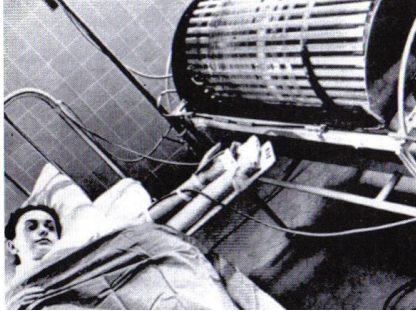


## IRC: prise en charge de l'IRC et des comorbidités associées



- 1) Néphroprotection (mesures)
- 2) **Comorbidités: prise en charge**
- 3) Autre mesures

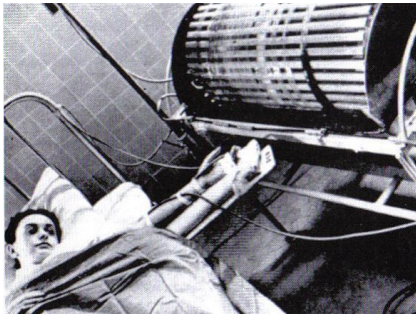


Colloque de formation SMPR  
Pr. Patrick Saudan  
Service de Néphrologie, Département de Médecine, HUG



1

## IRC: prise en charge de l'IRC et des comorbidités associées



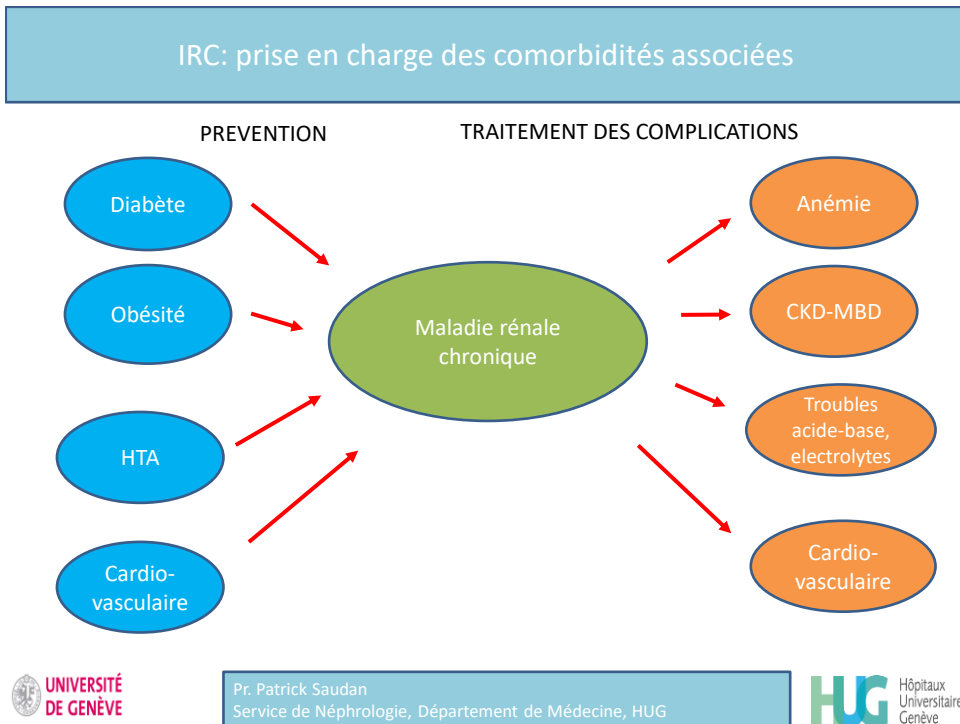
**Pas de conflit d'intérêt en relation  
avec cette présentation**



Conférence forum pour formation médicale 07.12 2022  
Pr. Patrick Saudan  
Service de Néphrologie, Département de Médecine, HUG



2



3

IRC: prise en charge des comorbidités associées

**Epidémiologie de l'IRC, classification, facteurs de risque et qui dépister**

**Physiopathologie IRC**

**Néphroprotection (mesures)**

**Comorbidités: prise en charge**

- Diabète
- Obésité
- HTA
- Complications cardio-vasculaires
- Anémie
- Atteintes du métabolisme phosphocalcique
- Altérations électrolytes et équilibre acide-base

**Autres mesures prise en charge patients avec IRC ( nutrition, prévention IRA, vaccinations)**

**Conclusions**

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4

## Epidémiologie de l' IRC dans le monde

**IRC affecte > 10% de la population mondiale**

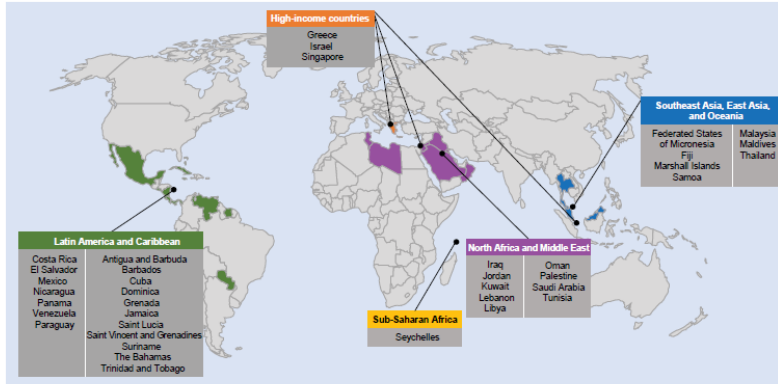


Figure 1 | Regions and countries where chronic kidney disease is in the top 10 causes of years of life lost in 2013. On the basis of data from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013.<sup>7</sup>

En Suisse: 1293 patients (SSS survey): 10.4 % avec IRC

risk for renal or CV outcomes: low 89.6% moderate:8.4 % high 1.6 very high 0.5%



Kovesdy et al. Kidney Int. Reports 2022; Forni et al. Swiss Med Weekly 2017



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## Epidémiologie des comorbidités de l' IRC

