



HEIDELBERG
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The Role of Genetics in Complement Mediated TMA

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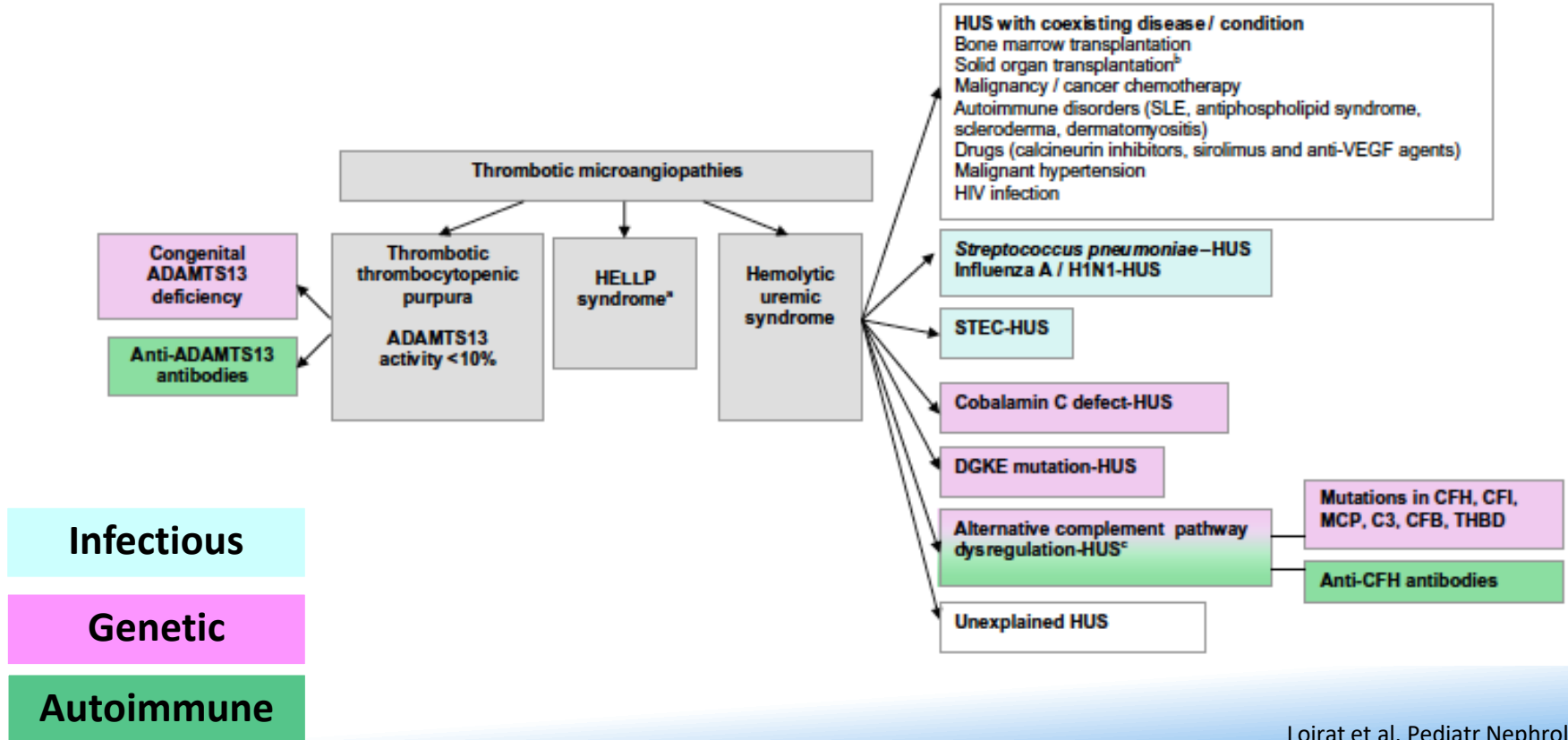
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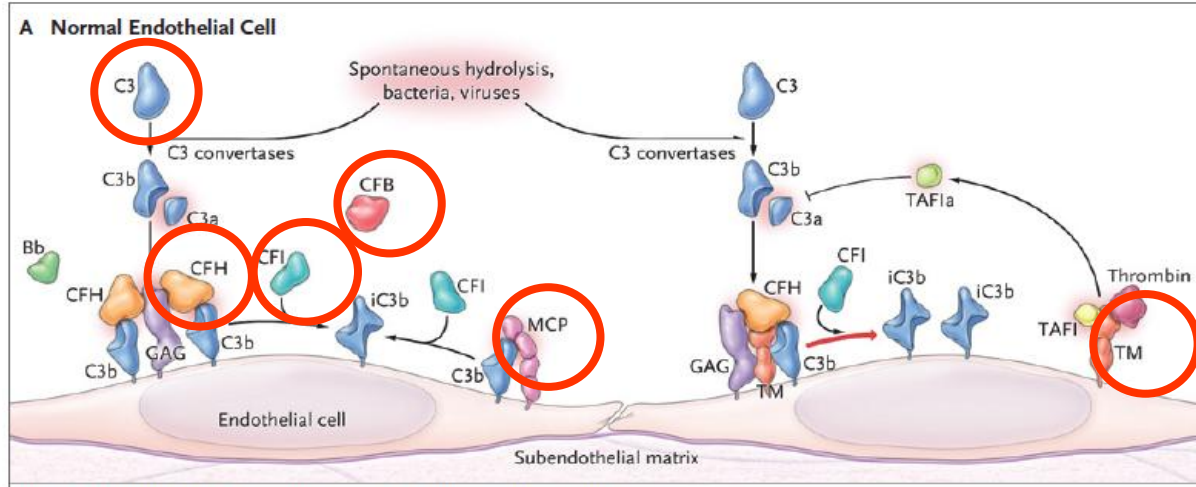
European Reference Center for Rare Kidney Diseases



