

# CKD-MBD nach Nierentransplantation

Prof. Dr. Markus Ketteler

Robert-Bosch-Krankenhaus Stuttgart

*48. Nephrologisches Seminar*

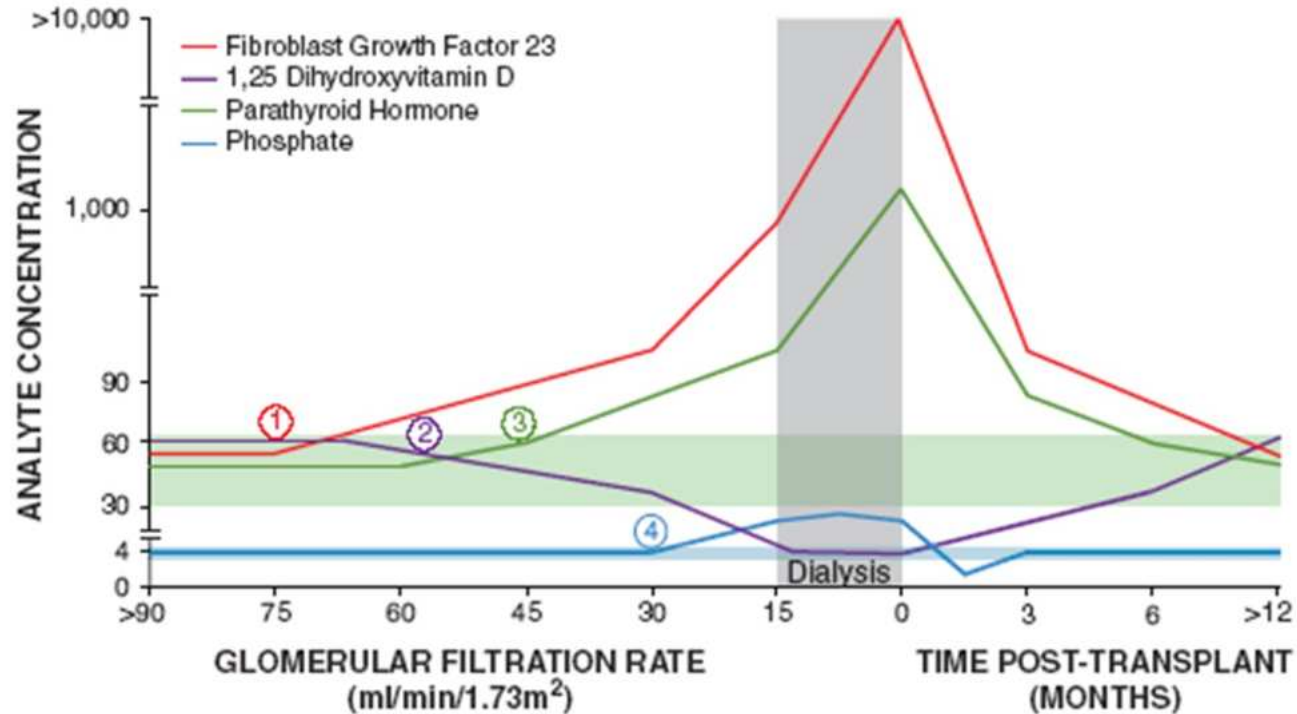
Heidelberg, 8. März 2024

Vortrags- und/oder Beraterhonorare von Amgen, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, BMS, CSL Vifor, Kyowa Kirin, Pfizer

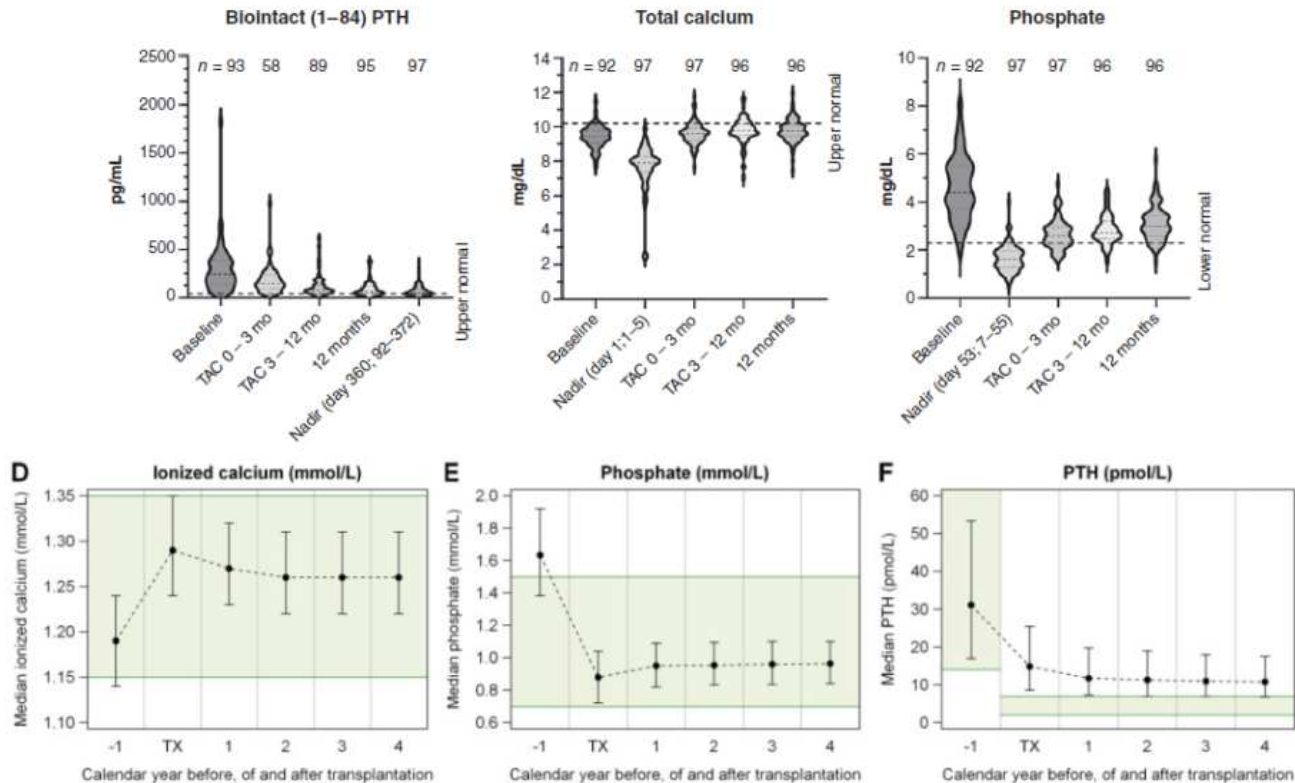
Eine alte Fußballweisheit besagt:  
**„...nach dem Spiel ist vor dem Spiel...“**

Mit anderen Worten:  
**„(zunächst einmal) entspricht der Postransplantationsknochen dem Knochen vor der Transplantation!“**

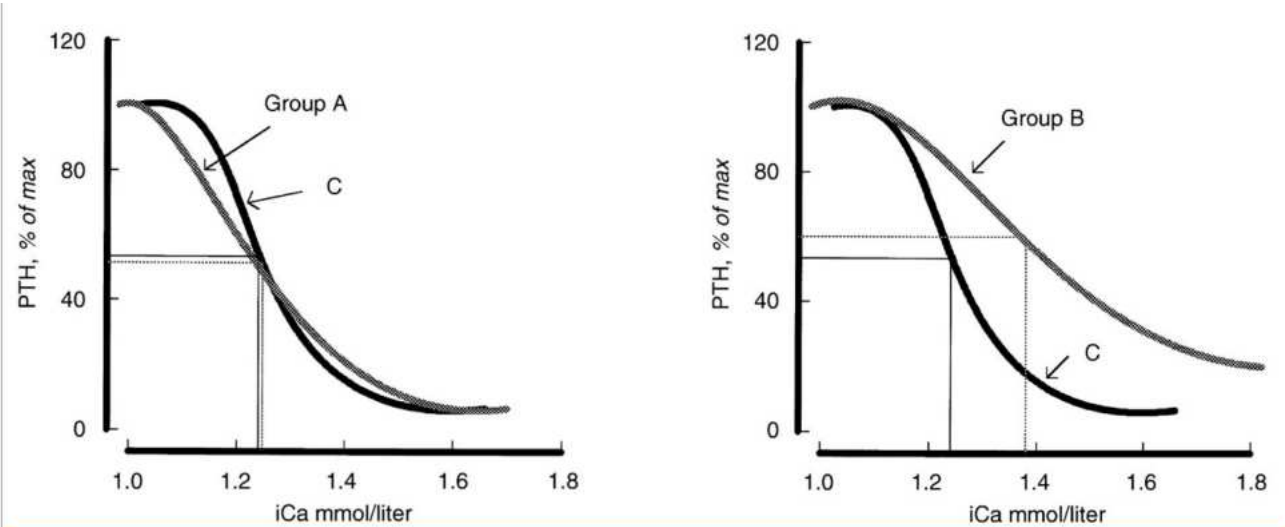
# CKD-MBD nach Nierentransplantation



# Verlauf CKD-MBD-relevanter Biomarker post-NTx



# Posttransplantations sHPT

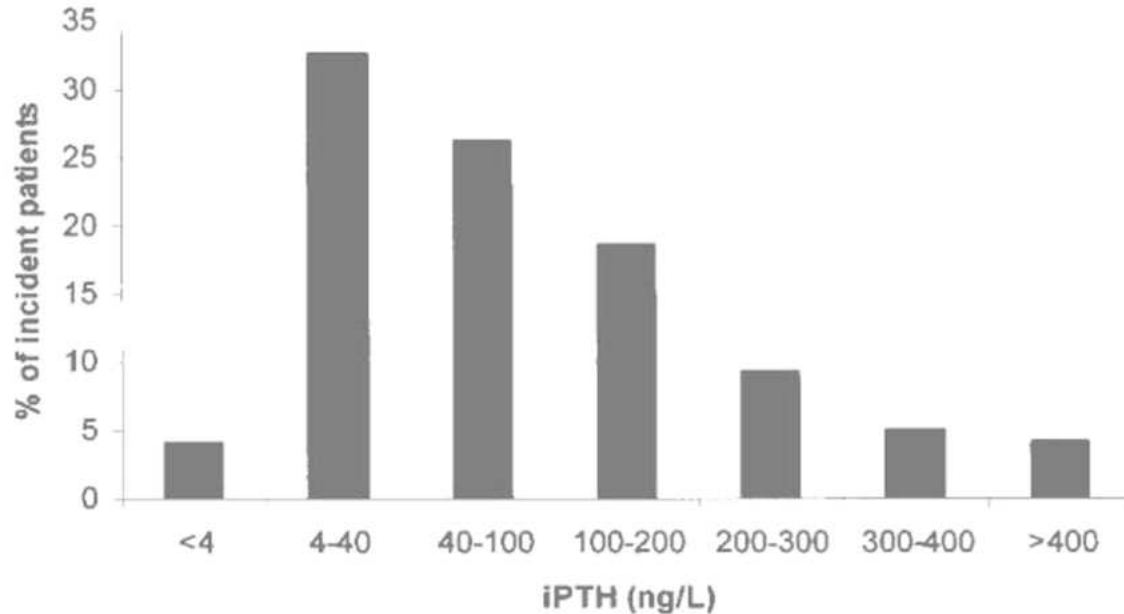


Anhaltende Rechtsverschiebung der Ca-abhängigen PTH-Regulation bei NTx-Patienten mit persistierendem sHPT (B) gegenüber Transplantatempfängern mit Normalisierung des sHPT (A)

