



2ND SUMMIT
RARE
DISEASES
C O P A C

Differential diagnoses in nephrology of Fabry disease

sanofi

Disclosures

- Consultant: Sanofi Genzyme, Freeline
- Speaker fees: Sanofi Genzyme, Shire, Amicus, Chiesi

FRASE DE SALVAMENTO

La información contenida en esta presentación está dirigida exclusivamente al cuerpo médico, con la intención de brindar información científica de interés y refleja las consideraciones del autor y no las de SANOFI. Cualquier indicación OFF LABEL mencionada será con el único objetivo de intercambio científico y no representa una promoción. SANOFI no recomienda indicaciones que no estén contenidas en la información para prescribir aprobada de sus productos en Colombia.

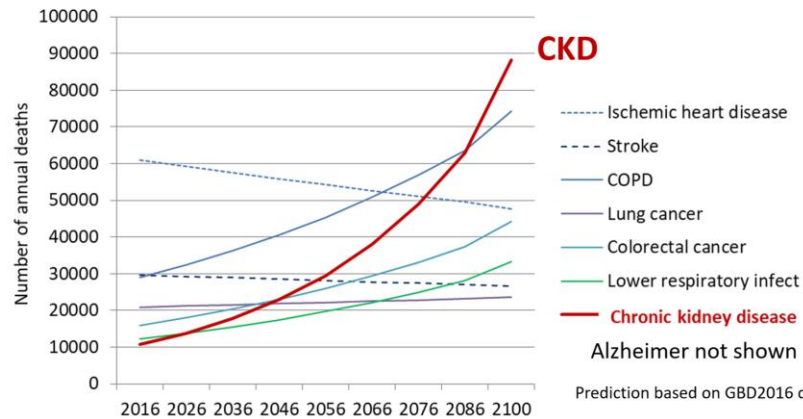
CODIGO PROMOMAT: MAT-CO-2202623

Worldwide top projected causes of death by 2040

Leading causes 2016	Leading causes 2040	Mean % change number of YLLs
1 Ischaemic heart disease	1 Ischaemic heart disease	-3.6 (-43.1 to 40.9)
2 Stroke	2 Stroke	-10.7 (-40.1 to 31.9)
3 Lower respiratory infections	3 Lower respiratory infections	-24.8 (-47.9 to 3.4)
4 Diarrhoeal diseases	4 COPD	32.1 (-13.0 to 98.4)
5 Road injuries	5 Chronic kidney disease	100.3 (8.3 to 302.1)
6 Malaria	6 Alzheimer's disease	131.2 (90.9 to 196.6)
7 Neonatal preterm birth	7 Diabetes	76.7 (10.3 to 228.8)
8 HIV/AIDS	8 Road injuries	-18.3 (-31.7 to 8.5)
9 COPD	9 Lung cancer	20.7 (-9.0 to 60.5)
10 Neonatal encephalopathy	10 Diarrhoeal diseases	-39.7 (-76.5 to 47.0)
11 Tuberculosis	11 Self-harm	7.8 (-15.2 to 41.9)
12 Congenital defects	12 HIV/AIDS	-30.4 (-41.8 to -20.3)
13 Lung cancer	13 Liver cancer	69.6 (30.7 to 135.2)
14 Self-harm	14 Hypertensive heart disease	89.9 (6.3 to 358.7)
15 Diabetes	15 Colorectal cancer	59.1 (18.3 to 123.9)
16 Chronic kidney disease	16 Tuberculosis	-40.0 (-52.8 to -19.7)
17 Other neonatal	17 Congenital defects	-41.0 (-50.6 to -30.5)
18 Alzheimer's disease	18 Neonatal preterm birth	-57.0 (-66.4 to -48.9)

Foreman KJ et al
Lancet 2018; 392:
2052-90

CKD set to become the most frequent cause of death after Alzheimer in Spain within this century



Ortiz A, et al Nefrologia. 2019 Jan - Feb;39(1):29-34

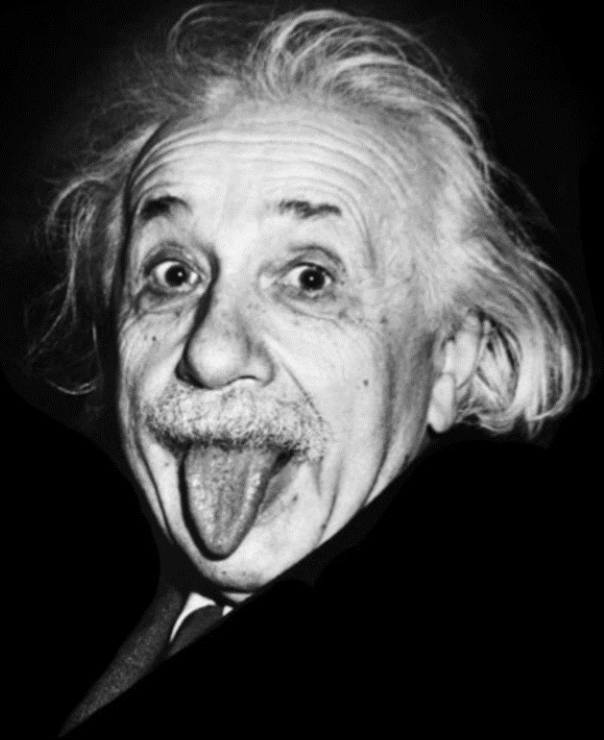
AIRG-E, EKPF, ALCER, FRIAT, REDINREN, RICORS2040, SENEFRO; SET, ONT. CKD: The burden of disease invisible to research funders. Nefrologia. 2022;42(1):65-84.

RICORS2040: the need for collaborative research in chronic kidney disease. Clin Kidney J. 2021;15(3):372-387.

YLL: years of life lost

"Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results"

Albert Einstein



**Fabry disease is one of the few treatable
causes of CKD**

Case 1

Case Report

Fabry Disease in a Renal Allograft

Dechu P. Puliyananda*, William R. Wilcox,
Suphamai Bunnapradist, Cynthia C. Nast and
Stanley C. Jordan



By TUBS - Own workThis vector image includes elements that have been taken or adapted from this: Usa edep location map.svg (by Uwe Dederig).This vector image includes elements that have been taken or adapted from this: USA Hawaii location map.svg (by NordNordWest).This vector image includes elements that have been taken or adapted from this: Canada location map.svg (by Yug)., CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15948053>

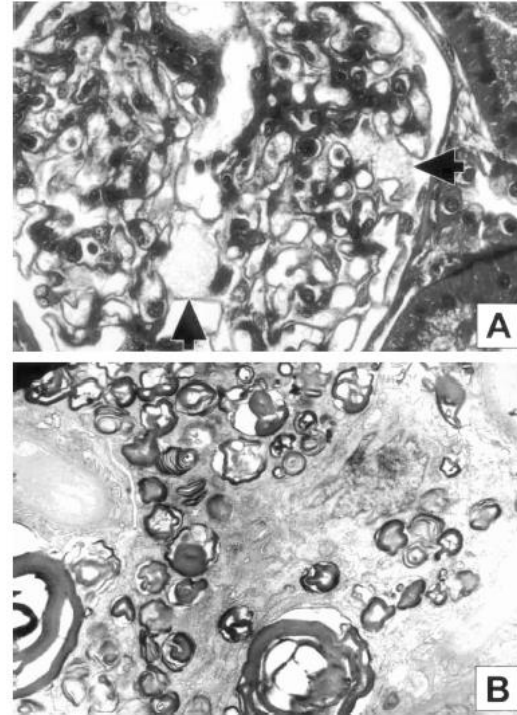


Figure 1: First transplant biopsy.



29-year-old lady

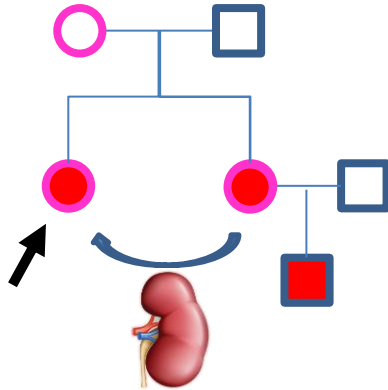
Kidney disease: biopsy

8 of 11 glomeruli completely sclerotic

2 segmental sclerosis.

Electron microscopy: 1 glomerulus, few visceral epithelial cells with scattered myelin bodies

Diagnosis: FSGS

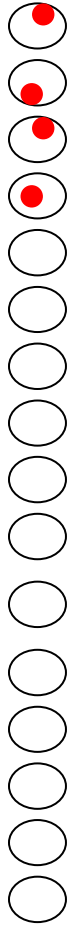
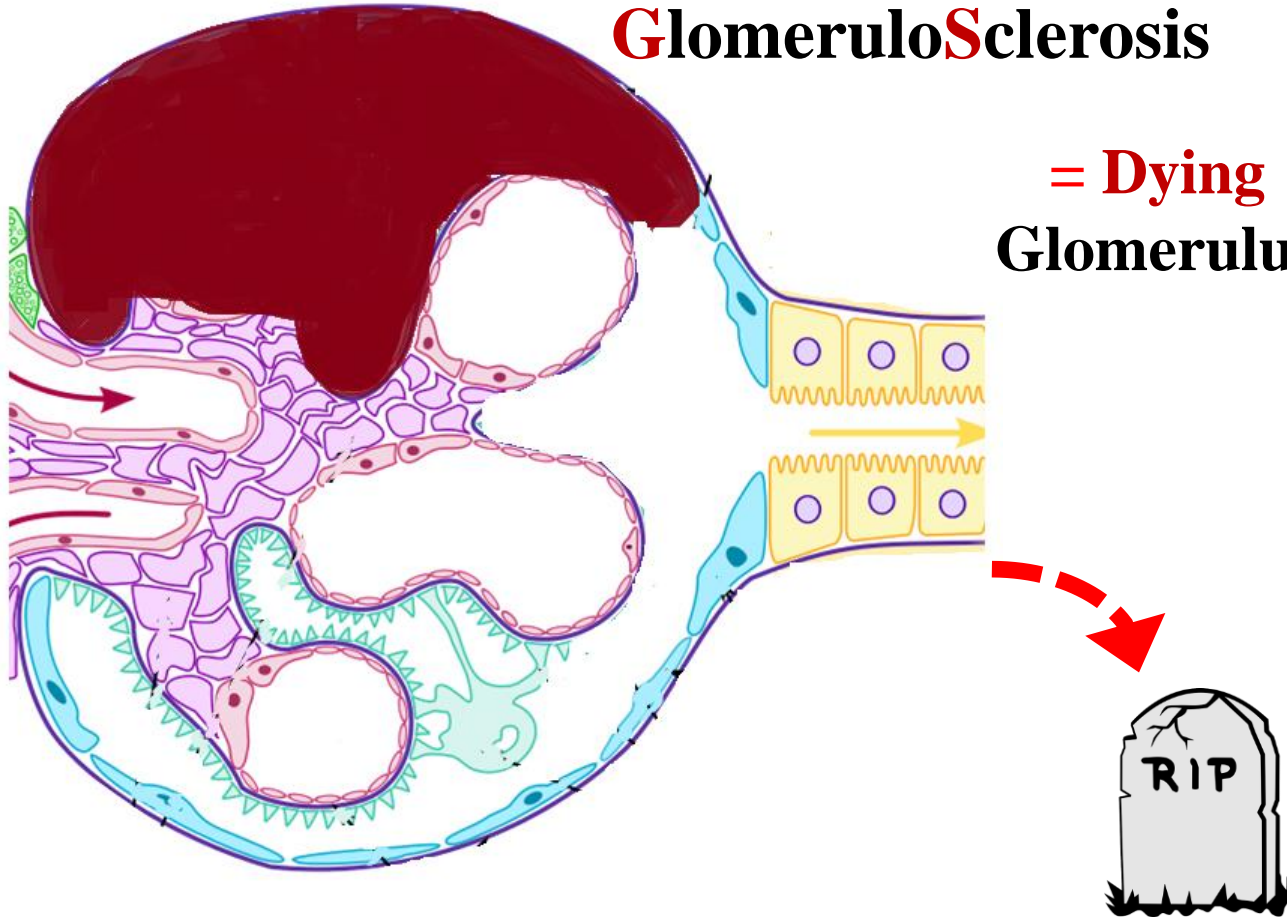


