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Efficacy and safety of Dapagliflozin in children with kidney disease: a real-world data

NAYE CHOI[1], Ji Hyun Kim[2], Yo Han Ahn[1], Hee Gyung Kang[1]
[1]Department of Pediatrics-Nephrology, Seoul National University Hospital, Korea, Republic of
[2]Department of Pediatrics-Nephrology, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Korea, Republic of

Objectives : Dapagliflozin is a type of sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitor that lowers blood glucose level by inhibiting the reabsorption of glucose and sodium in the proximal tubules of the kidneys. It has been shown to slow the rate of estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) decline and reduce proteinuria in adult chronic kidney disease patients.
Methods : This study included 22 patients with kidney disease and proteinuria who took dapagliflozin for over three months between July 2022 and July 2023. All patients had been legend taking an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blockers for at least one month before starting dapagliflozin.
Results : The median age of the patients was 15.5 years when they start dapagliflozin treatment. The kidney disease diagnoses in this study included Alport syndrome (n=7), medication-resistant nephrotic syndrome or focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (n=7), IgA nephropathy or IgA vasculitis (n=5), atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (n=2), and congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract (n=1). After 5.7 months, there was no difference in eGFR baseline and at the last follow-up. Also, no significant disparity was observed between the baseline and last follow-up proteinuria. Only two patients discontinued dapagliflozin due to suspected adverse event. One patient discontinued due to rhabdomyolysis, and the other patient discontinued due to alopecia.
Conclusions : Dapagliflozin has not been associated with decreased kidney function or serious side effects. Further prospective clinical trials are needed to confirm the efficacy and safety of dapagliflozin in children with kidney disease.