



HEIDELBERG
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The Role of Genetics in Complement Mediated TMA

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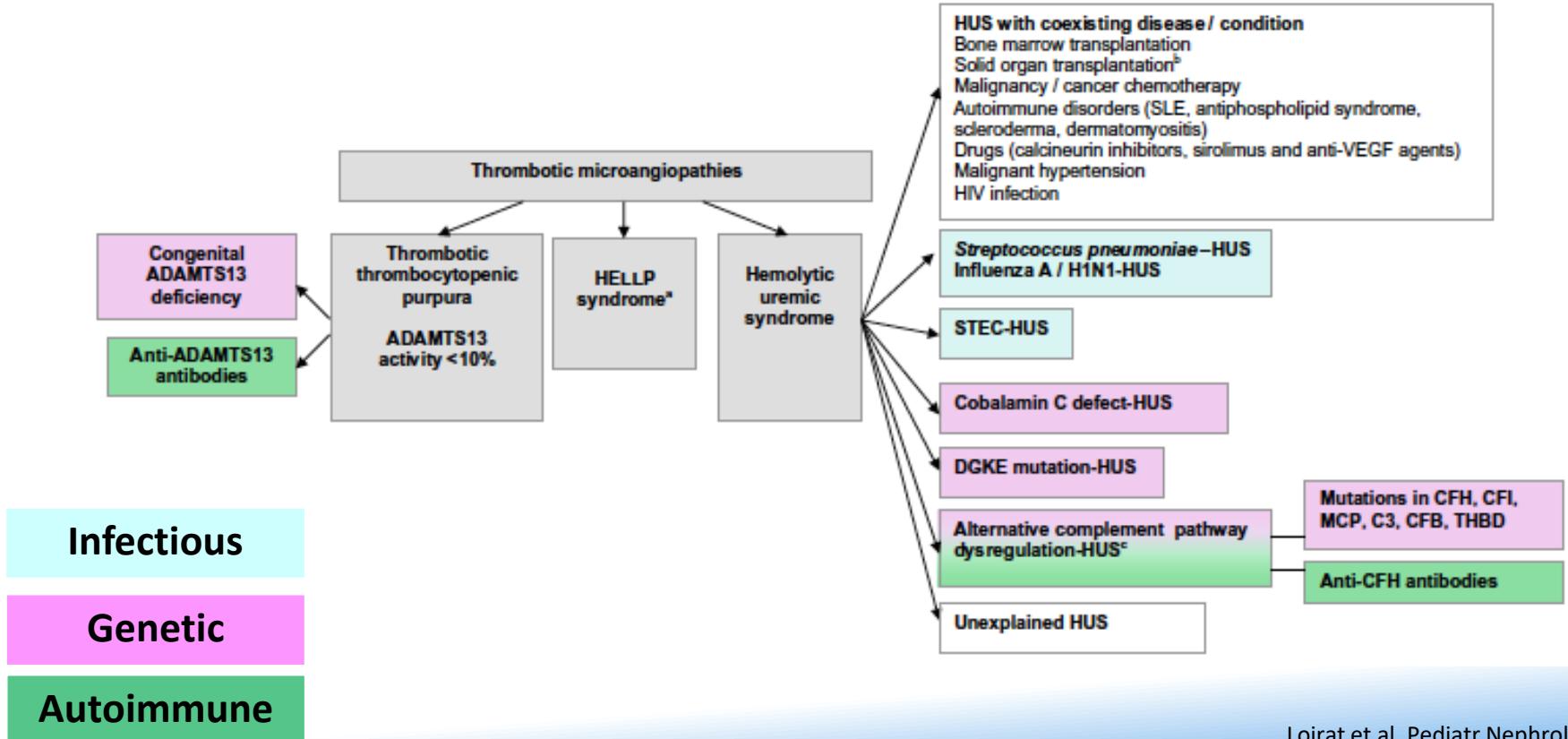
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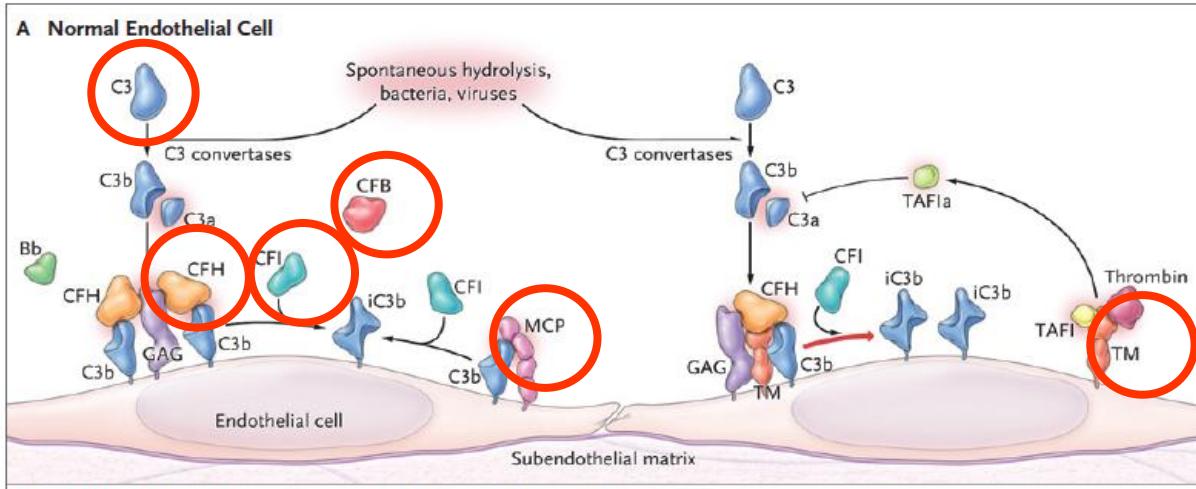
European Reference Center for Rare Kidney Diseases