- **HLA-identical transplant from sister (pretransplant donor work up normal)**
- **Post-transplant increasing proteinuria**
- **Biopsy extensive myelin figures consistent with Fabry disease**
- **Diagnosis confirmed in recipient, donor and donor's son**

The consequences of knowing the cause of CKD go **beyond** the patient

Focal Segmental GlomeruloSclerosis

= Dying
Glomerulus



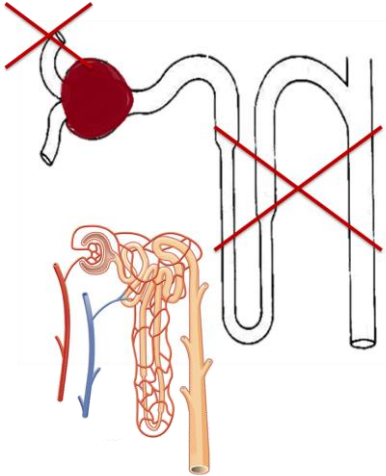
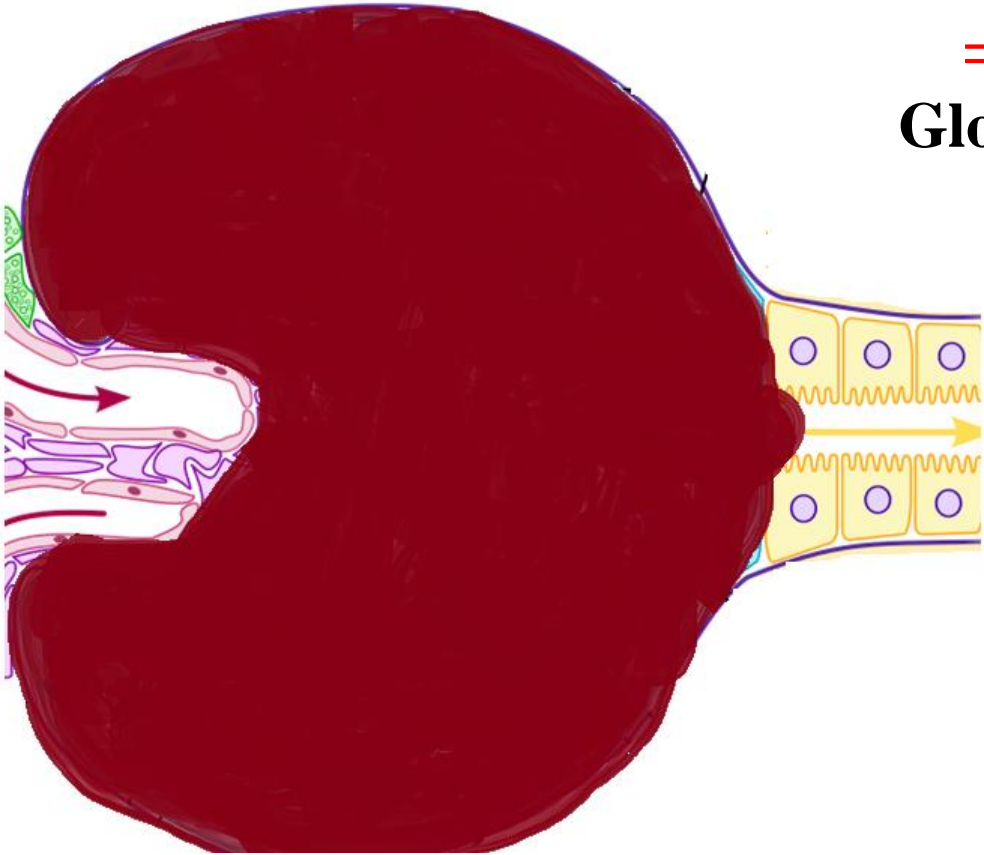
Glomerulosclerosis

= Dead

= Dead

Glomerulus

Nephron

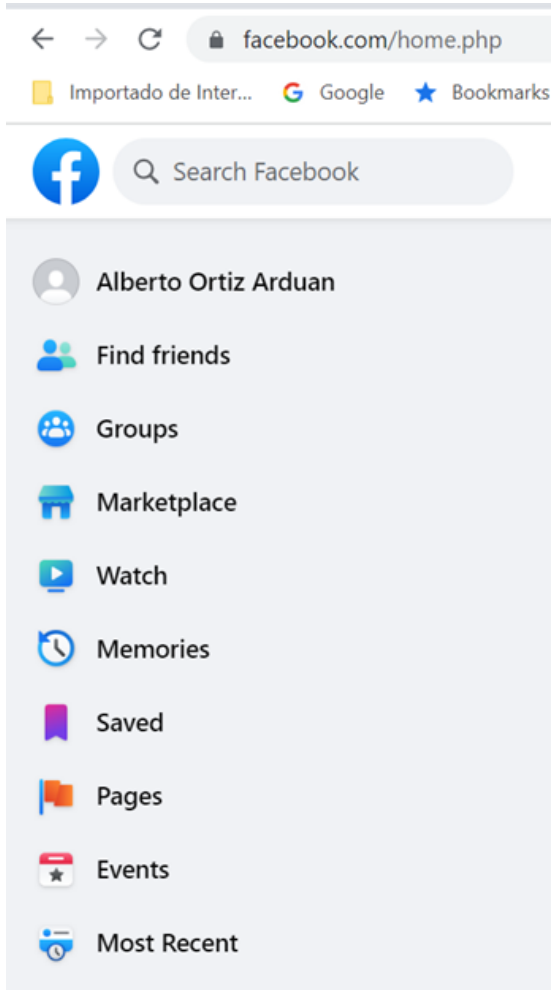


FSGS is a **name**, but a **surname** is needed

Glomeruli are **dying**, but **why**?

Case 2

That was then



This is now



That was **then**

This is **now**

Fabry Disease: Renal Involvement Limited to Podocyte Pathology and Proteinuria in a Septuagenarian Cardiac Variant. Pathologic and Therapeutic Implications

Shane M. Meehan, MD, Tipsuda Junsanto, MD, James J. Rydel, MD, and Robert J. Desnick, PhD, MD

Am J Kidney Dis. **2004** Jan;43(1):164-71.

N215S

At age **75** years
he had significant **proteinuria** (1 g/L),
mildly decreased renal function
(serum creatinine, 1.8 mg/dL)
presumably secondary to hypertensive arteriosclerosis.

