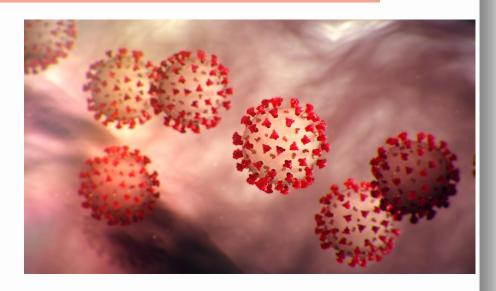
KIDNEY HEALTH FOR ALL

PREPARING FOR THE UNEXPECTED, SUPPORTING THE VULNERABLE!

CKD and COVID-19

Shiva Seyrafian Nephrologist, IKRC, IUMS 1401/12/16 - 7/3/2023



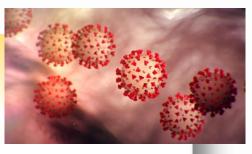


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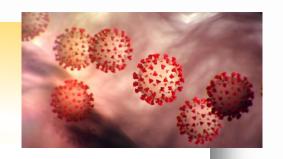
- At the end of 2019, coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2): severe acute respiratory syndrome
- End -stage kidney disease (ESKD): Severe COVID-19 due to older age and high frequency of comorbidity, such as diabetes and hypertension,
- Mortality among dialysis patients: 20 percent or greater.
- **Dialysis at home** (HD or PD): **lower risk** (one half)
- **Hospitalizations:** three- to four-fold **grater in hemodialysis** than peritoneal dialysis







ESKD and COVID-19 General Measures



- Permit ill health care personnel to stay home.
- **Identify patients** with fever, cough, **before** they **enter** the treatment area.
- Patients should inform staff (to call ahead or upon arrival)
- **► Facemask** at check-in and should wear it until they leave the facility.
- Provide instructions
- Position hygiene-related supplies in close proximity to dialysis chairs and nursing stations
- Separated from other patients by at least six feet.





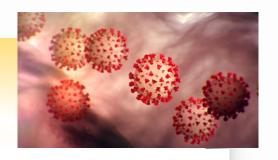












Additional measures for COVID-19

- Same section and/or on the same shift (last shift of the day).
- Influenza and COVID-19 **should not** be cohorted together;
- The health department should be notified about the patient
- Infection Prevention and Recommendations:
 - Personal protective equipment.
 - Routine cleaning and disinfection
 - ► Any surface, supplies, or equipment (eg, dialysis machine) located within six feet of symptomatic patients should be disinfected or discarded.

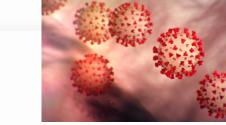










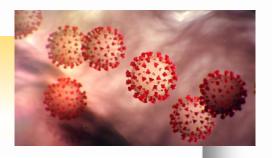


Testing for COVID-19:

■ Who present with symptoms concerning for COVID-19 or at the discretion of the nephrologist







Patients receiving home hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis

- Limit the number of patients seen in-person
- At least two weeks of dialysis supplies and sufficient medications.
- Patients occasionally may need to be seen in-person for various issues (eg, home hemodialysis training, suspected exit-site infection, suspected peritonitis).
- Cycler should be used for PD, if available.
- No data for peritoneal dialysis effluent is infectious

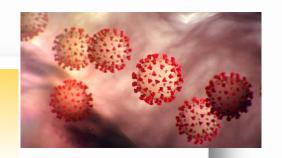






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ESKD and COVID-19



Minimize unnecessary procedures

Placement and maintenance of adequate dialysis access (eg, arteriovenous fistula procedures, placement of a peritoneal dialysis catheter) are essential and should not be deferred.

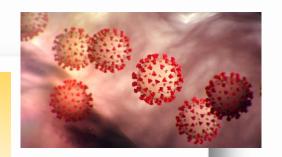




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ESKD and COVID-19



HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS- Where available:

•Co-localized on a floor.

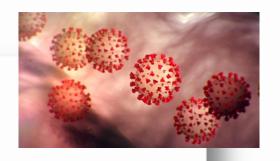
One dialysis nurse simultaneously deliver dialysis.

