



III TROBADA DE
RESIDENTS DE
NEFROLOGIA DE
CATALUNYA

**XXXI REUNIÓ ANUAL
DE LA SOCIETAT
CATALANA DE
NEFROLOGIA**

SCN
SOCIETAT CATALANA DE NEFROLOGIA

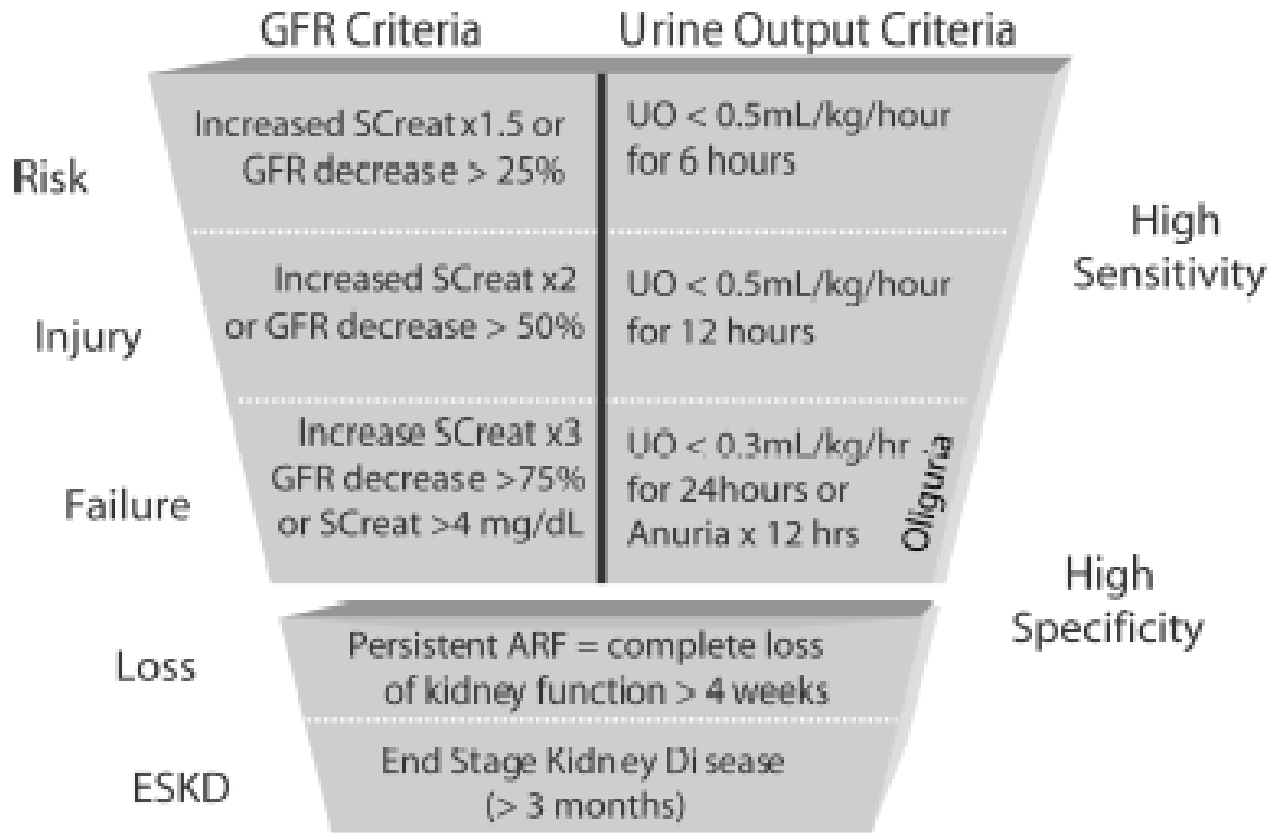
Consorci  Sanitari Integral

10, 11 i 12 DE JUNY 2015
Hospital de Sant Joan Despi Moisès Broggi

Biomarcadors en el FRA

Esteban Poch
Hospital Clinic

Clasificación de la IRA (ADQI)



En ausencia de creatinina basal, se puede inferir tomando un MDRD de 75 ml/min/1,73m²

Preguntas ante el FRA

- ¿Hay lesión renal (AKI)?
- ¿Qué tipo de lesión es?
- ¿Cuál es la gravedad y duración del FRA?
- ¿Existe reparación-recuperación?
- ¿Cuál es el pronóstico?

Biomarcador

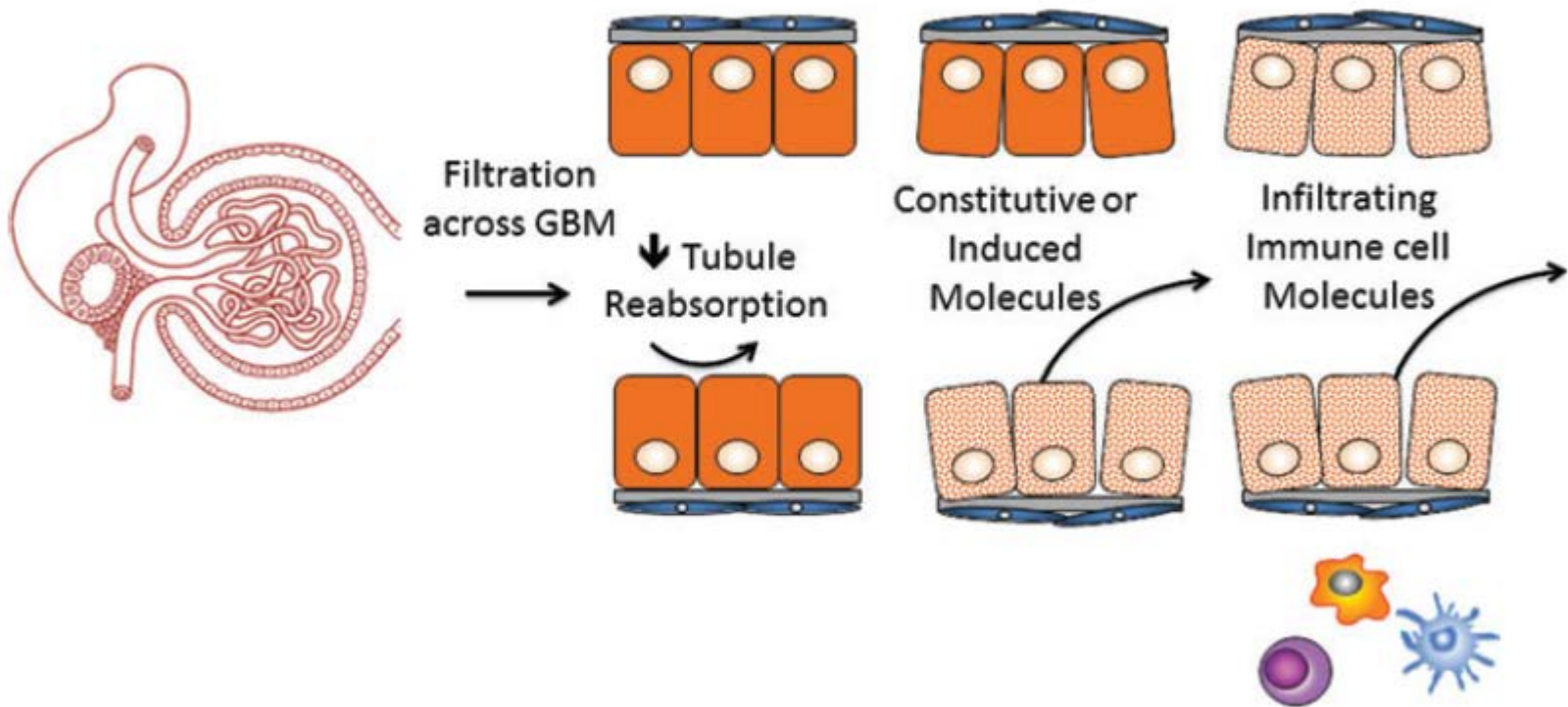
‘cualquier característica que es medida de forma objetiva y evaluada como indicador de un proceso biológico normal, un proceso patológico, o una respuesta farmacológica a una intervención terapéutica’

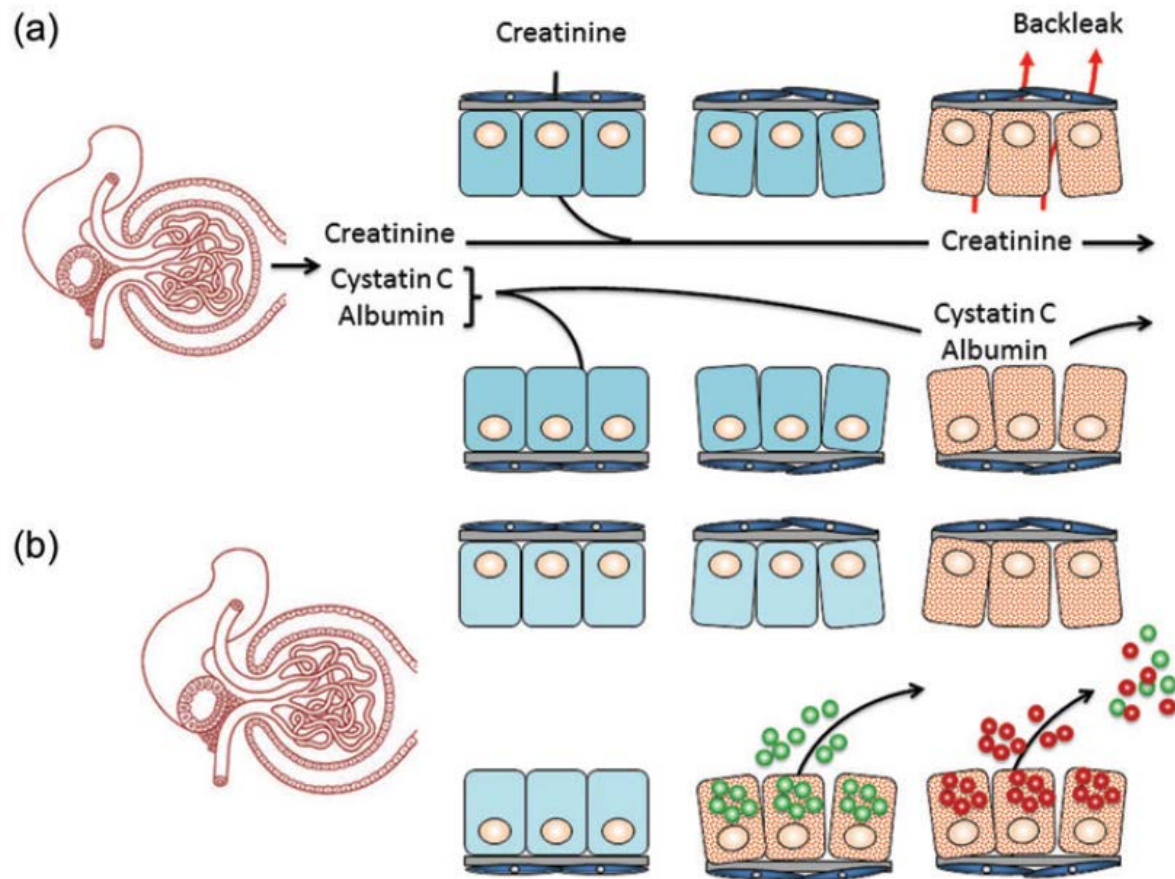
Características de un biomarcador

- Medición rápida y fácil en un margen de tiempo adecuado
- Sensibilidad alta para facilitar su detección temprana, con un rango amplio de valores para poder estratificar el riesgo (contexto clínico)
- Especificidad alta (contexto clínico)
- Accesible a partir de muestras nada (orina) o mínimamente invasivas (suero)
- Coste efectivo
- Generalizable

Características de un biomarcador de IRA

- Localización de la lesión (túbulo, glomérulo)
- Dar idea del tiempo (agudo, crónico, agudo sobre crónico)
- Mecanismo: isquemia, toxicidad, sepsis
- Predecir evolución (pronóstico): necesidad TRS, mortalidad, recuperación
- Predecir respuesta a tratamiento (si lo hubiere)



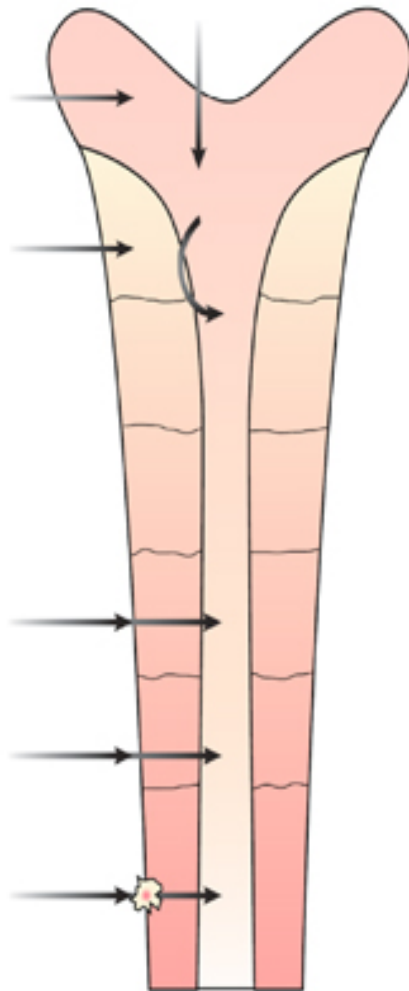


- Alanine Aminopeptidase (AAP)
- Alkaline Phosphatase (AP)
- α -glutathione S-transferase
- γ -glutamyl transpeptidase (α GT)
- N-acetyl- β -glucosaminidase (NAG)