Spectrum of Etiologies in TMA/HUS



Complement Dysregulation in aHUS

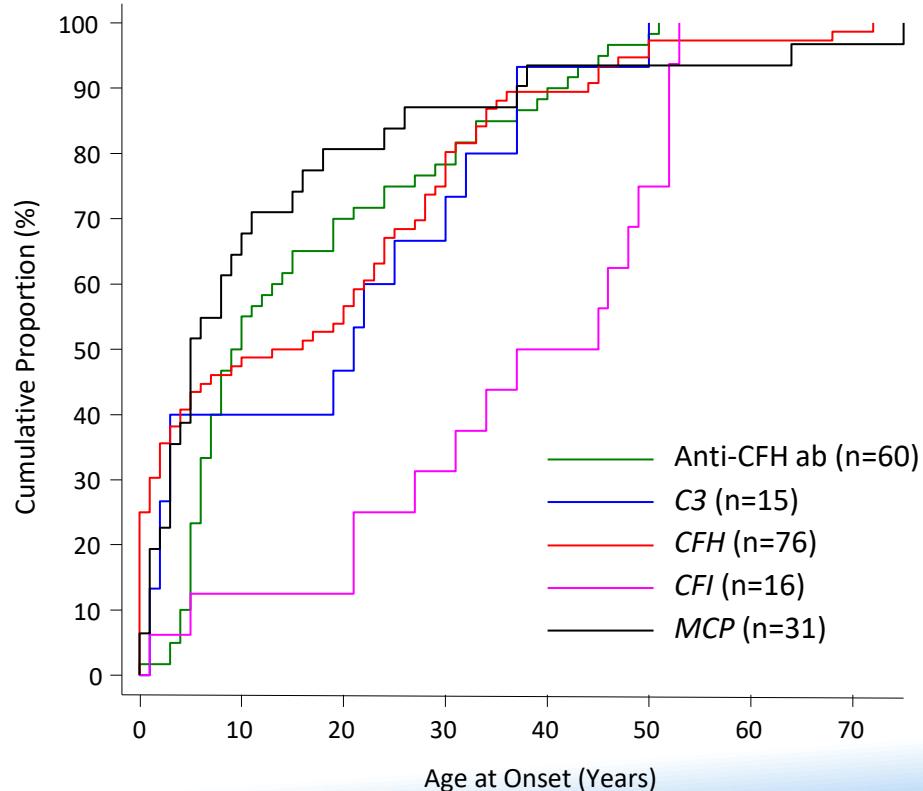


Noris and Remuzzi, *New Engl J Med* 2009; 361:1676-87

50-60 % explained by mutations in CFH, CFI, MCP, C3, CFB, TMBD
-> autosomal dominant transmission with incomplete penetrance

