

A novel approach to assess the demographic and clinical characteristics of immunoglobulin A nephropathy (IgAN) patients in a US real-world setting

P222

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Introduction

- Immunoglobulin A nephropathy (IgAN) is the most prevalent chronic glomerulonephritis
- 15 – 40% of IgAN patients will progress to kidney failure within 10 – 20 years after diagnosis^{1,2}
- There are no effective and well-tolerated targeted therapies approved for IgAN that slow or prevent progression to kidney failure^{3,4}
- The symptomatic burden has not been well described in IgAN patients

Study Objective

- The aim of this study is to describe the demographics and clinical characteristics and symptomatic burden among IgAN patients in the US identified via physician notes

Methods

- This is a descriptive, retrospective study of adult IgAN patients in Optum[®] Electronic Health Records between January 2007 and December 2019
 - This database contains de-identified clinical/medical administrative data from 96 million people in 50 states in the US
- As there are no IgAN – specific ICD codes, patients with ≥ 2 records of ‘IgAN’ without any general secondary or negative notion (e.g. ‘secondary’, ‘suspected’, ‘doubt’, etc. – not IgAN linked) in physician notes were selected; a record of kidney biopsy was also required

- Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics, including diagnosed symptoms (captured via the ICD codes) up to 12 months before/at the index date (1st IgAN record) are presented

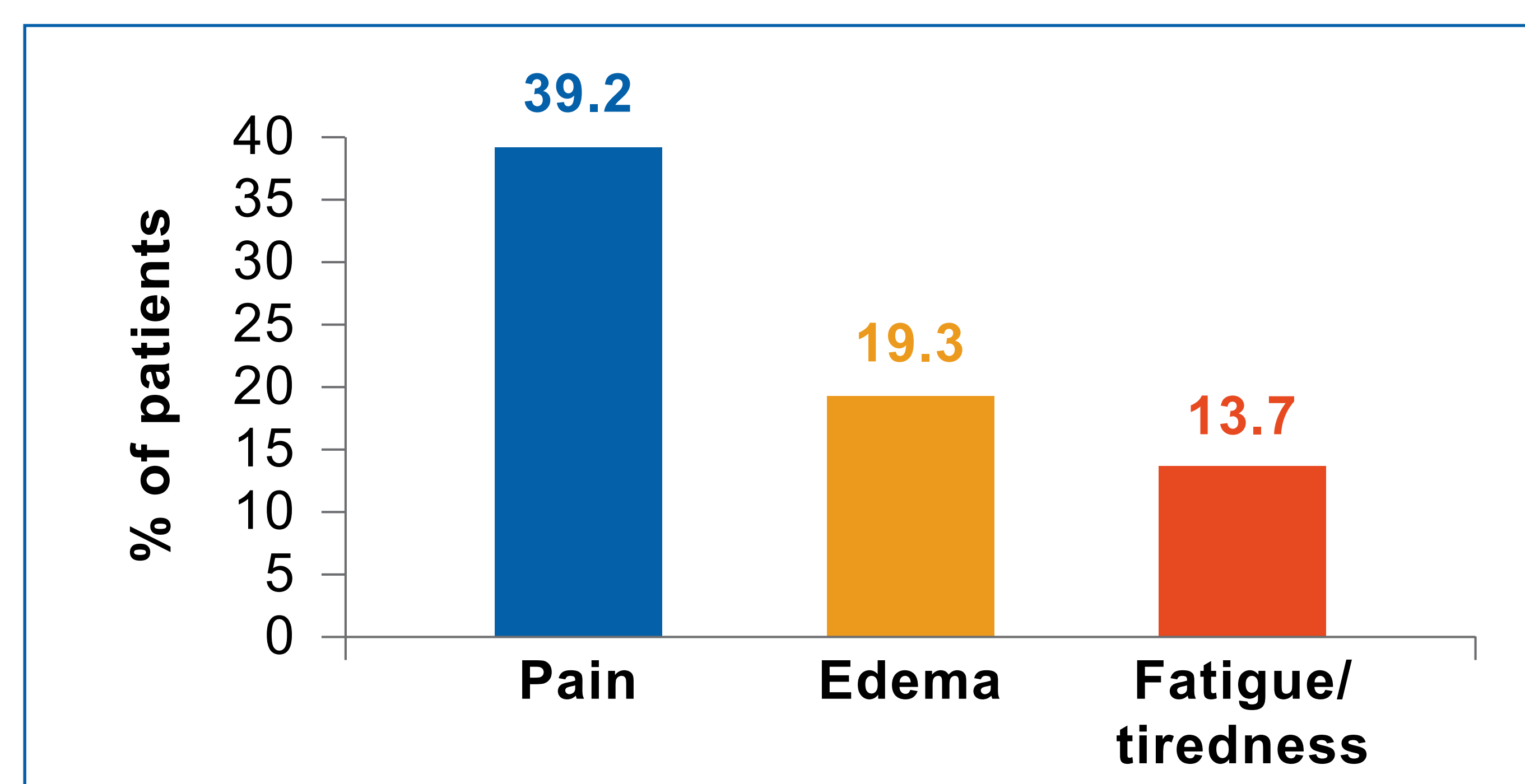
Results

- 1,189 patients with a record of kidney biopsy were included:
 - Mean age was 48.3 years, 60.2% were males
 - Proteinuria of ≥ 1 g/day was found in 33.5% of patients and hypertension in 74.9%
 - Mean eGFR was 43.9* (median 33.5) mL/min/1.73 m², creatinine 3.1* (2.0) mg/dL, 23.2% of patients had eGFR < 15 mL/min/1.73 m²
 - Pain (multiple causes/locations), edema and fatigue/tiredness were diagnosed in 39.2%, 19.3%, 13.7% of patients respectively (Figure 1)

Note: Additional negative notions were excluded resulting in 1,189 patients out of 1,803 presented in the abstract

*Values markedly affected by data outliers.

Figure 1: Diagnosed symptoms



Conclusions

- Our study found that:
 - A relatively high proportion of patients had a diagnosis of pain
 - A noticeable proportion of patients were also diagnosed with fatigue and edema
- These findings suggest that a substantial proportion of IgAN patients might be burdened by symptoms with a potential negative impact on quality of life
- The impact these symptoms have on IgAN patient's life warrants further research

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate, ICD: international classification of diseases, IgAN: immunoglobulin A nephropathy, US: United States.

References:

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Disclosures:

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