### Cohorte Rein-CKD

Number of participants	2787 (100)
Age, yr	67 ± 13
Age group, yr	
18–44	174 (6)
45–64	785 (28)
65–74	983 (35)
≥75	845 (30)
Sex, men	1829 (66)
Currently married	1690 (61)
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	29 ± 6
Body weight status	
Underweight	41 (2)
Healthy weight	731 (26)
Overweight	1003 (36)
Obesity	956 (34)
Diabetes mellitus	1172 (42)
Cardiovascular history	1457 (52)
Charlson comorbidity index ≥5	2126 (76)
PFS score	42 ± 10
MCS score	48 ± 7
Burden score	74 ± 24
Effect of the kidney disease score	81 ± 18
Symptoms score	75 ± 16
Depression score (CES-D)	25 ± 17
Physical activity (GPAQ)	
Intense	687 (27)
Moderate	624 (25)
Low	1211 (48)
eGFR, ml/min per 1.73 m <sup>2</sup>	33 ± 12
eGFR <30 ml/min per 1.73 m <sup>2</sup>	1241 (45)
Urine albumin-creatinine ratio, mg/g	
<30	711 (26)
30–299	798 (29)
≥300	1034 (37)
Serum calcium level, mg/dl	
<8.4	63 (2)
8.4–10.4	2583 (93)
>10.4	75 (3)
Serum potassium level, mmol/L	
<3.5	73 (3)
3.5–5.3	2506 (90)
>5.3	197 (7)
Serum albumin <4.0 g/dl	213 (8)
Anemia <sup>a</sup>	1038 (37)
Number of drugs	8 ± 4

Patients en surpoids : 70 %  
Diabétiques: 42%  
Pathol cardiovasc: 52%



Faye et al. CJASN 2022



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## Classification, dépistage et facteurs de risque dépistage de l' IRC

			Albuminuria stages, description, and range (mg/g)				
			A1		A2	A3	
			Optimum and high-normal		High	Very high and nephrotic	
			<10	10-29	30-299	300-1999	>2000
GFR stages, description, and range (ml/min per 1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	G1	High and optimum	>105	90-104			
	G2	Mild	75-89				
			60-74				
	G3a	Mild-moderate	45-59				
	G3b	Moderate-severe	30-44				
G4	Severe	15-29					
G5	Kidney failure	<15					



Formule CKD-EPI (creatinine, cystatine, moy cystatine+creatinine) *Shlipack et al. NEJM 2013*

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

NOVEMBER 4, 2021

VOL. 385 NO. 19

### New Creatinine- and Cystatin C–Based Equations to Estimate GFR without Race

L.A. Inker, N.D. Eneanya, J. Coresh, H. Tighiouart, D. Wang, Y. Sang, D.C. Crews, A. Doria, M.M. Estrella, M. Froissart, M.E. Grams, T. Greene, A. Grubb, V. Gudnason, O.M. Gutiérrez, R. Kalil, A.B. Karger, M. Mauer, G. Navis, R.G. Nelson, E.D. Poggio, R. Rodby, P. Rossing, A.D. Rule, E. Selvin, J.C. Seegmiller, M.G. Shlipak, V.E. Torres, W. Yang, S.H. Ballew, S.J. Coature, N.R. Powe, and A.S. Levey, for the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration\*



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## Classification, facteurs de risque et dépistage de l' IRC

Patients avec :

- avec âge > 60 ans
- Diabète
- HTA
- Obésité
- Hyperuricémie
- Maladies cardiovasculaires
- Anamnèse familiale ou personnelle maladies rénales, infections urinaires récurrentes, prise de néphrotoxines, infections virales (hépatites), prise d'analgésiques, chimiothérapie, myélome multiple
- Suspicion hyperfiltration glomérulaire (prématurité)
- patients africains et afro-américains



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## Classification, facteurs de risque progression de l' IRC

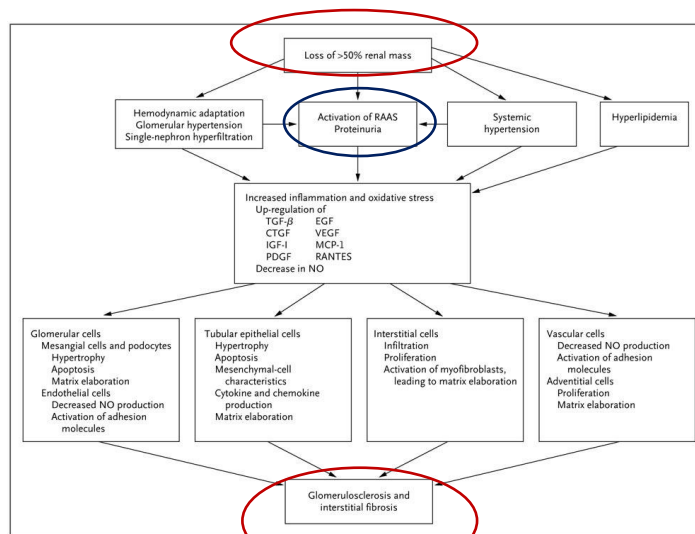
### Non modifiables

- Néphropathie sous-jacente
- Episodes d'IRA
- Sexe mâle
- Race noire
- Age
- Histoire familiale diabète, IRC
- Petit poids à la naissance

### Modifiables

- Protéinurie
- HTN
- Obésité
- Diabète
- Tabagisme
- Régime hyperprotéiné
- Acidose métabolique
- Hyperphosphatémie (?)
- Hyperuricémie (?)

## Physiopathologie de l'IRC: progression



## Néphroprotection

- Blocage système RAA
- Prise en charge néphropathies diabétique et non-diabétiques: (équilibre glycémie, inhibiteurs du SGLT 2, agonistes du GLP-1)
- Traitement acidose métabolique
- Eviter néphrotoxines , épisodes d'IRA, d'IRA post-rénales
- Régime (pauvre en protéines, diète méditerranéenne)
- Exercice physique (?)
- Traitement hyperphosphatémie (?)
- Traitement hyperuricémie (?)
- Traitement anémie: non et ne pas viser normalisation complète

## Protéinurie délétère pour la fonction rénale

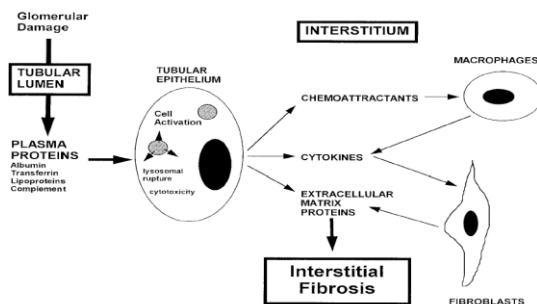


Fig 2. The mechanisms by which proteins filtered as a result of glomerular injury may cause interstitial inflammation and scarring. (Reprinted with permission.<sup>13</sup>)

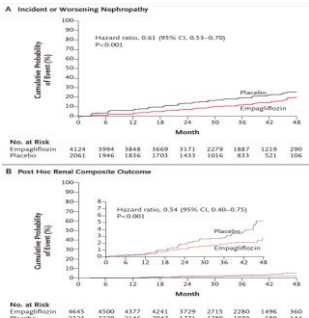
### Effet anti-protéinurique des bloqueurs du Système Rénine-Angiotensine:

