

腎移植とCKD-MBD

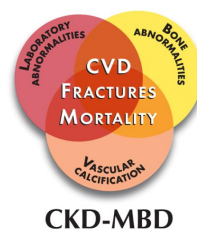
(ビスホスホネート製剤も含めて)

腎移植認定医
第14回集中教育セミナー

2018年2月16日

本日の話題

- 腎移植とCKD-MBDの関連性
- 腎移植と血管石灰化
- 腎移植とMBD関連検査異常
 - 副甲状腺機能亢進症その他
- 腎移植と骨
- これからの課題
 - Non-traditional effect of PTH



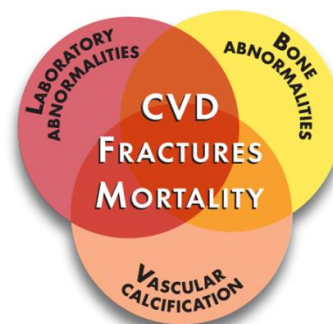
CKD-MBDの概念

Renal Osteodystrophy (ROD)

- 骨の変化に限定
(無形成骨、線維性骨炎、微小変化)

CKD-Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD)

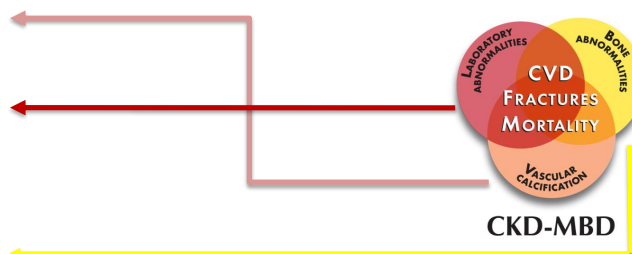
- 検査値異常, 骨病変, 血管石灰化
- 全身性疾患
- 生命予後などを重視する概念