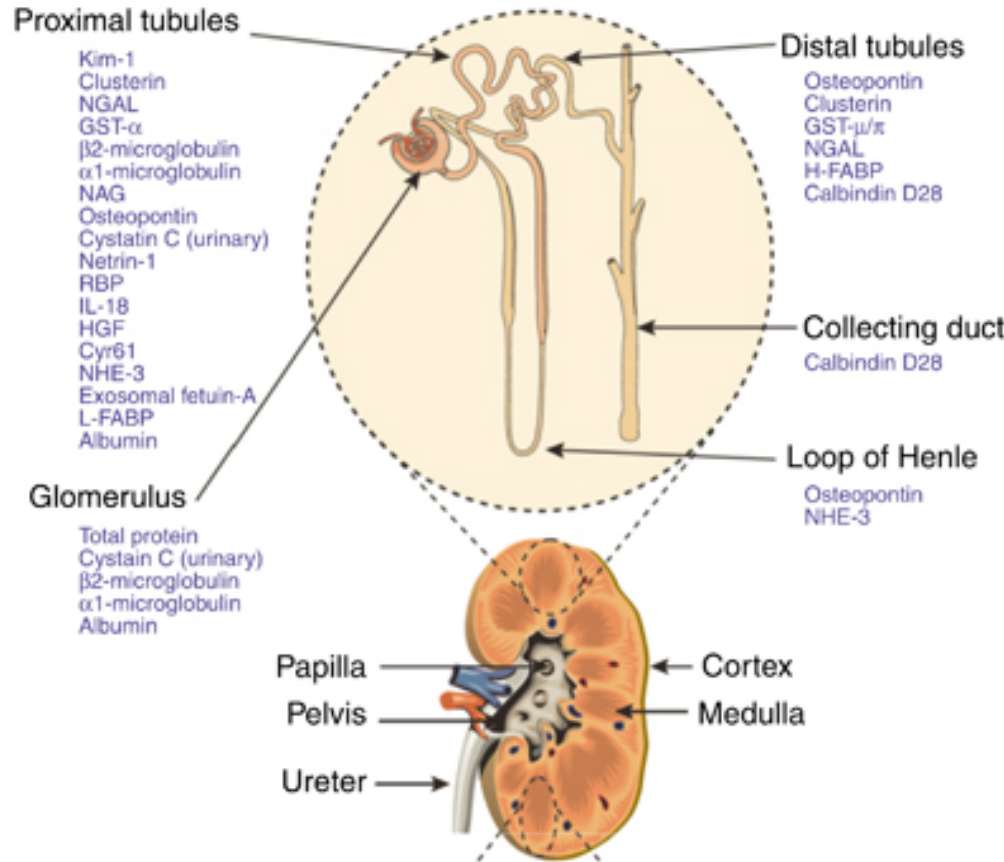
Especificidad y localización de biomarcadores urinarios

a

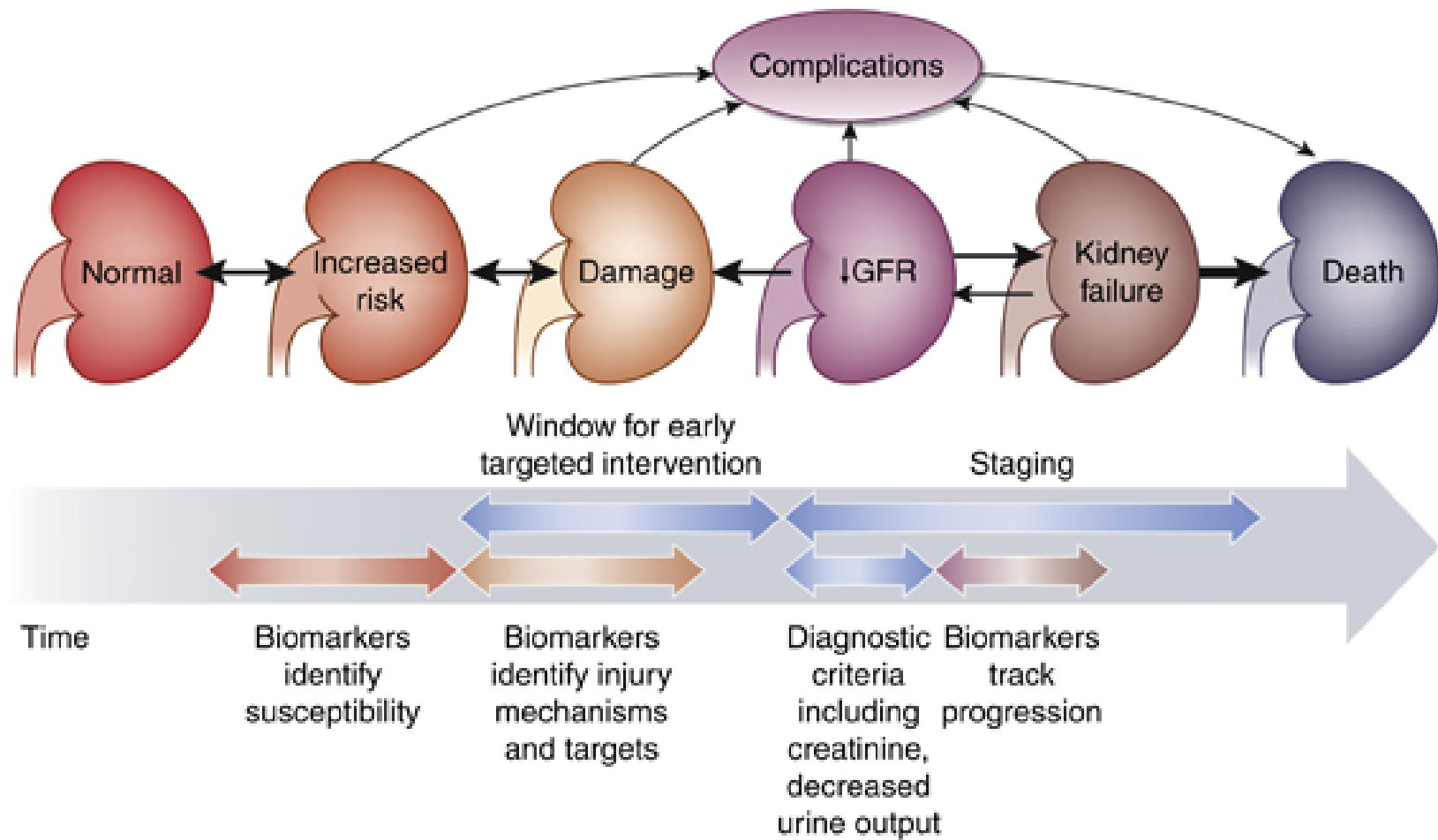
- Plasma proteins
 - Impaired filtration barrier
- Diminished tubular reabsorption
- Tubular injury proteins
 - Tubular proteins upregulated by injury
 - Tubular proteins released due to cell damage
 - Markers released by recruited inflammatory cells



b



Uso potencial de biomarcadores en la IRA



Fases en la evaluación de biomarcadores

| PHASES | #1 Proof of Concept (AKI vs. no AKI) | #2 Prospective Validation (Hard Outcomes) | #3 Incremental Value to Known Predictors | #4 Does it Change Management (Clinical Utility) | #5 Improve Clinical Outcomes? | #6 Cost-Effective? |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| POTENTIAL STUDY DESIGNS | Cross Sectional/ Case Control/ Prospective Cohort | Nested Case Control/ Prospective Cohort | Prospective Cohort [discrimination, calibration, reclassification] | Randomized Clinical Trial/Prospective | | |
| STUDIES | NGAL (n = 35) Cystatin C (n = 22) IL-18 (n = 17) NAG (n = 15) KIM-1 (n = 14) α/π GST (n = 9) L-FABP (n = 7) Plasma IL-6 (n = 6) GGT/AlkPhos (n = 4) Netrin-1 (n = 2) | NGAL (n = 19) Cystatin C (n = 12) IL-18 (n = 9) KIM-1 (n = 4) Plasma IL-6 (n = 4) α/π GST (n = 3) NAG (n = 3) GGT/AlkPhos (n = 3) L-FABP (n = 1) | NGAL (n = 22) Cystatin C (n = 11) IL-18 (n = 10) KIM-1 (n = 6) Plasma IL-6 (n = 5) NAG (n = 5) L-FABP (n = 3) α/π GST (n = 1) Netrin-1 (n = 1) | NGAL (n = 1) GGT/AlkPhos (n = 1) | | |

Papel potencial de los biomarcadores en la IRA

Diagnóstico precoz

Agresión única
Momento conocido

- BCP
- Contraste
- DGF en TR
- Trauma
- Quimioterapia

Agresión múltiple
Momento indefinido

- Sepsis
- SDRS
- Crítico

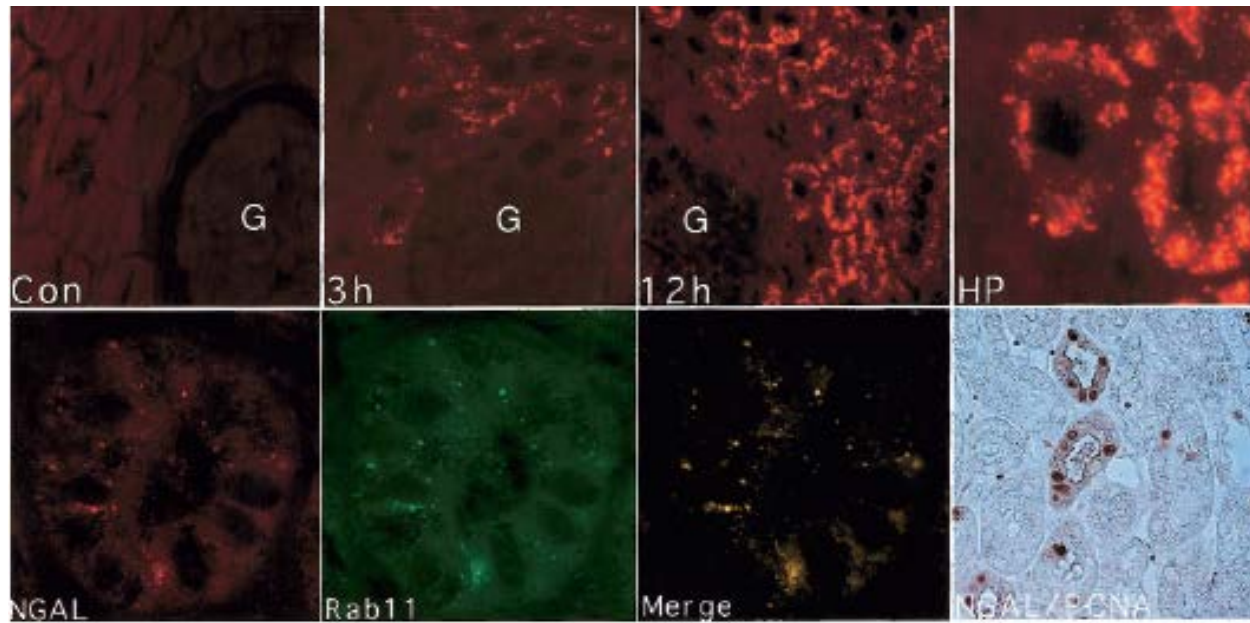
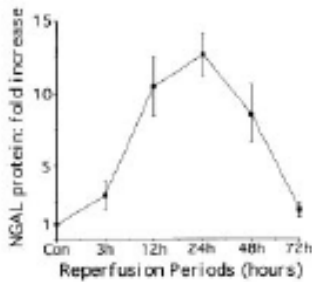
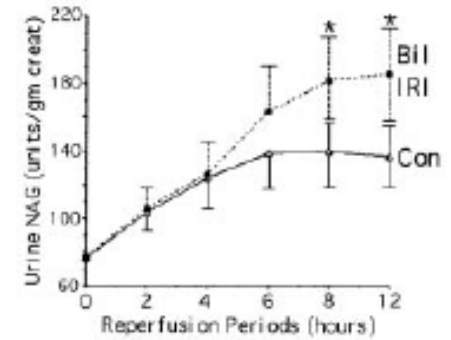
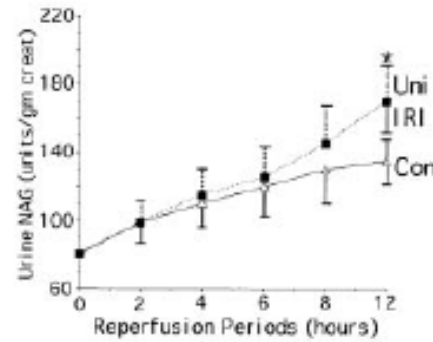
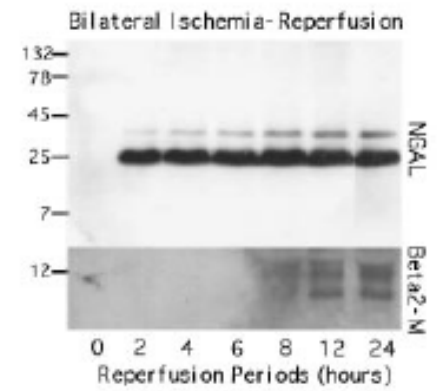
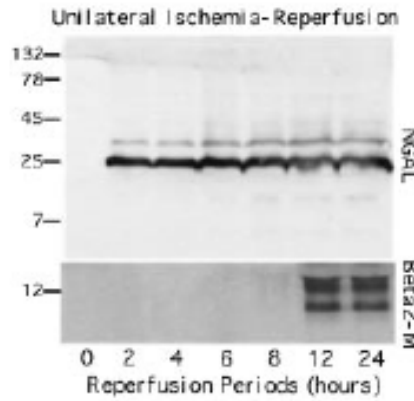
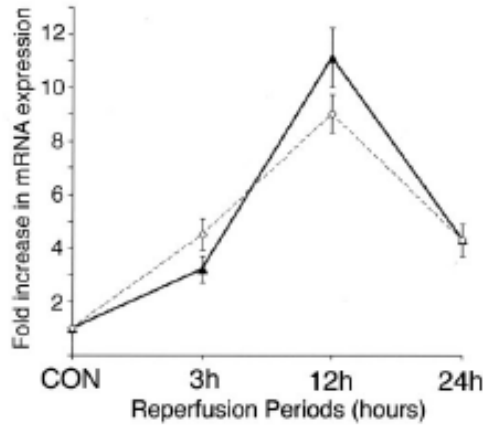
Diagnóstico diferencial