Spectrum of Etiologies in TMA/HUS



Complement Dysregulation in aHUS



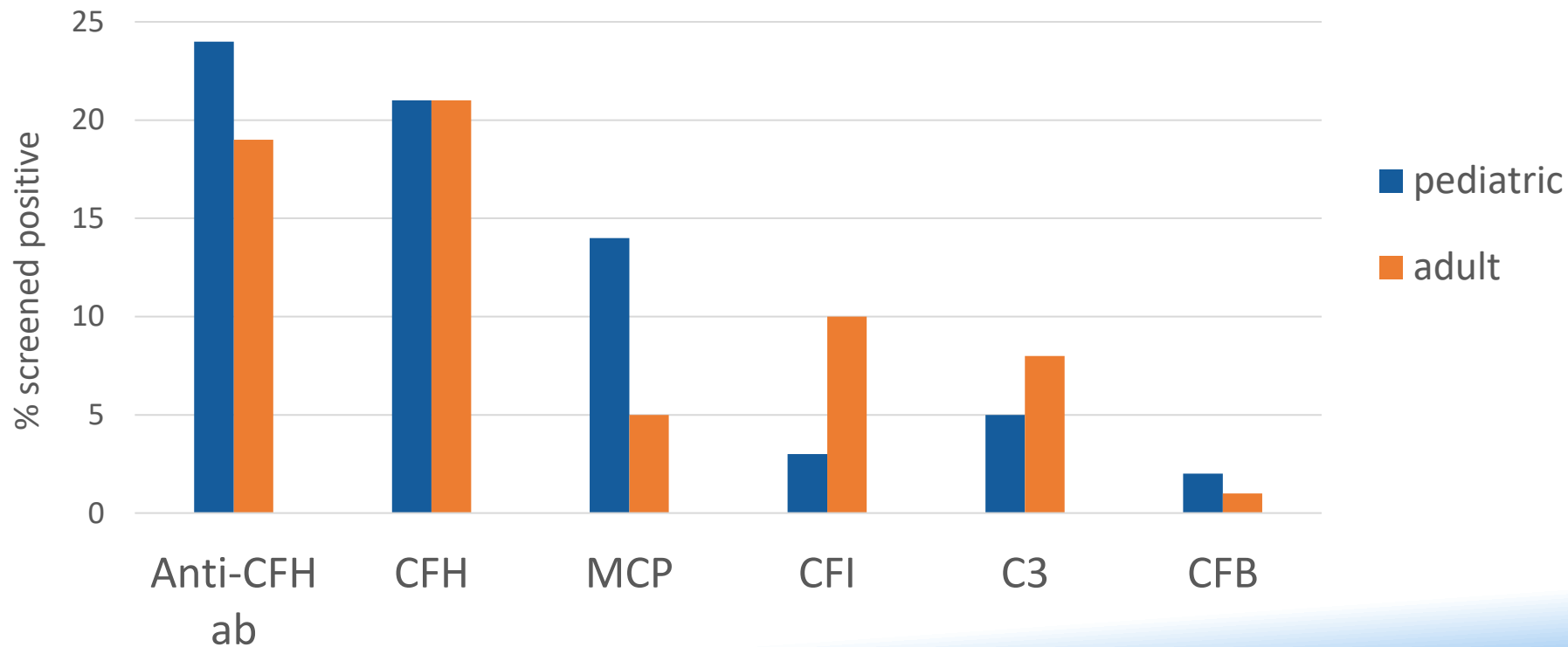
Noris and Remuzzi, New Engl J Med 2009; 361:1676-87

