



Shaping Tomorrow's Nephrology: Insight-Driven Kidney Care

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Session Name : KSN Cooperative Study

Session Topic : KSN Cooperative Study

Date & Time, Place : June 11 (Thu) / 10:30-12:00 / Room 5 (205), 2F

Clinical Outcomes and Risk Factors of Kidney Complications

Following Cancer Therapy: A Cohort-Based Study

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및 위험인자 발굴에 대한 연구)**

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Cancer therapy–associated kidney disease has emerged as an increasingly important clinical challenge with the rapid expansion of novel anticancer therapies, including immune checkpoint inhibitors, targeted agents, antibody-drug conjugates, and combination treatment strategies. Kidney complications encompass a broad spectrum of disorders, ranging from acute kidney injury (AKI), electrolyte abnormalities, and acute kidney disease (AKD) to chronic kidney disease (CKD), proteinuria, and kidney failure. These complications may lead to treatment interruption, dose modification, increased healthcare utilization, and worse clinical outcomes. Despite their growing importance, large-scale real-world data describing the epidemiology and prognosis of cancer therapy–associated kidney disease remain limited, particularly in Asian populations. To address this unmet need, the Korean Society of Nephrology (KSN) Cooperative Study

established a nationwide multicenter cohort to investigate the incidence, risk factors, and outcomes of kidney complications following cancer therapy. This collaborative initiative involves 11 tertiary referral centers across Korea and includes more than 40,000 patients who received anticancer treatment. Standardized data collection was performed to capture demographic characteristics, baseline kidney function, comorbidities, treatment exposures, laboratory parameters, and longitudinal renal outcomes. In this lecture, we will introduce the rationale, design, and current status of the KSN Cooperative Study. Particular emphasis will be placed on the practical challenges of constructing a multicenter onco-nephrology database, including heterogeneity in laboratory measurements, outcome definitions, and follow-up schedules across institutions. Preliminary findings regarding the incidence and temporal patterns of AKI, AKD, CKD, eGFR decline, and de novo proteinuria will be presented. In addition, differences in renal outcomes according to anticancer treatment classes, including immune checkpoint inhibitors, will be discussed. Special attention will be given to the emerging field of onco-nephrology and the growing recognition of immune-mediated kidney injury associated with modern cancer therapies. Finally, future directions of the cohort will be reviewed, including risk prediction, prognostic modeling, and the development of evidence-based surveillance strategies for high-risk patients. This nationwide collaborative effort is expected to provide an important foundation for improving the prevention, early detection, and management of kidney complications in patients undergoing cancer treatment.

Keywords: Cancer therapy-associated kidney disease, Acute kidney injury, Immune checkpoint inhibitors, Onco-nephrology, Multicenter cohort study