=

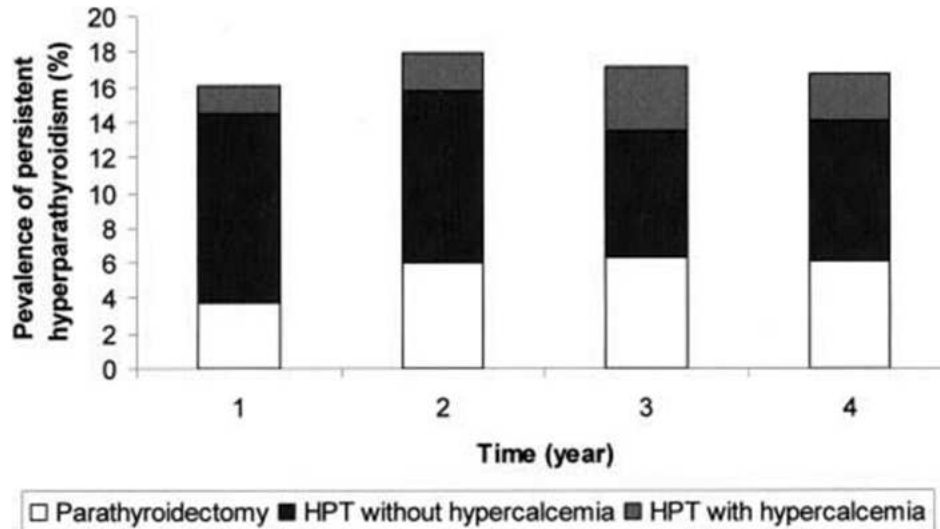
Analog primärer HPT

# Persistierender HPT nach Nierentransplantation

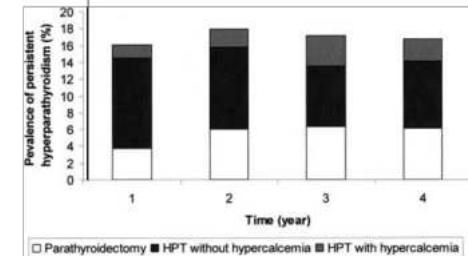


Verteilung der durchschnittlichen iPTH-Werte in einem nierentransplantierten Kollektiv (n=1.165)

# Persistierender HPT nach Nierentransplantation

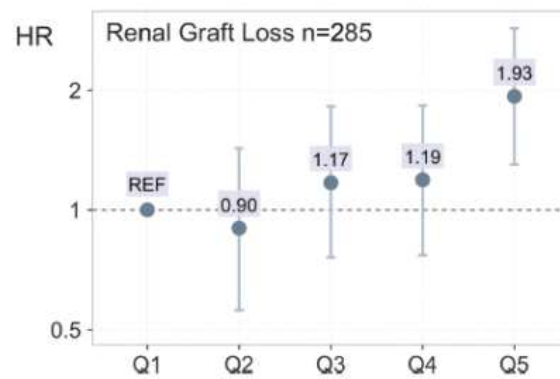
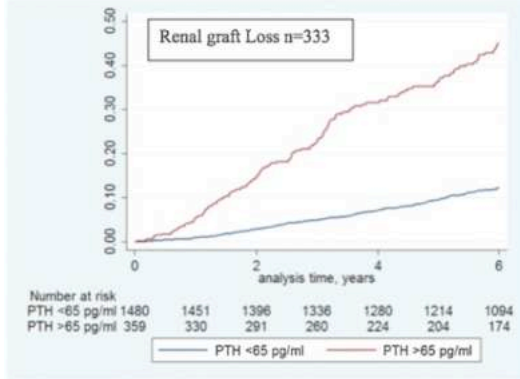
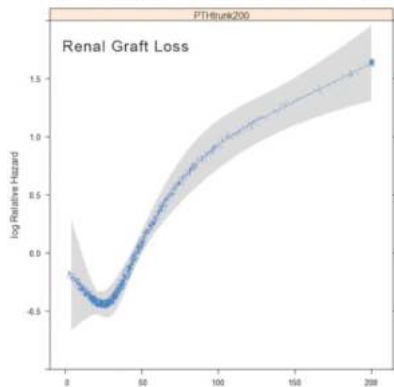
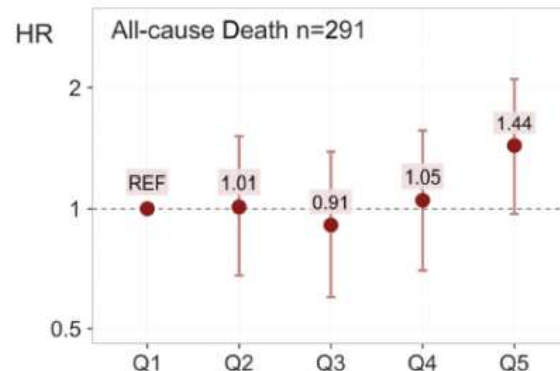
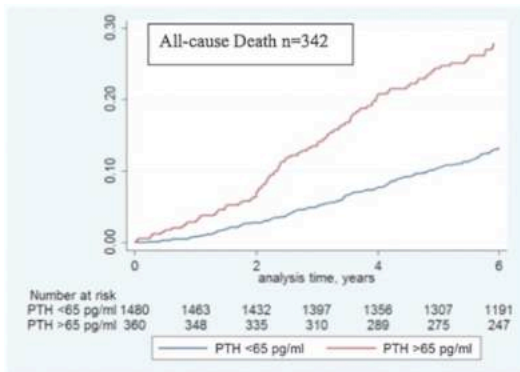
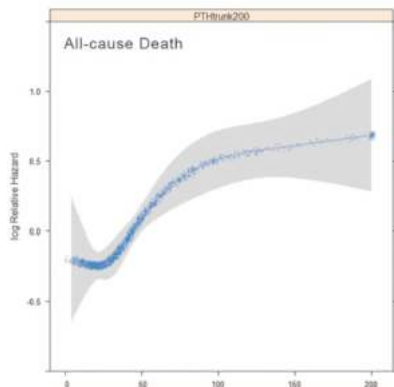


Definition: > **2,5-fach** erhöhtes PTH 3 Monate nach NTx

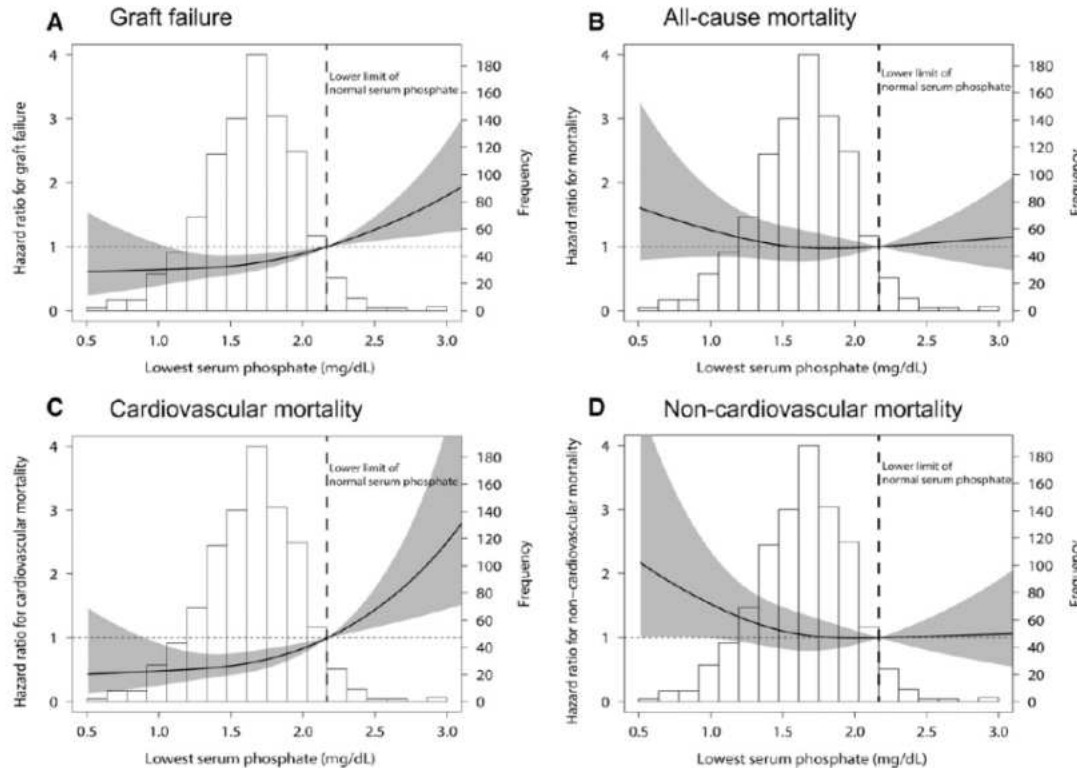




# Posttransplantation sHPT und Endpunkte



# Post-NTx Hypophosphatämie und Endpunkte



Frakturen ?

Nephrocalcinose ?

## ASSESSMENT

**New 5.5:** In patients with CKD G1T–G5T with risk factors for osteoporosis, we suggest that BMD testing be used to assess fracture risk if results will alter therapy (2C).

**Old 5.7:** In patients with CKD G4T–5T, we suggest that BMD testing not be performed routinely, because BMD does not predict fracture risk as it does in the general population and BMD does not predict the type of kidney transplant bone disease (2B).