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

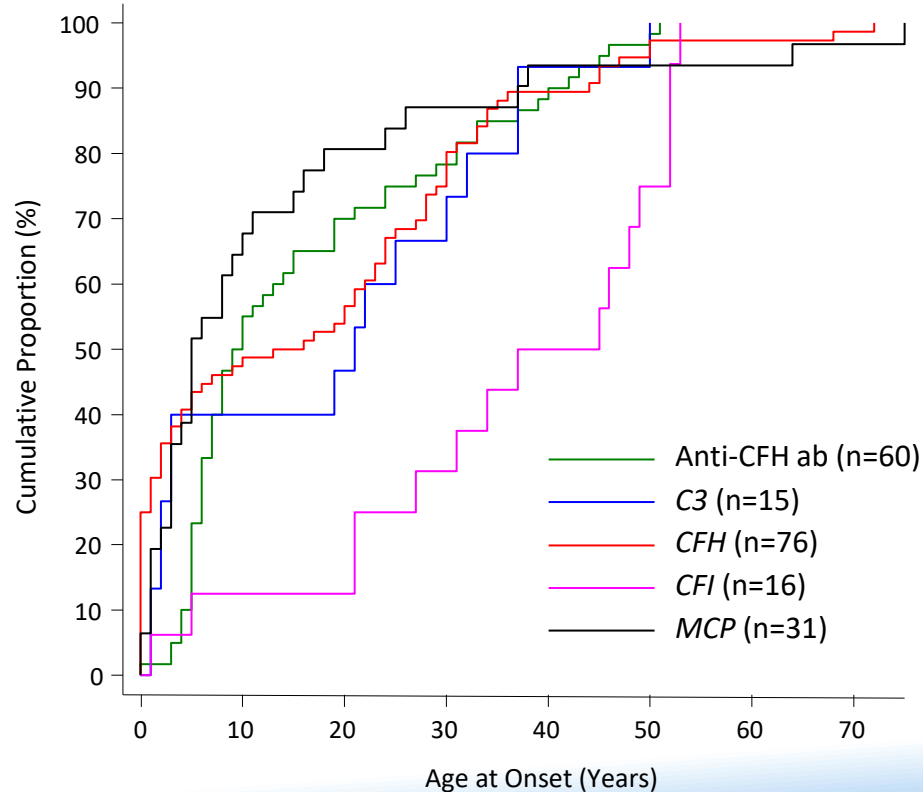
15-25% explained by factor H autoantibodies