- Baisse P<sub>i</sub>-glomulaire,
- Action au niveau des podocytes,
- Effet anti-fibrotique, effet anti inflammatoire

### Effet anti-protéinurique des ISGLT2 (et des agonistes du récepteur du GLP-1)

# Néphroprotection : néphropathie diabétique et inhibiteurs du SGT2

**Empagliflozin and Progression of Kidney Disease in Type 2 Diabetes**  
 Christoph Wanner, M.D., Steffen E. Inzucchi, M.D., John M. Lachin, Sc.D., David Zelnick, M.D., Maximiliano von Eckardstein, M.D.,  
 Michalava Mankiewicz, Datt Bhanuath, Ulrik Erik Johansen, M.D., Ph.D., Hans-J. Wimmer, M.D., G. S. Broedl, M.D., and Bernard Zinman, M.D.,  
 for the EMPAREG OUTCOME Investigators\*



**Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier Analysis of Two Key Renal Outcomes.**  
 Shown are estimates of the probability of a first occurrence of a prespecified renal composite outcome of incident or worsening nephropathy (Panel A) and of a post hoc renal composite outcome (a doubling of the serum creatinine level, the initiation of renal-replacement therapy, or death from renal disease) (Panel B) among patients who received at least one dose of either empagliflozin or placebo. The inset in Panel B shows the data on an expanded y axis. Hazard ratios are based on Cox regression analyses. Because of the declining numbers of patients at risk, Kaplan-Meier curves have been truncated at 48 months.

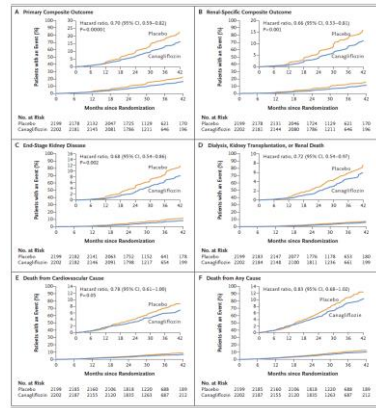
**ISGLT2:** risk of dialysis, transplantation, or death due to kidney disease (**RR 0.67, 95% CI 0.52-0.86, p<0.0019**); risk of **end-stage kidney disease (0.65, 0.53-0.81, p<0.0001)**, and acute kidney injury (0.75, 0.66-0.85, p<0.0001)

Wanner et al. NEJM 2016; Perkovic et al. NEJM 2017; Neuen et al. Lancet 2019

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**Canagliflozin and Renal Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes and Nephropathy**

V. Perkovic, M.J. Jardine, B. Neal, S. Bompoint, J.J. Himmelfarb, D.M. Chertow, R. Edwards, R. Agarwal, G. Bakris, S. Bull, C.P. Cannon, G. Caporaso, P.-L. Chu, D. De Zeeuw, T. Greene, A. Levin, C. Pollock, D.C. Wheeler, T. Yavin, W. Zhang, B. Zouman, G. Meininger, B.M. Brenner, and K.W. Mahaffey, for the CREDENCE Trial Investigators\*

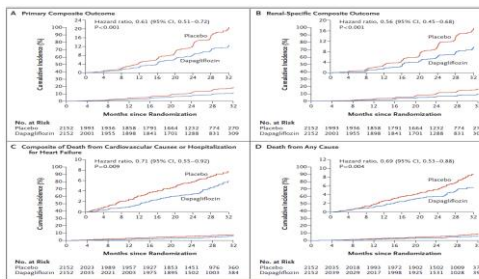


# Néphroprotection : néphropathie non diabétique et inhibiteurs du SGLT2

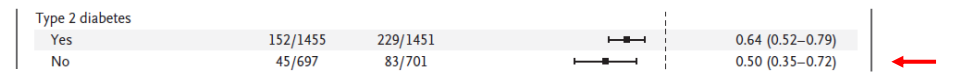
**Dapagliflozin in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease**

Hiddo J.L. Heerspink, Ph.D., Bergur V. Stefánsson, M.D., Ricardo Correa-Rotter, M.D., Glenn M. Chertow, M.D., Tom Greene, Ph.D., Fan-Fan Hou, M.D., Johannes F.E. Mann, M.D., John J.V. McMurray, M.D., Magnus Lindberg, M.Sc., Peter Rossing, M.D., C. David Spistrom, M.D., Roberto D. Toto, M.D., Anna-Maria Langkilde, M.D., and David C. Wheeler, M.D., for the DAPA-CKD Trial Committees and Investigators\*

4304 patients  
 1400 non-diabétiques  
 2.4 ans suivi médian



**Figure 3. Primary and Secondary Outcomes.**  
 The primary outcome was a composite of a sustained decline in the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of at least 50%, end-stage kidney disease, or death from renal or cardiovascular causes (Panel A). The primary outcome and the secondary outcomes of a composite of sustained decline in the estimated eGFR of at least 50%, end-stage kidney disease, or death from renal causes (Panel B), a composite of death from cardiovascular causes or hospitalization for heart failure (Panel C), and death from any cause (Panel D) were stratified by sex. Cox proportional hazards regression models, stratified according to randomization factors (baseline diagnosis and primary albumin-to-creatinine ratio) and selected for baseline estimated eGFR, included in these analyses are all the participants who had undergone one randomization and received at least one dose of dapagliflozin or placebo. The graphs are truncated at 32 months (the point at which ~13% of participants remained at risk). The insets show the same data on an expanded y axis.



Heerspink et al. NEJM 2020



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## Néphroprotection : néphropathie diabétique et inhibiteurs du SGLT2

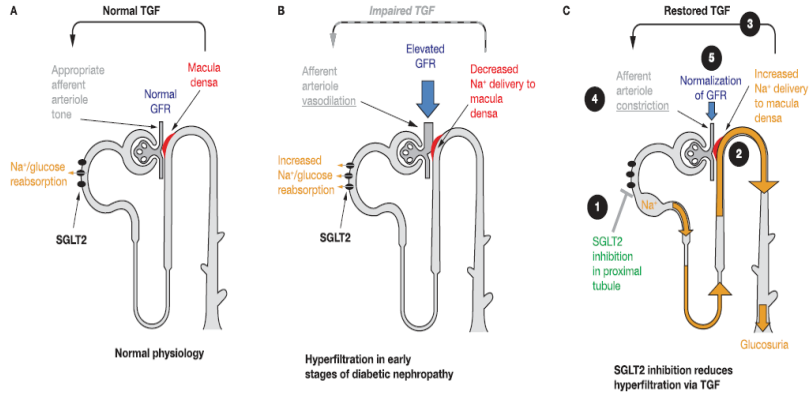
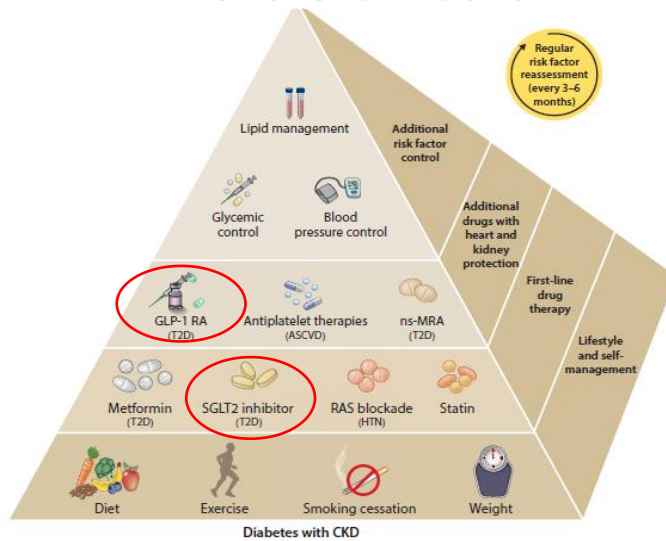


