

소아신증후군 환자에서 리툽시맙치료 후 발생한 항리툽시맙 항체

서울대학교 의과대학 소아과학교실

안요한, 강희경, 이지원, 최현진, 하일수, 정해일

Development of Anti-Rituximab Antibodies in Children with Nephrotic Syndrome

Yo Han Ahn, Hee Gyung Kang, Jiwon Lee, Hyun Jin Choi, Il-Soo Ha, Hae Il Cheong

Department of Pediatrics Seoul National University Children's Hospital

Background: Rituximab is actively used as a rescue therapy for nephrotic syndrome (NS). The development of anti-drug antibodies, including anti-rituximab antibodies (ARA) and human anti-chimeric antibodies (HACA), has been reported with rituximab treatment in various diseases. Here, we report two pediatric patients with NS who developed ARA.

Case: Rituximab was given as a rescue therapy for the two patients with steroid- dependent NS. Both patients had been treated with oral glucocorticosteroid, methylprednisolone, and calcineurin inhibitors, but experienced frequent relapses. With the rituximab treatment, the patients remained in remission for several months. After the B cell count recovered, the patients received a second course of rituximab and experienced a hypersensitivity reaction during the drug infusion. The CD19 cell counts rose despite treatment with rituximab. The ARA titers were monitored before and after treatment with rituximab, and development of ARA after the second course of rituximab was confirmed.

Conclusions: We report the development of HACA in two patients with NS who did not achieve B cell depletion after repeated administration of rituximab. This report suggests that additional studies are needed to determine the incidence of anti-rituximab antibodies in patients with NS and its clinical significance.

Key Words: 신증후군, 리툽시맙, 항리툽시맙 항체

Nephrotic syndrome, Rituximab, Human anti-chimeric antibody