Most Common Causes of aHUS

444 cases screened

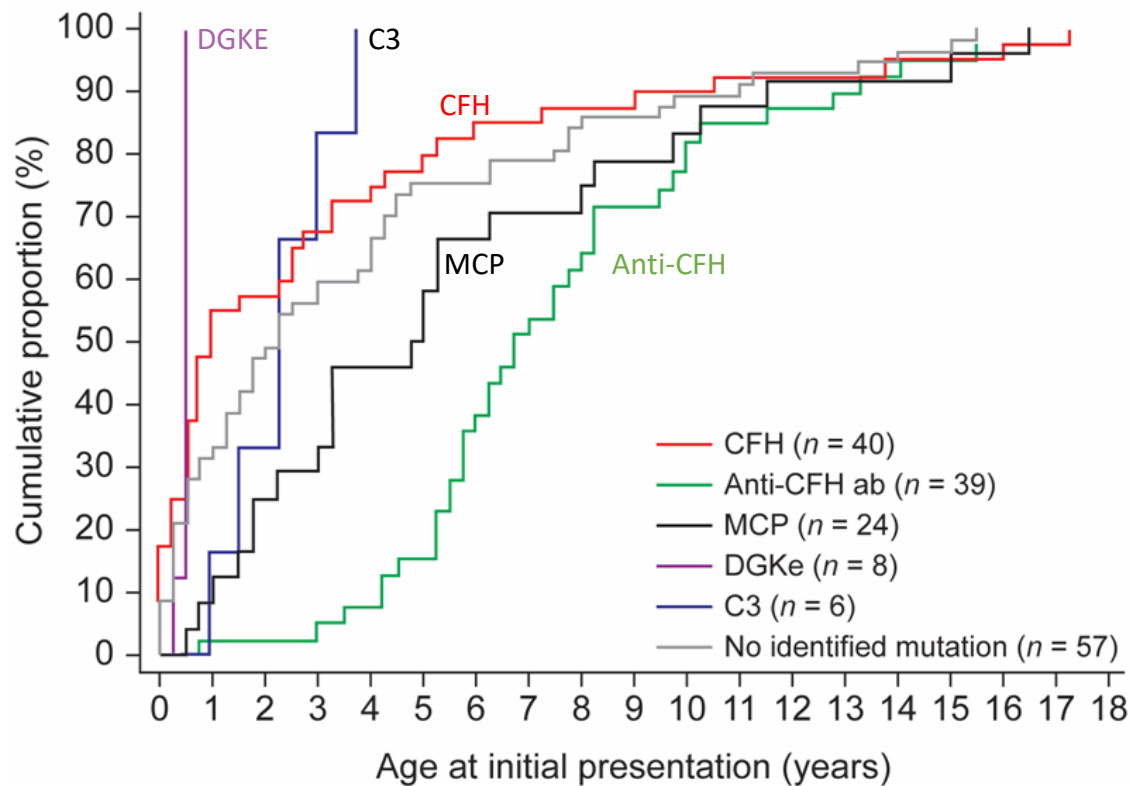


Age at Onset by Complement Disorder

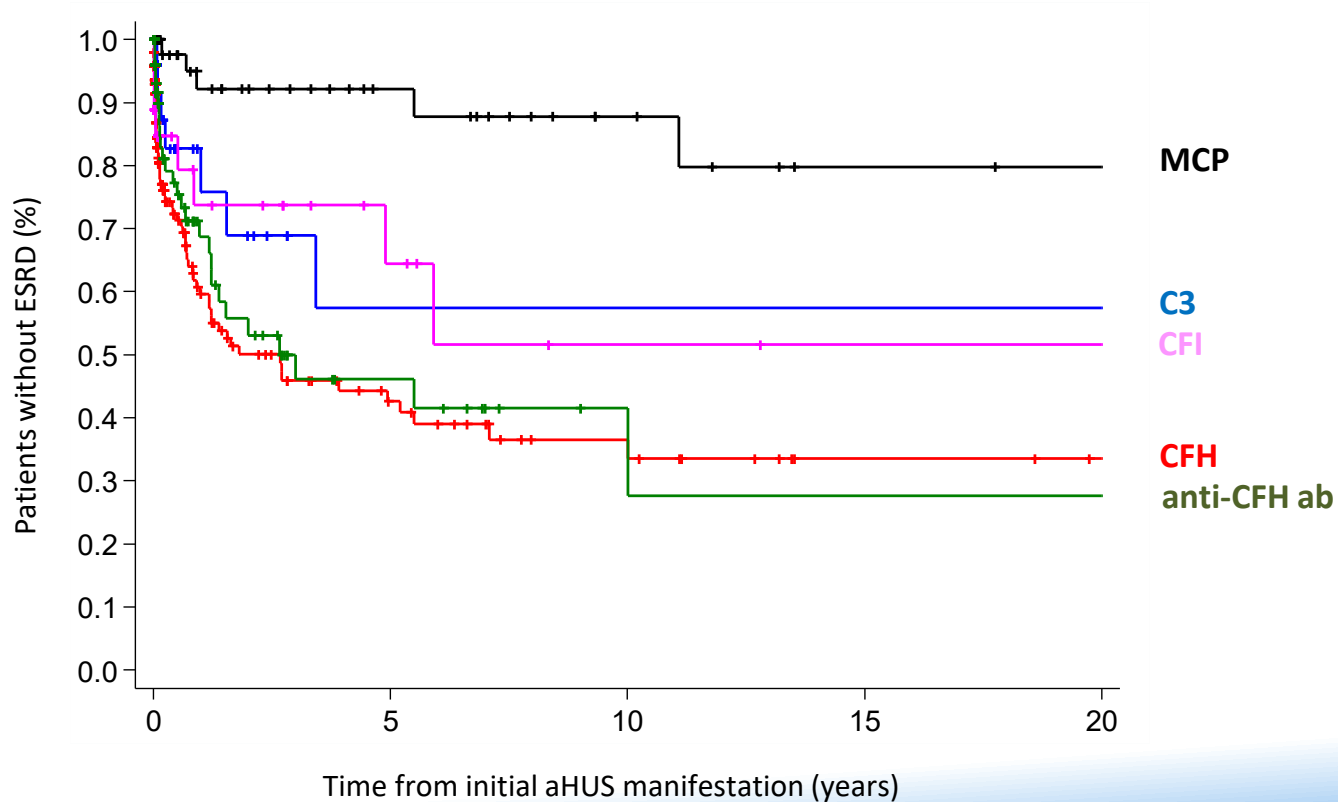


Mutation	Median Age at Onset (Years)
MCP	7.2
C3	7.7
Anti-CFH abs	8.4
CFH	18.5
CFI	34.3