- Dialyzed in their own isolation room
- Telemedicine interfaces with a camera



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Use of Erythropoiesis-stimulating Agents

The indications and contraindications are the same as in patients without COVID-19.

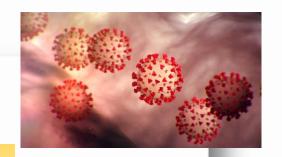
ESAs may theoretically increase the prothrombotic risk posed by COVID-19.





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ESKD and COVID-19

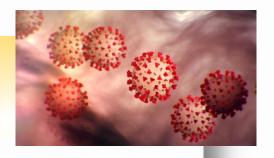
Use of Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents

- **Hospitalized** patients: Hb below 8 g/dL, and then target a hemoglobin of 8 to 9 g/dL.
- Stable outpatients: Hb below 9 g/dL, and then target a hemoglobin of 9 to 10 g/dL.



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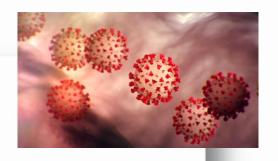
VACCINATION IN DIALYSIS PATIENTS AND PROVIDERS

- All health care staff in dialysis units.
- Lower risk of covid-19;
- Breakthrough infection: hospitalization and mortality rates lower.
- Seroconversion: in the majority of dialysis patients, but rate lower.
- Breakthrough infections more common among antibody titers declined
- Booster: lower risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection









- More severe COVID-19 disease: CKD and hypertension
- CKD after AKI in about 16% of COVID-19 patients .

Renin angiotensin system inhibitors

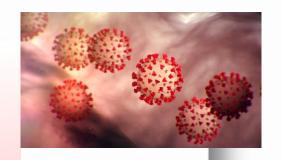
• Patients taking ACE inhibitors or ARBs should continue unless there is a contraindication.



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COVID-19 associated glomerular disease



AKI: ATN is the most common

AKI and nephrotic proteinuria:

- 1. Collapsing focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS), called COVID-associated nephropathy (COVAN), is **the most common GN**,
- 2. Thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA)
- 3. Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)-associated vasculitis, anti-glomerular basement membrane (anti-GBM) antibody disease, and IgA nephropathy



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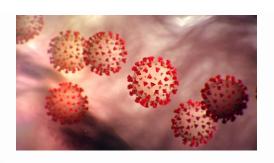
Management of preexisting glomerular disease

Low risk of acquiring COVID-19:

(limited community transmission and their ability to self-isolate)

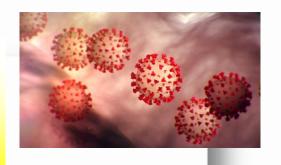
• Continue with planned treatment for their glomerular disease.







Management of preexisting glomerular disease..



At risk of acquiring COVID-19:

- 1. Calcineurin inhibitors or hydroxychloroquine: no treatment modification is necessary.
- 2. Postpone treatment:
 - Membranous nephropathy (<u>uncomplicated</u> N.S. and <u>preserved</u> estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR)
 - **IgA nephropathy** <u>without</u> heavy proteinuria, impaired eGFR, or crescents on histopathology
 - Glomerular diseases that <u>immunosuppressive</u> therapy is <u>not beneficial</u> (eg, infection-related glomerular disease

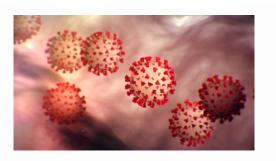




Management of preexisting glomerular disease..

- 3. Immunosuppressive therapy before the pandemic and not yet in remission, a risk-benefit assessment is needed.
- Administration of necessary intravenous (IV) infusions at home.
- IV infusions should be changed to equivalent oral alternatives.



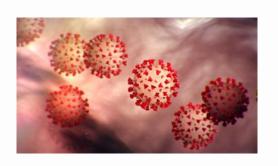




Management of preexisting glomerular disease..