UACR at least 500 mg/g

eGFR 36 ml/min/1.73 m²



Blood pressure 114/72 mmHg

At age **65**, **urinary protein** 0.3 g/L

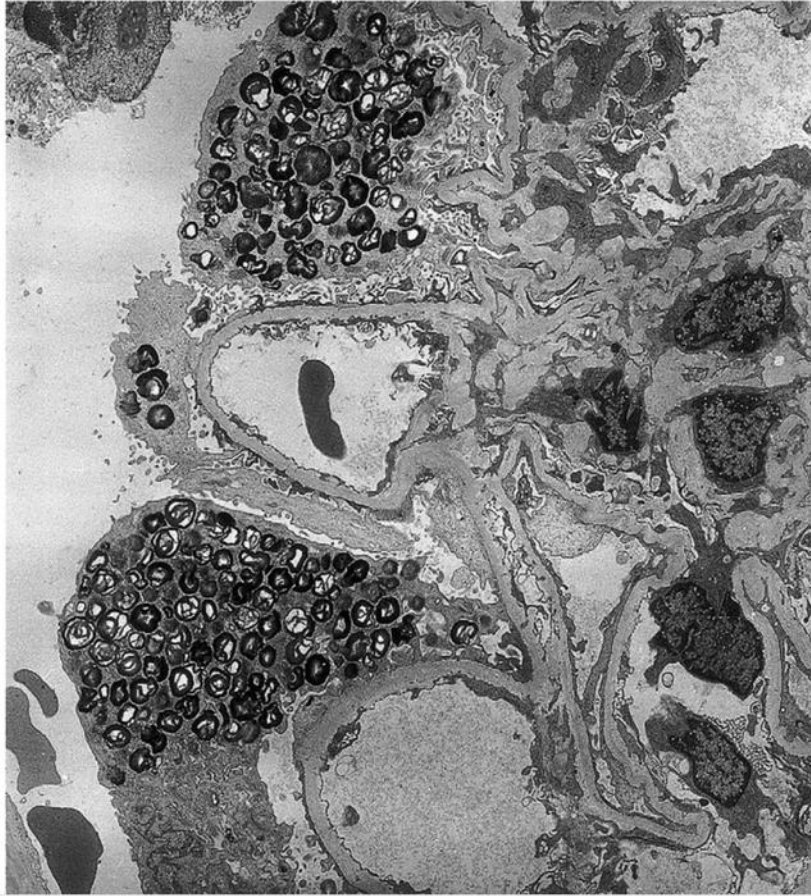
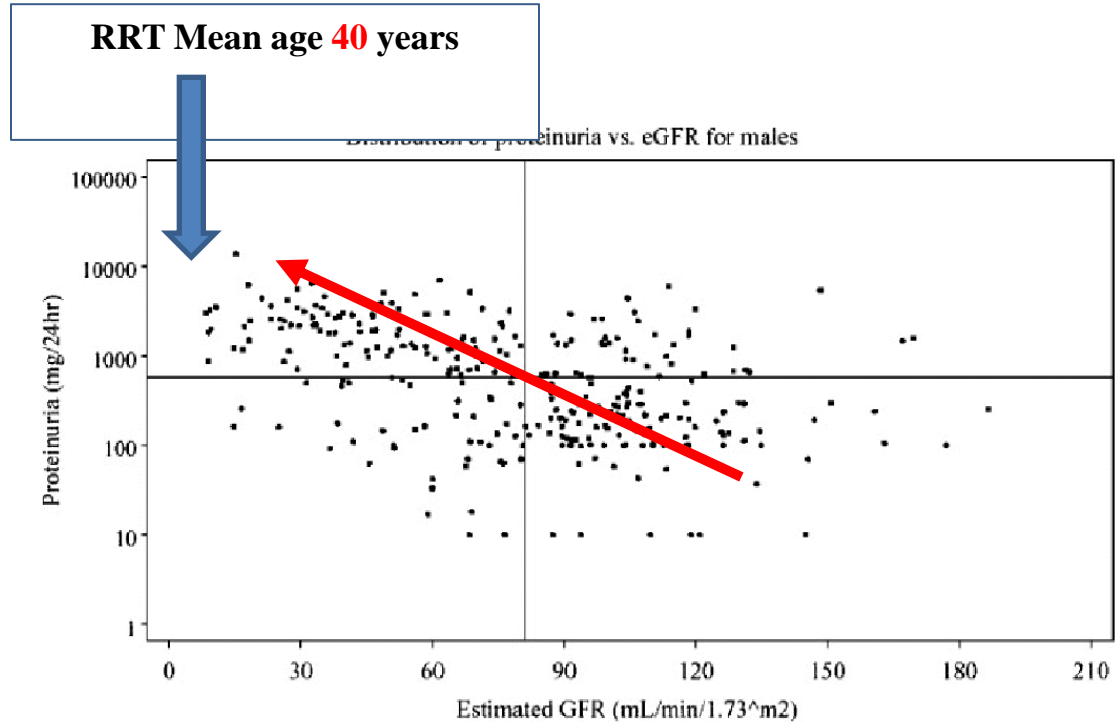


Fig 4. Electron microscopy shows abundant electron-dense myelin figures within the podocyte cytoplasm. The podocyte foot processes are largely effaced. These inclusions were absent from the glomerular and peritubular capillary endothelium, and vascular smooth muscle. (Original magnification $\times 5,700$)

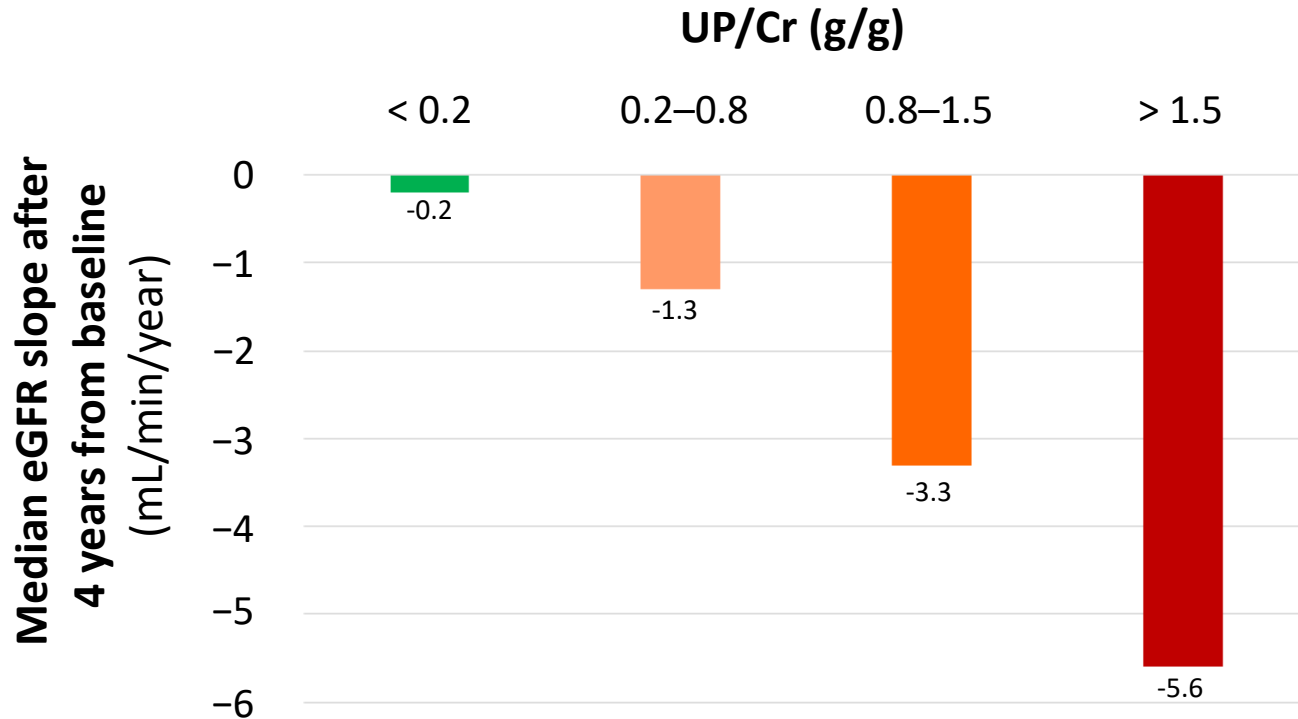
Fabry CKD

Fabry nephropathy is a progressive proteinuric chronic kidney disease of metabolic origin



Nephropathy in males and females with Fabry disease: cross-sectional description of patients before treatment with enzyme replacement therapy

Proteinuria is a major risk factor for CKD progression in Fabry disease



Natural history data from
121 men not on ERT
(Fabry Registry)

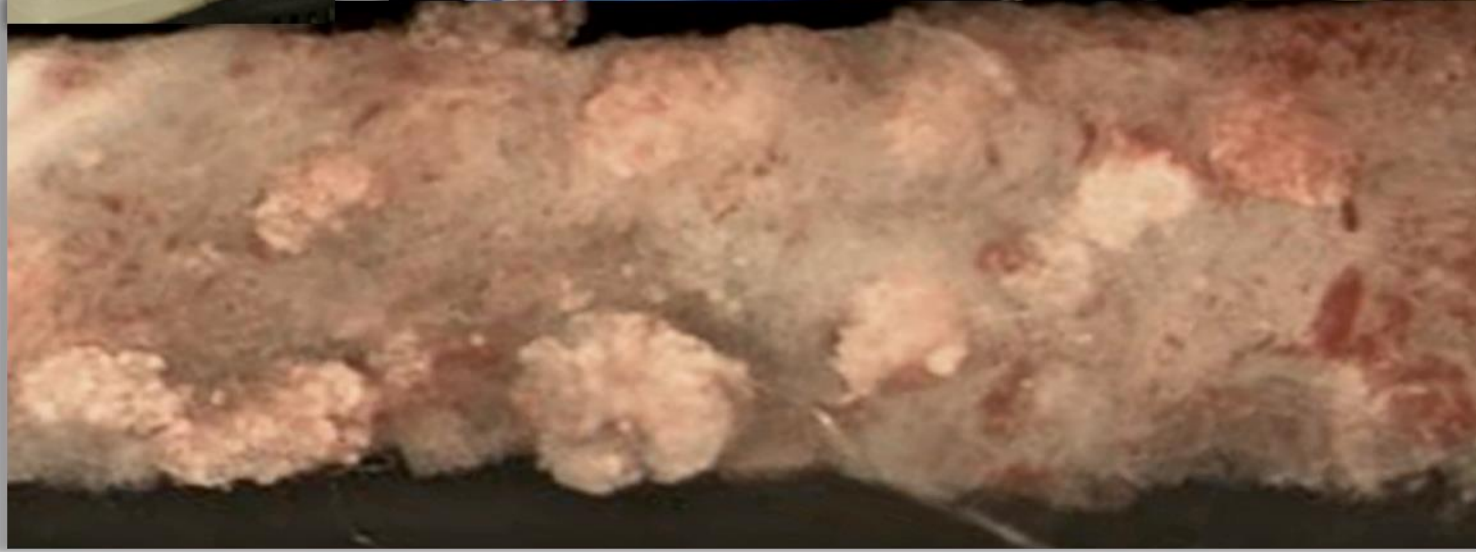
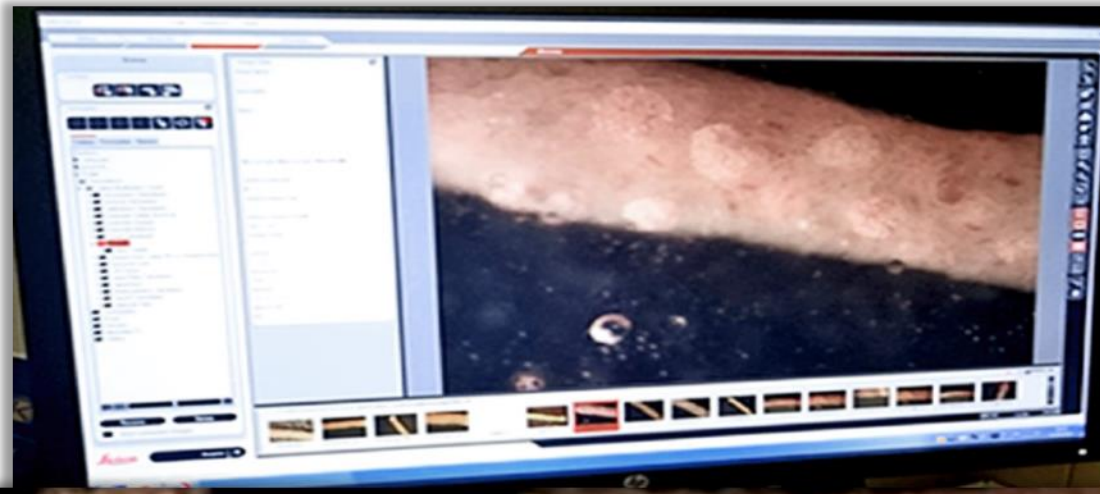
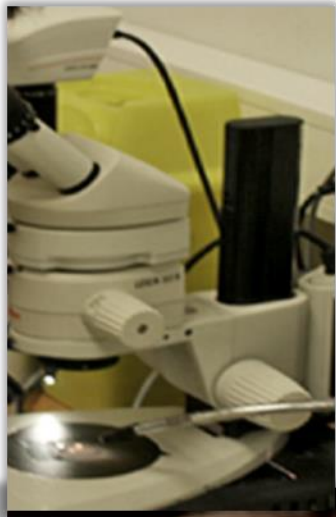
A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of podocytes, which are specialized cells in the kidney. The image shows the intricate, branching structure of these cells, with yellow and red colors highlighting different parts of the cell surface. A cartoon character with large, white eyes and a blue, curved mouth is positioned on the right side of the image. A white speech bubble with a black outline points to the character, containing the text "What about me?".