Pediatric Age at Onset by Complement Disorder

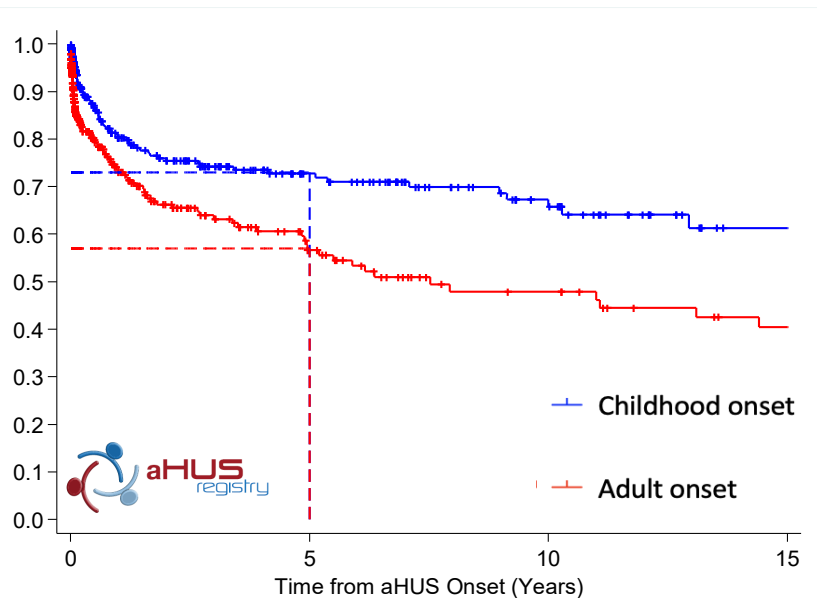


Natural History of aHUS by Complement Abnormality

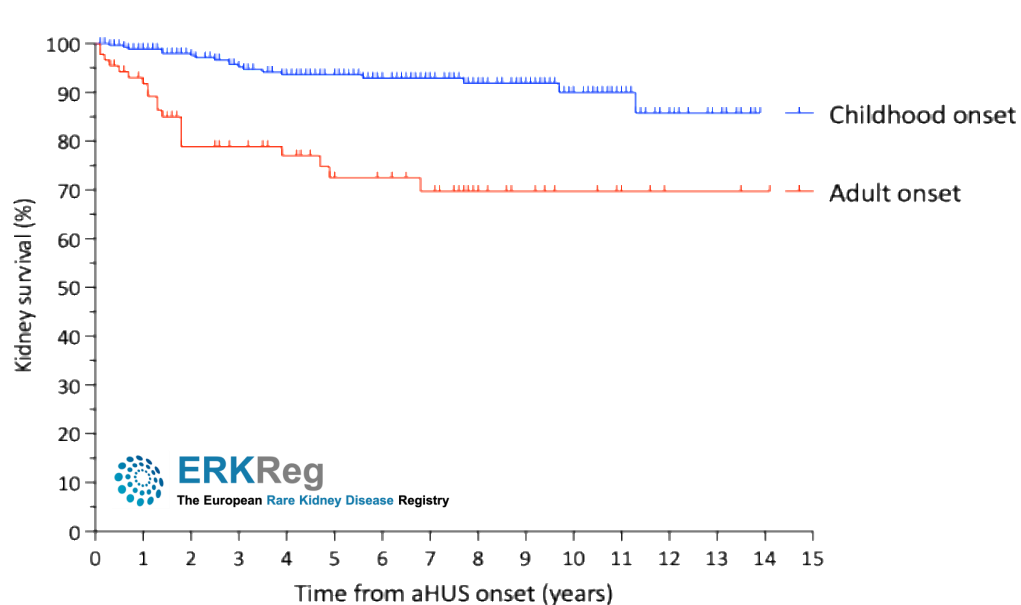


Transformation of Outcomes by C5 Inhibitor Treatment

Pre-C5i Era (before 2011)



C5i Era (since 2011)



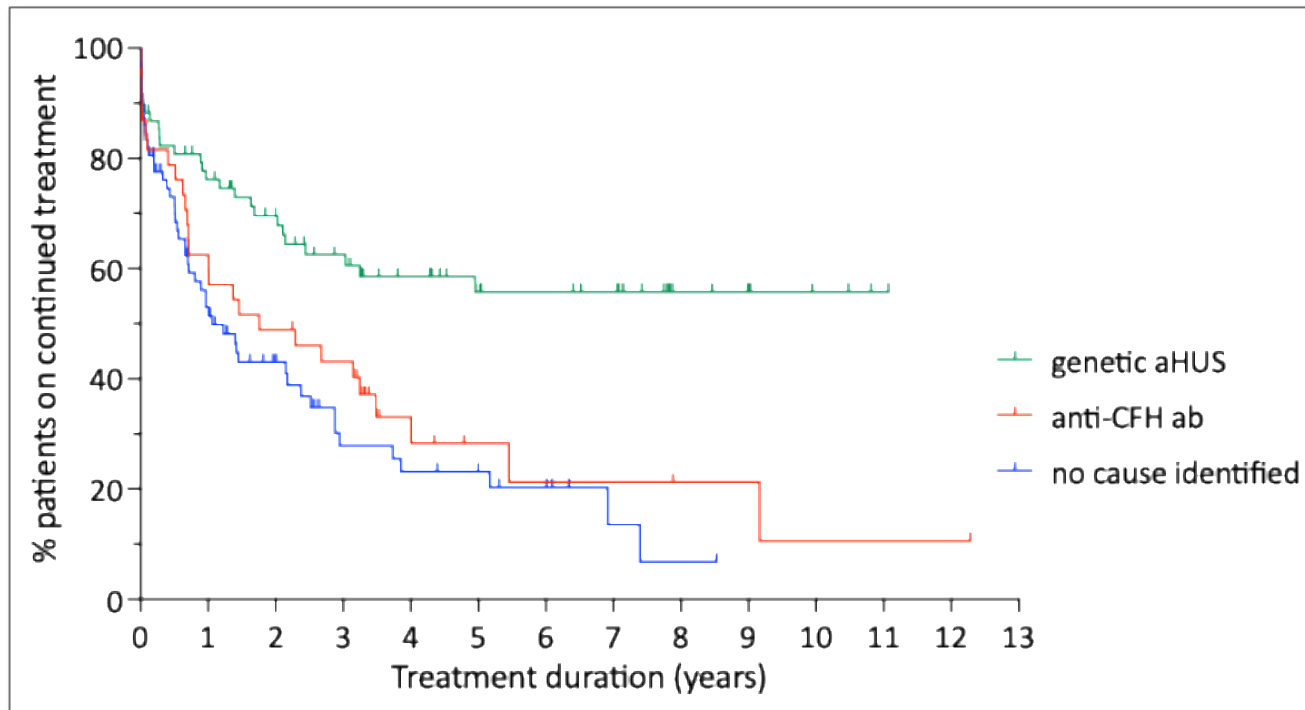
Practice Pattern: Duration of C5i Therapy