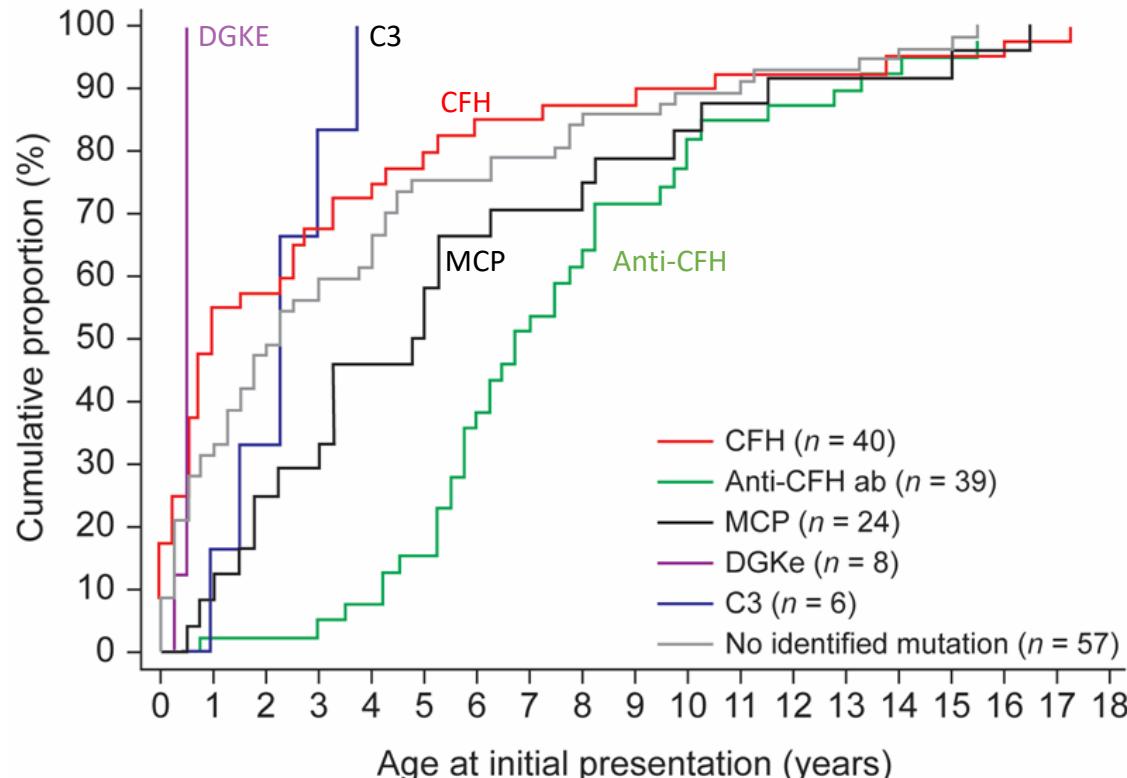
15-25% explained by factor H autoantibodies

Age at Onset by Complement Disorder

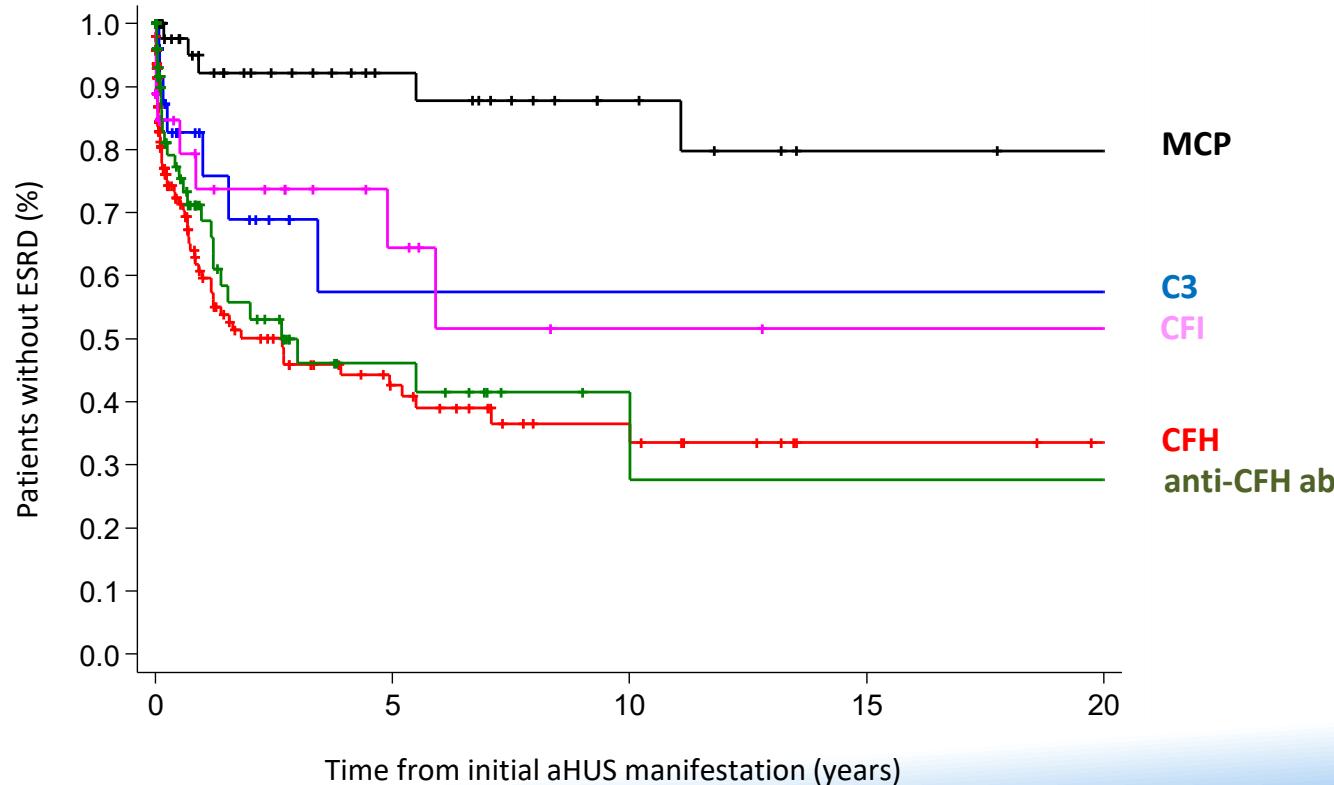


Mutation	Median Age at Onset (Years)
MCP	7.2
C3	7.7
Anti-CFH ab	8.4
CFH	18.5
CFI	34.3