What about me?

Pathogenesis of Fabry nephropathy: key role of podocytes and therapy



Fabry
podocytes are
fuuuuull of
glycolipids

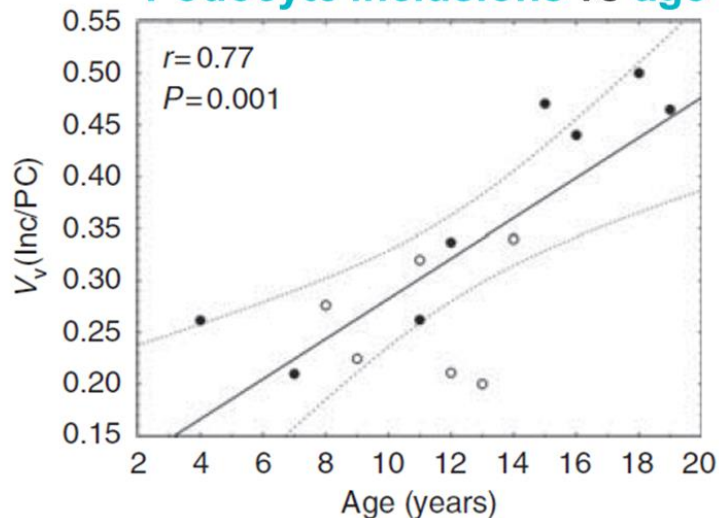


Svarstad E et al.
Nephron.
2018;138(1):13-21.

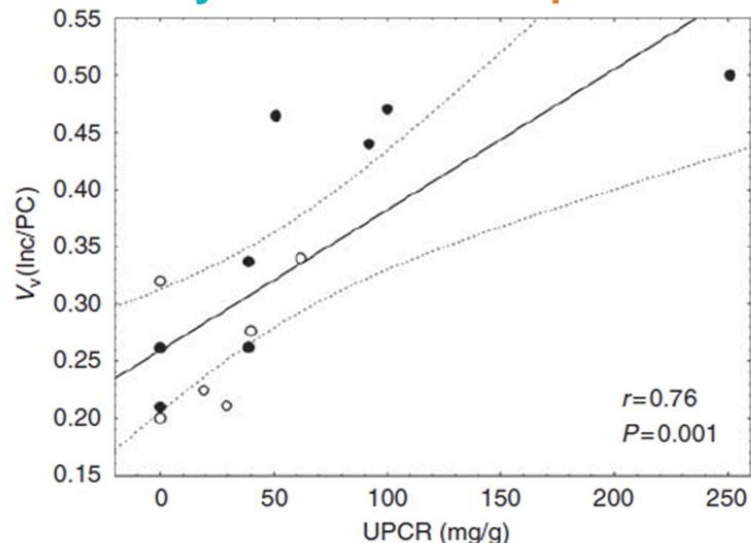
Progressive podocyte injury and globotriaosylceramide (GL-3) accumulation in young patients with Fabry disease

Behzad Najafian¹, Einar Svarstad², Leif Bostad³, Marie-Claire Gubler⁴, Camilla Tøndel⁵,
Chester Whitley⁶, Michael Mauer⁷

Podocyte inclusions vs age



Podocyte inclusions vs proteinuria



Relationship between age and podocyte ($V_v(\text{Incl/PC})$), and endothelial cell ($V_v(\text{Incl/Endo})$) GL-3 fractional volume of inclusions per cytoplasm

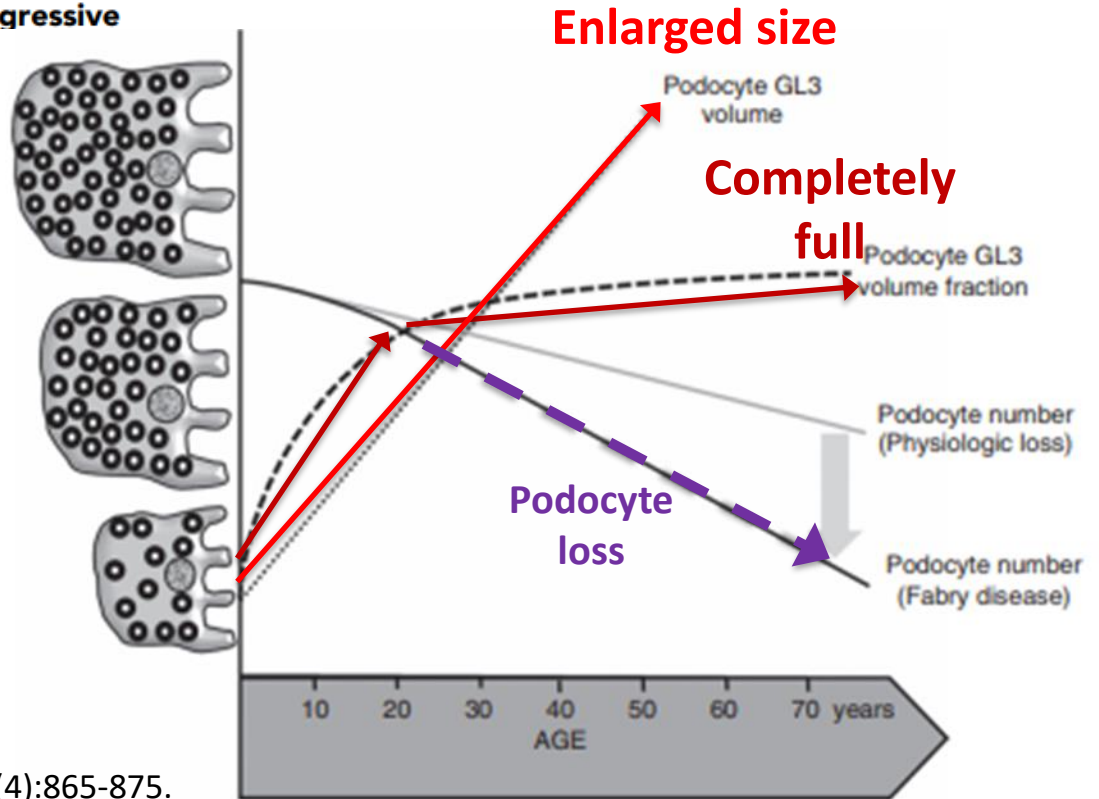
Segmental foot process effacement
was present in **all glomeruli**

Gb3 accumulation and podocyte loss

CLINICAL RESEARCH | www.jasn.org

Accumulation of Globotriaosylceramide in Podocytes in Fabry Nephropathy Is Associated with Progressive Podocyte Loss

Behzad Najafian,¹ Camilla Tøndel,^{2,3} Einar Svarstad,³ Marie-Claire Gubler,⁴ João-Paulo Oliveira,^{5,6} and Michael Mauer^{7,8}



This is not what it seems!!!!

But they are **not** always
immortal

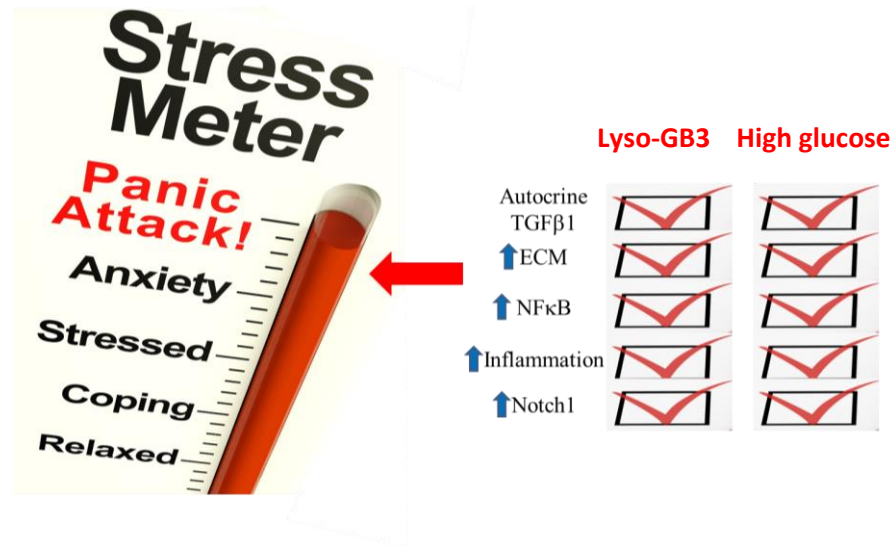
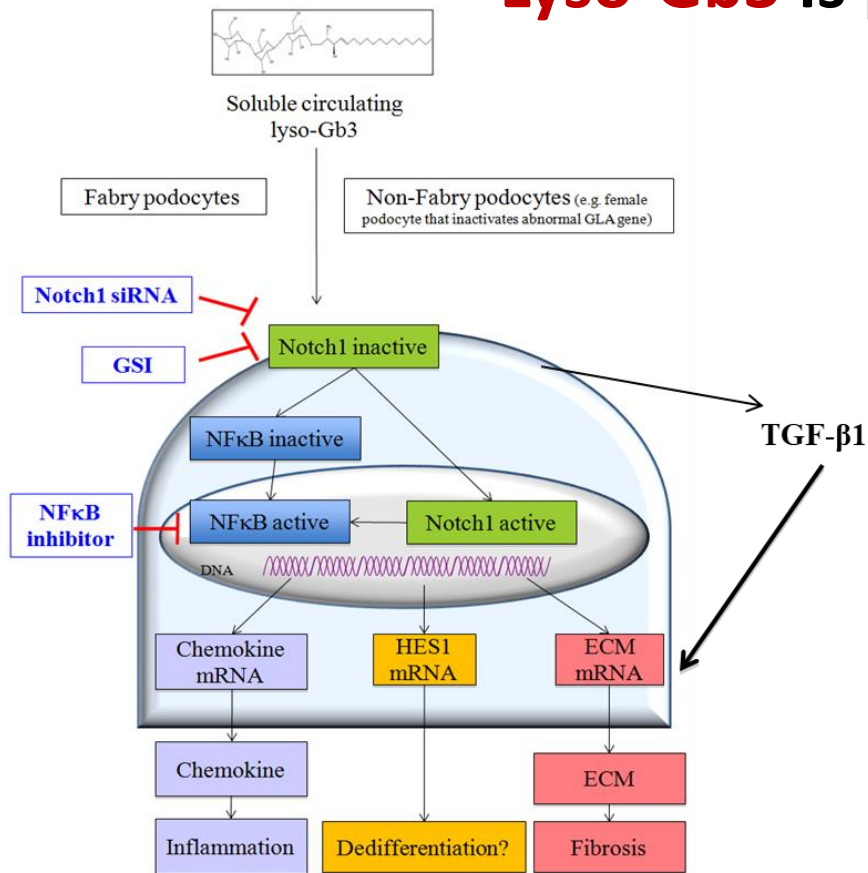


