ❖ Negative serology: (ANA, anti-dsDNA, anti-PLA2R, HBV, HCV, etc.)
- ❖ Prescribed high dose **methylprednisolone** (40mg)

❖ November 2021

- ❖ After 4 weeks of high dose of methylprednisolone there was no remission (24h urine protein: 2 g/24h, serum albumin: 2.9 mg/dl).
- ❖ Cyclosporine was added

Course of Treatment

❖ July 2022

- ❖ After 6 months of combined cyclosporine and methylprednisolone treatment only **partial remission** was achieved (24h urine protein=1.4 g).
- ❖ Next step: **Rituximab** was administered (2 doses of 1g/15 days apart)

❖ November 2022

- ❖ As the patient was steroid resistant and did not respond well to cyclosporine and rituximab (24h urine protein: 3.5 g/24h) a **repeat kidney biopsy** was decided.

Course of Treatment

❖ December 2022

❖ Repeat kidney biopsy revealed **FSGS**.

❖ Kidney biopsy report:

❖ 12 glomeruli

❖ Increased glomerular volume with **segmental sclerotic lesions**: **one perihilar lesion**, two lesions between the vascular and urinary pole, **two lesions at the urinary pole** (tip lesion like sclerosis)

❖ Focal interstitial fibrosis (15%)

❖ Immunofluorescence (3 glomeruli): IgM (+) fine granular staining in the mesangium and some glomerular capillaries

❖ Electron microscopy: **Diffuse foot process effacement**, no dense deposits, no other structures

❖ **Genetic testing (Whole Exome Sequencing)** for genes that correlate to nephrotic syndrome and kidney disease was **negative**.

❖ In the mean time **methylprednisolone was re-administered**

Course of Treatment

❖ April 2023

❖ We initiated immunosuppressive therapy with cyclosporine again, as the patient remained nephrotic (low serum albumin:2.6 g/dl) with edema and proteinuria (2.4 g/24h).

❖ August 2023

❖ After 4 months of cyclosporine re-initiation the patient did not respond and reached her peak proteinuria levels at 6,1 g/24h.

❖ September 2023

❖ A 2nd round of rituximab (2 doses of 1g, 2 weeks apart) was administered.

Course of Treatment

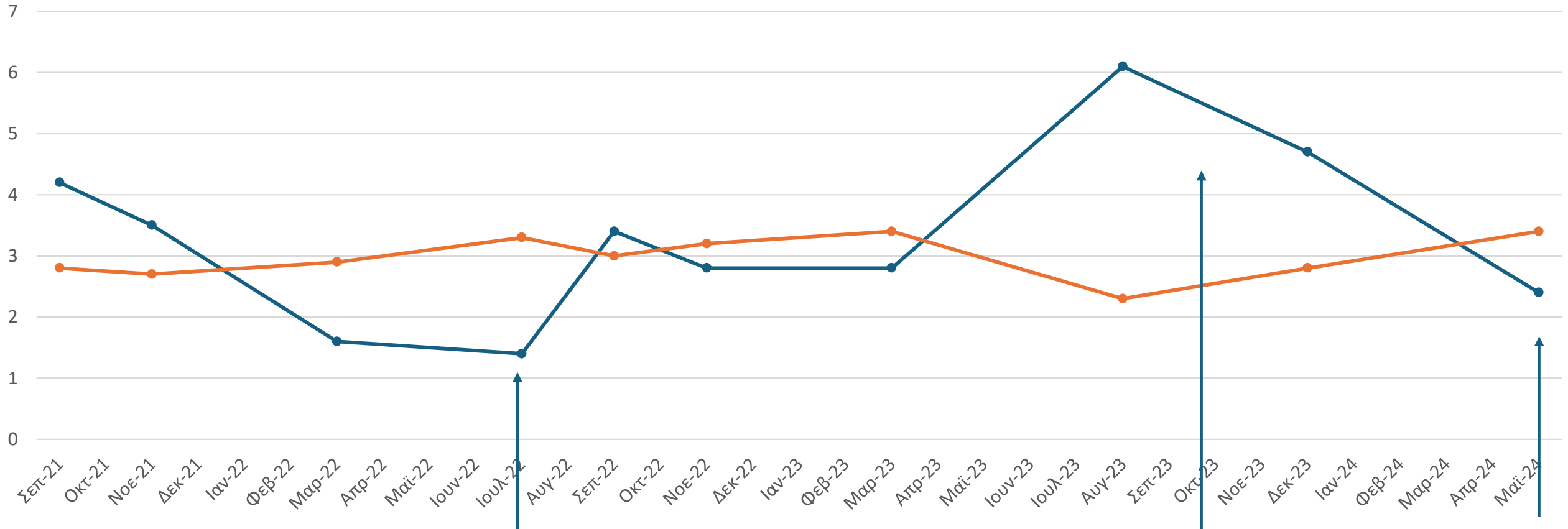
❖ May 2024

- ❖ Upon persistent proteinuria (4 g/24h) and clinical features of sustained nephrotic syndrome Cyclophosphamide i.v. (750 mg) was administered. (at least 3 cycles of i.v. cyclophosphamide)
- ❖ What is the next step?

❖ During the course of treatment, the patient also received **maximum RAS blockade (irbesartan 300mg)** which she tolerated well. In August 2023 she was prescribed **Dapagliflozin** as well. She also used diuretics (**furosemide** up to 120 mg/day) dependent on the state of the edema.

**1st biopsy
MCD**

**Repeat Biopsy
FSGS**



RTX

RTX

Cyclophosphamide

← methylprednisolone →

← cyclosporine →

← methylprednisolone →

← cyclosporine →

1st biopsy
MCD

Repeat Biopsy
FSGS