Figure 2. Postulated TGF mechanisms in (A) normal physiology, (B) hyperfiltration in the early stages of diabetic nephropathy, and (C) SGLT2 inhibition. Reprinted from Cherney DZ, et al. *Circulation* 2014;129(5):587-597, with permission from Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc [24]. Abbreviations: GFR, Glomerular filtration rate; SGLT2, Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2; TGF, Tubuloglomerular feedback.

## Diabète et maladie rénale chronique

### KDIGO 2022 CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE FOR DIABETES MANAGEMENT IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE



Kidney Int. 2022



## Obésité et maladie rénale chronique

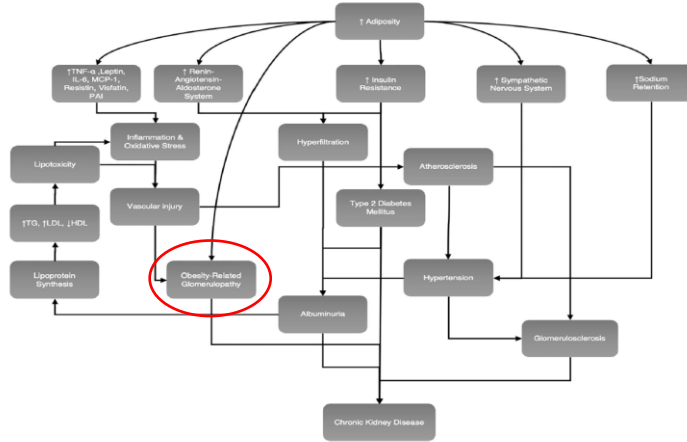


FIGURE 1 Direct and indirect mechanisms by which adiposity can perturb renal function and lead to kidney disease. HDL, high-density lipoprotein; IL-6, interleukin-6; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; MCP-1, monocyte chemo-attractant protein 1; PAI, plasminogen-activator inhibitor; TG, triglycerides; TNF-α, tumor necrosis factor alpha



Chinadurrai et al. *Obes Sci Pract.* 2022



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## Obésité et maladie rénale chronique

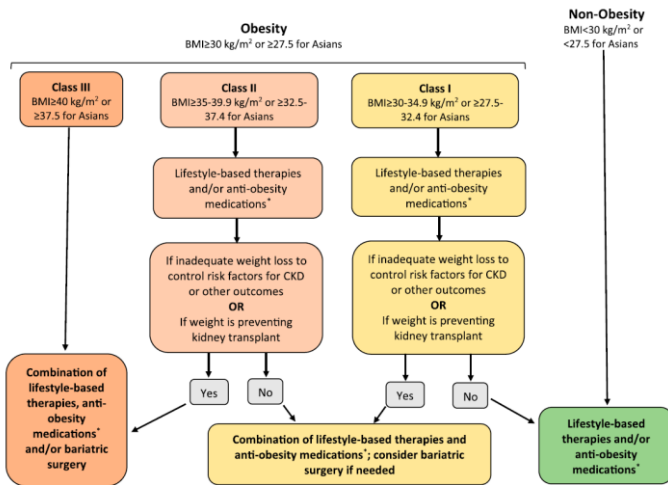


Figure 1. Suggested algorithm for obesity management in persons with CKD. \*Opinion-based recommendations for antiobesity medications include choosing from each of the following groups: group 1: orlistat, phentermine/topiramate, bupropion-naltrexone (all of these are dose adjusted as necessary with monitoring for renal side effects); group 2: GLP-1 agonists (dose adjusted as necessary); and group 3: sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors (eGFR>30 ml/min per 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>). Adapted from Rubino et al.,<sup>14b</sup> with permission.



Friedman et al. *JASN* 2021

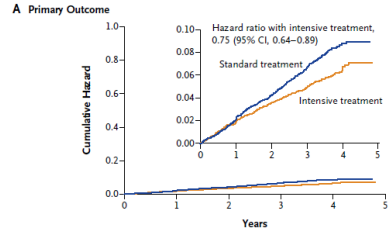


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## HTA et IRC: quelles valeurs de TA faut-il viser?

### A Randomized Trial of Intensive versus Standard Blood-Pressure Control

The SPRINT Research Group<sup>®</sup>



intensifstandard

Participants with CKD at baseline	(N=1330)		(N=1316)			
Composite renal outcome‡	14 (1.1)	0.33	15 (1.1)	0.36	0.89 (0.42–1.87)	0.76
≥50% reduction in estimated GFR§	10 (0.8)	0.23	11 (0.8)	0.26	0.87 (0.36–2.07)	0.75
Long-term dialysis	6 (0.5)	0.14	10 (0.8)	0.24	0.57 (0.19–1.54)	0.27
Kidney transplantation	0		0			
Incident albuminuria¶	49/526 (9.3)	3.02	59/500 (11.8)	3.90	0.72 (0.48–1.07)	0.11

Acute kidney injury or acute renal failure‡	193 (4.1)	117 (2.5)	1.66	<0.001
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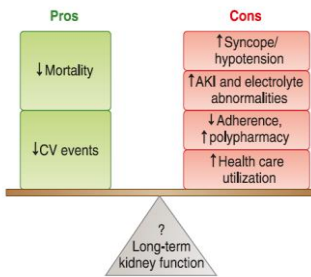


NEJM 2015



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## Prise en charge de l'IRC: quelles valeurs de TA faut-il viser?