Shplotch!

(podocyte crashing against toilet)

Podocyte farewell ceremony by **cell biology scientist**

Lyso-Gb3 is pathogenic



Ortiz A, Sanchez-Niño MD. Port J Nephrol Hypert. 2017;31:200-6.
 Sanchez-Niño MD, et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2011;26:1797-802.
 Sanchez-Niño MD, et al. Hum Mol Genet. 2015;24:5720-32.

ECM, extracellular matrix; GSI, gamma secretase inhibitors; Hi, high; lyso-Gb3, globotriaosylsphingosine; NFκB, nuclear factor kappa B; siRNA, small interfering RNA; TGFβ1, transforming growth factor beta 1.

Key concepts – diagnosis

- Suspect Fabry disease in any **CKD** with pathological **albuminuria**
- **Specially if**
 - Male < 55 years
 - No obvious cause for CKD (although Fabry does not protect from other causes of kidney injury)
 - No hypertension or milder hypertension than expected
 - Family or personal history compatible with Fabry
- **Who should be tested?**
 - Eventually... every CKD.. as part of etiologic evaluation

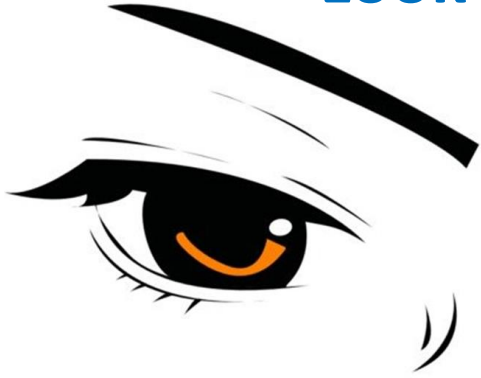
Talk to your patient



Diagnostic work up

- Is my patient a male?
- How old is he?
- Did I ask about childhood?
- Did I ask about family?
- Is albuminuria pathological?
- Is there an obvious reason for that albuminuria?
- Is there a biopsy available?
- Was EM performed?

Look at your patient

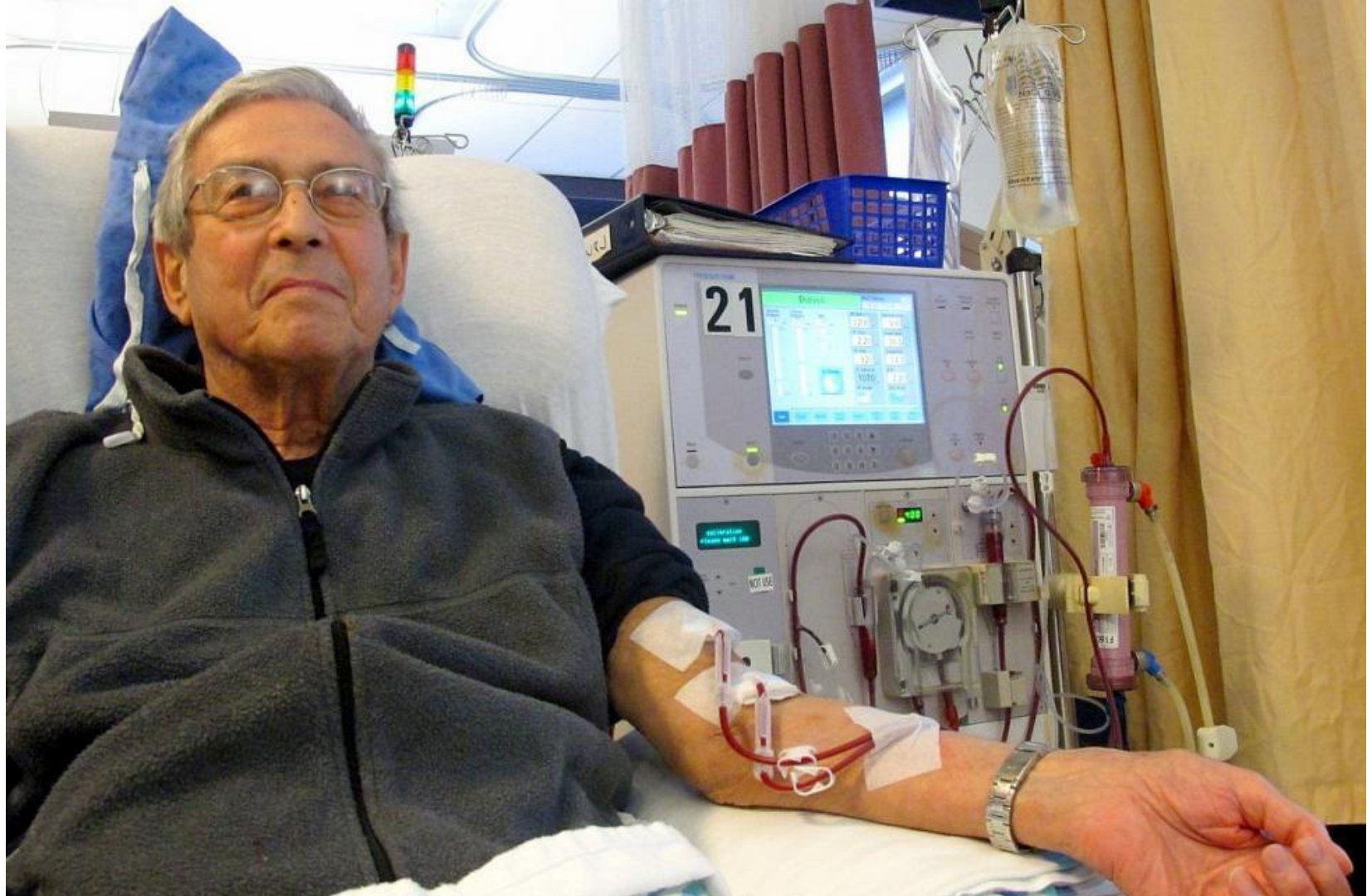


How to identify
your Fabry
hemodialysis
patient while doing
rounds?

It should be very easy:

angiokeratoma





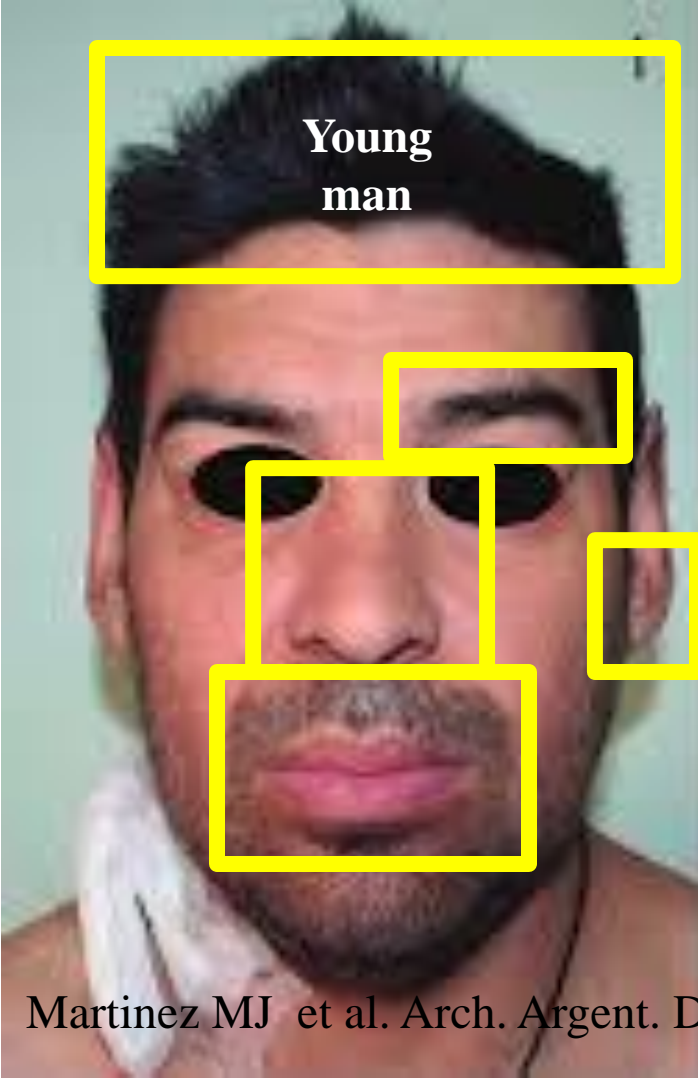
Diagnosing Fabry disease doing the dialysis rounds

- Males
- <55-year-old
- With a face that you have **seen before**

The déjà vu diagnosis

V. Hogarth D. Hughes C. H. Orteu. *Clinical dermatology* 2012 <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2230.2012.04420.x>





https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282837469_Manifestaciones_musculoesqueleticas_de_la_Enfermedad_de_Fabry/figures?lo=1