## TREATMENT

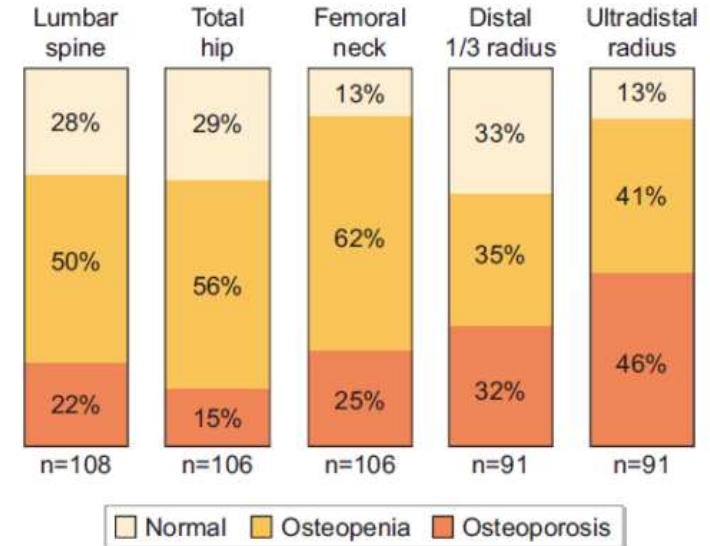
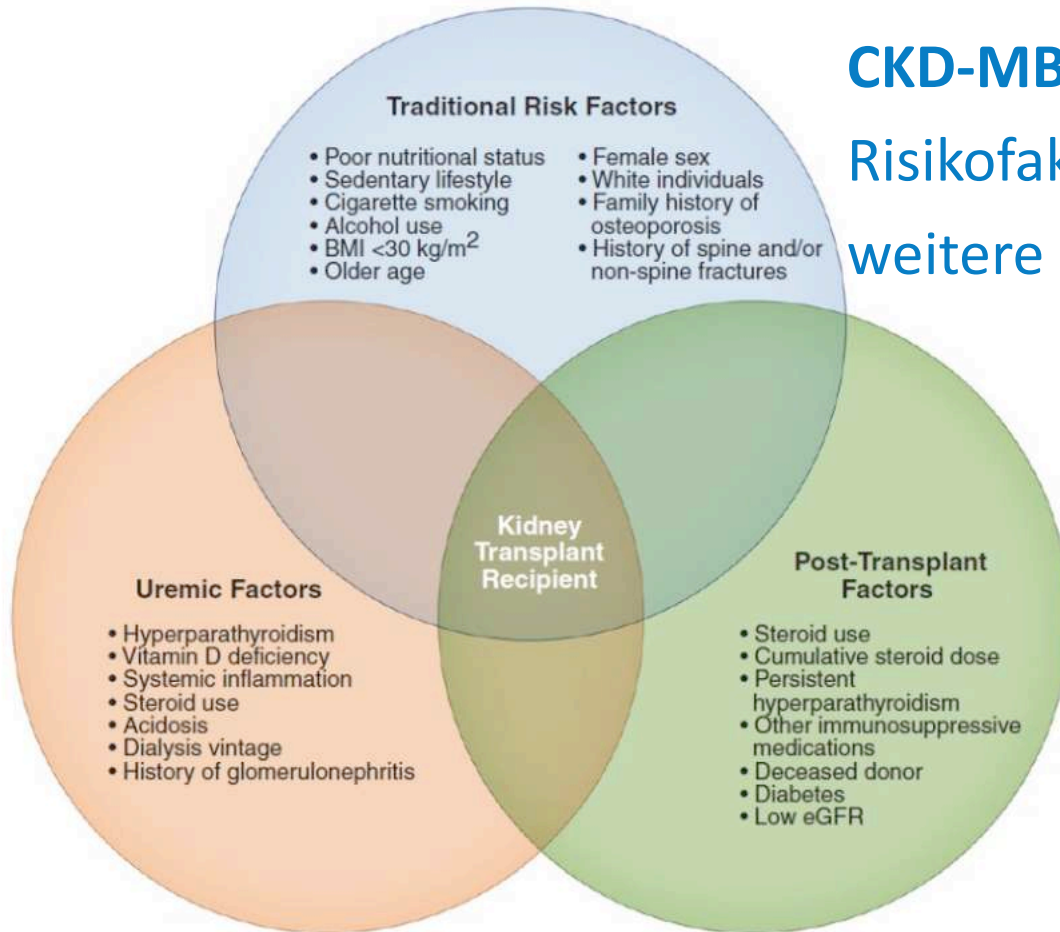
**New 5.6:** In patients in the first 12 months after kidney transplant with an estimated glomerular filtration rate greater than approximately 30 ml/min per 1.73 m<sup>2</sup> and low BMD, we suggest that treatment with vitamin D, calcitriol/alfacalcidol, and/or antiresorptive agents be considered (2D).

- We suggest that treatment choices be influenced by the presence of CKD-MBD, as indicated by abnormal levels of calcium, phosphate, PTH, alkaline phosphatases, and 25(OH)D (2C).
- It is reasonable to consider a bone biopsy to guide treatment (*Not Graded*).

There are insufficient data to guide treatment after the first 12 months.



## Risikofaktoren und weitere Determinanten

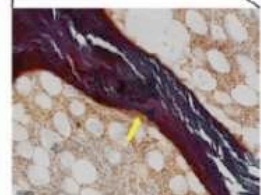
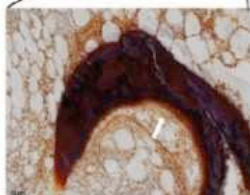
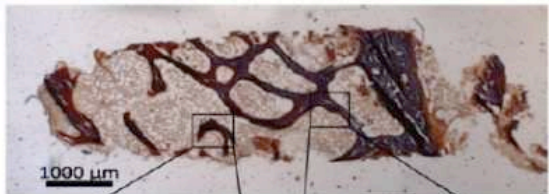


1 Jahr nach Nierentransplantation

# Verlauf knochenhistologischer Parameter post-NTx

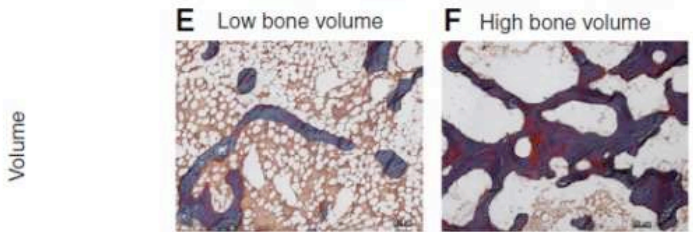
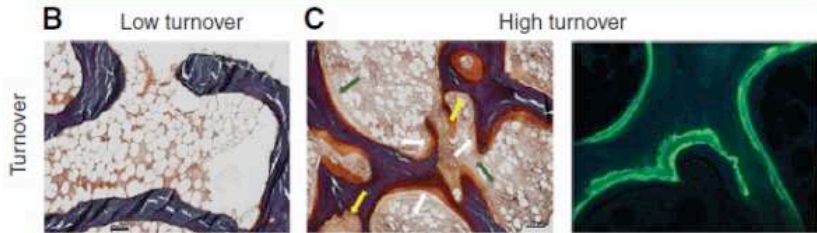
## Normal bone histology

**A** Normal bone turnover, mineralization, and volume

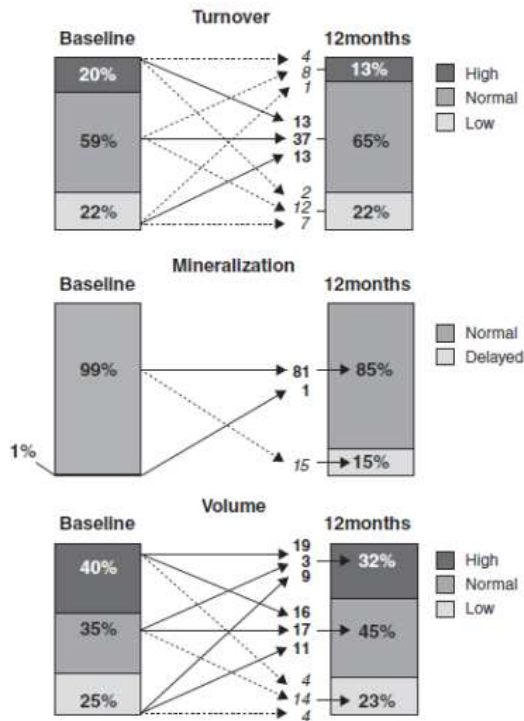


- Blue stain = Mineralized bone
- Orange stain = Unmineralized osteoid
- White arrows = Osteoblasts
- Yellow arrows = Osteoclasts
- Green arrows = Fibrosis

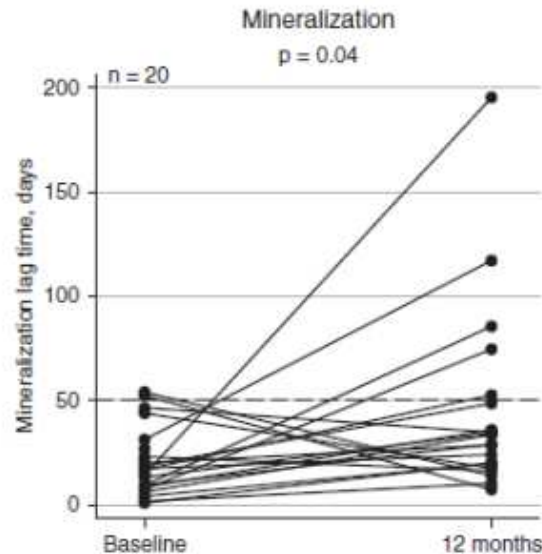
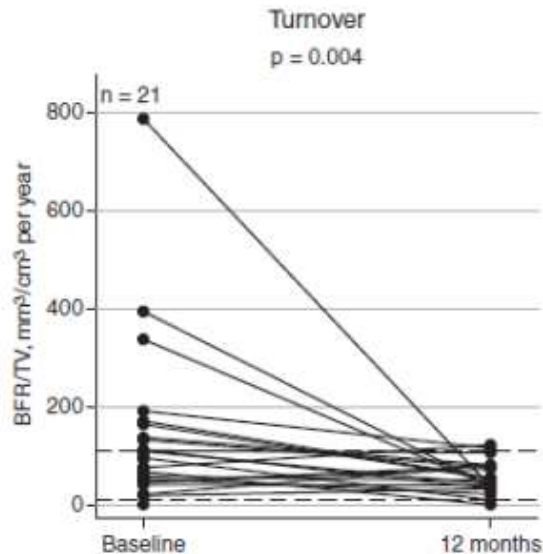
## Abnormal bone histology



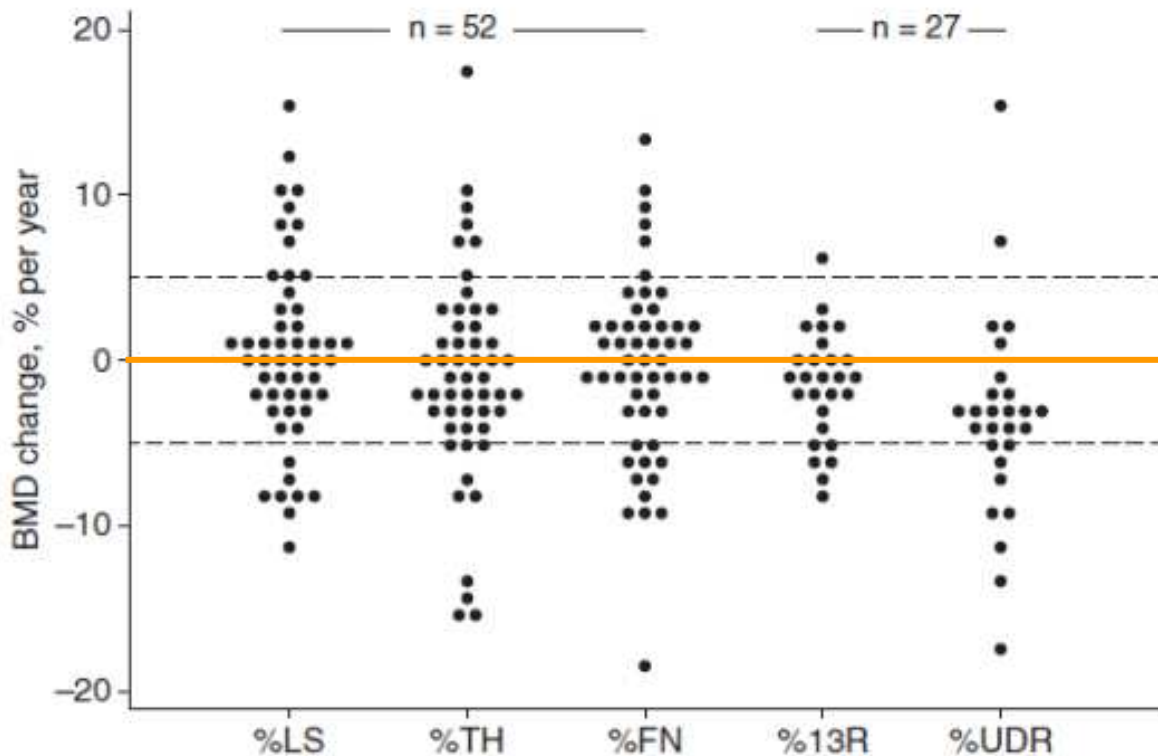
# Verlauf knochenhistologischer Parameter post-NTx