- Localización tubular (proximal vs distal)
- Etiología: toxina, Isquemia, sepsis
- NTA vs prerrenal
- IRA vs IRC

Pronóstico

- Gravedad AKI
- Necesidad TSR
- Duración AKI
- Respuesta tto
- Estancia
- Mortalidad

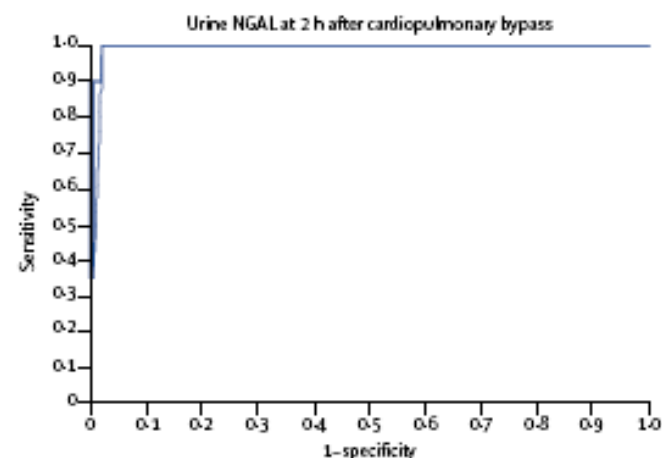
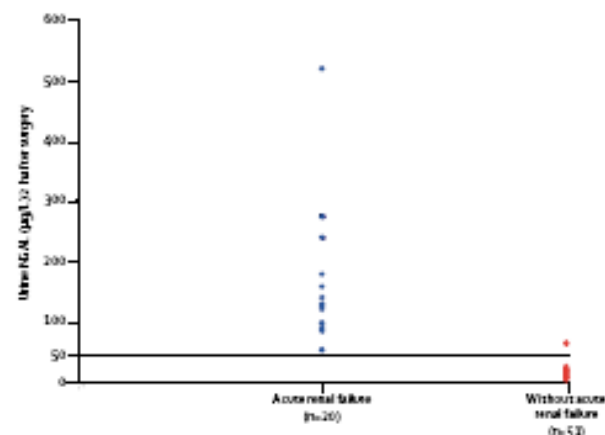
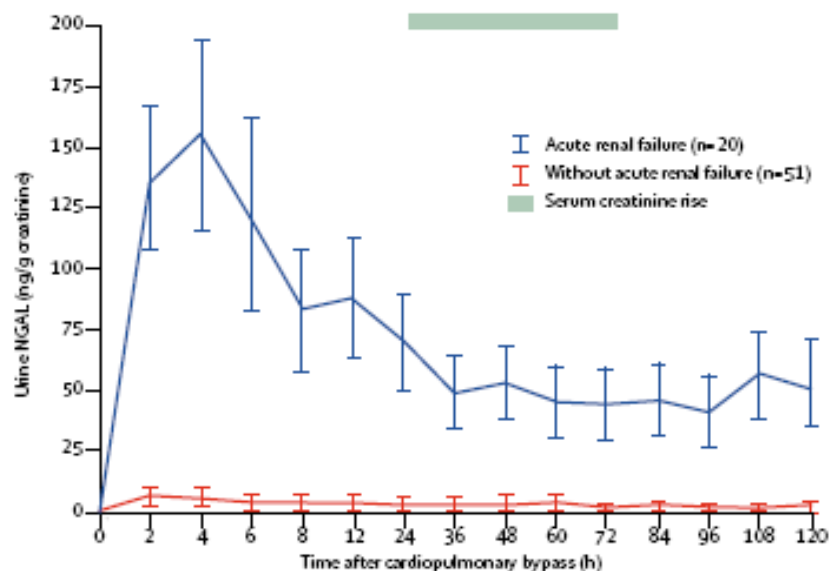
NGAL



Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) as a biomarker for acute renal injury after cardiac surgery

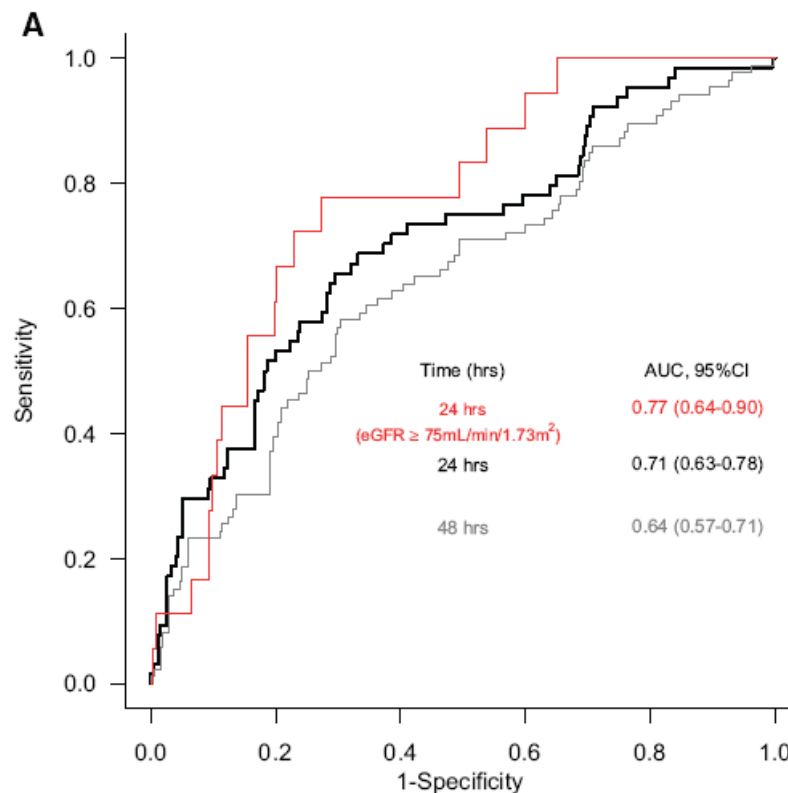
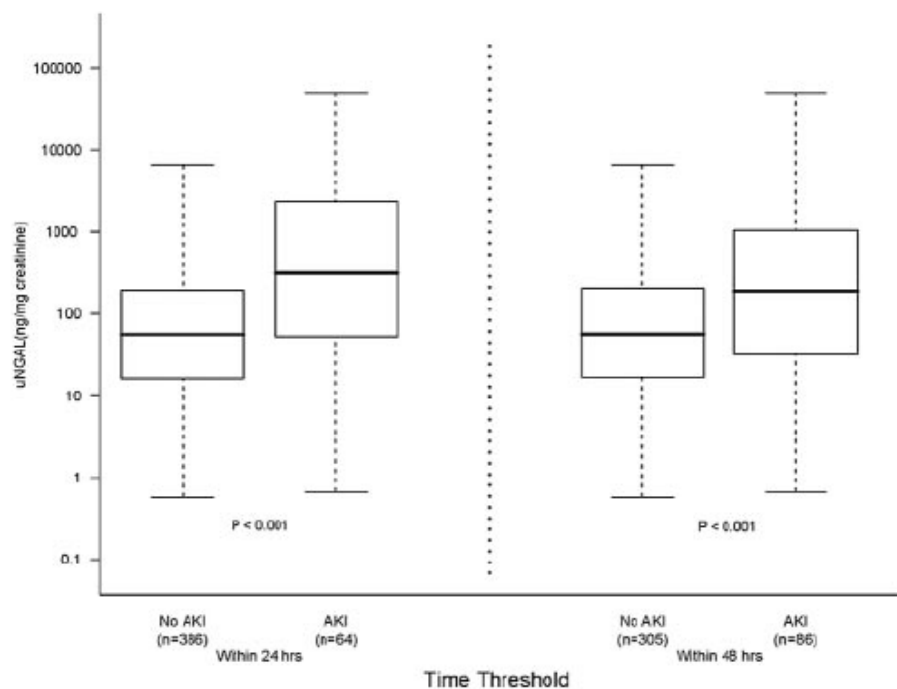
Jaya Mishra*, Catherine Dent*, Ridwan Tarabishi*, Mark M Mitsnefes, Qing Ma, Caitlin Kelly, Stacey M Ruff, Kamyar Zahedi, Mingyuan Shao, Judy Bean, Kiyoshi Mori, Jonathan Barasch, Prasad Devarajan

Lancet 2005; 365: 1231-38

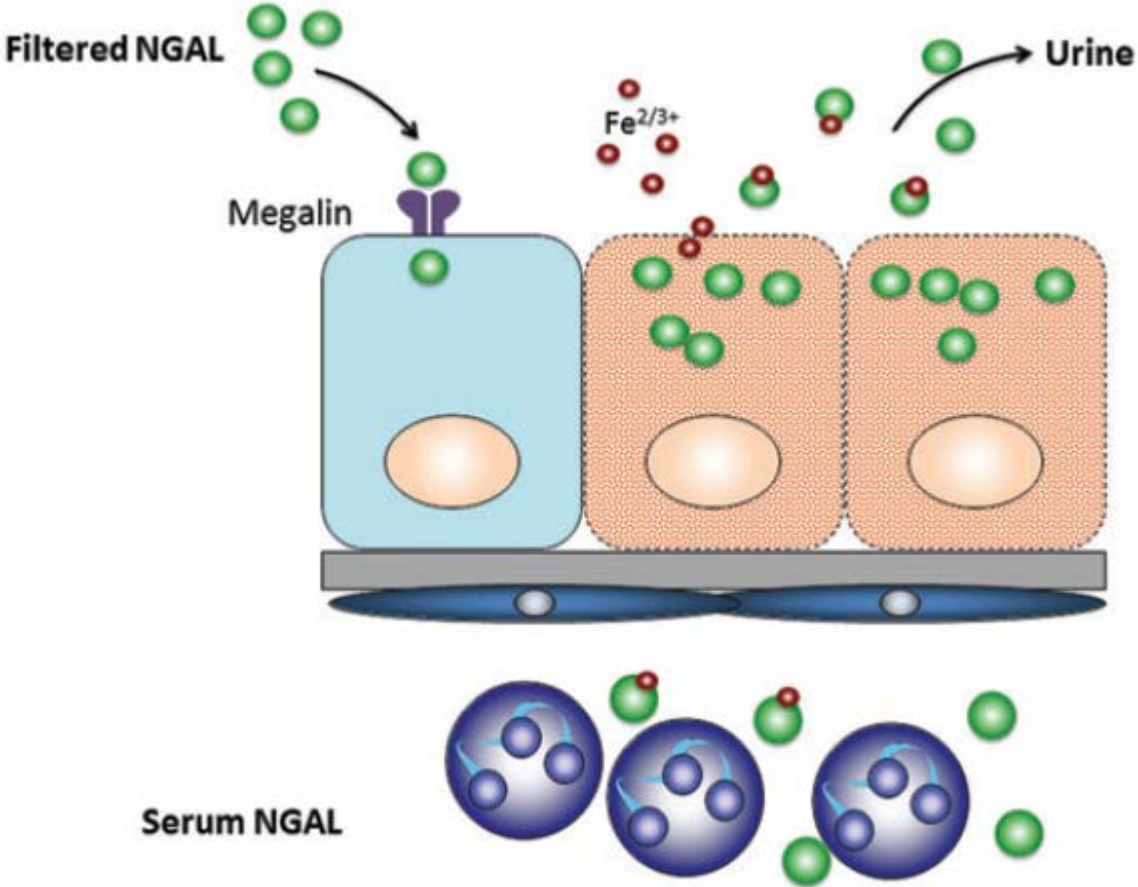


Urine Neutrophil Gelatinase-Associated Lipocalin Moderately Predicts Acute Kidney Injury in Critically Ill Adults

Edward D. Siew,^{*} Lorraine B. Ware,[†] Tebeb Gebretsadik,[‡] Ayumi Shintani,[‡] Karel G. M. Moons,[§] Nancy Wickersham,[†] Frederick Bossert,[†] and T. Alp Ikizler^{*}



Función de NGAL



Monomérica

Dimérica

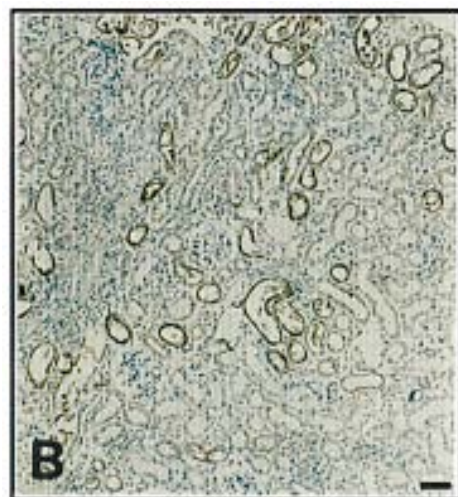
Kidney Injury Molecule-1 (KIM-1), a Putative Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule Containing a Novel Immunoglobulin Domain, Is Up-regulated in Renal Cells after Injury*

(Received for publication, September 29, 1997, and in revised form, November 18, 1997)