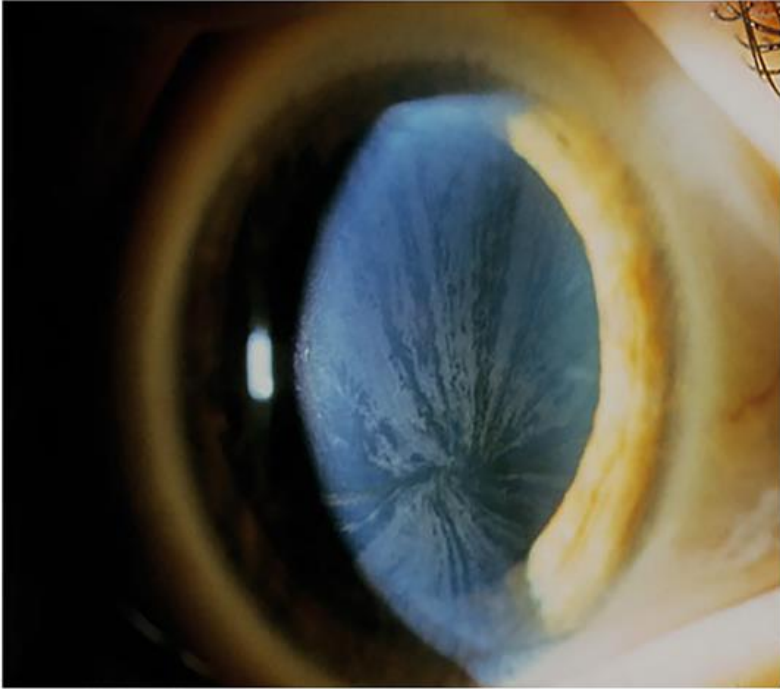


Fabry
disease
diagnosis
step 3

**Read the
clinical
records**



Cornea verticillata
(slit lamp, Fabry)



When should Fabry be suspected in kidney patients in kidney patients ?

- **Family** history of nephropathy or other manifestation of Fabry
- or
- **Classical** symptoms and complications
- or
- **Unexplained CKD**, especially if
 - **Proteinuric, Lack of hypertension** or mild hypertension
 - **< 55-year-old** (male)

May be absent!!!

May be absent!!!

When should Fabry be suspected?

- **Family** history of nephropathy or other manifestation of Fabry

or

- **Classical** symptoms and complications

or

- **Unexplained CKD**, especially if
 - **Proteinuric, Lack of hypertension** or mild hypertension
 - **< 50** year-old (male)

or

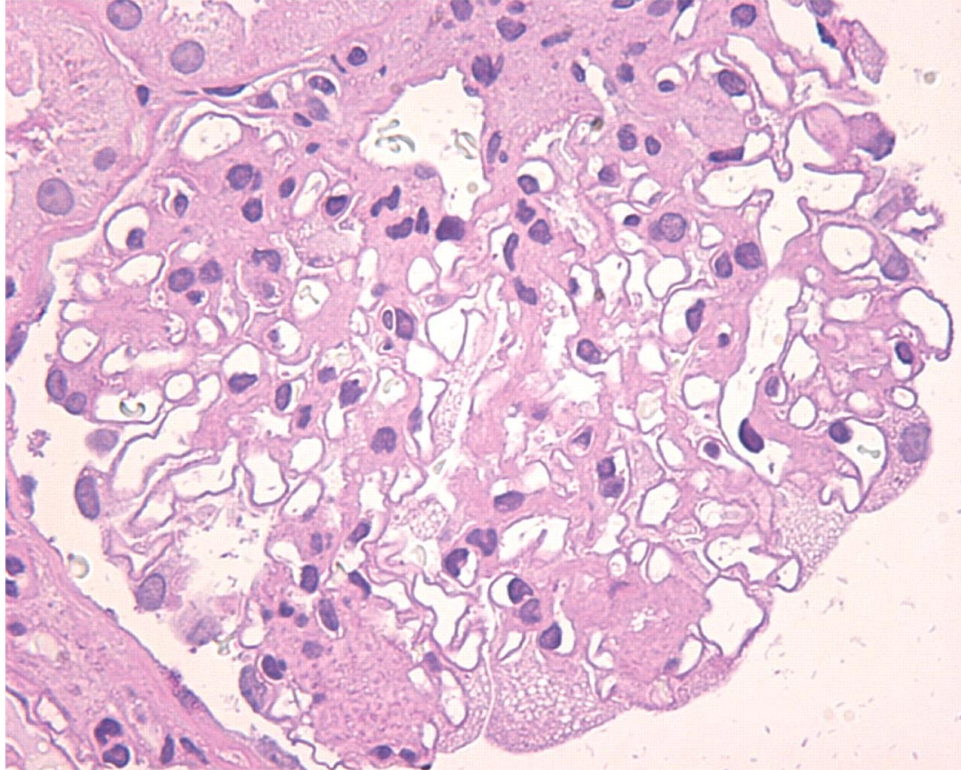
- **renal biopsy** findings: **white** glomeruli in biopsy cylinder, **foamy** cells in histology, or typical **EM** inclusions

Or... **screen all** CKD patients

May be absent!!!

May be absent!!!

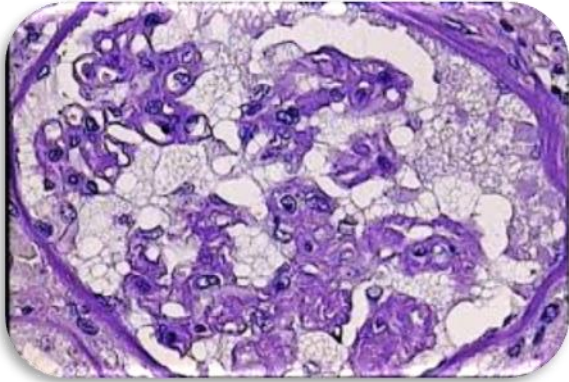
Fabry nephropathy **may be missed** by an unexperienced pathologist



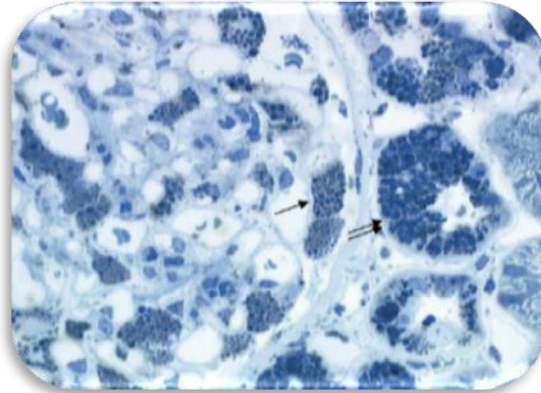
Foamy inclusions within podocytes and tubular epithelial cells (renal biopsy, haematoxylin/eosin stain, 400x magnification)

Fabry podocytes are fuuuuull of glycolipids

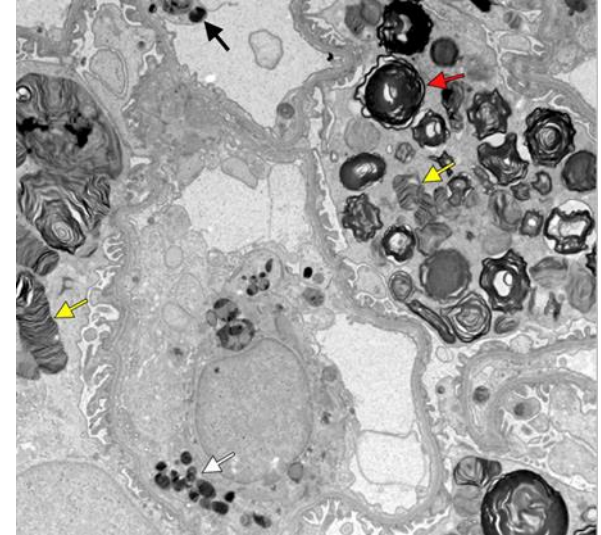
Fabry nephropathy **may be missed** by an
unexperienced pathologist



PAS



Toluidine
blue



Undiagnosed Fabry
CKD as part of a
wider pattern of
misdiagnosis in CKD



UEFA Champions League · May 28

Full-time



Liverpool

0

-

1



Real Madrid

Final



Vini Jr. 59'

TIMELINE

LINEUPS

STATS

NEWS



24

9

TEAM STATS

Shots

Shots on target



4

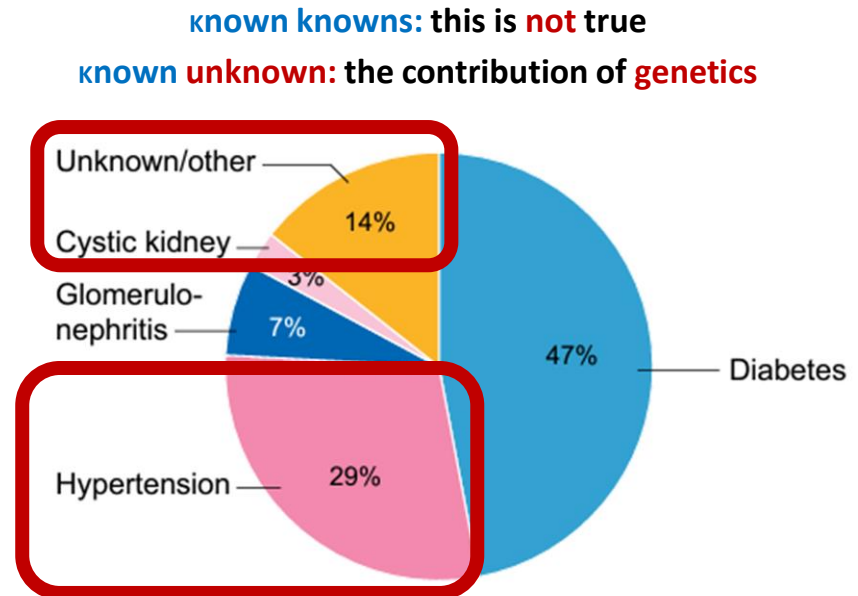
2

Problema 3: el dilema Rumsfeld

“There are **known knowns** — there are things we know we know,”

“There are **known unknowns** — that is to say, we know there are some things we do not know.

“But there are also **unknown unknowns**, the ones we don’t know we don’t know.”