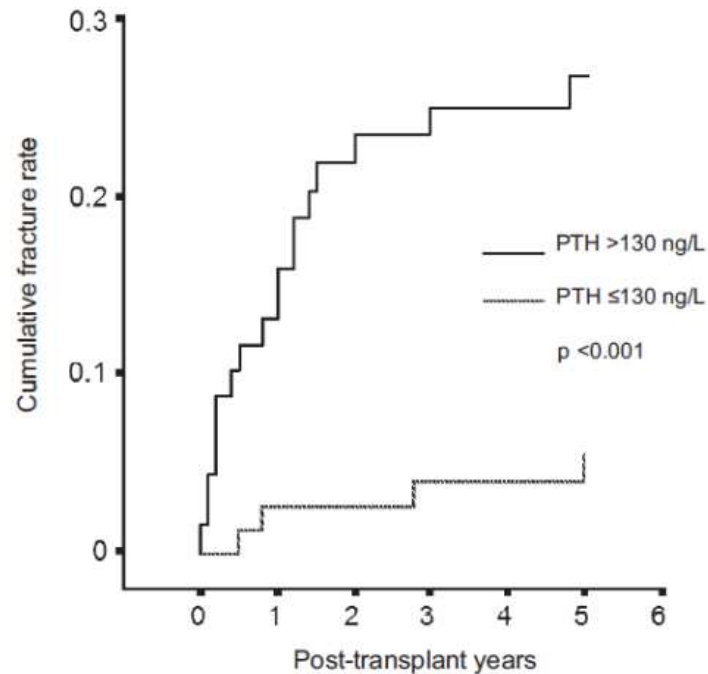
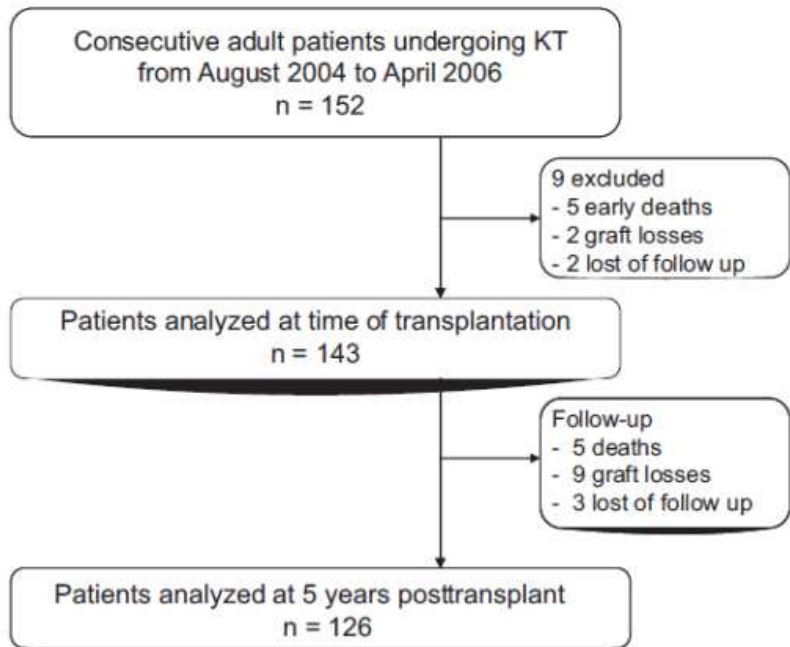
Stability or Improvement in Bold  
Deterioration or ongoing disturbance in Italic



# Verlauf Knochendichte post-NTx



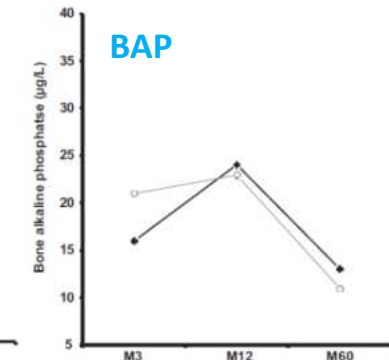
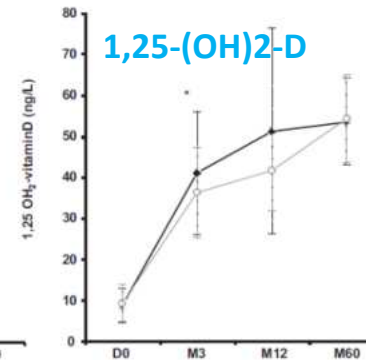
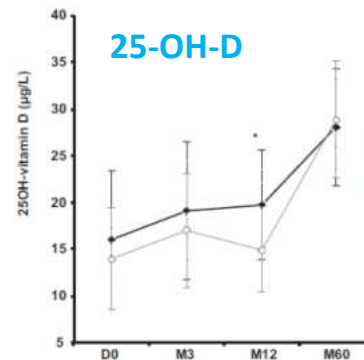
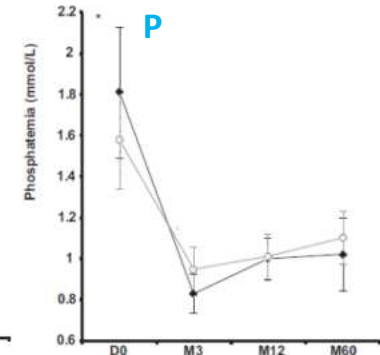
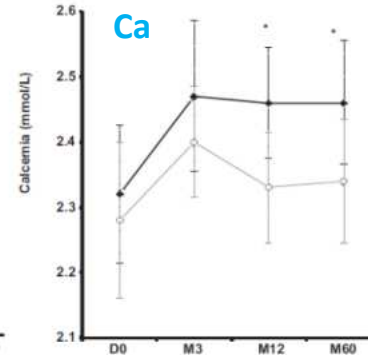
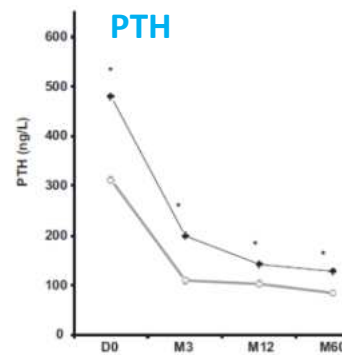
# Frakturrisiko post-NTx (PTH-abhängig)





# Frakturrisiko post-NTx (PTH-abhängig)

Fx-Risiko über 5 Jahre in  
Abhängigkeit von  
Laborparametern



Nephrol Dial Transplant (2005) 20: 1311-1314  
Advance Access publication 7 June 2005

**Nephrology  
Dialysis  
Transplantation**

*Rapid Communication*

## **The calcimimetic cinacalcet normalizes serum calcium in renal transplant patients with persistent hyperparathyroidism**

Anja E. Kruse, Ute Eisenberger, Felix J. Frey and Markus G. Mohaupt

14 Patienten, 0,5-14 Jahre nach NTX ⇔ 30 mg Cinacalcet  
⇨ Ca<sup>2+</sup> normalisiert in 85%, PTH unverändert

Nephrol Dial Transplant (2005) 20: 1315-1319

11 Patienten, 0,5-30 Jahre nach NTX ⇔ 15-60 mg Cinacalcet  
⇨ Ca<sup>2+</sup> normalisiert in 100%, PTH ↓ 22% n.10 Wochen

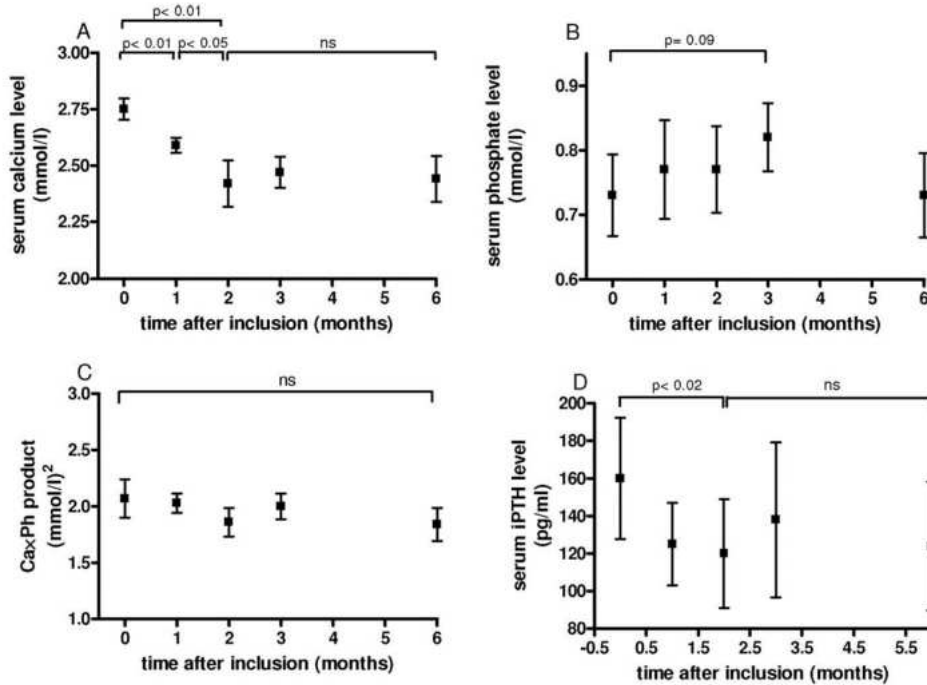
**ology  
alysis  
transplantation**

## **Successful treatment of hypercalcemia with cinacalcet in renal Transplant recipients with persistent hyperparathyroidism**

Andreas L. Serra, Albin A. Schwarz, Franziska H. Wick, Hans-Peter Marti and Rudolf P. Wüthrich

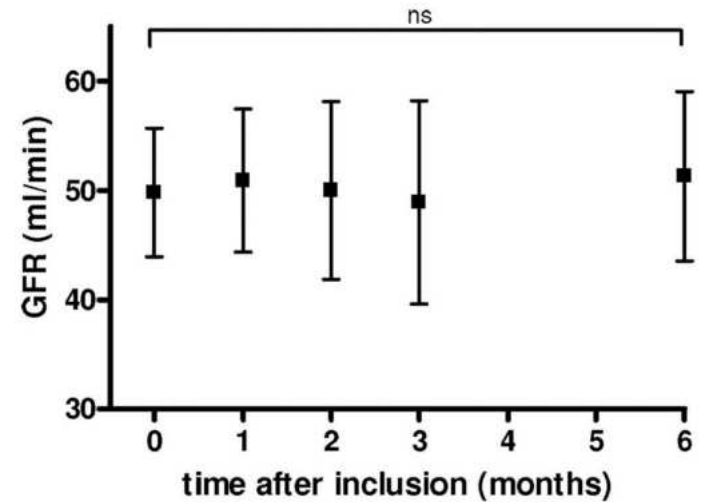
Department of Nephrology, University Hospital, Rämistrasse 100, 8091 Zürich, Switzerland

# Cinacalcet beim Post-NTx-sHPT



## Cinacalcet Chloride Is Efficient and Safe in Renal Transplant Recipients with Posttransplant Hyperparathyroidism

Ilan Swarcz,<sup>1,2</sup> Ángel Argilés,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Valérie Garrigue,<sup>1</sup> Sylvie Delmas,<sup>1</sup> Guillaume Chong,<sup>1</sup> Sébastien Deleuze,<sup>1</sup> and Georges Mourad<sup>1,4</sup>