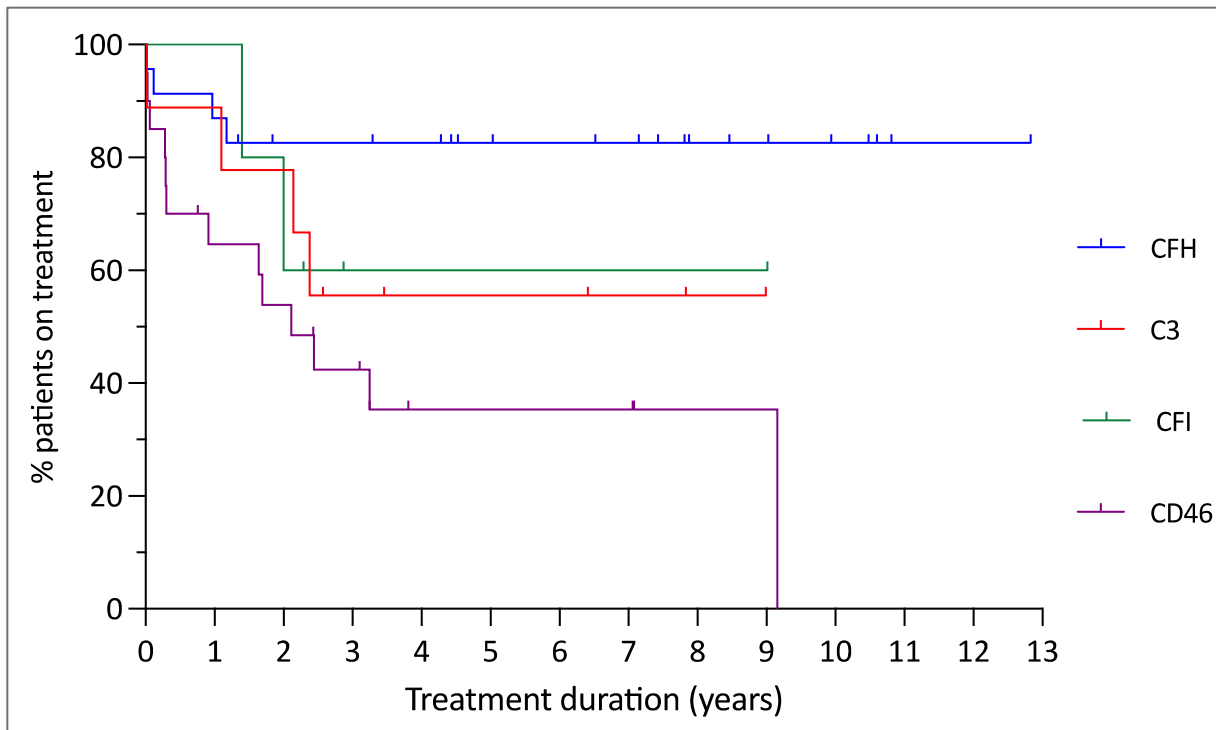
ERKReg

The European Rare Kidney Disease Registry

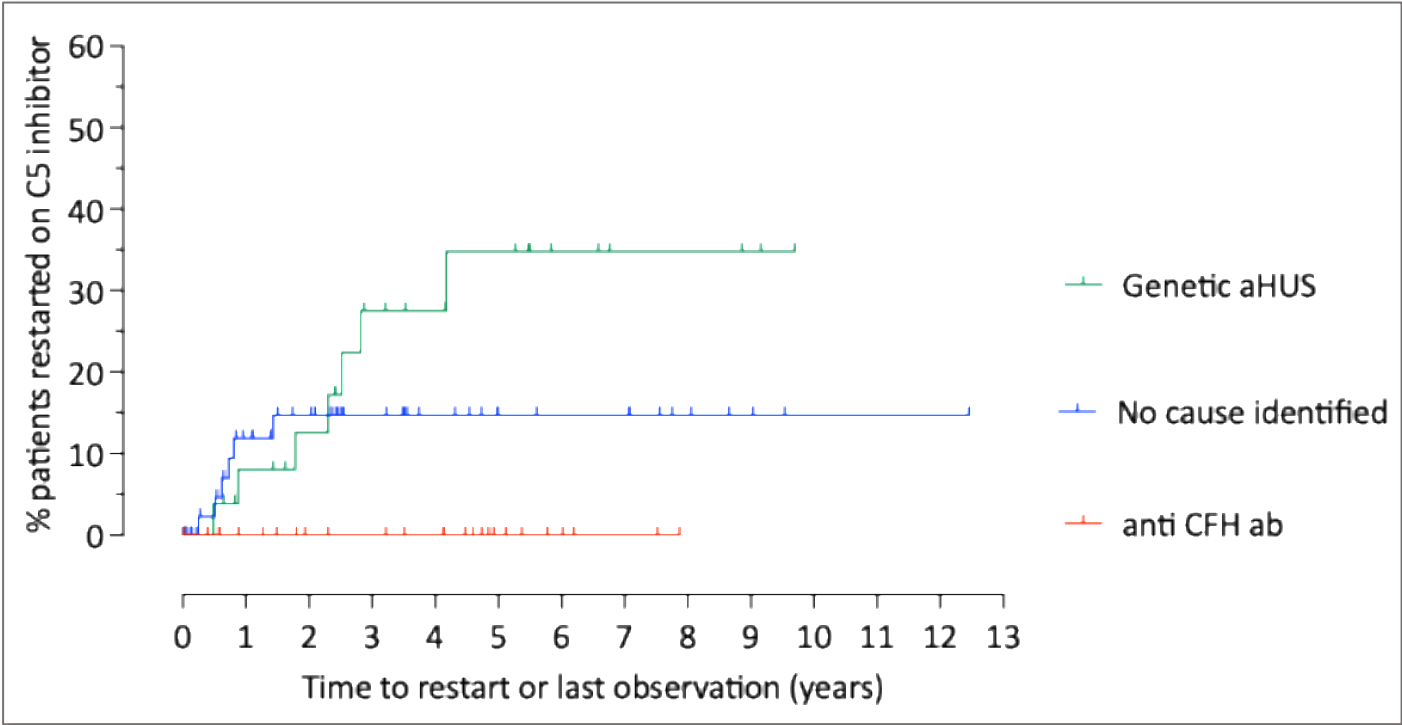
162 aHUS patients treated with Eculizumab or Ravulizumab