	ACC/AHA 2017	JNC-8 2014	KDIGO 2012
Stage 3–6 CKD without albuminuria*	< 130/80 mmHg	< 140/90 mmHg	< 140/90 mmHg
Stage 1–6 CKD with albuminuria*	< 130/80 mmHg	< 140/90 mmHg	< 130/80 mmHg

\*albuminuria is defined as albumin excretion rate ≥ 30 mg/24 h, approximately equivalent to urine albumin/creatinine ratio ≥ 30 mg/g.

### 3.1. Blood pressure targets

**Recommendation 3.1.1:** We suggest that adults with high BP and CKD be treated with a target systolic blood pressure (SBP) of <120 mm Hg, when tolerated, using standardized office BP measurement (2B).



CJASN 2018, ESH/ESC guidelines 2018, KDIGO 2021



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## Néphroprotection : blocage du système RAA

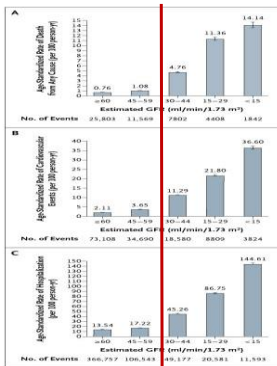
- But: TA  $\leq$  140/90 mmHg ou  $\leq$  130/80 mmHg si protéinurie A3
- Prescrire bloqueurs du système rénine-angiotensine-aldostérone (SRAA) diurétiques, anticalciques. Multiples associations nécessaire. **Restriction sodée !**
- Antagonistes des minéralocorticoïdes (si K < 4.5 et eGFR > 45 ml/mn)
- Thiazides marchent en IRC avancée (Chlorthalidone for Hypertension in Advanced Chronic Kidney Disease. *Agarwal et al. NEJM 2021*)
- Importance MAPA 24h (viser valeur TAS < 135 diurne/120 nocturne avec dip nocturne conservé) *Borrelli et al. AJKD 2022*



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## Prise charge de l'IRC: prévention cardio-vasculaire



- 1'120'000 patients
- Suivi 2.8 ans
- Âge moyen: 52 ans
- 55% femmes
- 13.6% 45-59 ml/min
- 3% 30-44 ml/min
- 0.06% 15-29 ml/min
- 0.01% < 15 ml/min

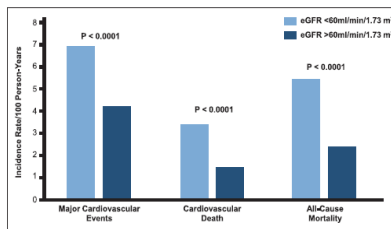


Figure 6. Independent association of kidney function with cardiovascular mortality. ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio; and eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate. Adapted and modified from Garsevoort et al.<sup>10</sup>

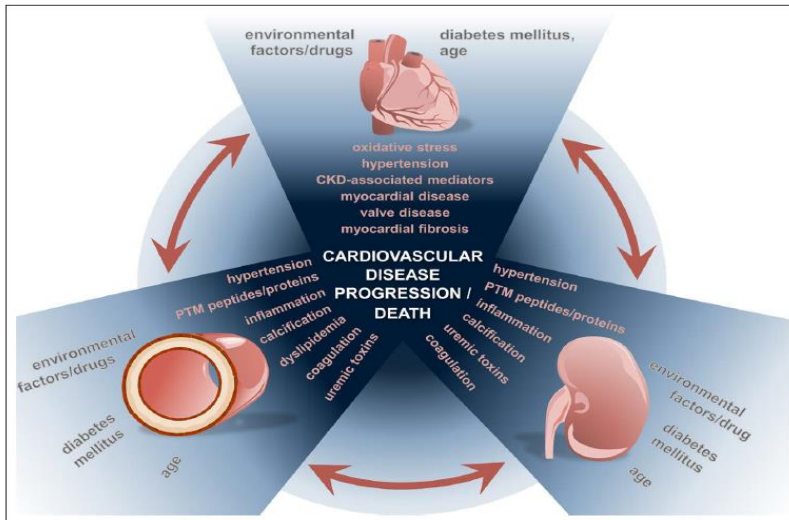


Go et al. NEJM 2004; Jankowski et al. Circulation 2021



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## Prise charge de l'IRC: prévention cardio-vasculaire

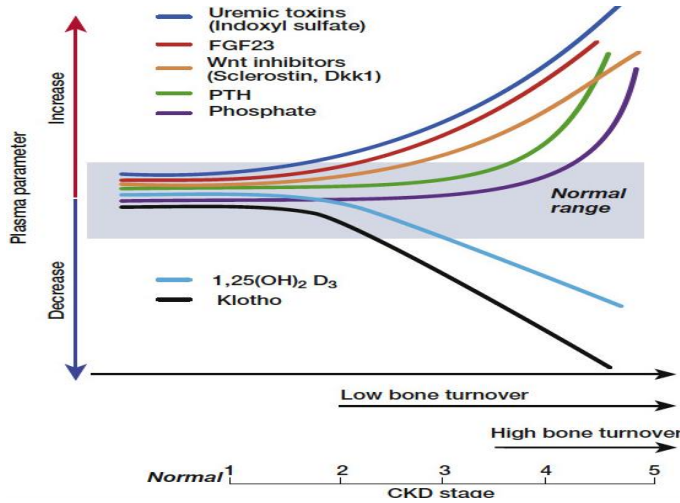


**Figure 2. Interaction of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and chronic kidney disease (CKD).** Various mediators and mechanisms in vascular disease, heart failure, and CKD contribute to the progression of CVD and influence the prognosis of patients. PTM indicates post-translational modification.

## Prise charge de l'IRC: prévention cardio-vasculaire

1. Traitement antihypertenseur
2. Prise en compte facteurs environnementaux délétères (tabagisme, sédentarité, pléthore pondérale)
3. Nouvelles thérapeutiques (Valsartan +Sacubitril, ISGLT2, agonistes GLPR-1, antagonistes minéralocorticoïdes)
4. Contrôle diabète et thérapeutique hypolipémiante
5. APA (aspirine) en prévention primaire, (double anti-aggrégation en prévention secondaire ?)
6. Normalisation anomalies métabolisme phosphocalcique (?)
7. Anti-inflammatoires (canakinumab ?)