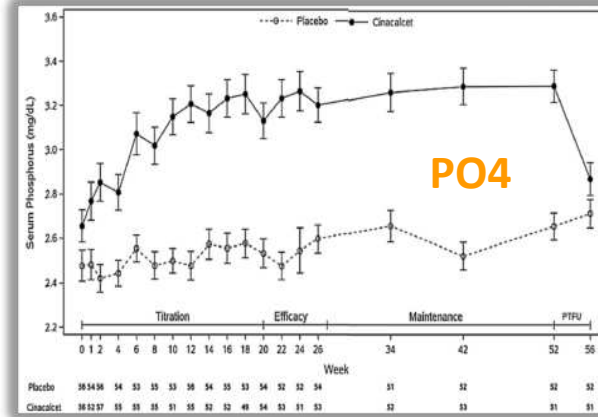
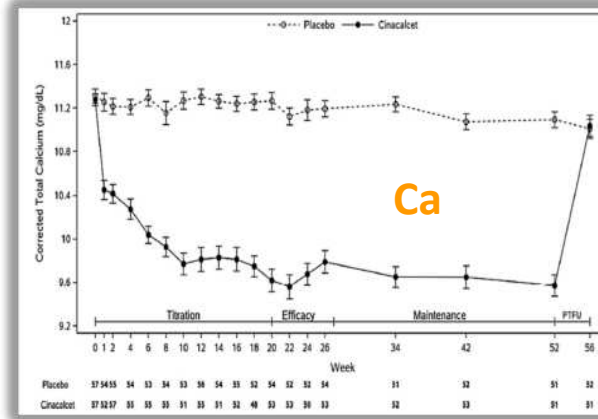
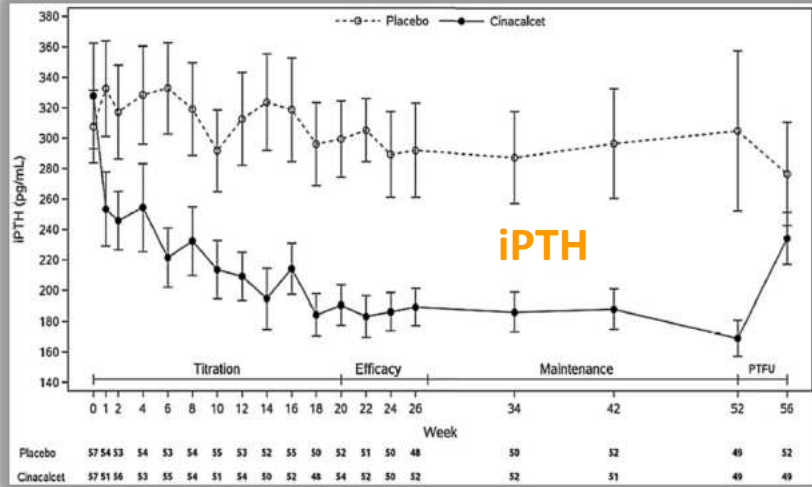


# Cinacalcet beim Post-NTx-sHPT

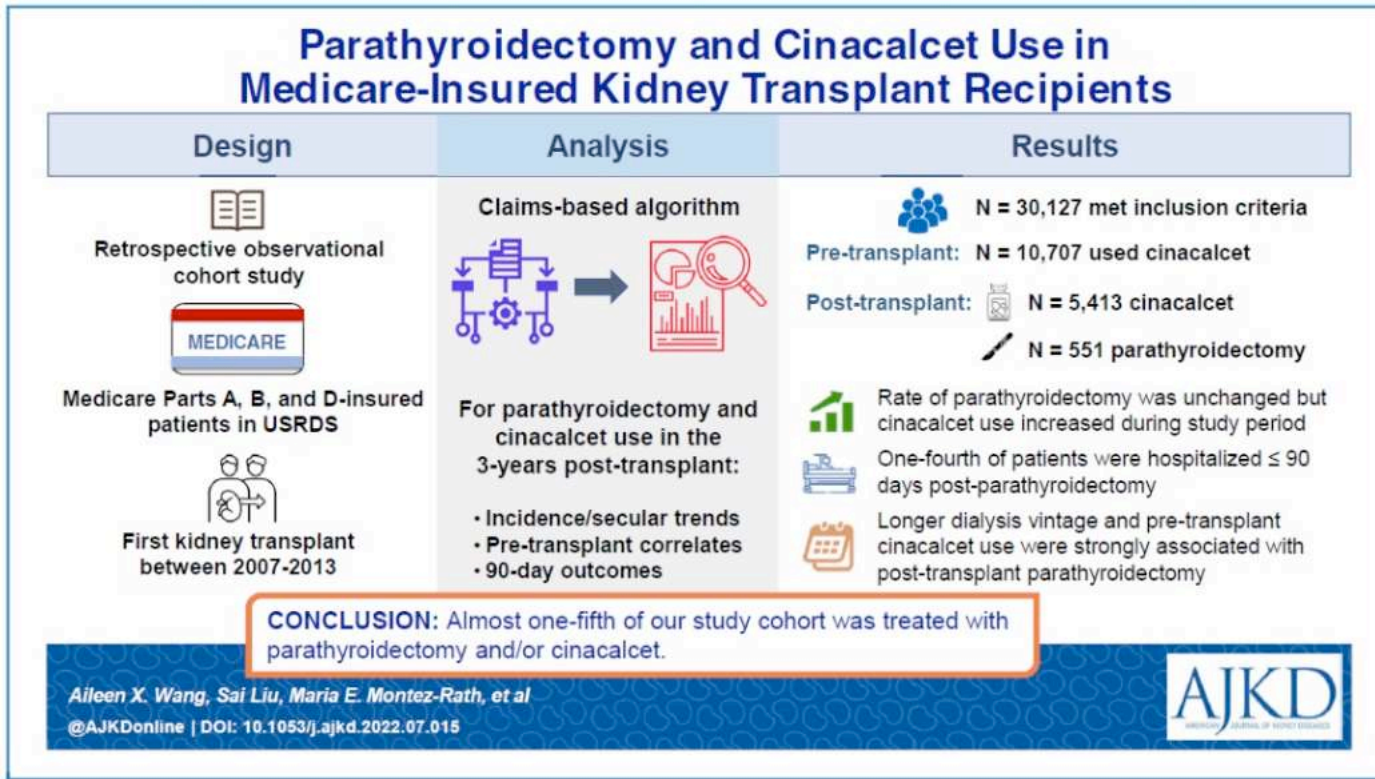
## Randomisierte, Placebo-kontrollierte Phase III Studie

	Cinacalcet / (N = 57)	Placebo (N = 57)	Total (N = 114)
Age, mean (SD)	53.0 (10.7)	51.7 (9.9)	52.3 (10.3)
Sex, n (%)			
Male	31 (54.4)	32 (56.1)	63 (55.3)
Female	26 (45.6)	25 (43.9)	51 (44.7)
Race, n (%)			
White	47 (82.5)	46 (80.7)	93 (81.6)
Black	5 (8.8)	4 (7.0)	9 (7.9)
Other	5 (8.7)	7 (12.3)	12 (10.5)
Blood pressure, mean (SD)			
Systolic (mmHg)	133.9 (18.4)	129.9 (14.0)	131.9 (16.4)
Diastolic (mmHg)	77.4 (10.4)	77.7 (9.3)	77.5 (9.8)
Dialysis vintage, mean (SD), months	62.0 (44.2)	62.7 (35.8)	62.4 (40.1)
Age of most recent kidney transplant, mean (SD), months	7.8 (5.6)	6.5 (3.0)	7.2 (4.5)
Number of subjects exposed to cinacalcet, n (%)	36 (63.2)	35 (61.4)	71 (62.3)

# Cinacalcet beim Post-NTx-sHPT



# PTX vs. Cinacalcet beim Post-NTx-sHPT

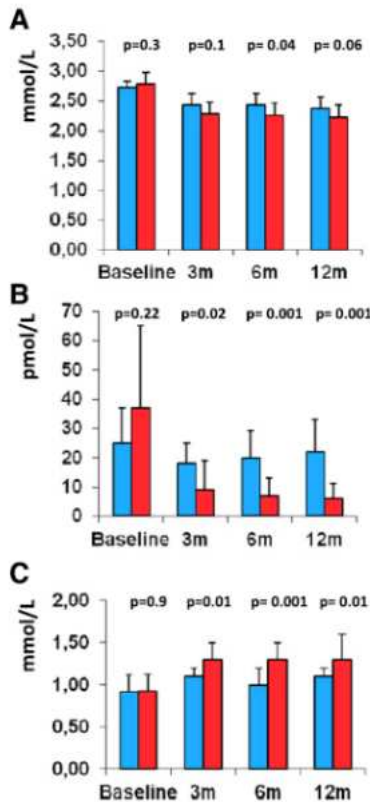


# Subtotale PTX vs. Cinacalcet beim Post-NTx-sHPT

eGFR  $\geq$  30 ml/min., iPTH  $\geq$  15 pmol/l, Ca  $\geq$  2,63 mmol/l

Variable	All Patients (n=30)	Cinacalcet (n=15)	Subtotal Parathyroidectomy (n=15)	P Value
Age, yr	53.9 $\pm$ 12.4	55.0 $\pm$ 13.6	53.0 $\pm$ 11.8	0.67
Sex, men/women	13/17	7/8	6/9	0.71
Time on dialysis, mo	38.8 $\pm$ 29.2	33.5 $\pm$ 26.9	44.1 $\pm$ 32.5	0.39
Cause of ESRD				
Diabetes	2	1	1	
Hypertension	4	2	2	
GN	5	2	3	
ADPKD	5	3	2	
Other	14	7	7	
Previous transplant, yes/no	4/26	2/13	2/13	>0.99
Time after kidney transplantation, mo	45.5 $\pm$ 39.9	46.5 $\pm$ 42.2	44.4 $\pm$ 38.8	0.89
BP, mmHg				
Systolic	140 $\pm$ 20	136 $\pm$ 22	147 $\pm$ 16	0.13
Diastolic	82 $\pm$ 14	80 $\pm$ 11	84 $\pm$ 16	0.33
Steroid treatment, yes/no	15/15	7/8	8/7	0.90
Tacrolimus, yes/no	24/6	12/3	12/3	>0.99

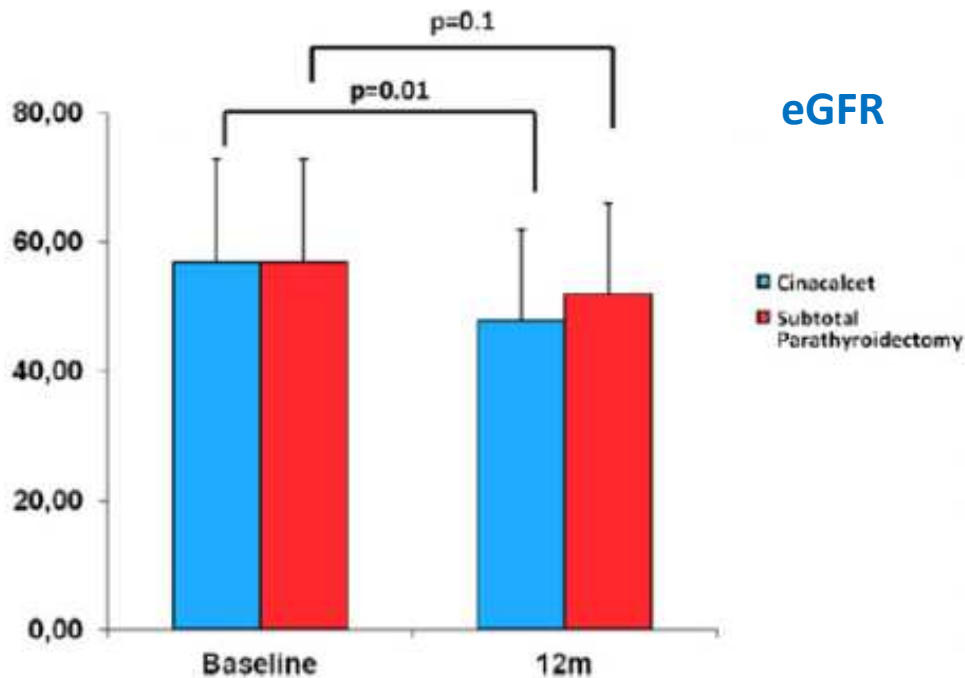
# Subtotale PTX vs. Cinacalcet beim Post-NTx-sHPT