Pediatric Age at Onset by Complement Disorder

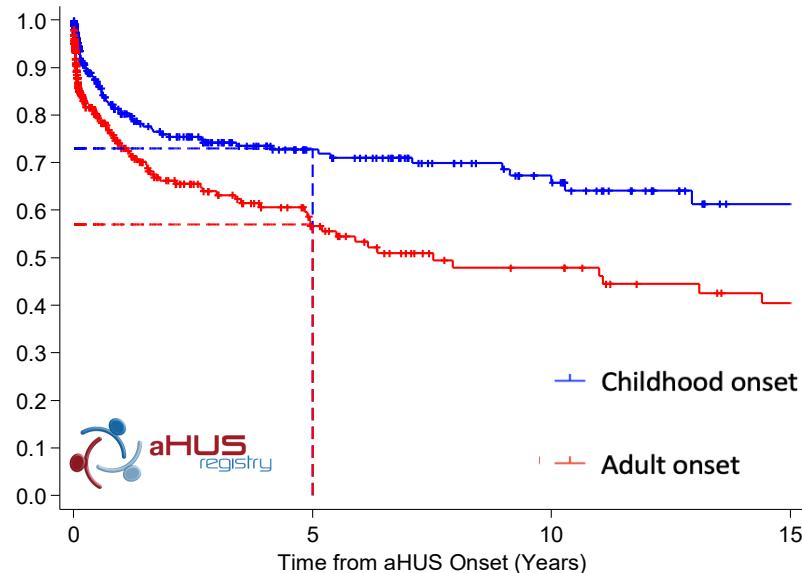


Natural History of aHUS by Complement Abnormality

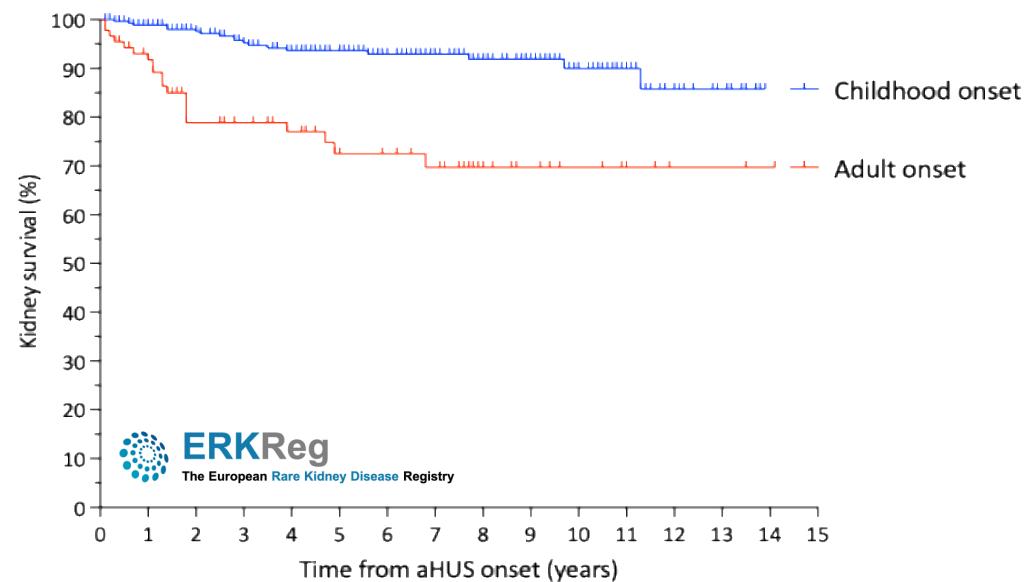


Transformation of Outcomes by C5 Inhibitor Treatment

Pre-C5i Era (before 2011)



C5i Era (since 2011)