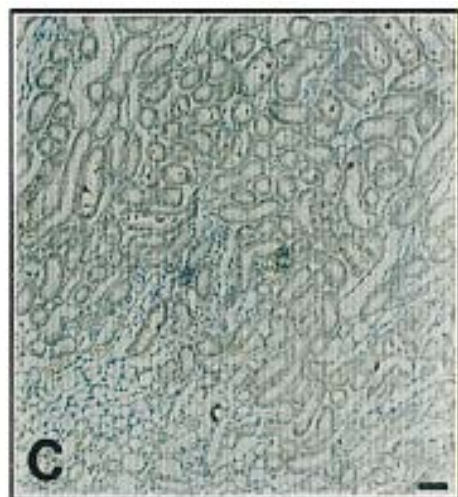
Takaharu Ichimura[‡], Joseph V. Bonventre^{‡§}, Véronique Bailly[¶], Henry Wei[¶],
Catherine A. Hession[¶], Richard L. Cate[¶], and Michele Sanicola^{§¶}

From the [‡]Renal Unit, Medical Services, Massachusetts General Hospital East and the Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02129, and [¶]Biogen Incorporated, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

Expresión de KIM-1

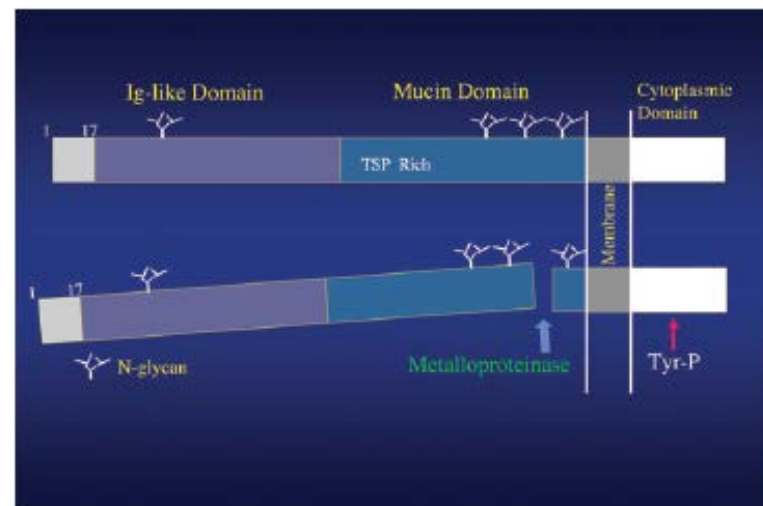


Isquemia 48h

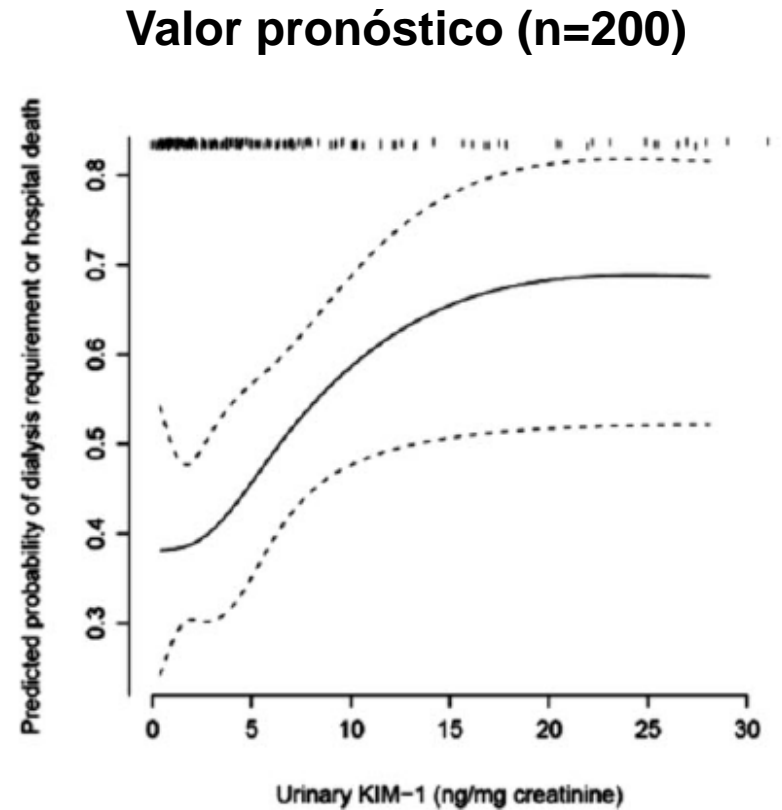
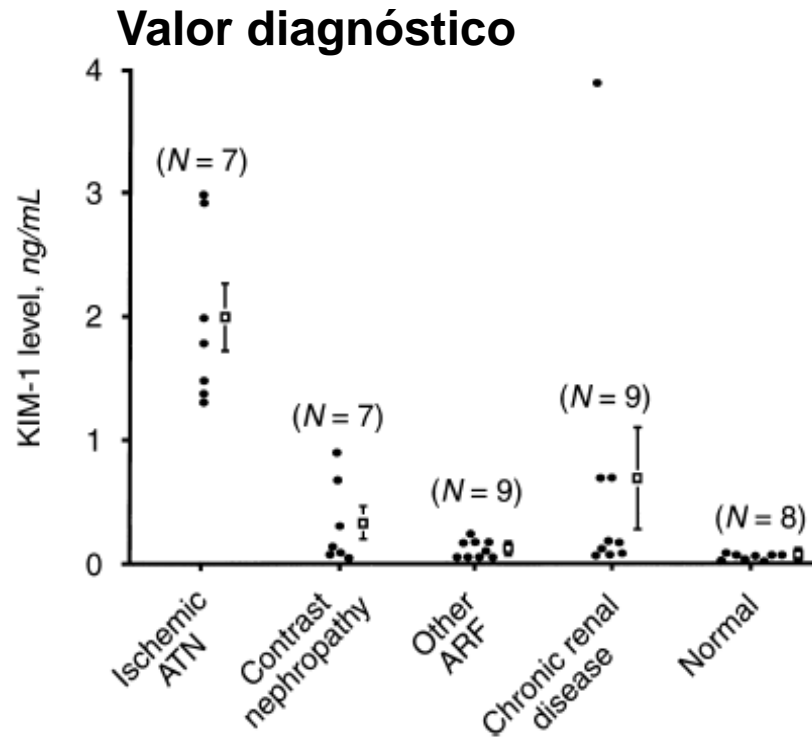