Ca

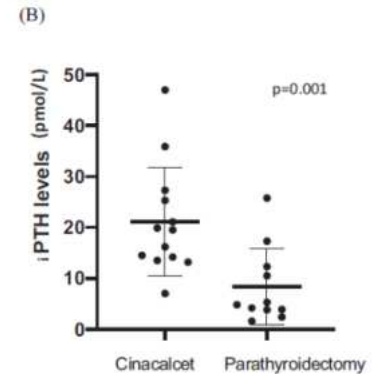
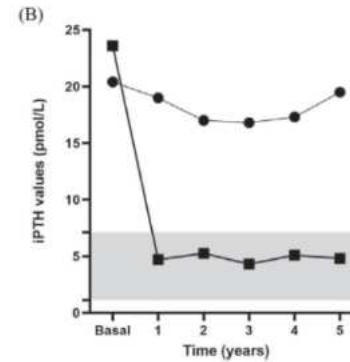
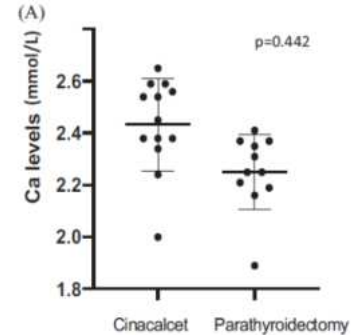
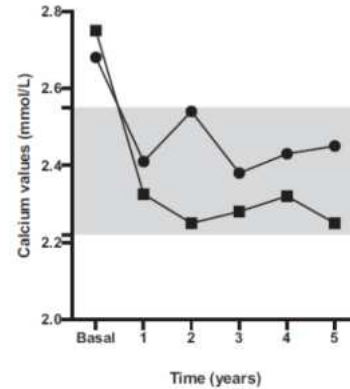
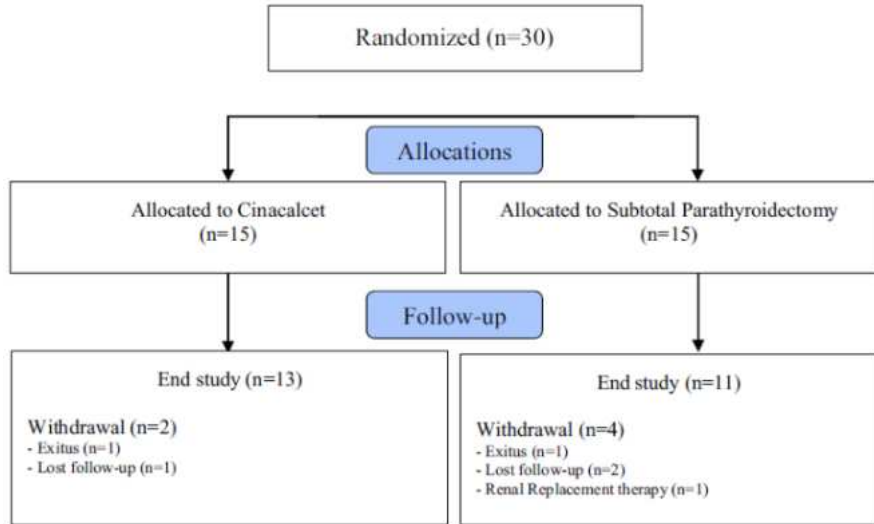
iPTH

PO4

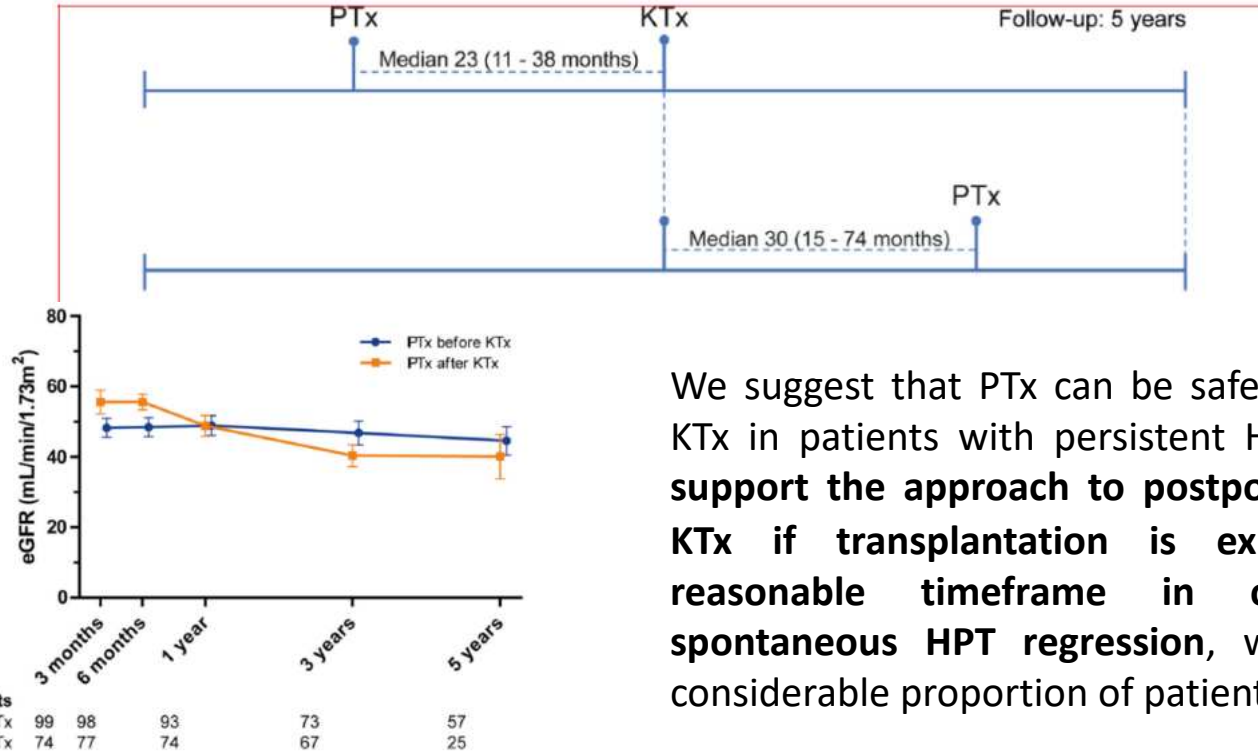




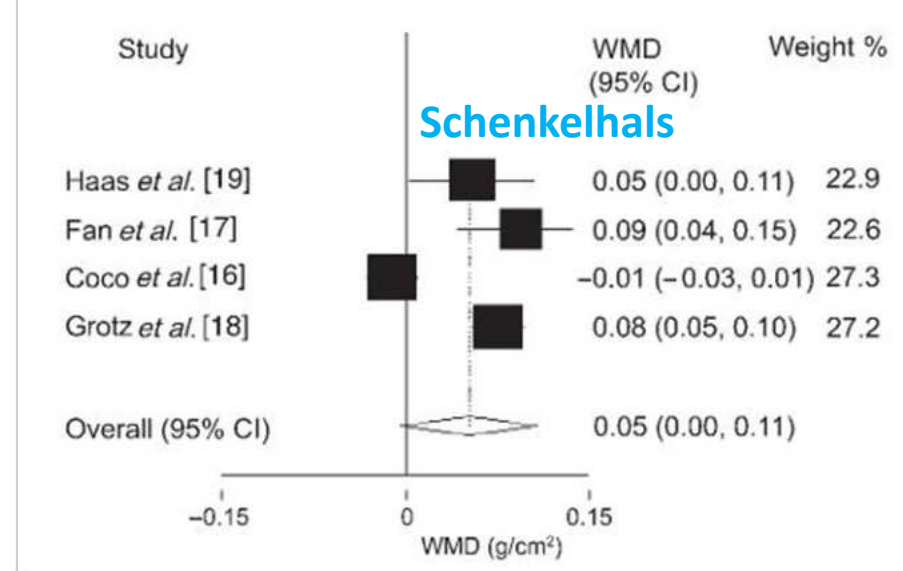
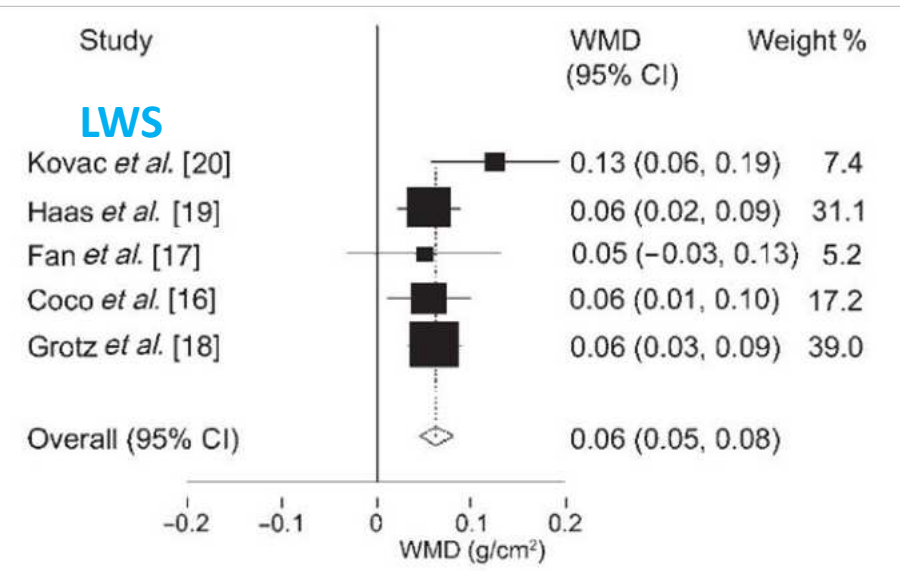
# Subtotale PTX vs. Cinacalcet beim Post-NTx-sHPT