 **ERKReg**
The European Rare Kidney Disease Registry

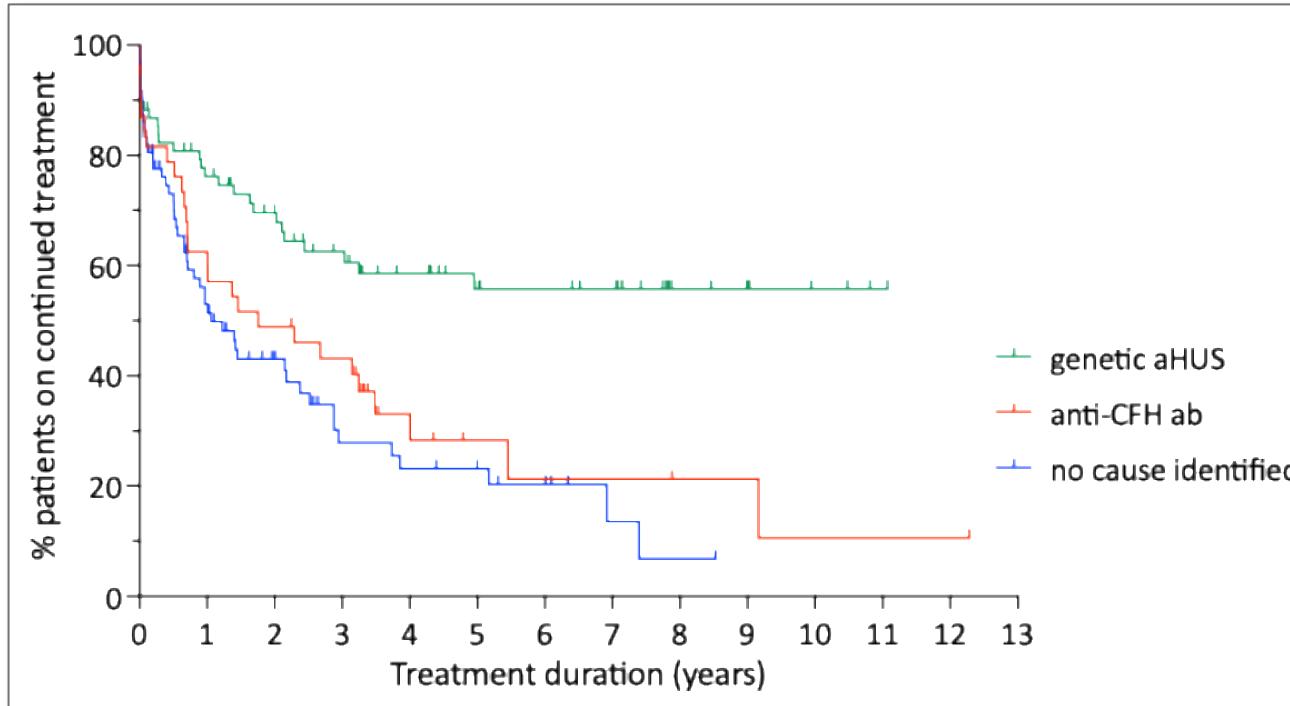
Practice Pattern: Duration of C5i Therapy