Anomalies du métabolisme phospho-calcique dans la maladie rénale chronique

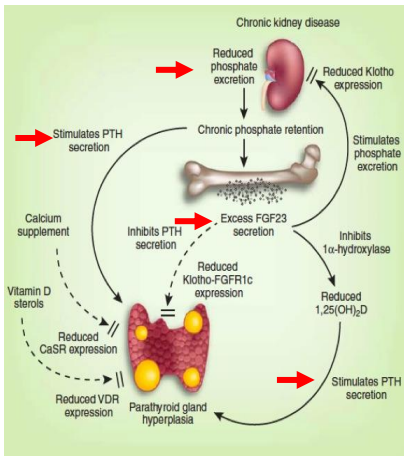


Hyperparathyroidism in Chronic Kidney Disease  
Tilman B. Drüeke, Endotext 2018



25

Néphroprotection : correction anomalies du métabolisme phospho-calcique (Hyperparathyroïdisme secondaire)



4.2.1. In patients with CKD G3a–G5 not on dialysis, the optimal PTH level is not known. However, we suggest that patients with levels of intact PTH progressively rising or persistently above the upper normal limit for the assay be evaluated for modifiable factors, including hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia, high phosphate intake, and vitamin D deficiency (2C).

4.2.2. In adult patients with CKD G3a–G5 not on dialysis, we suggest that calcitriol and vitamin D analogs not be routinely used. (2C) It is reasonable to reserve the use of calcitriol and vitamin D analogs for patients with CKD G4–G5 with severe and progressive hyperparathyroidism (Not Graded).

Hyperparathyroidism in Chronic Kidney Disease  
Tilman B. Drüeke, Endotext 2018

KDIGO 2017 Clinical Practice Guideline Update for the Diagnosis, Evaluation, Prevention, and Treatment of Chronic Kidney Disease–Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD)



Kidney Int 2017



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## Néphroprotection en 2020: correction hyperphosphatémie ?

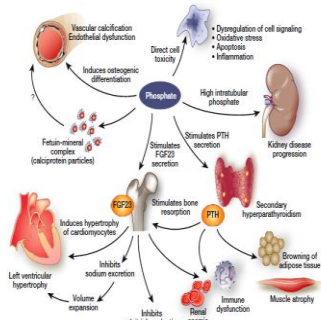


Figure 3 | Schematic representation of phosphate toxicity. Excess phosphate exerts toxic effects through a variety of pathways. High phosphate levels directly potentiate vascular calcification and endothelial dysfunction, promote the progression of kidney disease, and induce cell stress and apoptosis. High phosphate levels also contribute to adverse outcomes through increases in the levels of fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) and parathyroid hormone (PTH), including left ventricular hypertrophy, renal anemia, immune dysfunction, adipose tissue browning, and skeletal muscle atrophy.

Komaba et al. *Kidney Int* 2016;

4.1.1. In patients with CKD G3a–G5D, treatments of CKD-MBD should be based on serial assessments of phosphate, calcium, and PTH levels, considered together (Not Graded).

4.1.2. In patients with CKD G3a–G5D, we suggest lowering elevated phosphate levels toward the normal range (2C).

4.1.3. In adult patients with CKD G3a–G5D, we suggest avoiding hypercalcemia (2C). In children with CKD G3a–G5D, we suggest maintaining serum calcium in the age-appropriate normal range (2C).

4.1.5. In patients with CKD G3a–G5D, decisions about phosphate-lowering treatment should be based on progressively or persistently elevated serum phosphate (Not Graded).

4.1.6. In adult patients with CKD G3a–G5D receiving phosphate-lowering treatment, we suggest restricting the dose of calcium-based phosphate binder (2B). In children with CKD G3a–G5D, it is reasonable to base the choice of phosphate-lowering treatment on serum calcium levels (Not Graded).

4.1.8. In patients with CKD G3a–G5D, we suggest limiting dietary phosphate intake in the treatment of hyperphosphatemia alone or in combination with other treatments (2D). It is reasonable to consider phosphate source (e.g., animal, vegetable, additives) in making dietary recommendations (Not Graded).



KDIGO 2017 Clinical Practice Guideline Update for the Diagnosis, Evaluation, Prevention, and Treatment of Chronic Kidney Disease–Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD)

*Kidney Int* 2017



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## Néphroprotection en 2022: correction anomalies du métabolisme phospho-calcique

**Objectifs thérapeutiques :** Ca <2,25 mmol/l; P <1,45 mmol/l  
PTH 2–9x la norme

	<b>Hyperphosphatémie</b>	<b>PTH élevée (hyperpara secondaire)</b>
<b>Cause</b>	GFR <45: clairance phosphates insuffisante	Carence en 1-hydroxy vitamine D3 et hyperphosphatémie
<i>Problème</i>	<i>Calcifications, mortalité</i>	<i>Ostéopathie rénale; favorise les calcifications</i>
<b>Traitement</b>	<b>Régime pauvre en phosphates</b>	
<i>Problème</i>	Possible carence en protéines	
<b>Traitement 2</b>	Chélateurs du phosphate contenant du Ca <b>(acétate de Ca)</b>	Calcitriol ( <b>Rocaltrol®</b> ) <b>Zemplar (Paricalcitol) en 2007</b>
<i>Problème</i>	<i>Hypercalcémie</i> <i>Apport de Ca -&gt; calcifications</i>	<i>Hyperphosphatémie</i> <i>Hypercalcémie</i> <i>Os adynamique</i>
<b>Nouveaux traitements:</b> PRIX ELEVE	Chélateur du phosphate sans Ca Sevelamer = <b>Renagel®, Renvela®</b> <b>Carbonate de Lanthanum (Fosrenol®)</b> <b>Chélateurs ferriques ( Velphoro®)</b>	Calcimimétiques (Stimulation des récepteurs calciques parathyroïdiens) cinacalcet = <b>Mimpara®</b> <b>Eltelcalcétide (Parsaviv®)</b> <b>Patients en dialyse</b>



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## Néphroprotection en 2022: correction anomalies du métabolisme phospho-calcique (hyperphosphatémie) ??

- RCTs n'ont pas montré d'effet significatif sur end-points cliniques (mortalité cv, progression IRC...)

*Block et al. JASN 2012, Chue et al. JASN 2013, Ix et al. JASN 2019, Ogata et al. JAMA 2021*

- Augmentation notable de cp à prendre. Cave polypragmasie !
- Problème principal: adhérence médicamenteuse !  
51-58 % de non-adhérence

## Néphroprotection en 2022: prise en charge anémie de l'IRC

augmentation mortalité chez patients avec valeur cible Hb  
13.5 g/dl vs 11.3 sans amélioration qualité de vie

CHOIR trial *NEJM 2006*

Pas d'amélioration morbimortalité avec correction complète  
anémie, aggravation perte fonction rénale ?

