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Uremic Toxins as a Potential Therapeutic Target for Kidney, Heart, and Beyond

Jwa-kyung Kim

Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital, Republic of Korea

Uremic toxins are metabolic byproducts that accumulate in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) as renal function declines. These toxins, including indoxyl sulfate, p-cresyl sulfate, and advanced glycation end products, have detrimental effects beyond the kidneys. They contribute to cardiovascular issues by promoting inflammation, oxidative stress, and endothelial dysfunction. Additionally, uremic toxins play a role in neurological disorders and other systemic complications, significantly impacting patient morbidity and mortality. Recent research emphasizes their role in worsening CKD and its comorbidities, highlighting the need for therapeutic strategies to remove or inhibit these toxins.

Renamezin, containing spherical carbon adsorbent particles, binds to uremic toxins in the gastrointestinal tract, reducing their systemic absorption and facilitating excretion through feces, thus lowering serum concentrations. Studies show that Renamezin effectively reduces serum uremic toxin levels and improves renal and cardiovascular health outcomes. Patients treated with Renamezin exhibit improved renal function markers, lower inflammatory cytokine levels, and enhanced overall quality of life.

Renamezin represents a valuable therapeutic option for managing uremic toxin levels in CKD patients, helping to mitigate adverse effects, support renal function, and reduce the risk of cardiovascular and systemic complications.