Control

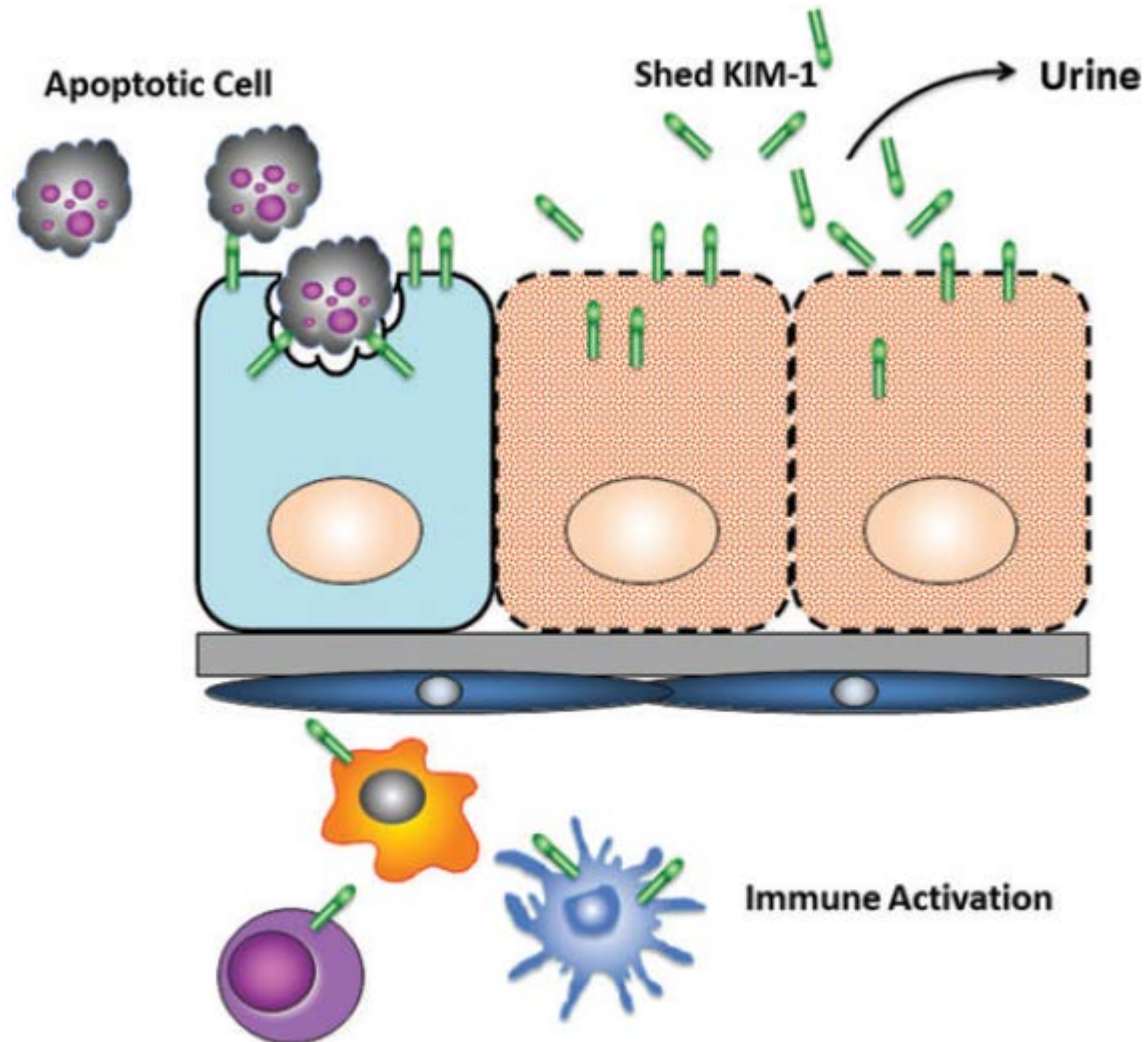
Estructura de KIM-1



KIM-1 en la IRA



Función de KIM-1



RESEARCH

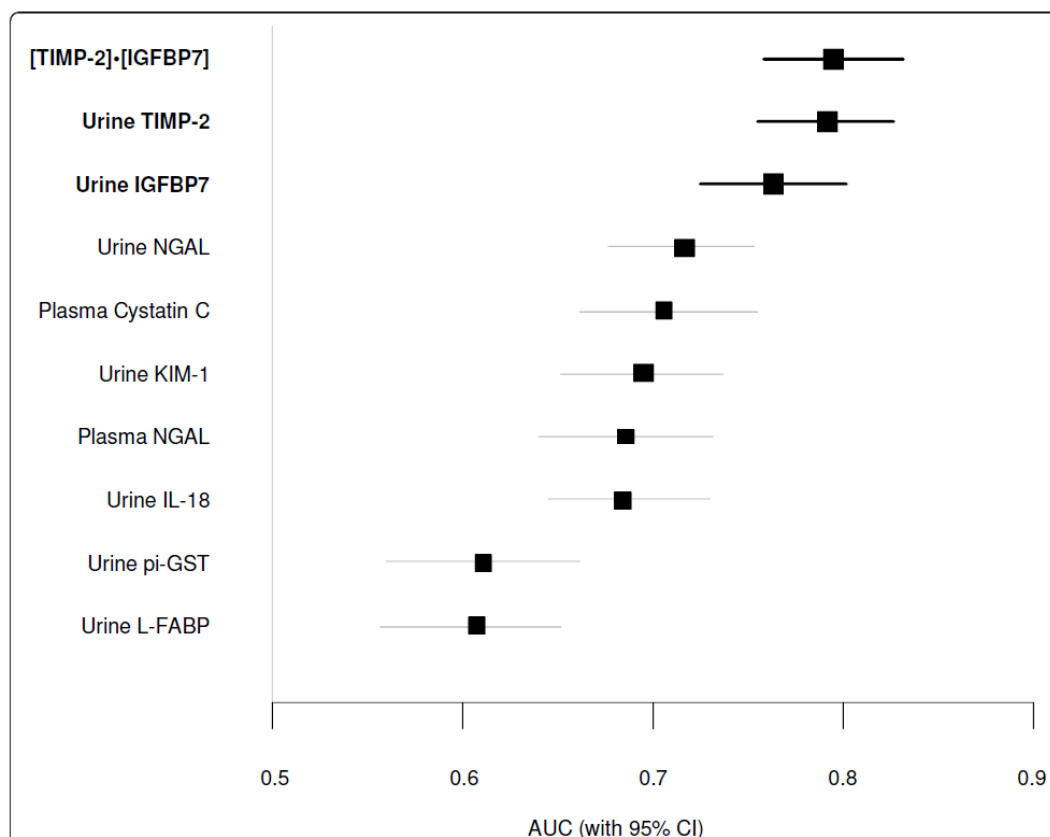
Open Access

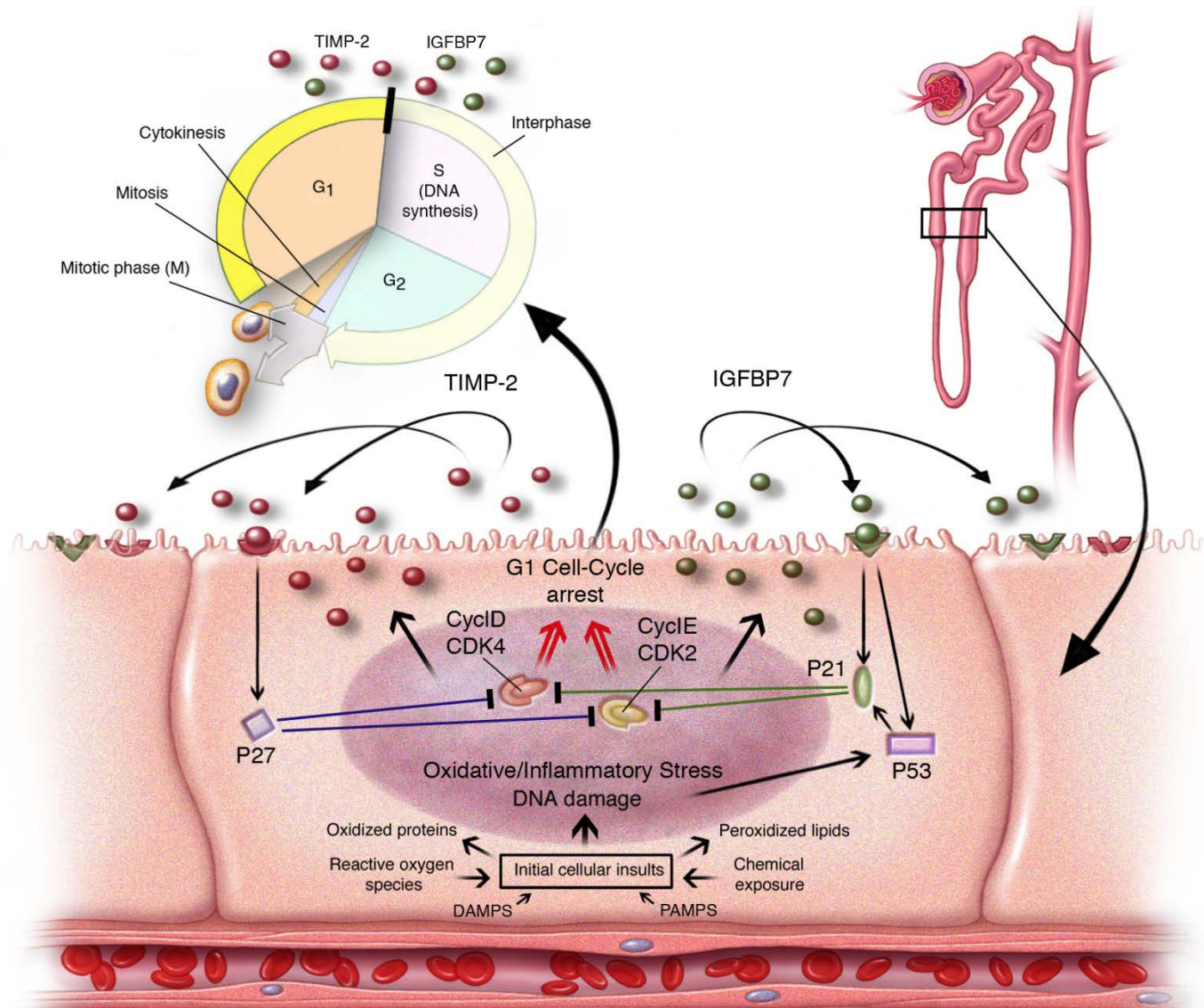
Discovery and validation of cell cycle arrest biomarkers in human acute kidney injury

Fase de prospección
500 pacientes
300 marcadores

Fase de validación
728 pacientes

Variable: AKIN 2-3 en 12

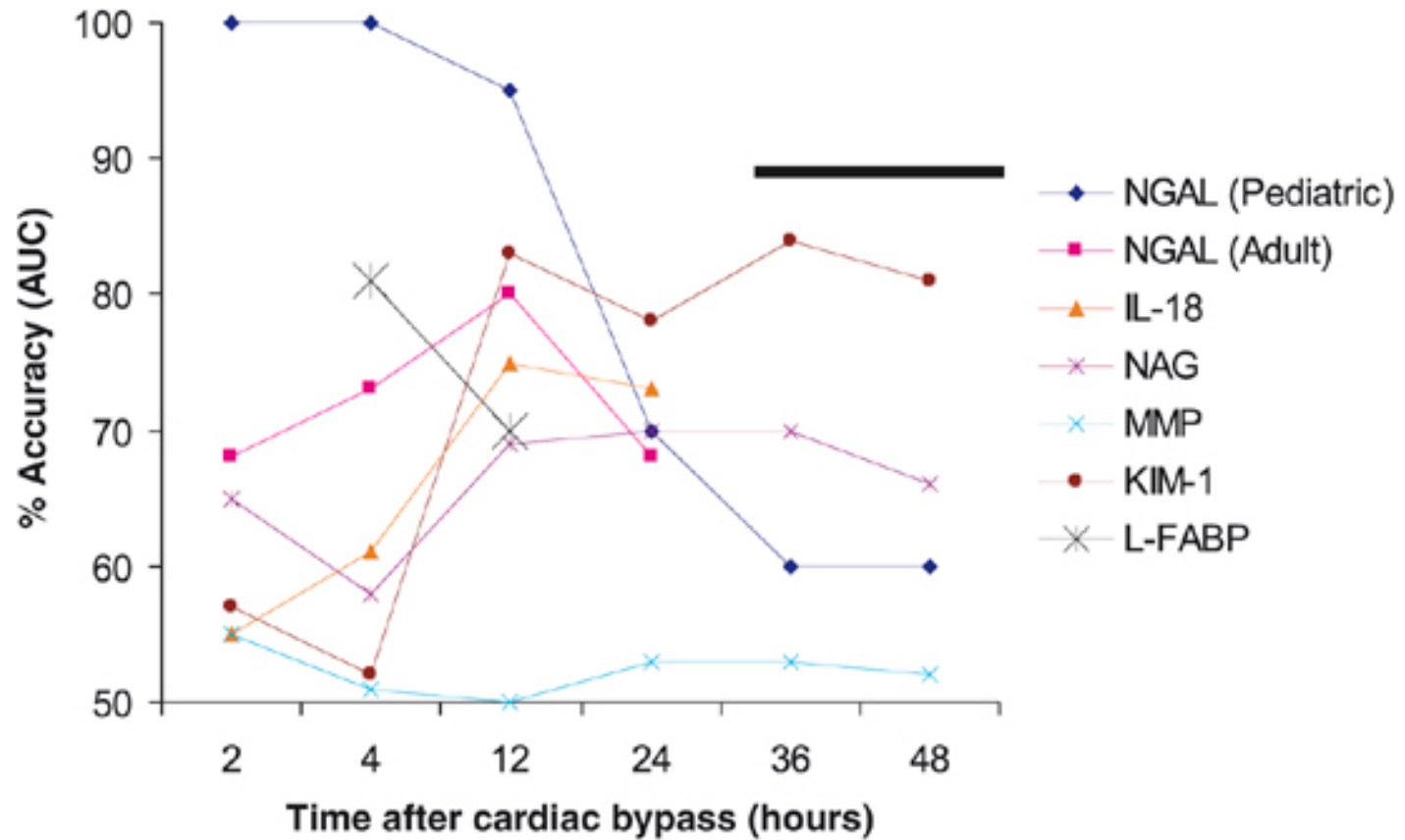




Eficacia diagnóstica de biomarcadores en orina en AKI establecida (102 AKI vs 102 no-AKI)

| Biomarcador | AUC-ROC (IC 95%) | Corte | Sensibil. % | Especif. % |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Cistatina C ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$) | 0,85 0,80-0,90 | 0,12 | 78 | 83 |
| IL-18 (pg/mg) | 0,83 0,77-0,88 | 2,74 | 68 | 95 |
| KIM-1 (ng/mg) | 0,93 0,88-0,96 | 1,73 | 80 | 99 |
| NAG (u/mg) | 0,83 0,77-0,88 | 0,015 | 80 | 65 |
| NGAL (ng/mg) | 0,89 0,84-0,93 | 82,7 | 80 | 96 |
| Proteína (mg/mg) | 0,91 0,87-0,95 | 0,46 | 81 | 87 |

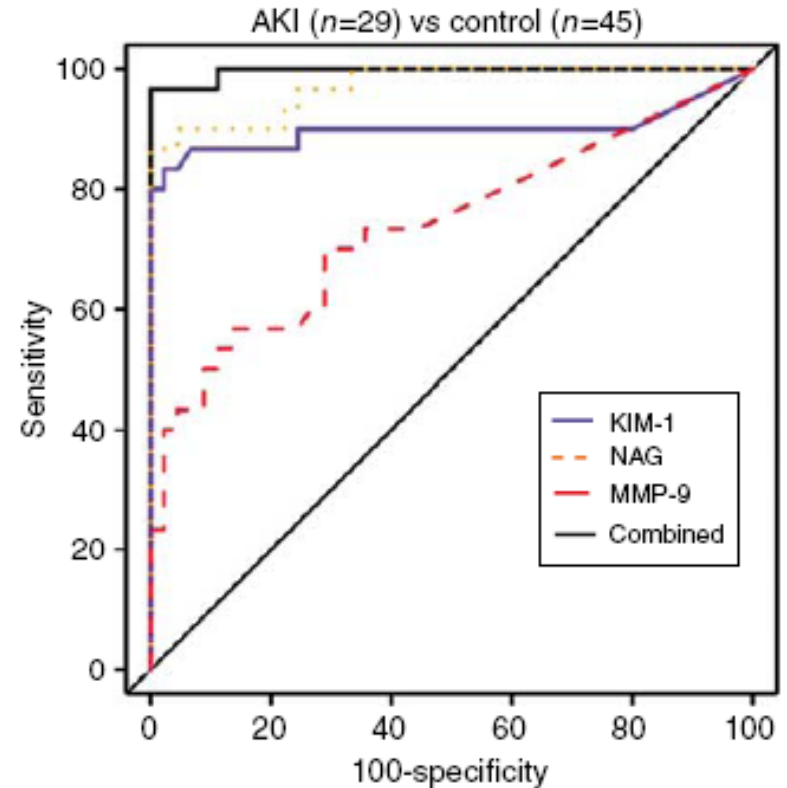
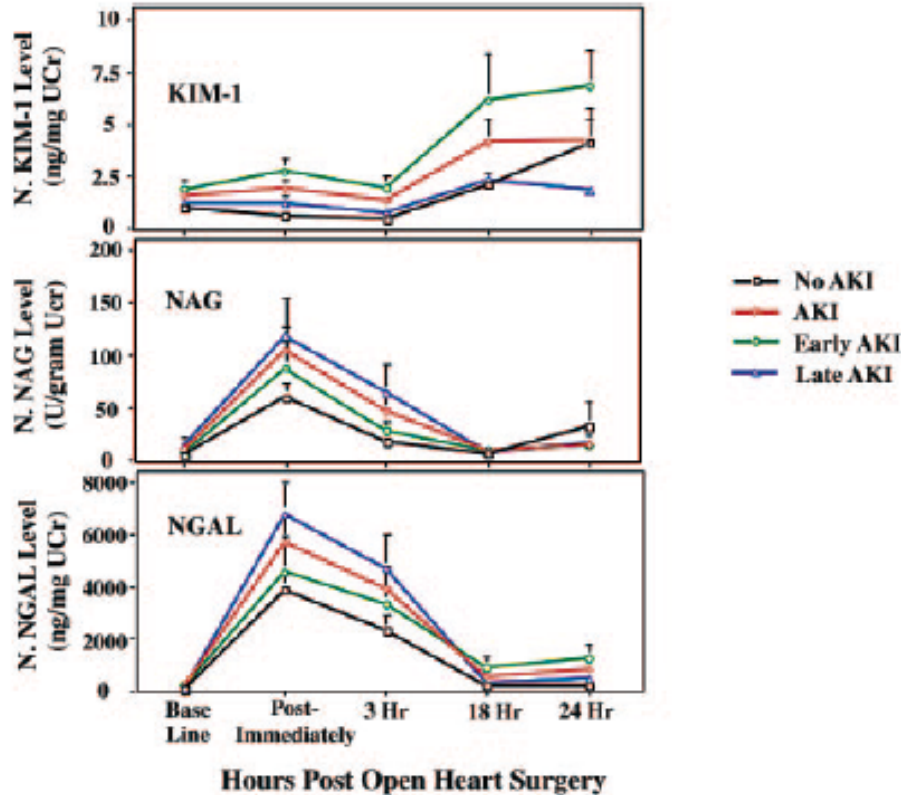
Precisión de biomarcadores urinarios de IRA en post cirugía cardíaca



Biomarcadores combinados en orina en la IRA

CCV N=90 (36 AKI)