Treatment Duration by Affected Gene



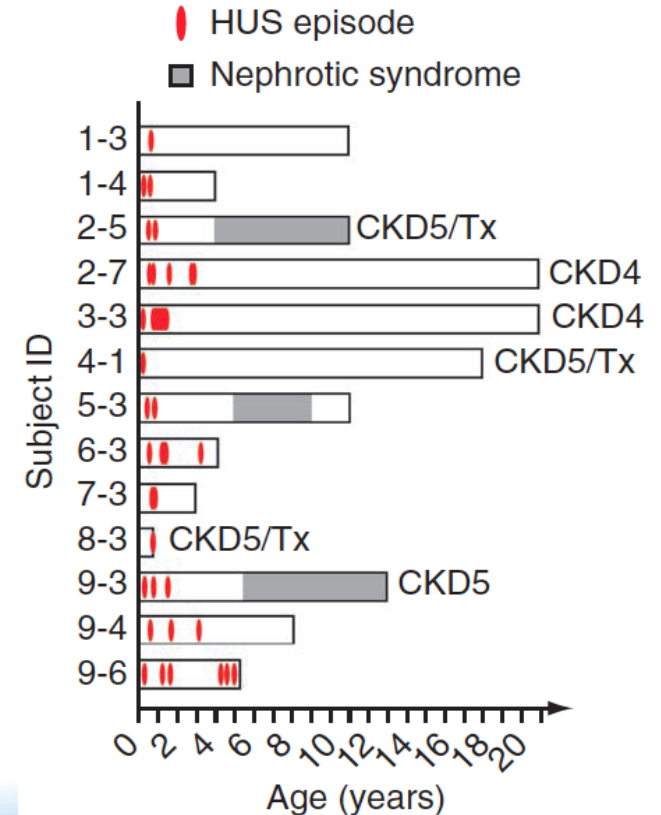
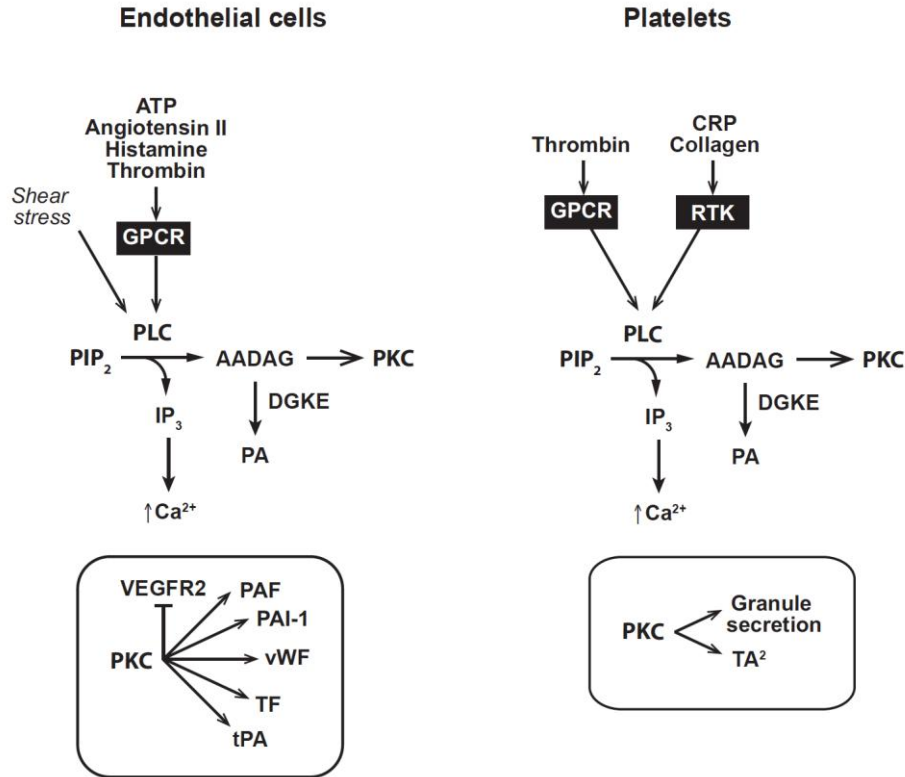
Post-C5i Withdrawal Relapse Risk