- 4. Receiving immunosuppressive therapy (antimetabolites) and suspected or confirmed COVID-19, discontinue antimetabolites for 7 to 10 days after symptom onset.
- 5. Long-term glucocorticoids and hospitalization for moderate to severe covid-19: stress-dose glucocorticoids.





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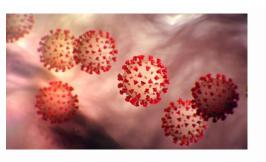
COVID-19 <u>vaccine-associated</u> glomerular disease

Both de novo glomerular disease and relapse of preexisting glomerular disease reported shortly after administration of COVID-19 mRNA vaccines.

Overall rare and a causal link is not firmly established.

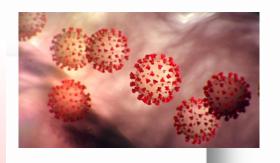
Data delineating the risks of new onset or relapse of glomerular disease in the setting of COVID-19 vaccination are sparse.







COVID-19 vaccine-associated glomerular disease



De novo glomerular diseases:

IgA nephropathy
Anti-neutrophilic cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)-associated vasculitis
Minimal change disease (MCD)

• Anti-glomerular basement membrane (anti-GBM) nephritis

Relapse of glomerular diseases:

IgA nephropathyMinimal change disease (MCD)

• Primary membranous nephropathy (MN)

• Complément-mediated thrombotic microangiopathy (C-TMA)



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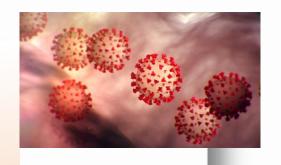








COVID-19 vaccination in patients with glomerular disease

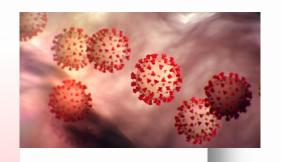


- 1. Glomerular disease NOT associated with vaccination
- Glomerular disease occurs >30 days after an administered vaccine, vaccinations as recommended for the general population.
- If immunosuppressive therapy consists of rituximab and or delaying therapy would be safe, rituximab four to six weeks after COVID-19 vaccination.





COVID-19 vaccination in patients with glomerular disease



2. Glomerular disease associated with vaccination

• Disease that occurs ≤30 days after an administered vaccine, it is possible that an additional dose of the vaccine will adversely impact their kidney function.

Additional vaccine doses based upon shared decision-making with the patient.

- Minimal change disease in remission or self-limited IgA nephropathy could receive an additional dose of vaccine.
- ANCA-associated vasculitis, C-TMA, or anti-GBM disease should likely **not receive** an additional dose.











Take home messages

- ESKD patients are vulnerable to severe COVID-19 due to the older age and diabetes and hypertension.
- HD patients with covid-19 separated from other patients by at least six feet
- Initiate ESA in hospitalized pts.: Hb below 8 g/dL, and stable outpts.: Hb below 9 g/dL
- Glomerular disease occurs >30 days after an administered vaccine, vaccinations as recommended for the general population.
- Disease that occurs ≤30 days after vaccination, it is possible that an additional dose of the vaccine will adversely impact kidney function













Take home messages

- If delaying therapy would be safe, rituximab four to six weeks after COVID-19 vaccination.
- FSGS is the most common form of COVID-associated nephropathy.
- Glomerular disease shortly after administration of COVID-19 mRNA vaccines is rare.
- Calcineurin inhibitors or hydroxychloroquine: no treatment modification is necessary.
- Receiving antimetabolites and suspected or confirmed COVID-19, discontinue antimetabolites for 7 to 10 days after symptom onset.







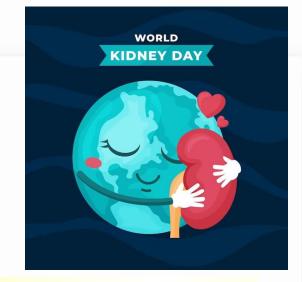




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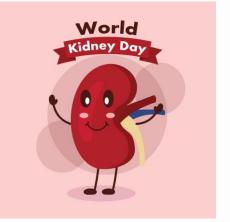
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> 9 march 2023 1401 اسفند 18



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