# PTX vor oder nach Transplantation ?

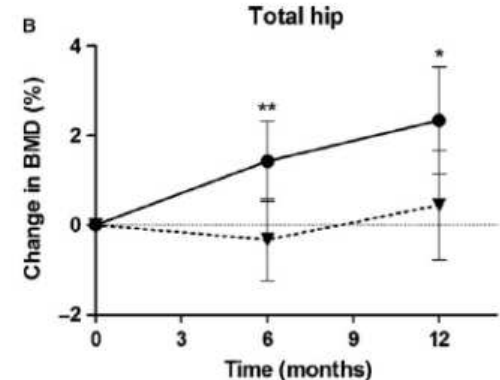
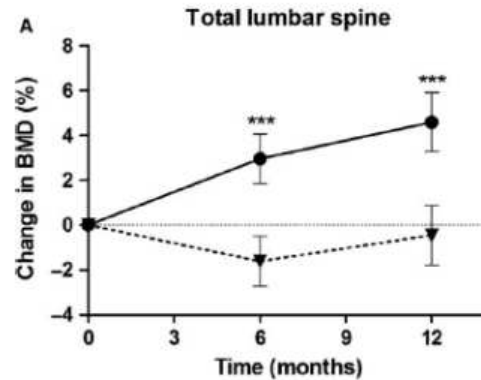
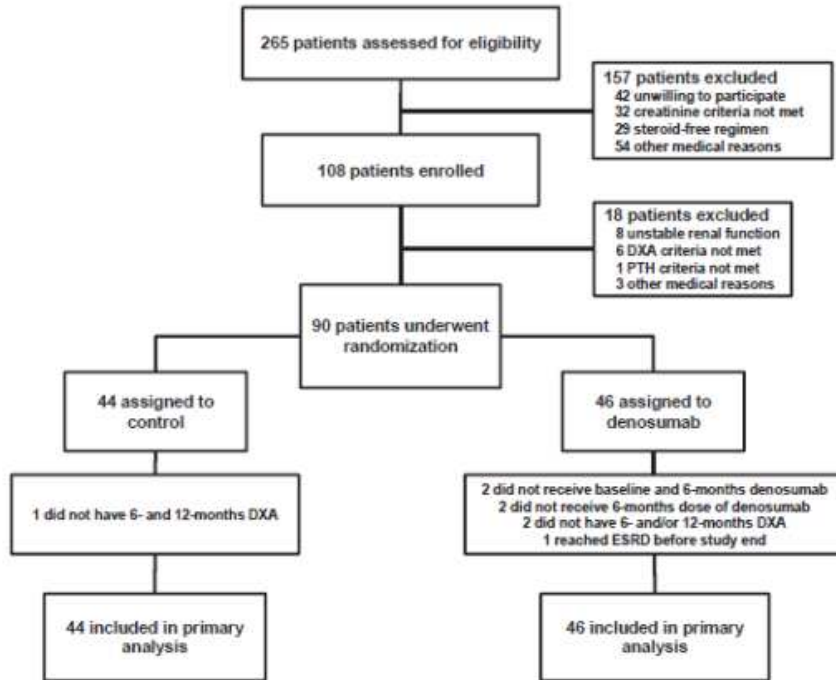


We suggest that PTx can be safely performed after KTx in patients with persistent HPT. Therefore, **we support the approach to postpone PTx until after KTx if transplantation is expected within a reasonable timeframe in order to allow spontaneous HPT regression, which occurs in a considerable proportion of patients.**



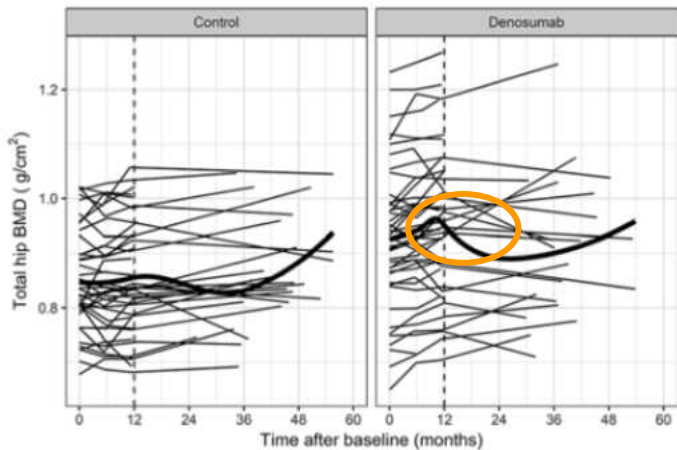
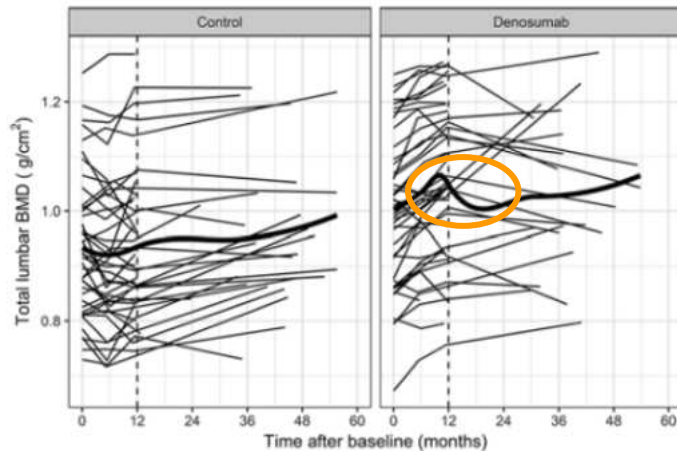
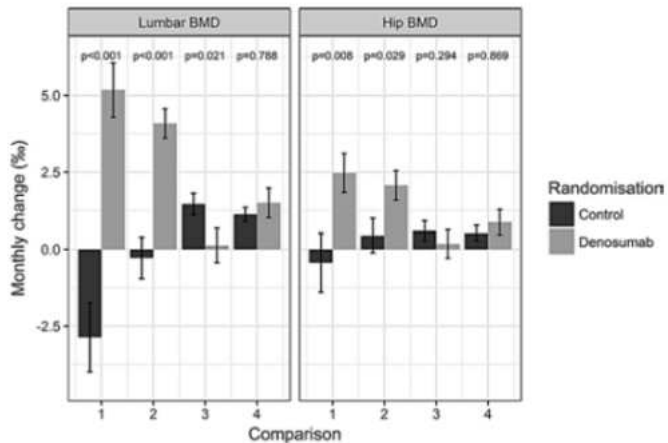
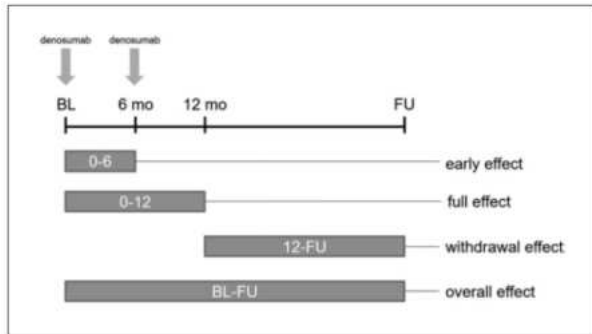
Knochendichte bessert sich, aber keine Frakturdaten

# Denosumab nach Nierentransplantation



● Denosumab  
▼ Control

# Denosumab nach Nierentransplantation

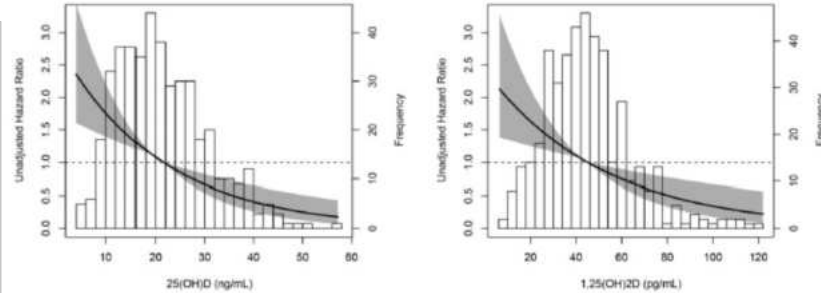


# Post-NTx und Vitamin D

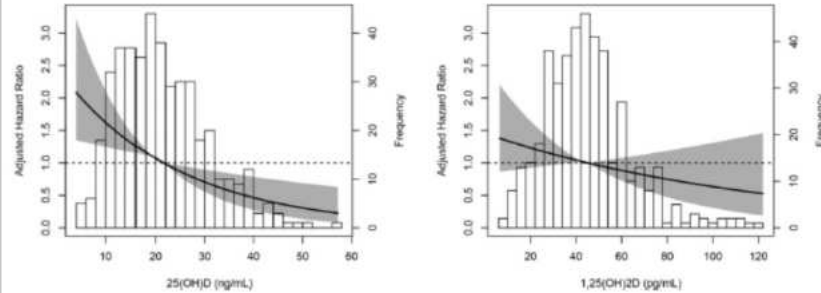
**Setting:** Single-center outpatient clinic.

**Participants:** 435 stable RTR (51% men, mean age  $52 \pm 12$  years) were included at a median [IQR] of 6 [3–12] years after kidney transplantation.

crude mortality =>



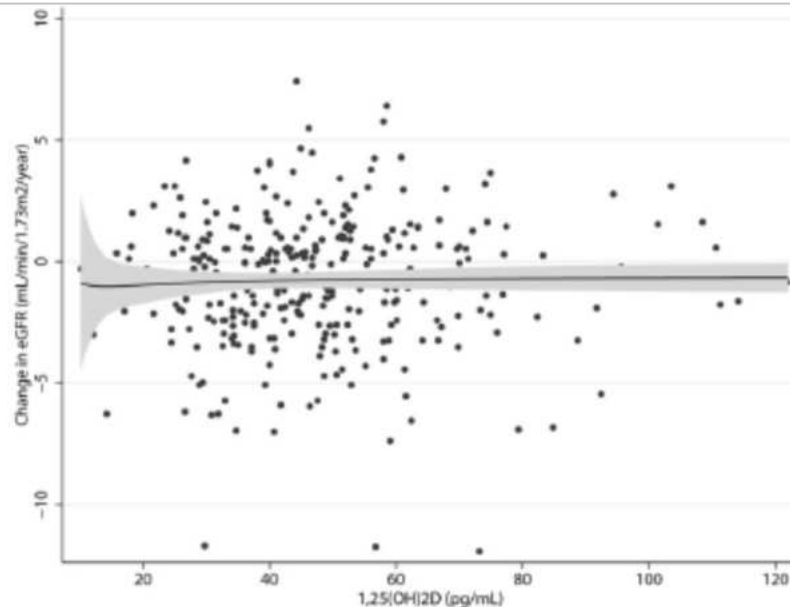
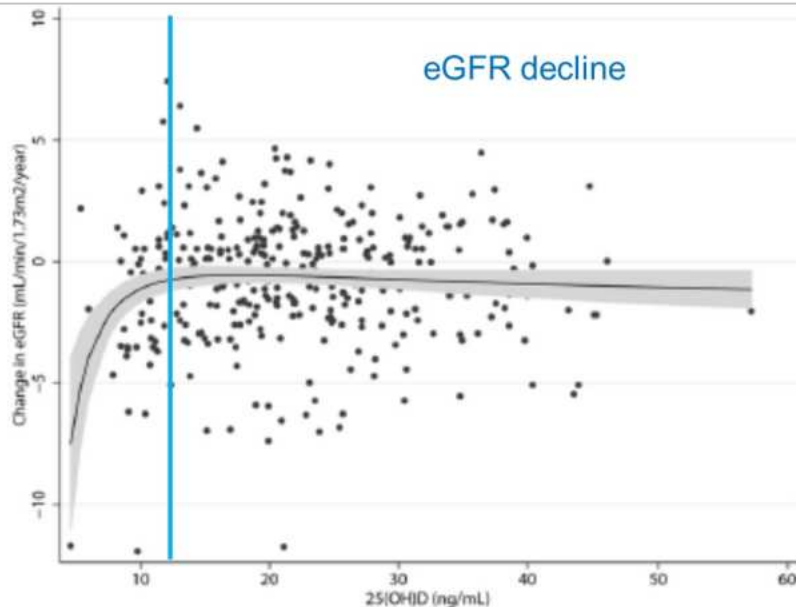
adjusted mortality =>