CREATE trial *NEJM 2006*

L'utilisation de darbopoïétine chez les patients avec IRC et diabète  
type ne réduit pas la survenue d'événements CV ou rénaux et est associée  
avec une augmentation des AVC. Risques supérieurs aux bénéfiques

TREAT trial *NEJM 2009*

- **Anémie rénale: normochrome, normocytaire, arégénérative, bilan vitaminique normal**
- **substitution en fer (PO ou IV) si ferritine < 200 mcg/L (<300) ou TSAT < 0.2 (>0.3)**
- **Si hémoglobine < 100-110 g/L, prévoir substitution par EPO**

Néphroprotection : correction acidose métabolique

156 patients avec GFR 20-50 ml/mn randomisés placebo vs bicarbonate (but: Co2 total > 24 mmol/L)

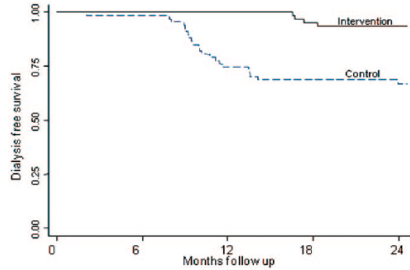


Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier analysis to assess the probability of reaching ESRD for the two groups.

Résultats confirmés depuis avec 2 autres études prospectives randomisées chez patients avec néphropathie hypertensive stade II et III-IV Mahajan et al. Kidney Int 2010, Phisitkul et al. Kidney Int 2010



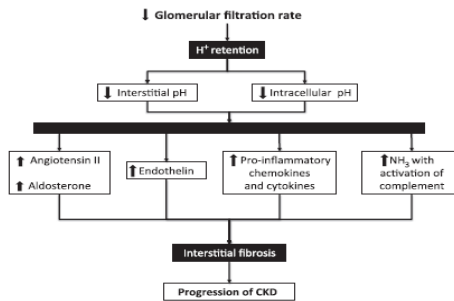
De Brito-Ashurst et al. JASN 2009



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Néphroprotection en 2020: correction acidose métabolique

Comment l'acidose métabolique aggrave l'insuffisance rénale chronique ?



Si bicarbonate < 22 mmol/l prévoir traitement par bicarbonate de sodium (p.e : néphrotrans 500 mg, 1-2 cp 3x par jour)

**BUT:**

- Viser bicarbonate à 24 mmol/L



Madias et al. AJKD 2015



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Néphroprotection : autres conseils diététiques

DIETETIQUE

- Tous les patients doivent avoir un régime pauvre en sodium et en phosphate (?) **et en protéines animales**
- Possibilité de régime pauvre en potassium (**GFR < 30ml/mn**), en protéines...
- Prévoir consultation diététique
- Hydratation: > 3 L/j idéalement ? mais illusoire en pratique...

Clark et al. CJASN 2011



Published November 4, 2021  
NEJM Evid 2022; 1 (1)  
DOI: 10.1056/EVIDoa2100021

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

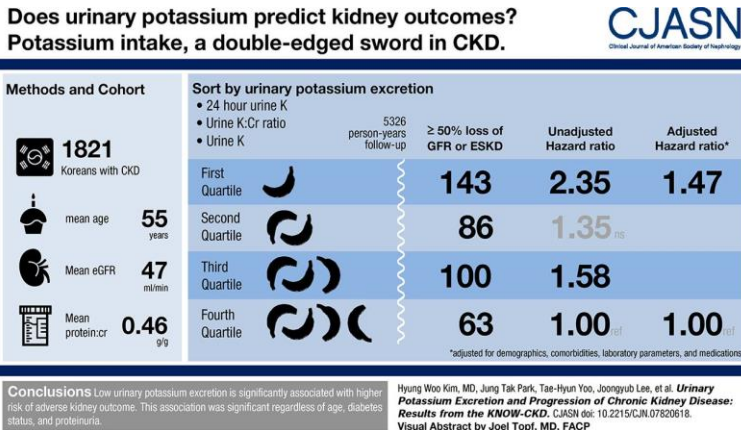
Prescribed Water Intake in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease



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Néphroprotection : diète pauvre en potassium pour éviter hyperkaliémie ?

Alimentation riche ou pauvre en potassium ?



Kendrick et al. CJASN 2018



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## Néphroprotection : diète pauvre en potassium pour éviter hyperkaliémie ?

Short-term effects of the DASH diet in adults with moderate chronic kidney disease: a pilot feeding study

Pilot study: 11 patients with moderate CKD DASH diet during 2 weeks  
Nonsignificant s-K increase of 0.2 mmol/L and nocturnal BP lowered

Tyson C et al. Clin K J 2016

Table 1. Recommended dietary potassium intake at different Stages of chronic kidney disease in adults. Adapted from Table 2 in Kalantar-Zadeh K and Fouque D [11].

	Normal kidney function (eGFR ≥ 60 *) and no proteinuria but at higher CKD risk, e.g., diabetes, hypertension, or solitary kidney	Mild to moderate CKD (eGFR 30 < 60 *) without substantial proteinuria (<0.3 g/day)	Advanced CKD (eGFR < 30 *) or any CKD with substantial proteinuria (>0.3 g/day)	Prevalent dialysis therapy, or any CKD stage with existing or imminent PEW
Dietary Potassium (g/day)	Same as recommended for the general population (4.7 g/day).	Same as the general population unless frequent or severe hyperkalaemia excursions.	< 3 g/day if hyperkalaemia occurs frequently while maintaining high fibre intake.	< 3 g/day target high fibre intake

NEJM 2017

\* The unit for eGFR is mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> body surface area (BSA). Abbreviations: CKD: chronic kidney disease, d: per day (such as in g/kg/day), eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate in mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>, PEW: protein energy wasting.

## Néphroprotection : diète riche en potassium pour diminuer progression IRC ?

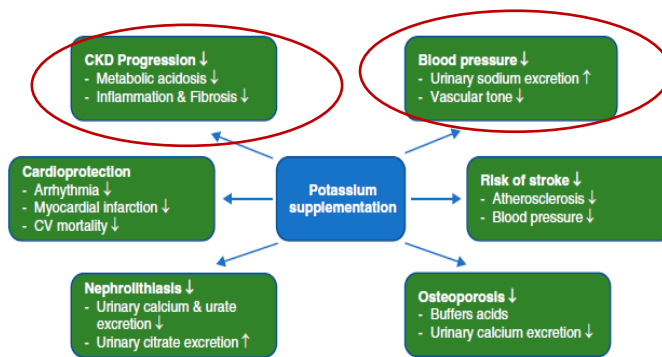










Figure 1. Proposed pathways through which potassium supplementation and potassium-rich diets can help to reduce cardiovascular and kidney disease, age-related bone loss, and kidney stones. CV, cardiovascular.

Néphroprotection : diète riche en potassium pour diminuer progression IRC ?