ERKReg

The European Rare Kidney Disease Registry

162 aHUS patients treated with Eculizumab or Ravulizumab

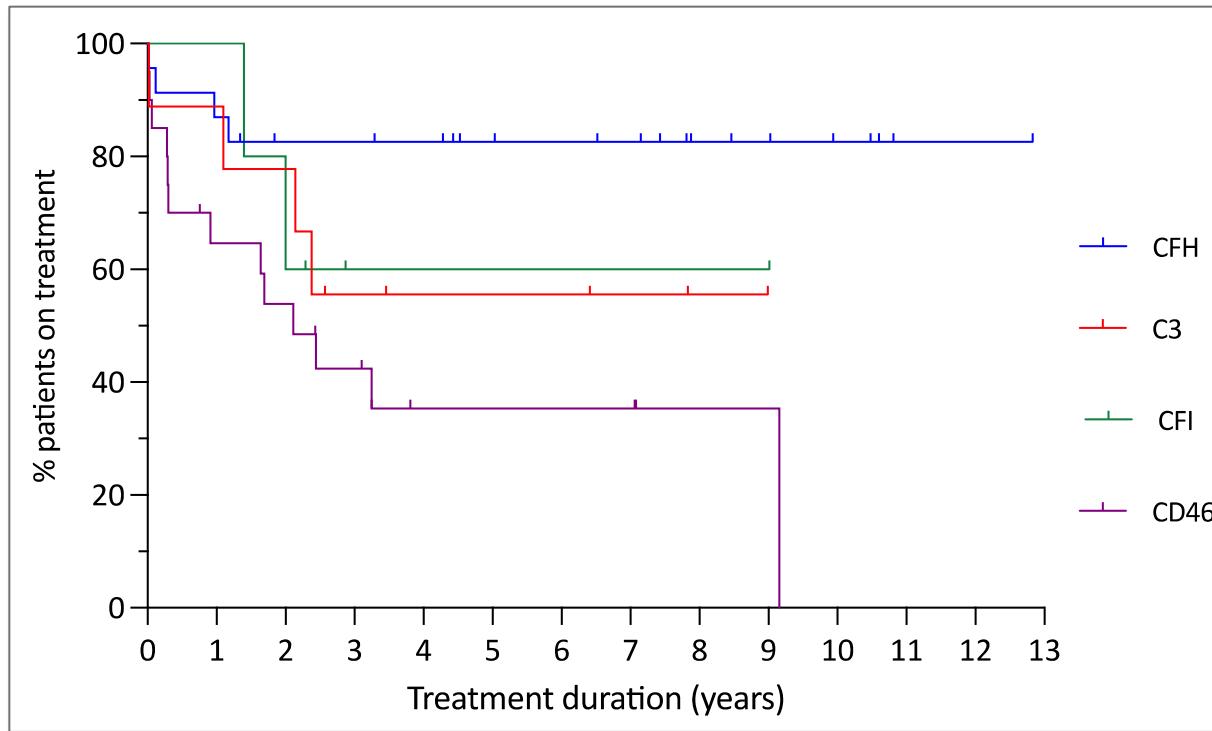


Treatment Duration by Affected Gene



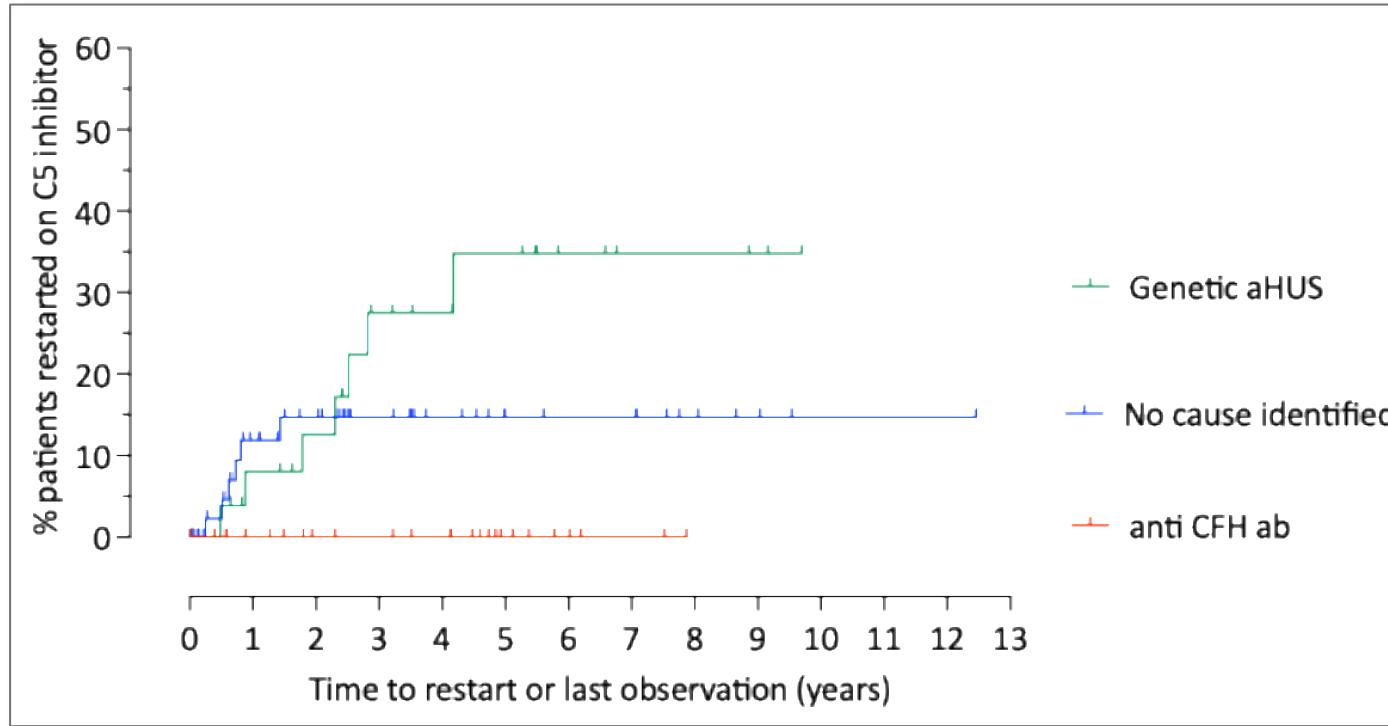
ERKReg

The European Rare Kidney Disease Registry