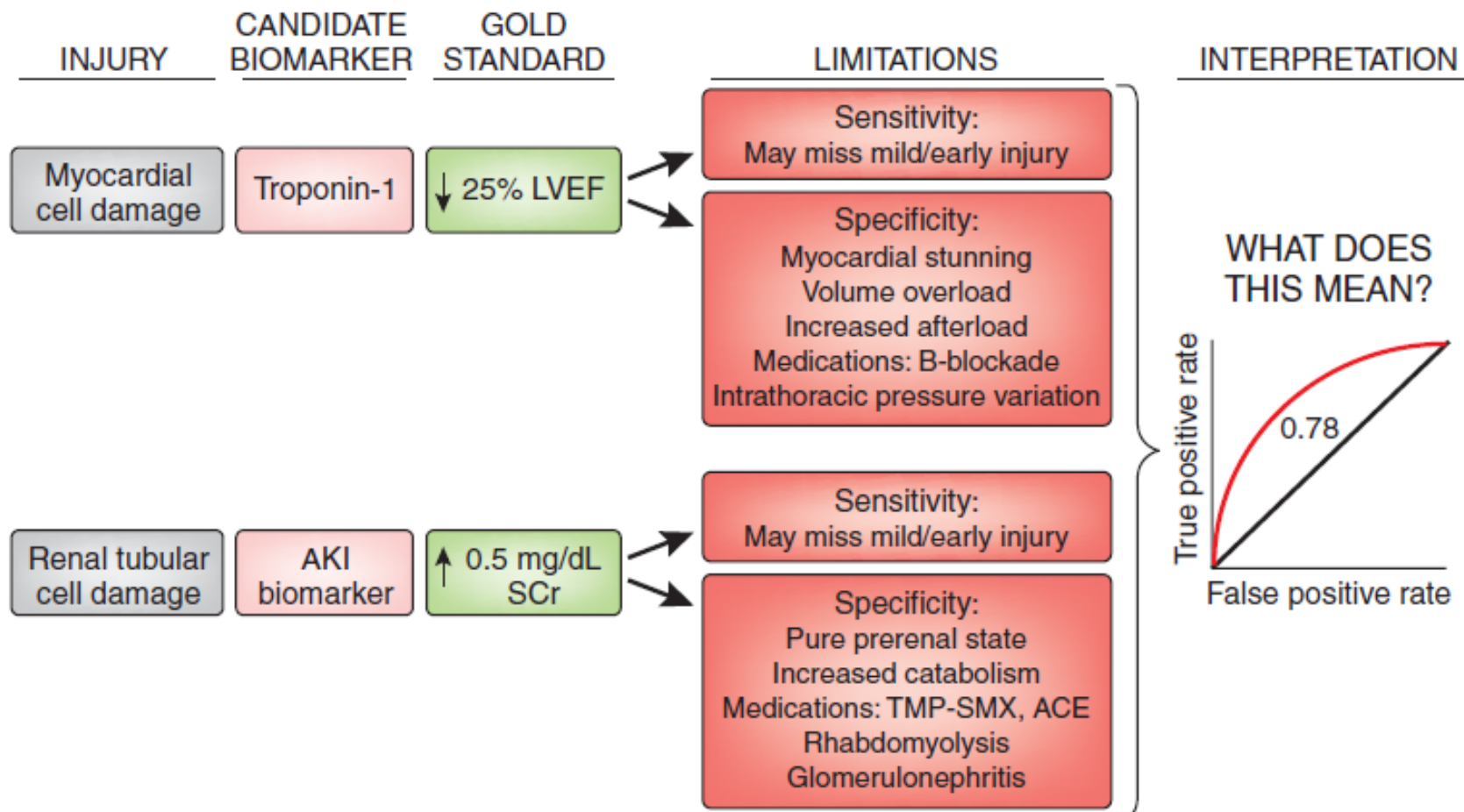
AKI varios



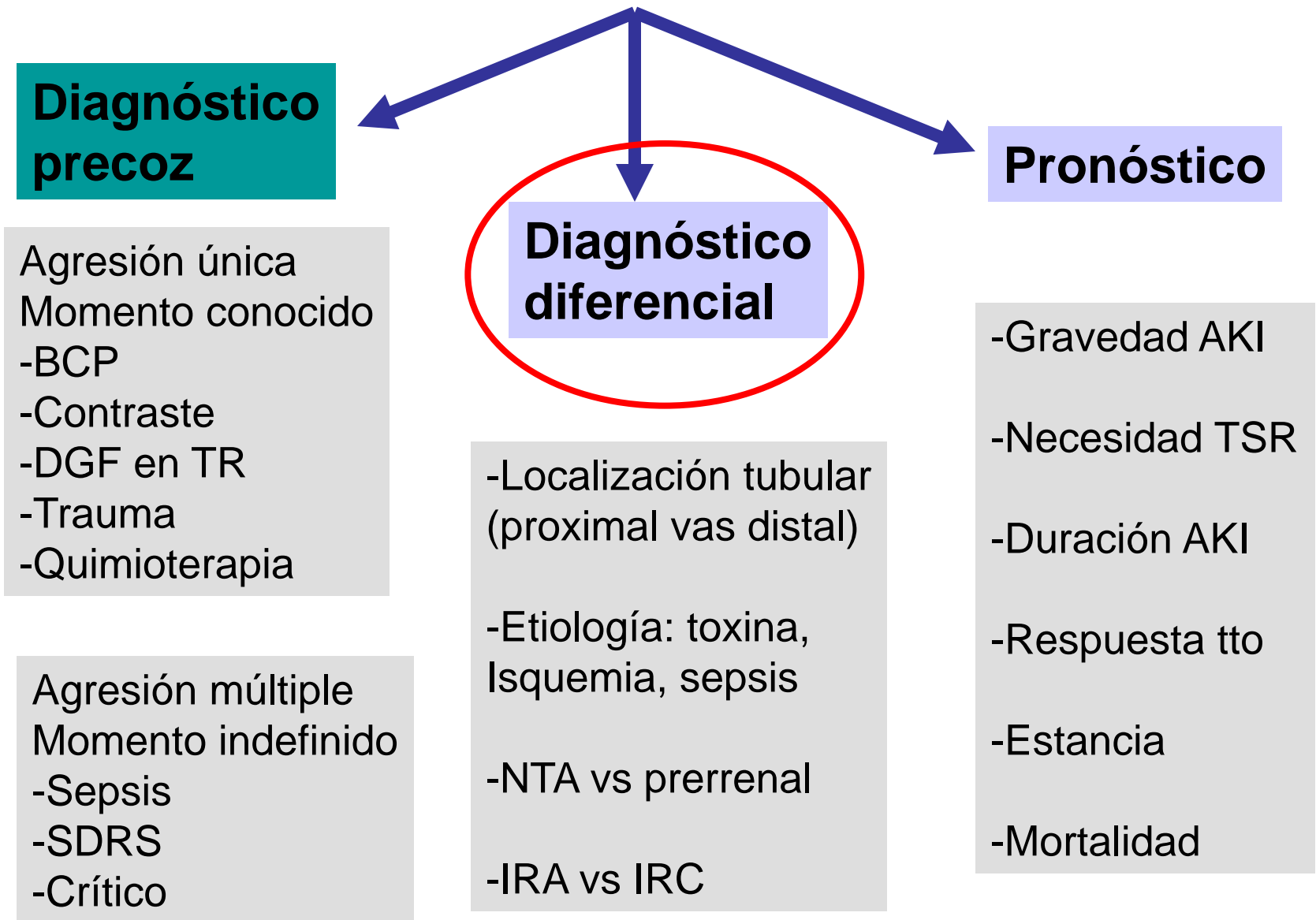
**AUC a 3h: individual 0,59-0,68
Colectivo 0,78**

Han et al, Clin JASN 2009;4:873-882

Han et al, Kidney Int 2007

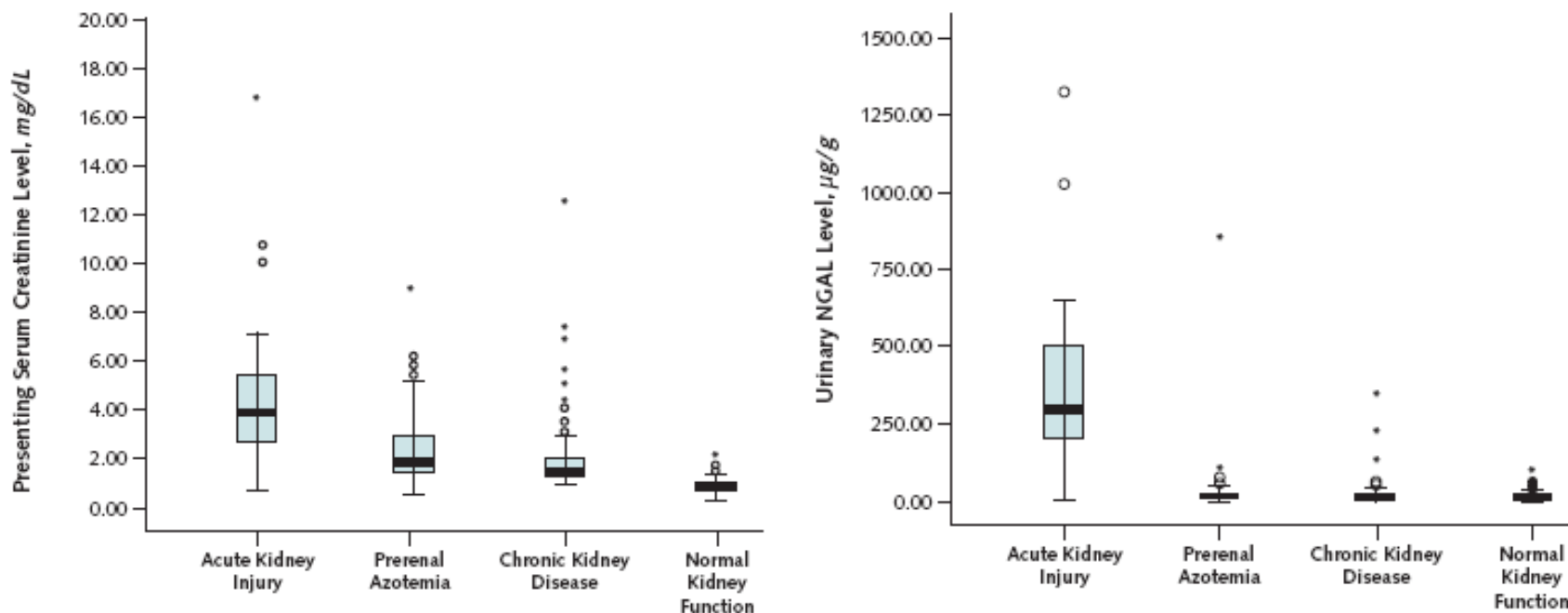


Papel potencial de los biomarcadores en la IRA



Sensitivity and Specificity of a Single Emergency Department Measurement of Urinary Neutrophil Gelatinase–Associated Lipocalin for Diagnosing Acute Kidney Injury

Thomas L. Nickolas, MD, MS; Matthew J. O'Rourke, BS; Jun Yang, MD, PhD; Meghan E. Sise, BS; Pietro A. Canetta, MD; Nicholas Barasch, BS; Charles Buchen; Faris Khan, MD; Kiyoshi Mori, MD, PhD; James Giglio, MD; Prasad Devarajan, MD; and Jonathan Barasch, MD, PhD



uNGAL \geq 130 g/g creat: sensibilidad 0,90 y especificidad 0,995.

Urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin as biomarker in the differential diagnosis of impairment of kidney function in cirrhosis

Claudia Fagundes^{1,2,3,4}, Marie-Noëlle Pépin^{1,2,3,4}, Mónica Guevara^{1,2,3,4}, Rogelio Barreto^{1,2,3,4}, Gregori Casals^{2,3,5}, Elsa Solà^{1,2,3,4}, Gustavo Pereira^{1,2,3,4}, Ezequiel Rodríguez^{1,2,3,4}, Elisabet Garcia², Verónica Prado^{1,2,3,4}, Esteban Poch^{2,6}, Wladimiro Jiménez^{2,3,5}, Javier Fernández^{1,2,3,4}, Vicente Arroyo^{1,2,3,4}, Pere Ginès^{1,2,3,4,*}

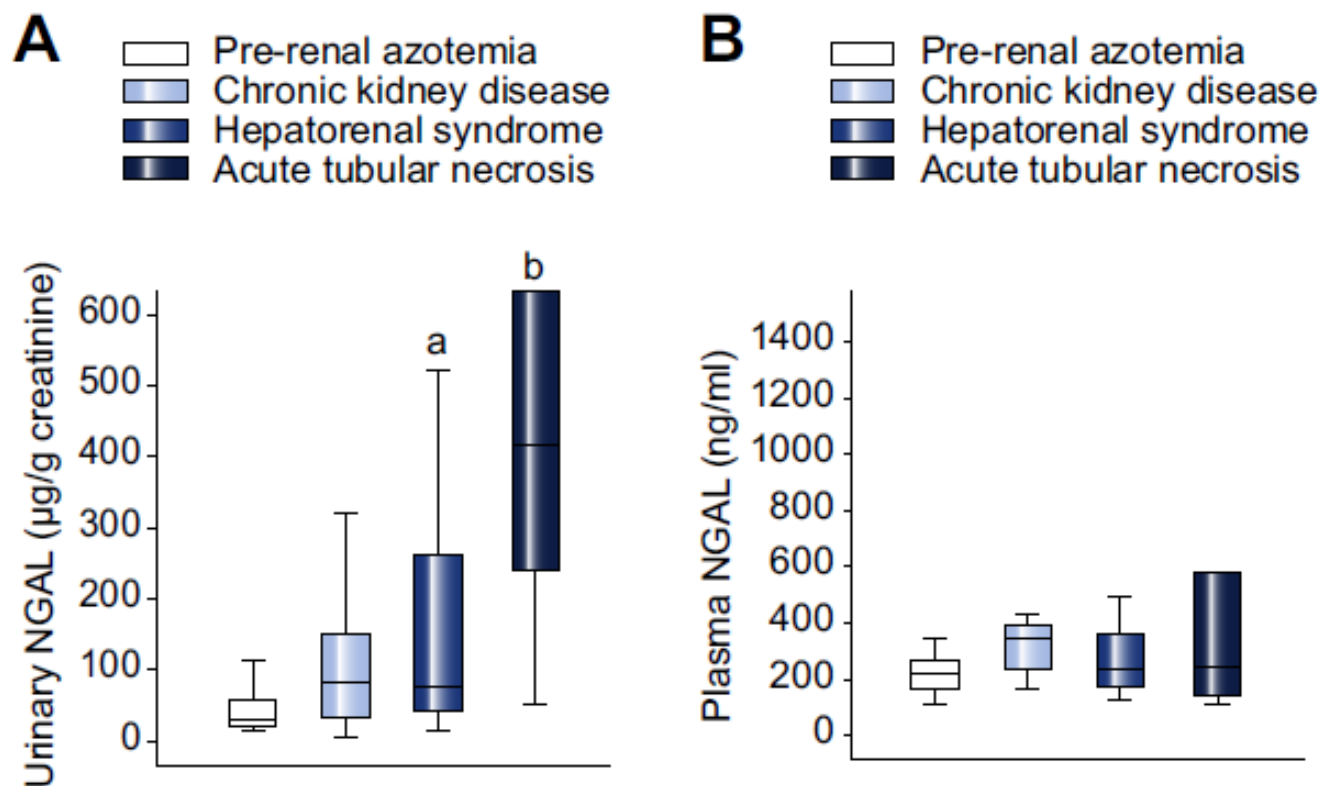


Fig. 1. Box-plot of (A) urine and (B) plasma (NGAL)

Urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin as biomarker in the differential diagnosis of impairment of kidney function in cirrhosis

Claudia Fagundes^{1,2,3,4}, Marie-Noëlle Pépin^{1,2,3,4}, Mónica Guevara^{1,2,3,4}, Rogelio Barreto^{1,2,3,4}, Gregori Casals^{2,3,5}, Elsa Solà^{1,2,3,4}, Gustavo Pereira^{1,2,3,4}, Ezequiel Rodríguez^{1,2,3,4}, Elisabet Garcia², Verónica Prado^{1,2,3,4}, Esteban Poch^{2,6}, Wladimiro Jiménez^{2,3,5}, Javier Fernández^{1,2,3,4}, Vicente Arroyo^{1,2,3,4}, Pere Ginès^{1,2,3,4,*}

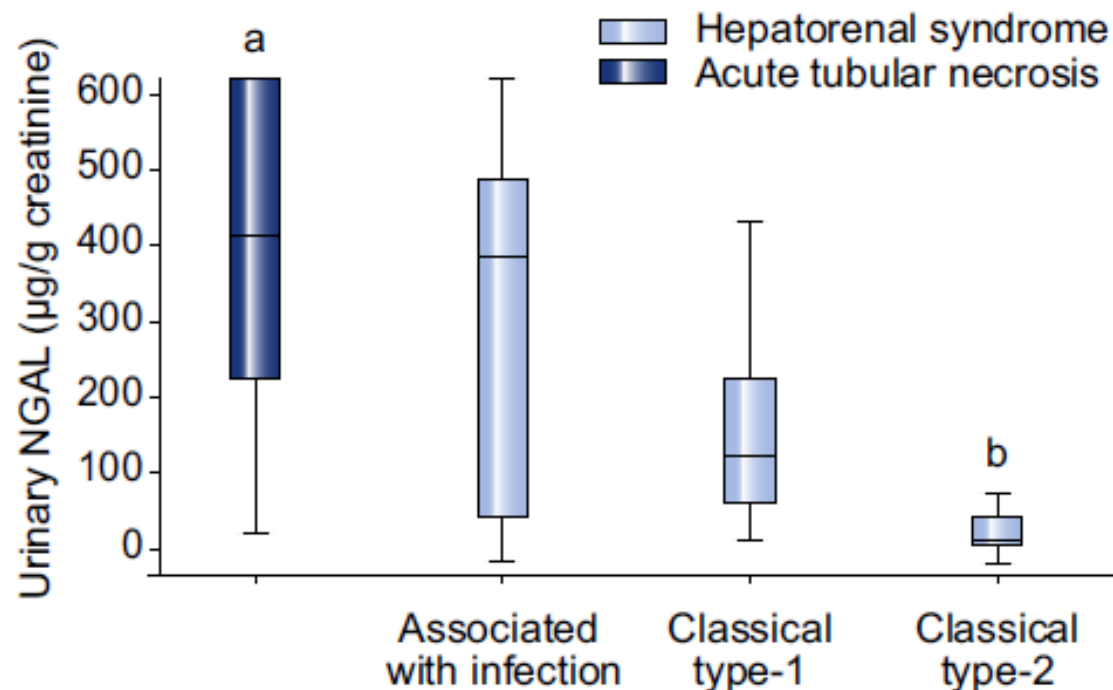
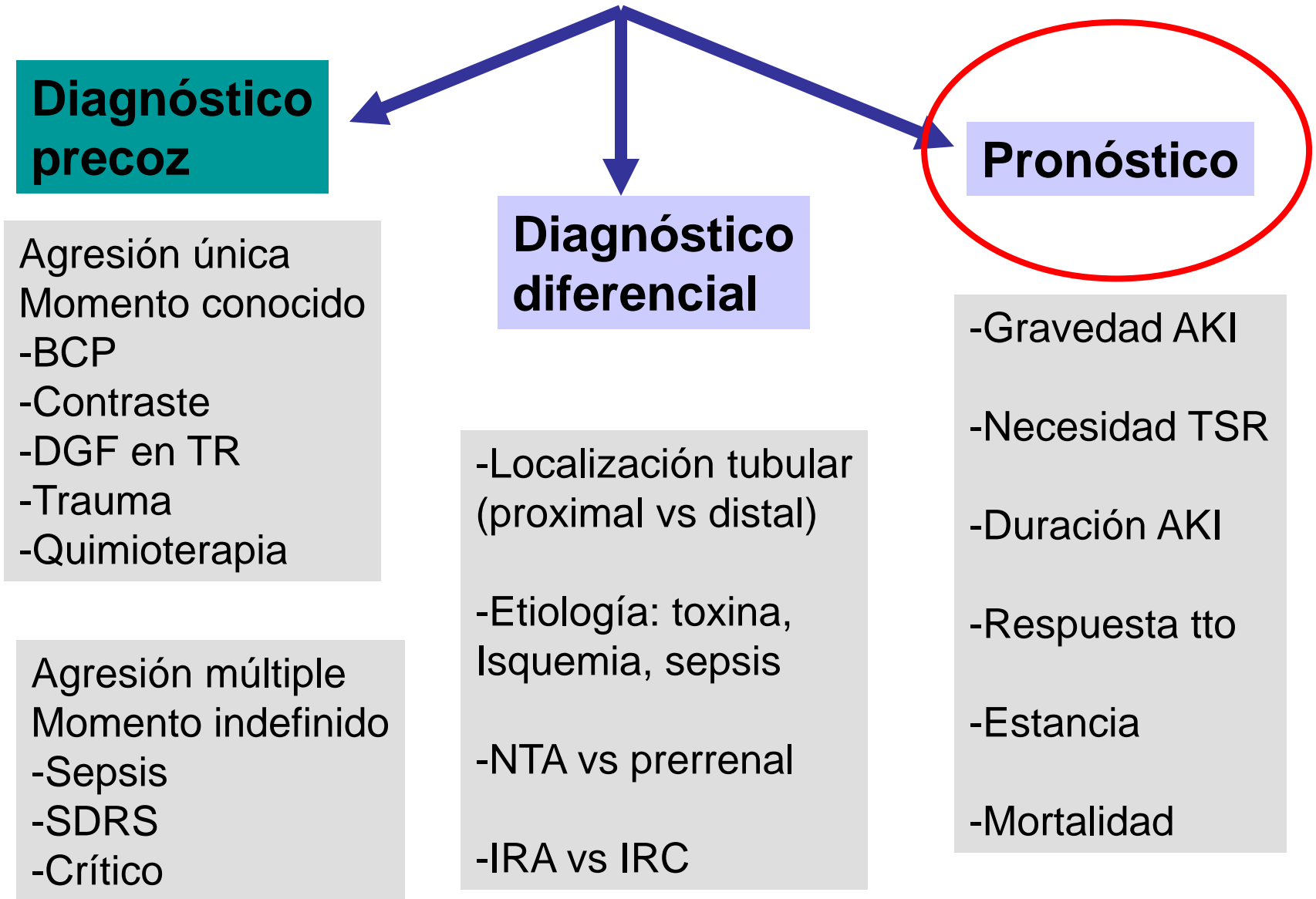
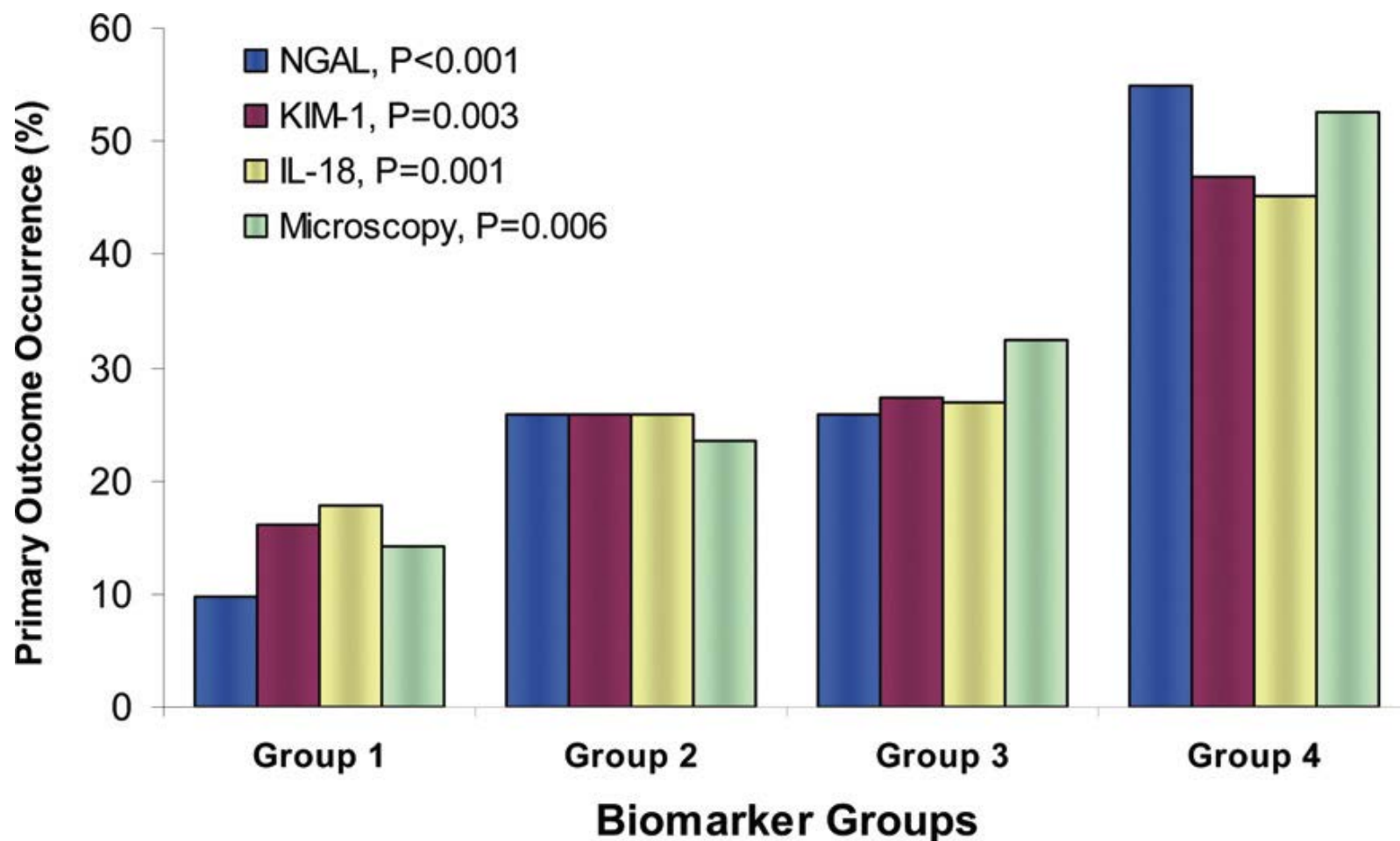


