

Optimal level of proteinuria reduction for renoprotection in patients with IgA nephropathy

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Proteinuria is a target for renoprotection in various glomerular diseases. However, optimal level of proteinuria reduction is unknown in patients with IgA nephropathy (IgAN). To this end, we conducted a retrospective study in 500 patients with biopsy-proven IgAN from two medical centers in Korea between 2000 and 2010. The study endpoints were a doubling of the baseline serum creatinine concentration (D-sCr) and end-stage renal disease (ESRD). There were 221 (44.2%), 135 (27.0%), 96 (19.2%), and 48 (9.6%) patients with time-averaged proteinuria (TA-P) of <0.5, 0.5 to 0.99, 1.0 to 1.99, and ≥ 2.0 g/g, respectively. During a median follow-up duration of 65 (12-154) months, D-sCr was reached in 1 (0.5%), 3 (2.2%), 18 (18.8%), and 30 (62.5%) patients of each group ($p < 0.001$). There was no difference in the development of D-sCr between patients with TA-P <0.5 g/g and TA-P of 0.5 to 0.99 g/g. ESRD did not occur in these two groups compared to 11 (11.5%) and 23 (47.9%) patients with TA-P of 1.0 to 1.99 and ≥ 2.0 g/g. In the fully adjusted multivariable Cox models, risk of reaching D-sCr did not differ between patients with TA-P of <0.5 g/g and those with 0.5 to 0.99 g/g ($p = 0.281$), whereas it was markedly increased in patients with TA-P of 1.0 to 1.99 g/g ($p = 0.002$) and those with TA-P > 2.0 g/g ($p < 0.001$). Our finding suggests that the optimal anti-proteinuric goal is <1.0 g/g in patients with IgAN.

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