Vujovic et al. Lancet eClinicalMedicine 2025

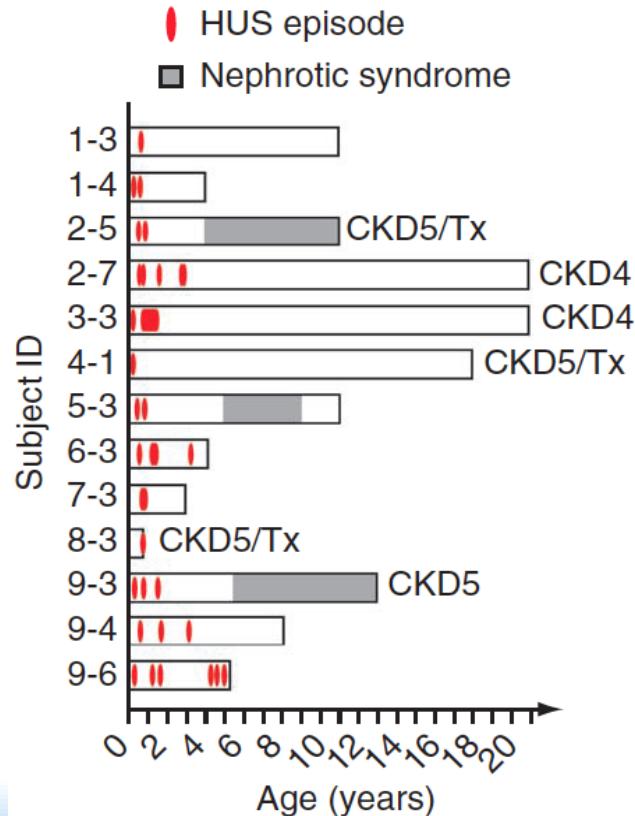
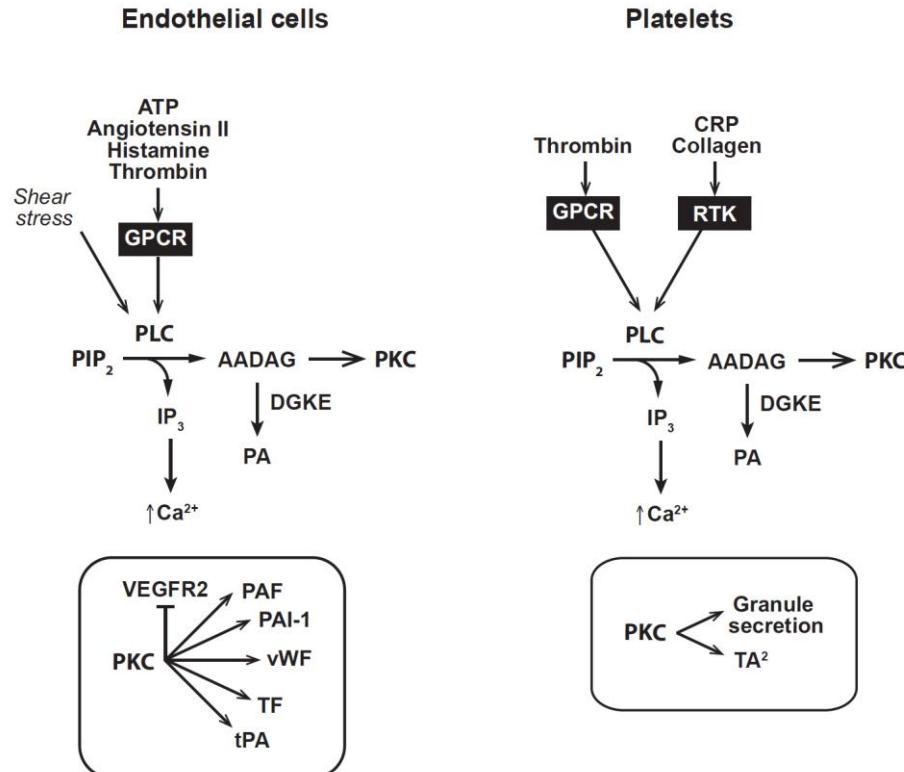
Post-C5i Withdrawal Relapse Risk



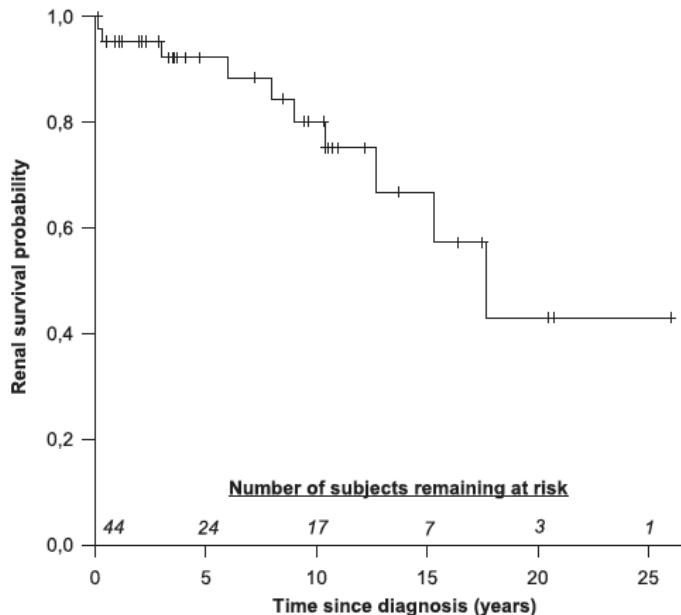
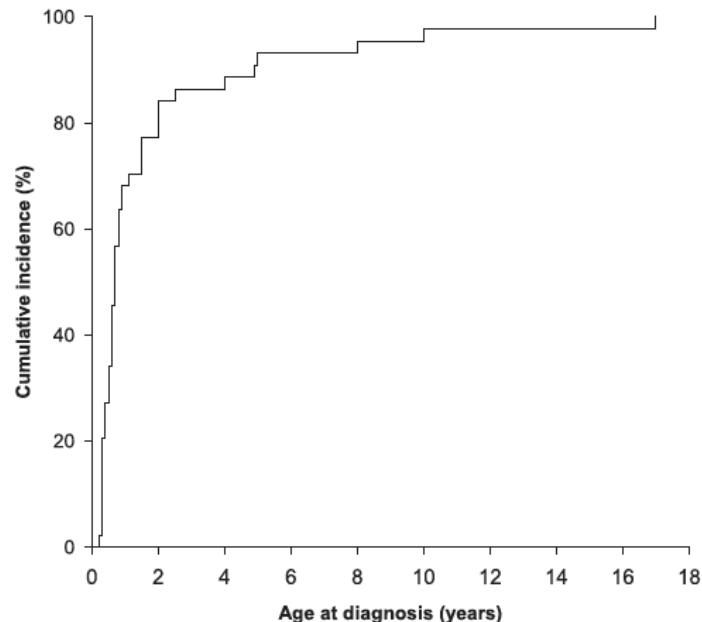
Post-C5i Withdrawal Relapse Risk by Affected Gene