**Effect of Short-Term Potassium Chloride Supplementation in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease** **JASN**  
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY

METHODS	OUTCOME
 191 patients with CKD eGFR 31 ± 9 ml/min 83% on RAASi   3 x 2 KCl supplements for 2 weeks 40 mmol KCl total	 Urine K <sup>+</sup> 72 → 107 mmol/day   Plasma K <sup>+</sup> 4.3 → 4.7 mmol/L   11% hyperkalemia (plasma K <sup>+</sup> 5.9 ± 0.4 mmol/L) risk factors: older age, higher baseline plasma K <sup>+</sup>
	 No effect on office BP   Mild hyperchloremic acidosis   Urine pH ↓ NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> ↔ Citrate ↑

**Conclusion:** A minority of patients with CKD G3b-4 develops hyperkalemia when increasing dietary potassium intake to recommended levels; longer-term studies should address if cardiorenal protection outweighs the risk of hyperkalemia.

doi: 10.1681/ASN.20220147

RCT en cours



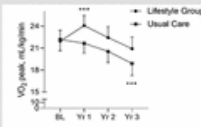
Gritter et al. JASN 2022



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Exercice physique (?)

**Effect of a Three-year Lifestyle Intervention in patients with Chronic Kidney Disease: A Randomized Controlled Trial** **JASN**  
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY

METHODS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Randomized 3-year lifestyle intervention</li> <li>Intervention comprised care from a nurse led, multi-disciplinary team</li> <li>Change in cardiorespiratory fitness (VO<sub>2</sub> peak), physical function, markers of cardiovascular health &amp; physical activity levels were evaluated</li> </ul>	 <p>VO<sub>2</sub> peak increased at year 1, &amp; remained elevated compared with usual care at year 3.</p> <p>The intervention favorably affected;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Exercise capacity</li> <li>✓ Physical function</li> <li>✓ Physical activity levels</li> <li>✓ Weight gain</li> </ul> <p>No statistical group differences in;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Kidney function</li> <li>❖ Blood pressure</li> <li>❖ Cholesterol</li> <li>❖ Glycemic control</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:** A nurse led-lifestyle multidisciplinary intervention resulted in sustained improvement in markers of physical function and cardiometabolic health in patients with stage 3-4 CKD.

doi: 10.1681/ASN.2021050668



Beetham et al. JASN 2022



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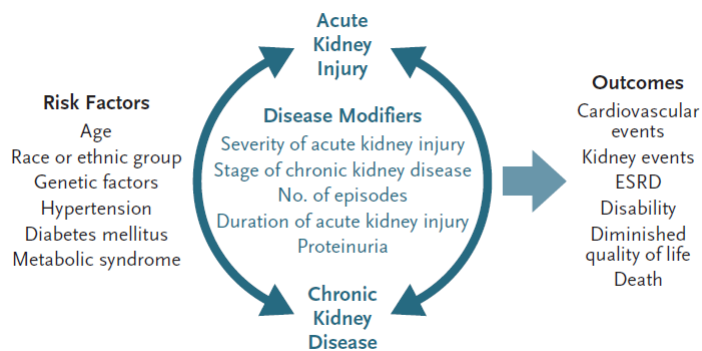
## Prise charge de l'IRC: précautions indispensables

- **Eviter néphrotoxines**
- **Radiologie:** néphropathie PC avec agents iodés (?), FSN avec gadolinium
- **Vaccinations:** y penser avant stade IRC stade V
- **Cave épisodes d' IRA: sick day rules lors infections !**
- **Hospitalisations:** lors hospitalisations, préservation capital veineux !!
- **Adaptation posologie médicaments:** en fonction GFR
- **Encourager activité physique**

## Prise charge de l'IRC: éviter épisodes d' IRA

### Acute Kidney Injury and Chronic Kidney Disease as Interconnected Syndromes

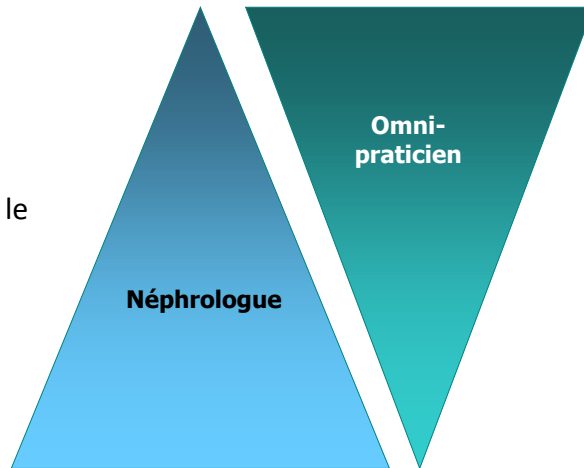
Lakhmir S. Chawla, M.D., Paul W. Eggers, Ph.D.,  
Robert A. Star, M.D., and Paul L. Kimmel, M.D.



Baisse « réserve rénale » après 50 ans

## 5. Au stade insuffisance rénale terminale

- TFG = 100-30  
Traitement par l'omnipraticien
- TFG = 30 ? < 15  
Traitement par le néphrologue



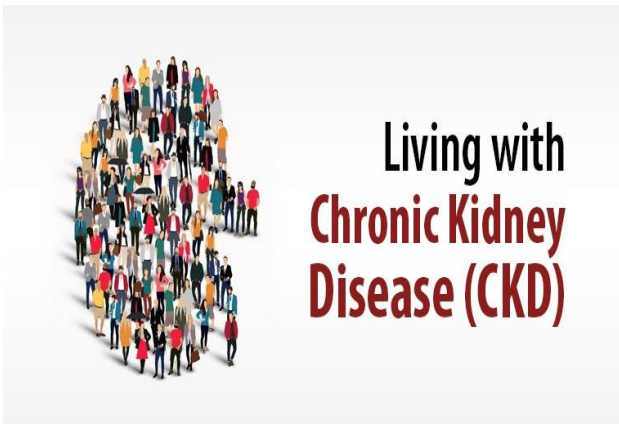
### Barrières empêchant une meilleure prise charge de l'IRC

- inertie clinique
- manque connaissance IRC chez patients et soignants
- faible engagement patient et communauté dans prise en charge IRC
- profil patients avec comorbidités+++ et multiples traitements
- fragmentation des soins
- certaines populations avec accès aux soins limité

## Prise en charge de l'IRC: conclusions

### Amélioration de la prise en charge des patients avec IRC:

- meilleures détection et instauration mesures néphroprotection
- meilleure prise en charge comorbidités (diabète, obésité, HTA, maladies cardio-vasculaires)
- éviter épisodes d'IRA (sick days rules)
- meilleure prise de conscience des patients de leur maladie rénale
- meilleure collaboration avec les médecins traitants !



Merci pour votre attention