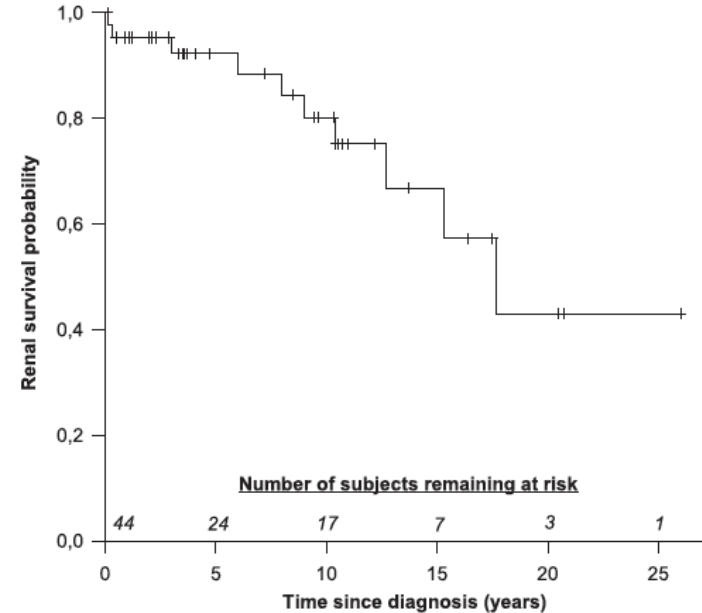
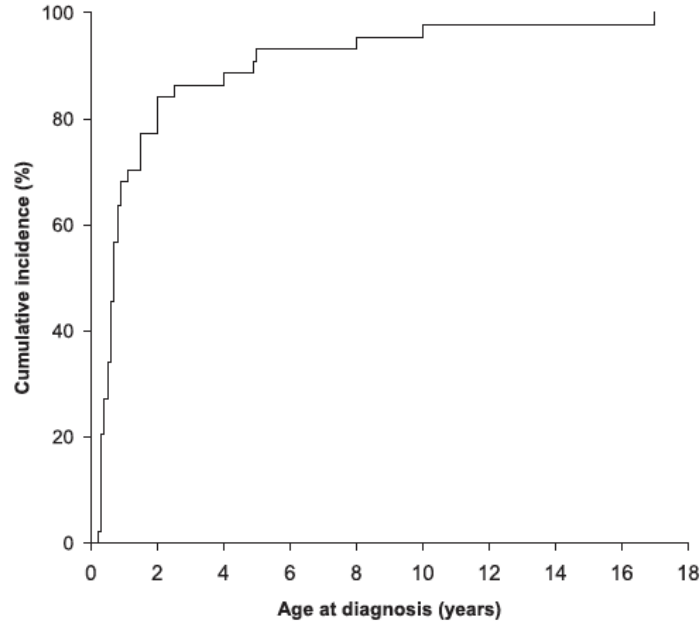
Post-C5i Withdrawal Relapse Risk by Affected Gene

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



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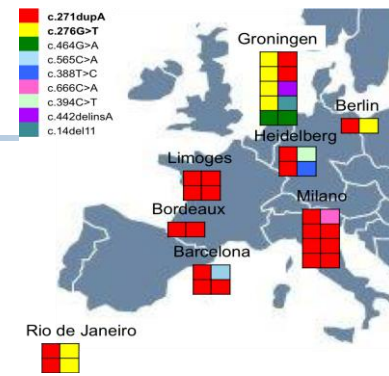


2 patients with documented relapses **while on Eculizumab** therapy

'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

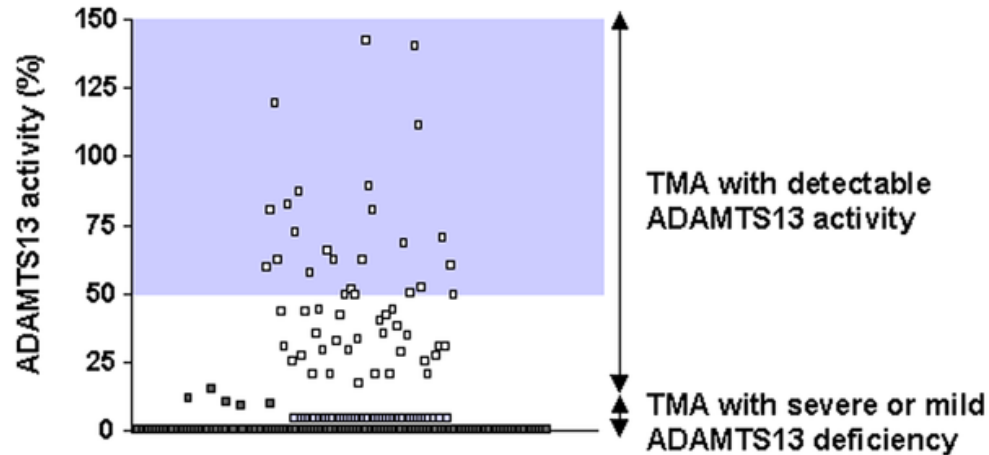


ADAMTS13 vWF Cleavage Protease Deficiency

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