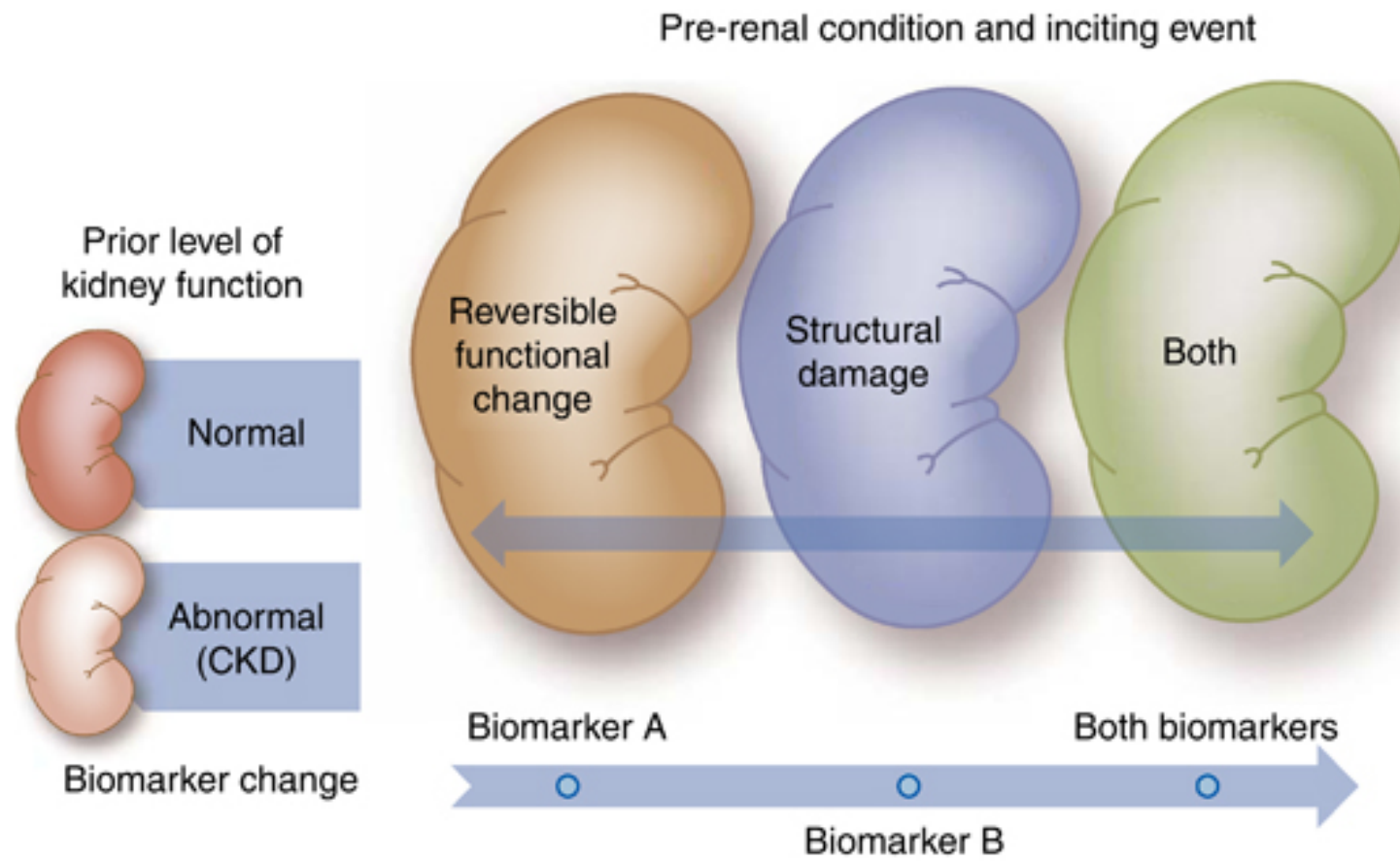
Fig. 2. Urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) levels in patients with acute tubular necrosis (ATN) and different types of hepatorenal syndrome (HRS): HRS associated with infection; classical type-1 HRS; and classical type-2 HRS. The boxes represent the 25th percentile (bottom line).

Papel potencial de los biomarcadores en la IRA

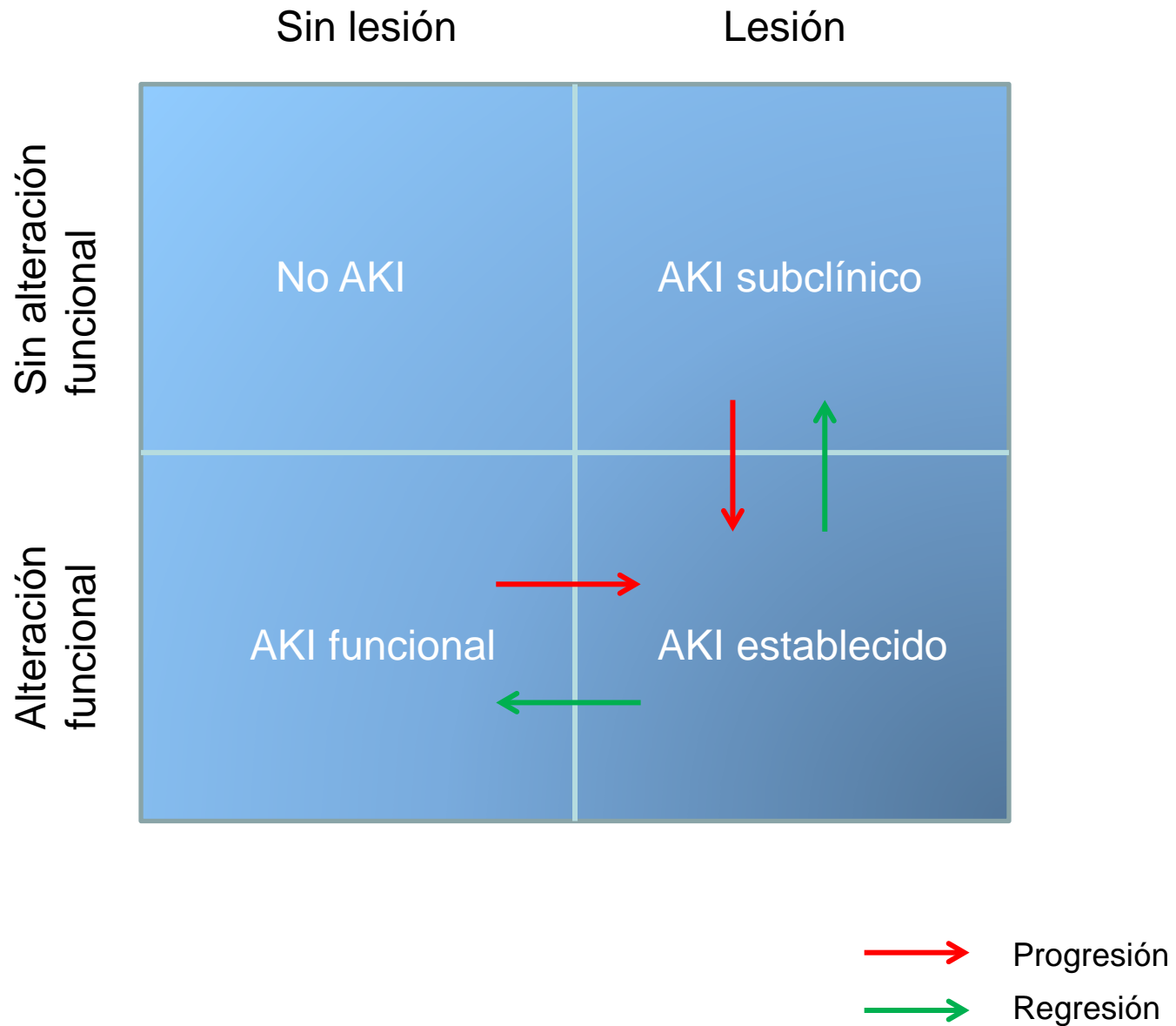


Risk of Poor Outcomes with Novel and Traditional Biomarkers at Clinical AKI Diagnosis

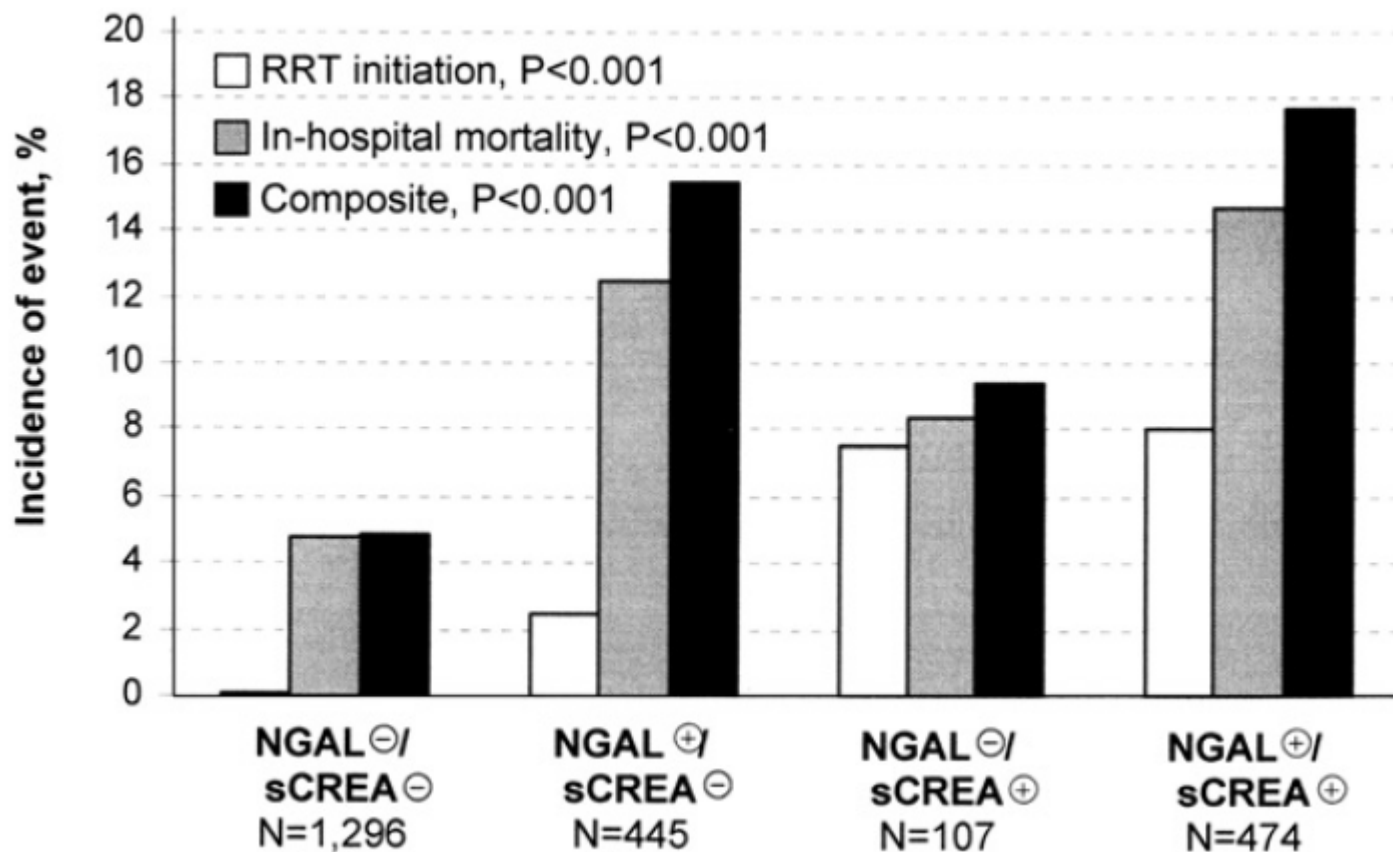




Biomarcadores de lesión y espectro de la IRA-AKI

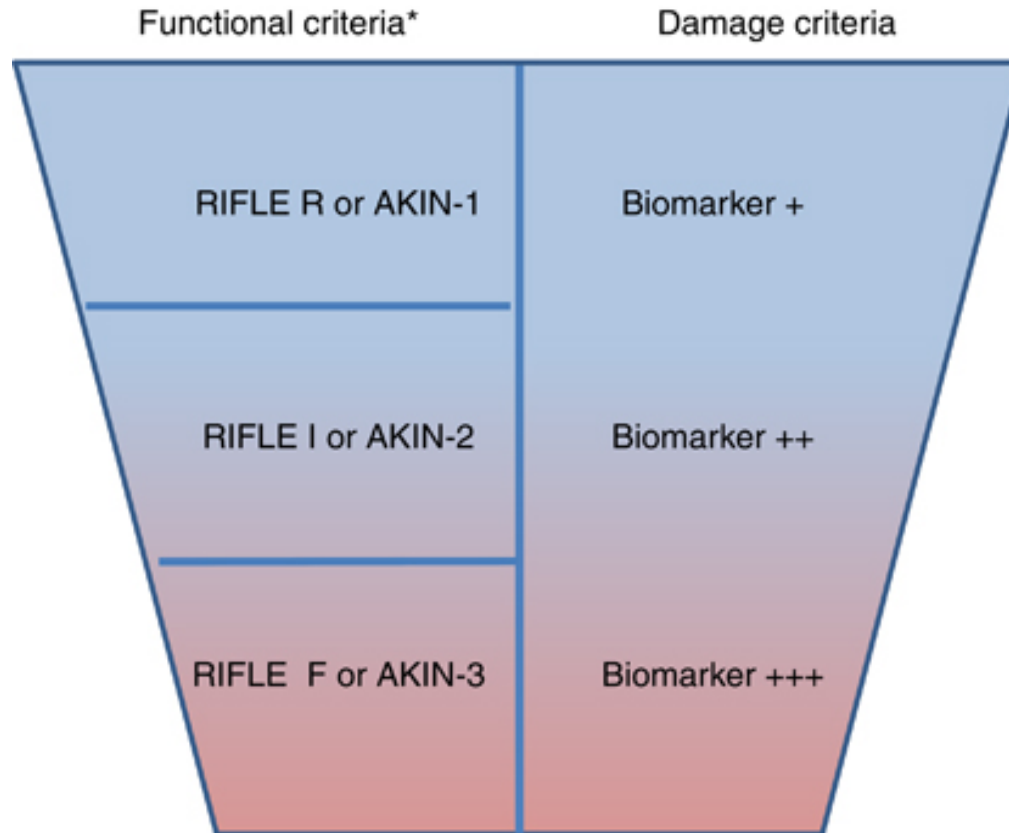


The Outcome of Neutrophil Gelatinase-Associated Lipocalin-Positive Subclinical Acute Kidney Injury





Propuesta de estadiaje funcional y de lesión



Biomarcadores en la IRA

- La mayoría de biomarcadores nuevos rinden bien en estudios transversales de detección de IRA
 - Marcadores establecidos (diuresis, creatinina) también
- La mayoría de biomarcadores nuevos detecta AKI antes que la creatinina...
 - Pero aún no disponemos de terapia específica
- Algunos biomarcadores nuevos son pronósticos
 - Escalas clínicas (APACHE) rinden igual de bien, no cuestan, pero no se usan

Biomarcadores en la IRA

- Necesidad imperiosa en la IRA
- Poca aplicabilidad hasta ahora
 - Complejidad de la fisiopatología de la IRA
 - Heterogeneidad de pacientes
- Diagnóstico precoz de la IRA
 - No terapéutica específica
 - Medidas preventivas: ¿deberían ser universales?
- Futuro más cercano
 - Diagnóstico diferencial
 - Pronóstico: necesidad de TRS, mortalidad, duración FRA