It is the **most common** cause of CKD in non-diabetics



I diagnose **hypertensive nephropathy**

80% of CKD patients have hypertension

I just need **hypertension**

If I **do not know the cause**, it is **likely** the **most common** cause

Luckily, there are **no widely accepted diagnostic** criteria

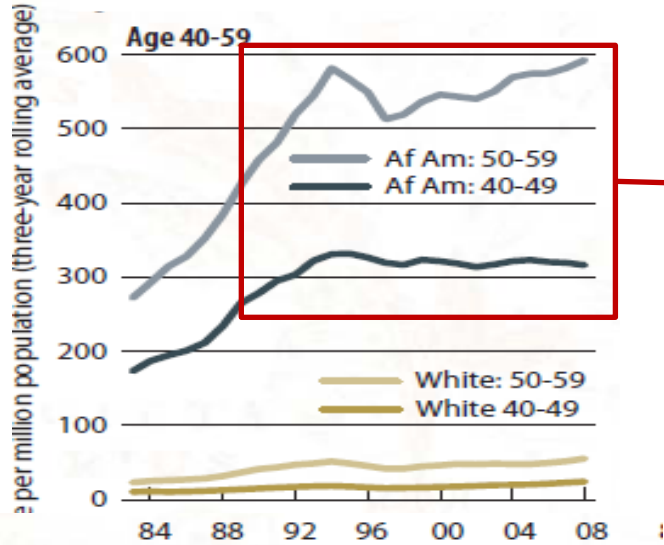
Uma cobra comendo sua cauda

Genetic kidney disease: the **elephant** in the room



ESRD due to **hypertensive** nephropathy: **African Americans**

Adjusted incident rates of ESRD due to hypertension, by age, race, & ethnicity



New concept:
genetic nephropathy:
APOL1-associated glomerulosclerosis

USRDS 2010

What is the mean age at KRT initiation in ADPKD?

Approx **60** years


Then, **other** genetic kidney diseases can also result in KRT at around the same age

Does **diabetes protect** from having a genetic kidney disease?

Clinical Practice: Case Report

Family History is Important to Identify Patients with Monogenic Causes of Adult-Onset Chronic Kidney Disease

Granhøj J.^a · Tougaard B.^b · Lildballe D.L.^a · Rasmussen M.^{a,c}

 Author affiliations

Keywords: > [Monogenic kidney disease](#) > [Family history](#)

> [Autosomal dominant tubulointerstitial kidney disease-*MUC1*](#) > [Idiopathic infantile hypercalcemia](#)

> [X-linked Alport syndrome](#)

Nephron [2022](#);146:49–57

> <https://doi.org/10.1159/000518175>

Case 1 is a 60-year-old male with slowly progressive CKD **initially ascribed to hypertension and diabetes** despite a family history with several affected first-degree relatives. A **pathogenic *MUC1* variant**: *MUC1*-associated autosomal dominant tubulointerstitial kidney disease.

Etiology diagnostic tools

	Safety	Cost	Availability
Past history			
Serology			
Imaging			
Biopsy			
Genetics			

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

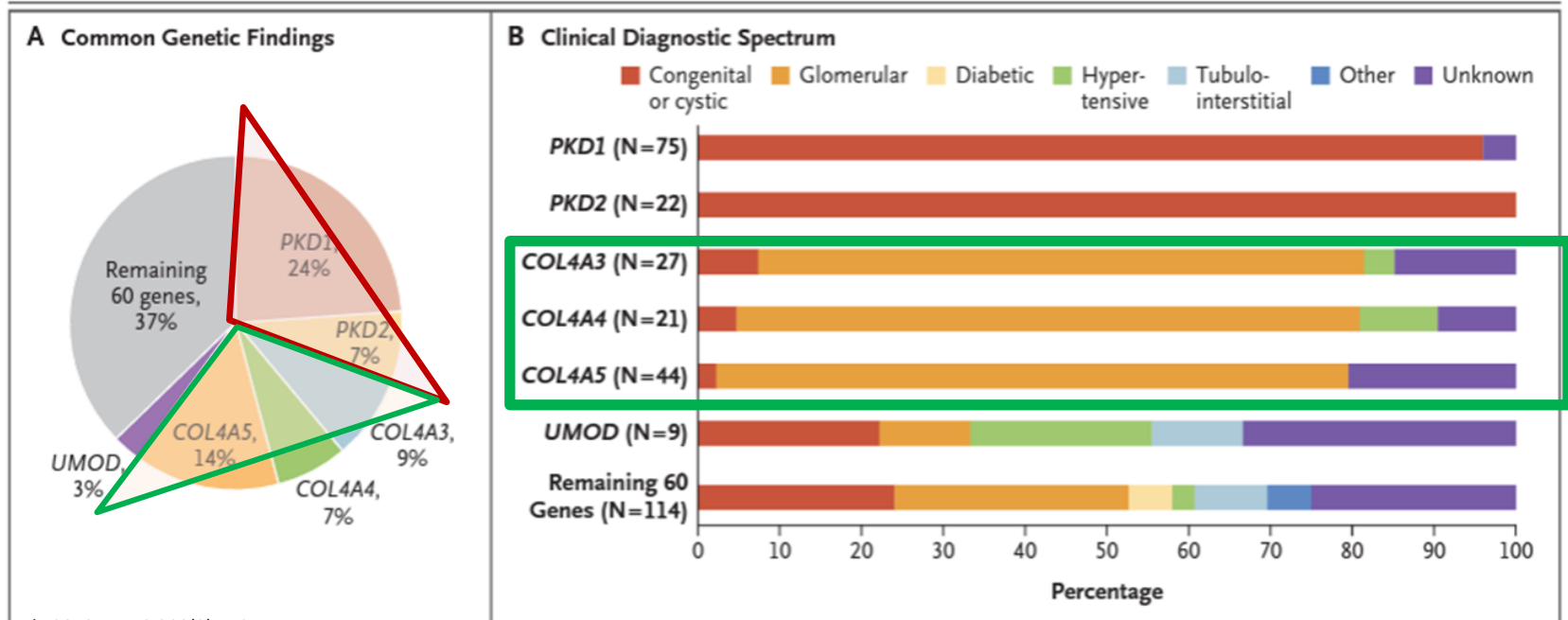
Diagnostic Utility of Exome Sequencing for Kidney Disease

E.E. Groopman, M. Marasa, S. Cameron-Christie, S. Petrovski, V.S. Aggarwal,

If you care for **less Alport** patients than ADPKD patients...

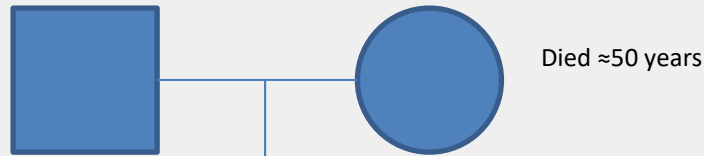
you are **misdiagnosing** Alport patients as....

The urine sediment in DKD is usually bland, but patients with severely increased albuminuria **commonly have microscopic hematuria** (Uptodate 2022)

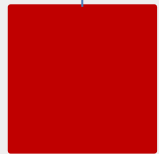


Hemizygous loss of function mutations in *CLCN5* causing end-stage kidney disease without Dent disease phenotype

Gary Leggatt et al. Clin Kidney J (accepted, May 2022)

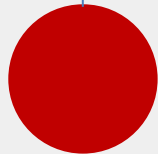


PKD
(Imaging)



Alport (genetic)

NIgA
(biopsy)



**Genetic testing based
on phenotype**

21

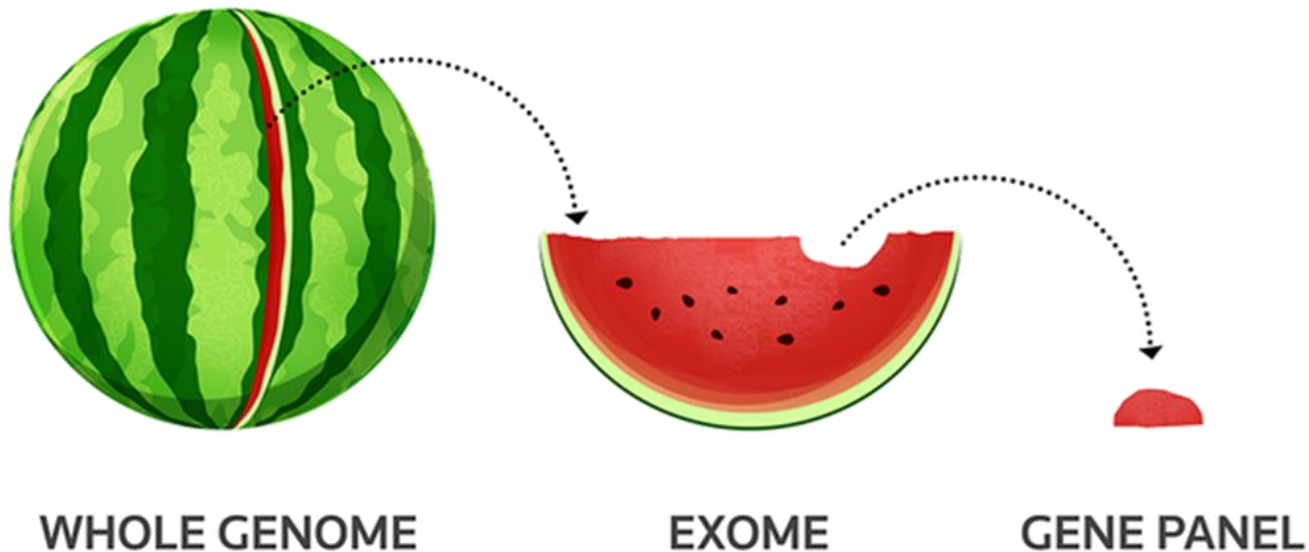
Discovering missing heritability in whole-genome sequencing data

The gap between heritability estimates from twin studies and those from genotyping array data has puzzled researchers for over a decade. New research suggests that much of the 'missing' heritability is due to rare variants that can only be captured by whole-genome sequencing (WGS) data.

Alexander I. Young

gap between heritability estimates

'**missing**' heritability: **whole-genome** sequencing (WGS).



21 century genetics: response **speed**

Feb 2022

> N Engl J Med. 2022 Feb 17;386(7):700-702. doi: 10.1056/NEJMc2112090. Epub 2022 Jan 12.