# Post-NTx und Vitamin D

**Setting:** Single-center outpatient clinic.

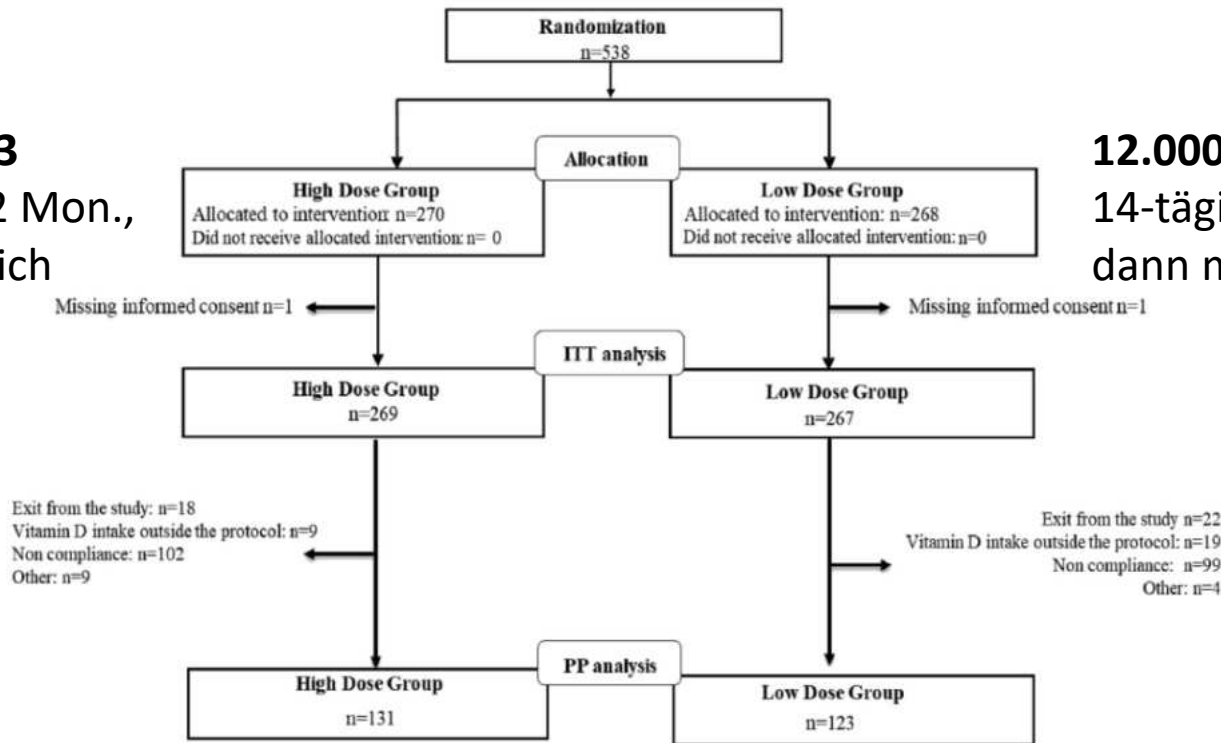
**Participants:** 435 stable RTR (51% men, mean age  $52 \pm 12$  years) were included at a median [IQR] of 6 [3–12] years after kidney transplantation.



# Post-NTx und Vitamin D: Die VITALE Studie

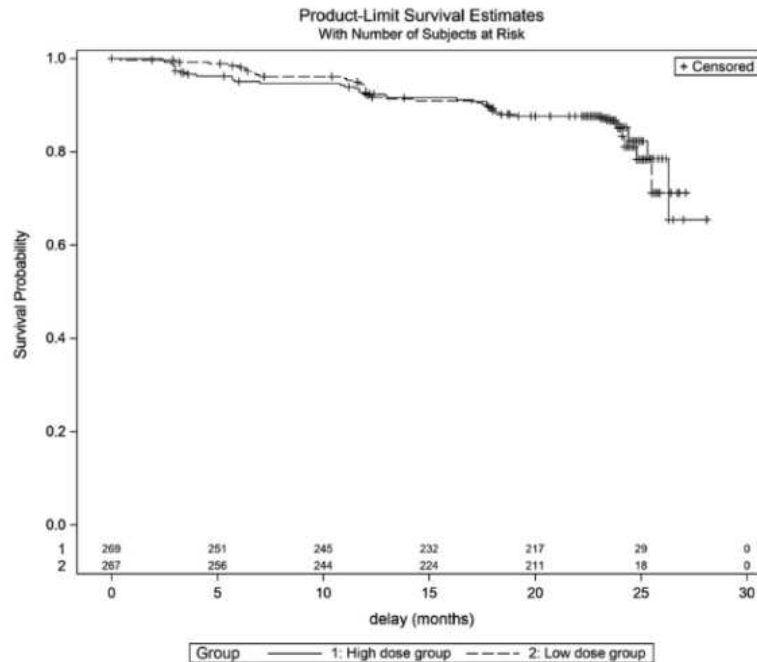
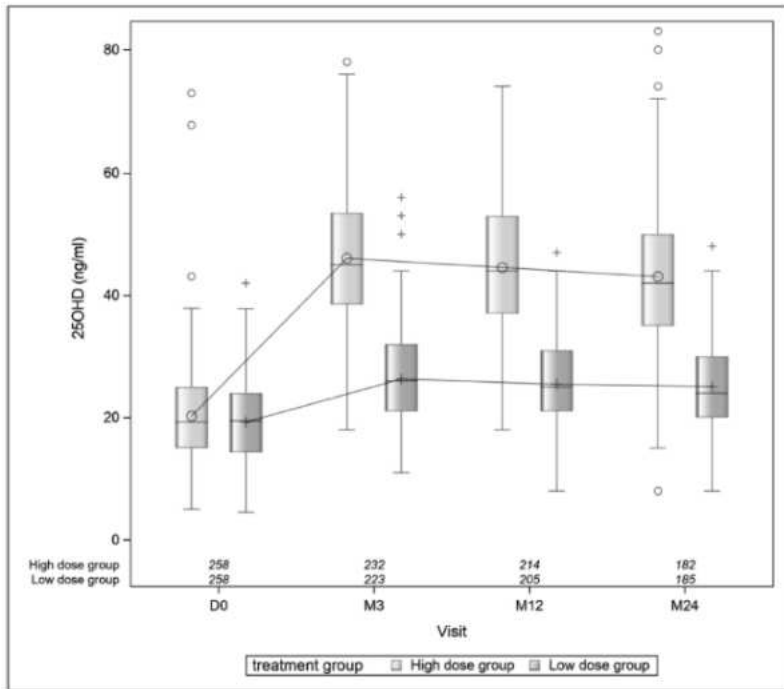
**100.000 IE D3**  
 14-tägig für 2 Mon.,  
 dann monatlich

**12.000 IE D3**  
 14-tägig für 2 Mon.,  
 dann monatlich



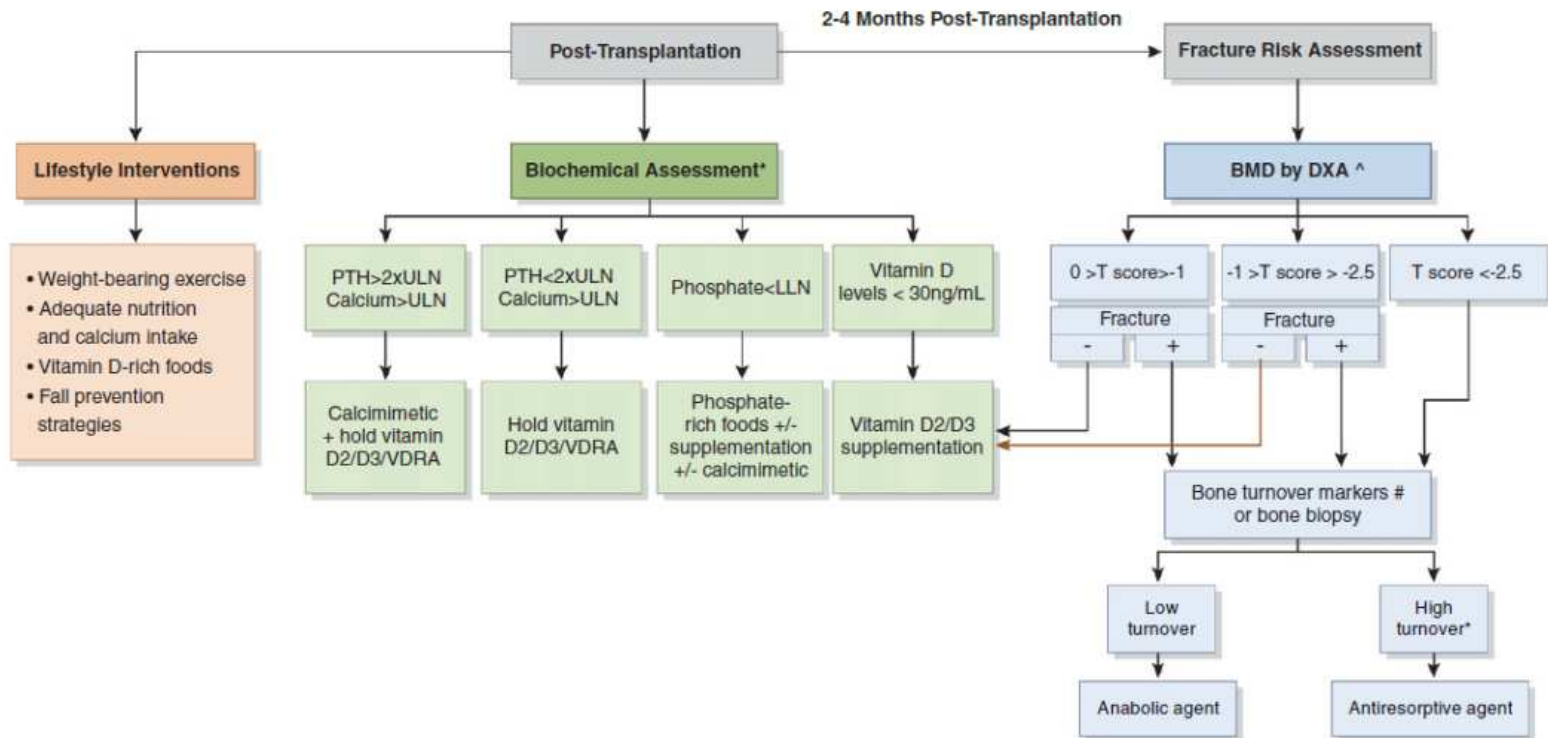


# Post-NTx und Vitamin D: Die VITALE Studie



**Composite endpoint:** de novo diabetes mellitus and cancer, major cardiovascular events and death

# CKD-MBD: Risiko-basiertes Management post-NTx



# CKD-MBD nach Nierentransplantation - Zusammenfassung

- Persistierend erhöhte PTH-Werte nach NTx sind häufig (> 80%)
- Eine klinische Relevanz ergibt sich insbesondere bei paralleler Hypercalcämie, Hypophosphatämie, und erhöhtem Knochenumsatz
- Innerhalb der ersten 3 bis 12 Monate ergibt sich häufig eine spontane Normalisierungstendenz dieser Parameter
- Bei persistierendem Post-NTx-HPT kommen Calcimimetika (v.a. bei signifikante Hypercalcämie; off label) und die Parathyreoidektomie zum Einsatz – eine eindeutige Überlegenheit einer der beiden Therapieansätze auf harte Endpunkte ist derzeit unklar (personalisierte Risiko-Nutzen-Abwägung)
- Bei NTx-Patient\*innen mit hohem Risiko für Fragilitätsfrakturen können Antiresorptiva eingesetzt werden (ggf. Teriparatide bei adynamem Knochen)
- Eine elektive Parathyreoidektomie sollte bei Dialysepatient\*innen mit **unkontrolliertem sHPT** vor der NTx erwogen werden
- Ein sHPT, der vor der NTx nur mit Etelecalcitide kontrolliert werden kann, sollte vermutlich möglichst auch operativ vor der NTx therapiert werden



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