Affected gene	Post-discontinuation recurrence rate
CD46 (MCP)	3/13
CFH	1/4
C3	1/3
CFI	1/3
CFB	0/1
THBD	0/1

DGKE Nephropathy: Complement-Unrelated Genetic Form of aHUS

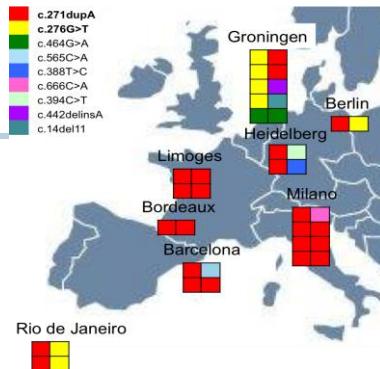


DGKE Nephropathy: Complement-Unrelated Genetic Form of aHUS



2 patients with documented relapses **while on Eculizumab** therapy

'Metabolic' aHUS: Cobalamin C Deficiency



19 cases identified in ESCAPE Network:

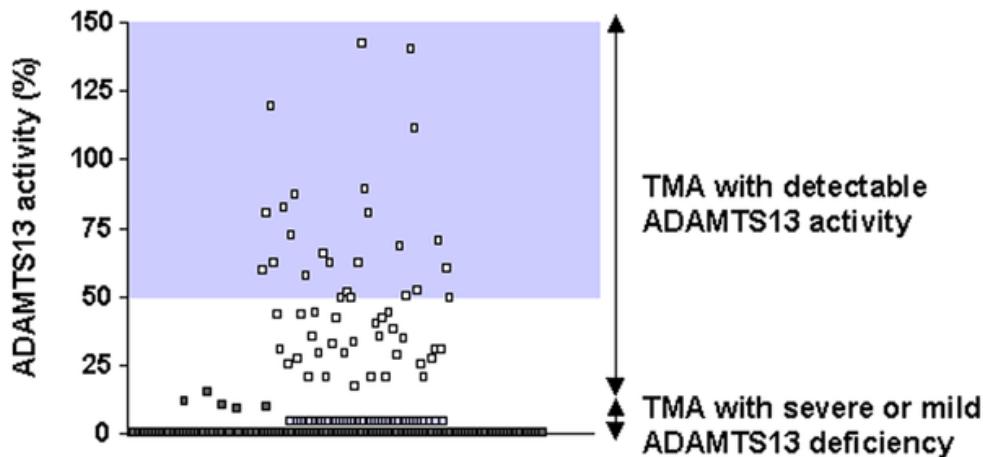
- Age at onset: 7 days to 14 years (median 0.9 y)
- Phenotype: 10 isolated aHUS, 9 associated pulmonary hypertension
- Plasma homocysteine: **145 (53-207) uM (nl <12)**
- Diagnosis: n=4 post mortem, n=3 6-19 y after 1st manifestation !
- Treatment: 14/19 Vit B12, folate supplementation
1/19 Eculizumab, ineffective
- Outcome: 7 dead (5 without substitution therapy)
4 CKD2-5, 2 post-transplant
6 normal kidney function (all diagnosed and treated early)
7/12 survivors with cognitive deficits

ADAMTS13 vWF Cleavage Protease Deficiency

Adults: Autoantibodies against ADAMTS13

Children: Autosomal recessive mutations in ADAMTS13 gene

Diagnosis: ADAMTS13 activity > 5 % of normal



Indications for Genetic Screening

NGS Screening

for CFH, CFI, CFB, C3, MCP, TM, DGKE recommended in:

- First aHUS episodes after ruling out STEC infection, ADAMTS13 deficiency, CbC deficiency and CFH antibodies
- **HUS relapse**
 - Family history of non synchronous HUS
 - Pregnancy/post-partum HUS
 - de novo post-transplant HUS
- STEC-negative cases with ESKD as part of **pre-transplant workup**

Relevance of Genetic Screening

- Establishing prognosis (risk of relapses, CKD progression)
- Genetic counselling to parents and family
- Decisions concerning kidney transplantation:
 - choice of donor
 - planning of post-transplant management
 - decision of combined kidney-liver transplantation
- Assessment of risks of treatment discontinuation