Ultrarapid Nanopore Genome Sequencing in a Critical Care Setting

John E Gorzynski¹, Sneha D Goenka¹, Kishwar Shafin², Tanner D Jensen¹, Dianna G Fisk³, Megan E Grove³, Elizabeth Spiteri¹, Trevor Pesout², Jean Monlong², Gunjan Baid⁴, Jonathan A Bernstein¹, Scott Ceresnak¹, Pi-Chuan Chang⁴, Jeffrey W Christle¹, Henry Chubb¹, Karen P Dalton¹, Kyla Dunn⁵, Daniel R Garalde⁶, Joseph Guillory⁶, Joshua W Knowles¹, Alexey Kolesnikov⁴, Michael Ma¹, Tia Moscarello³, Maria Nattestad⁴, Marco Perez¹, Maura R Z Ruzhnikov¹, Mehrzad Samadi⁷, Ankit Setia⁷, Chris Wright⁶, Courtney J Wusthoff¹, Katherine Xiong¹, Tong Zhu⁷, Miten Jain², Fritz J Sedlazeck⁸, Andrew Carroll⁴, Benedict Paten², Euan A Ashley⁹

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 35020984 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc2112090

FULL TEXT LINKS



ACTIONS



SHARE



PAGE NAVIGATION

21 century genetics: **cost**

Ultima Genomics claims \$100 full genome sequencing after stealth \$600M raise

May 31 2022

Devin Coldewey @techcrunch / 11:25 PM GMT+2 • May 31, 2022

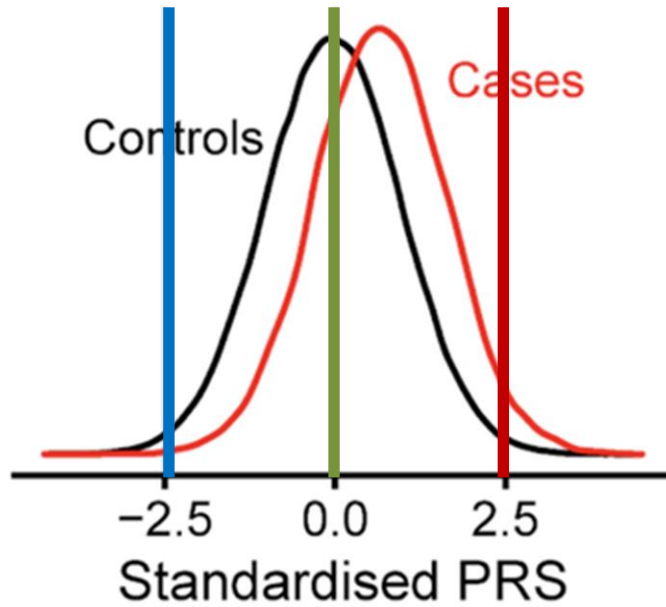
 Comment



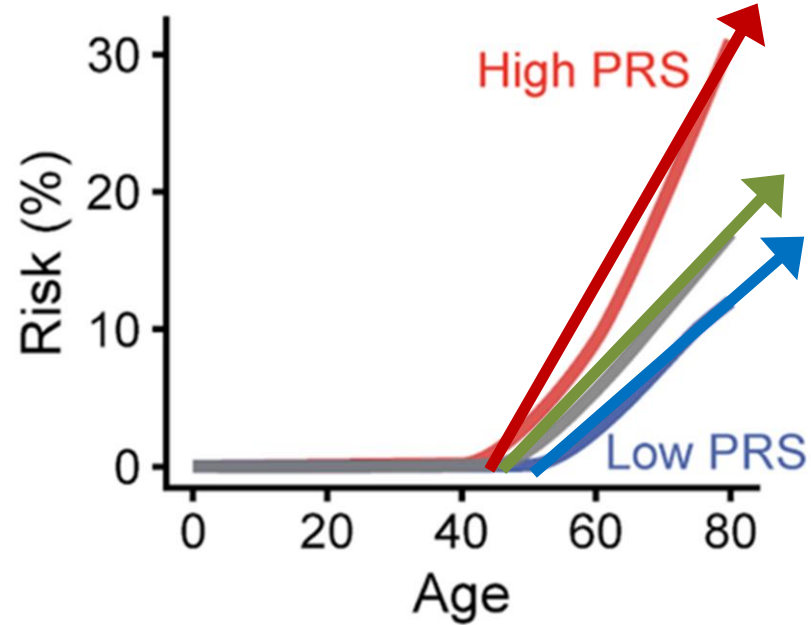
21 century genetics: **risk prediction**

Polygenic risk scores

Risk Score Distribution



Risk Score Predictive Ability





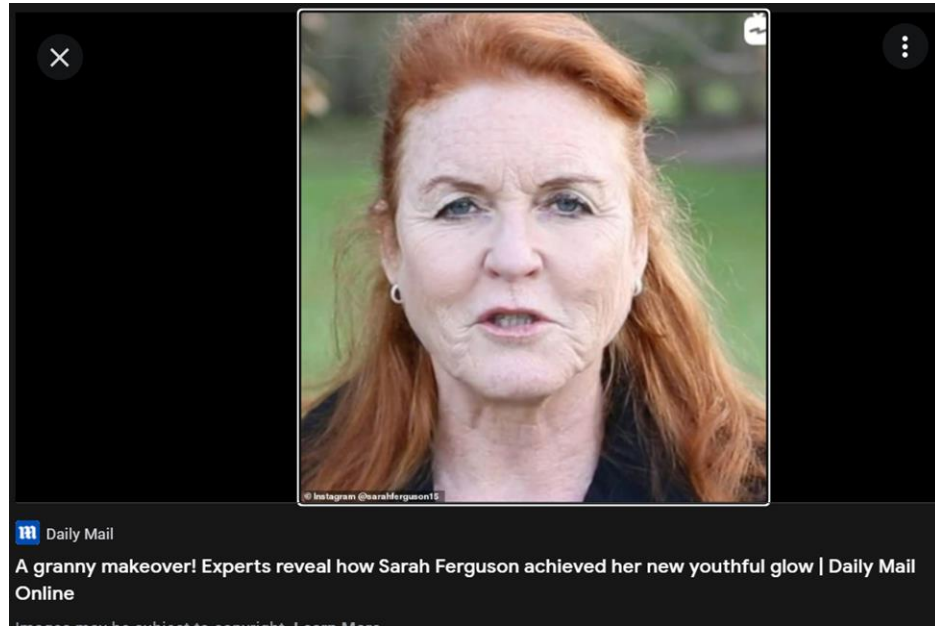
What if **accelerated kidney aging** was the missing link, the **missing cause** of CKD?



Not all of us **age biologically** at the same rate

Not **all organs within the same person** age at the same rate

Aging rate may result from the interaction of **genetic** background and the **environment**, e.g. redheads and the sun



Can we identify the “**redhead kidneys**” and prevent their premature aging?



When should we **start preventing** kidney aging?

A blast from the past

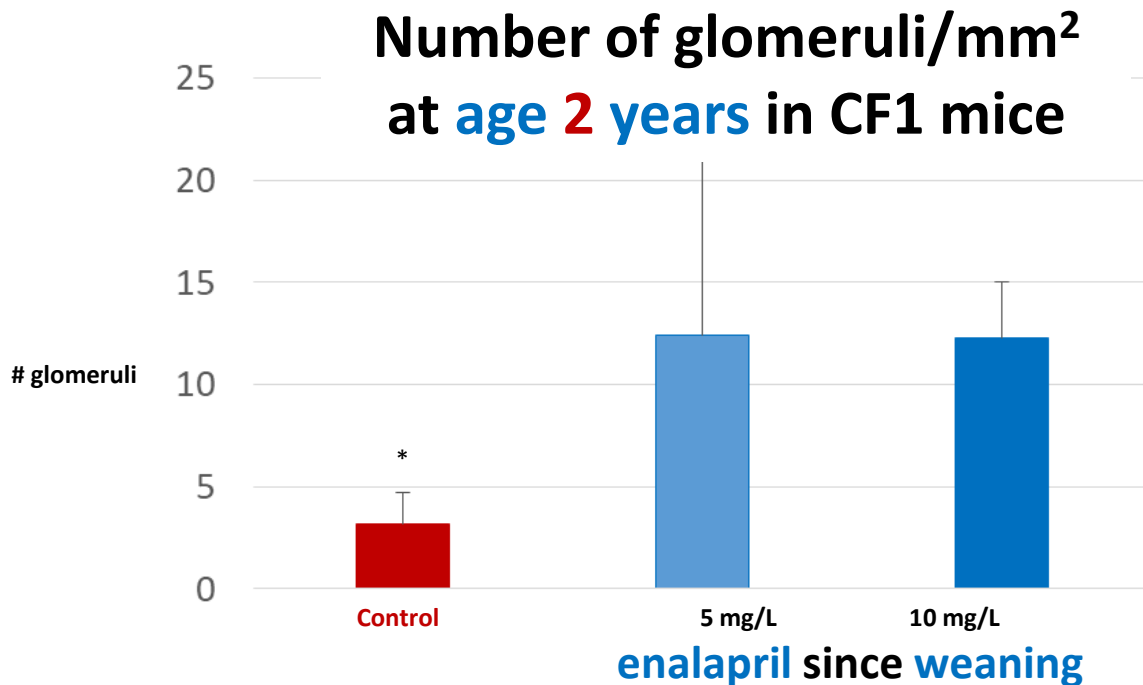
Decreased Glomerulosclerosis in Aging by Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors¹

Leon Ferder,² Felipe Inserra, Luis Romano, Lilliana Ercole, and Viviana Pszeny

L. Ferder, F. Inserra, L. Romano, L. Ercole, V. Pszeny, Institute of Nephrology, Jewish Hospital of Buenos Aires, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

(J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. **1994**; 5:1147-1152)

Renin
Angiotensin
System
Blockade



Take home message

- CKD progressing to **ESRD** is frequent in **classic Fabry males**, but not so much in other Fabry subpopulations
- **Talk** to, **look** at your patient and **read** clinical records for evidence of Fabry
- In any case, test for Fabry disease if cause of CKD unclear, especially in **males** under the age of **55** with **proteinuric** CKD
- **DBS**: alfa-galactosidase activity + lyso-Gb3
 - **Lyso-Gb3** should be **high**
 - When in doubt about pathogenicity: **biopsy**

In the future, genomic **sequencing** will be the **starting** point of the evaluation of the CKD patient