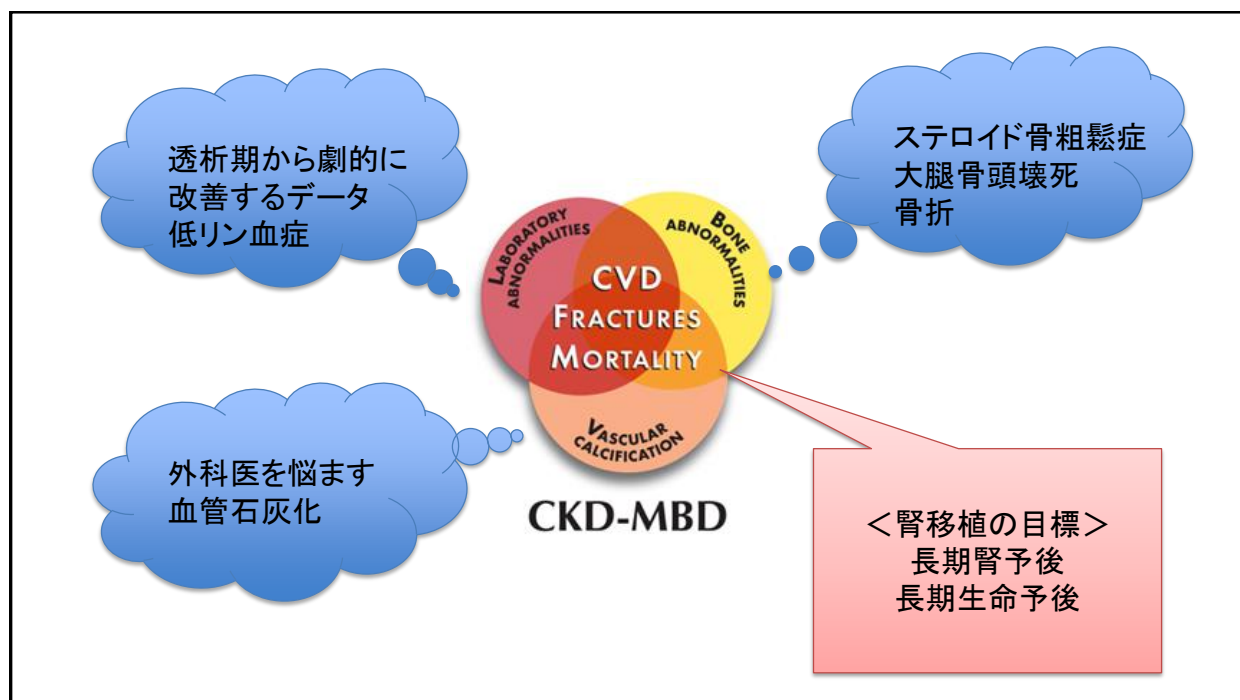


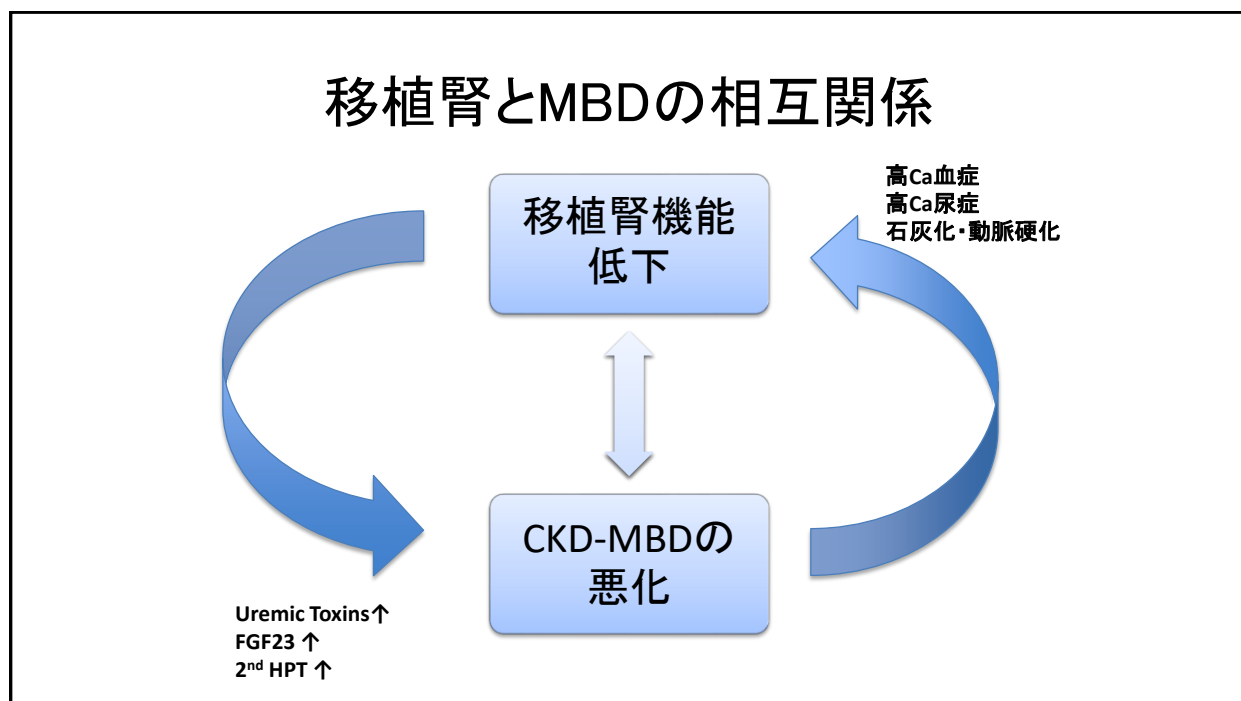
CKD-MBD

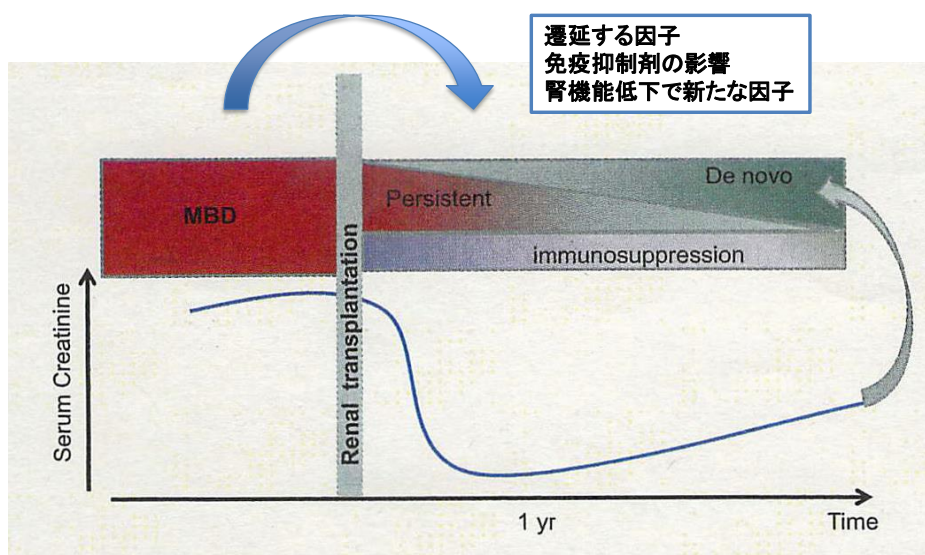
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Evenepoel P: Semi in Nephrol 33, 2013

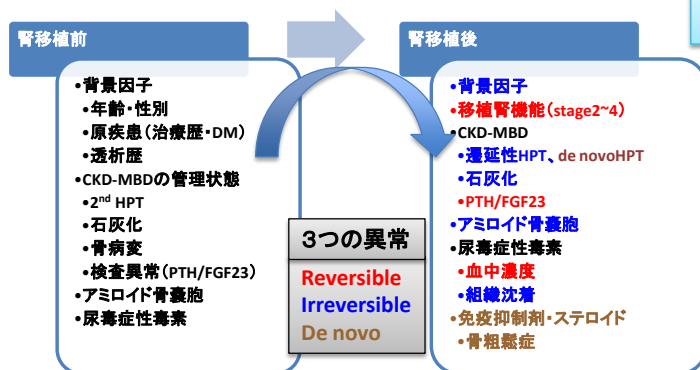
CKD-MBD 腎移植前とその後

<Review Article>

Mineral and bone disorders in kidney transplant recipients:
reversible, irreversible, and de novo abnormalities

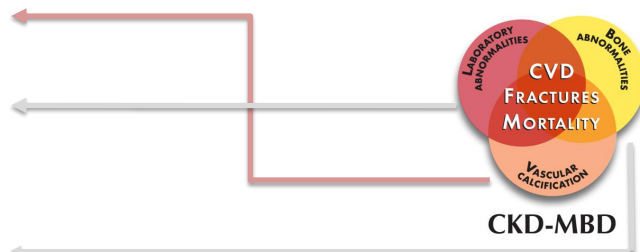
Hirukawa T, Kakuta T, Nakamura M, Fukagawa M.

Clin Exp Nephrol 19: 2015

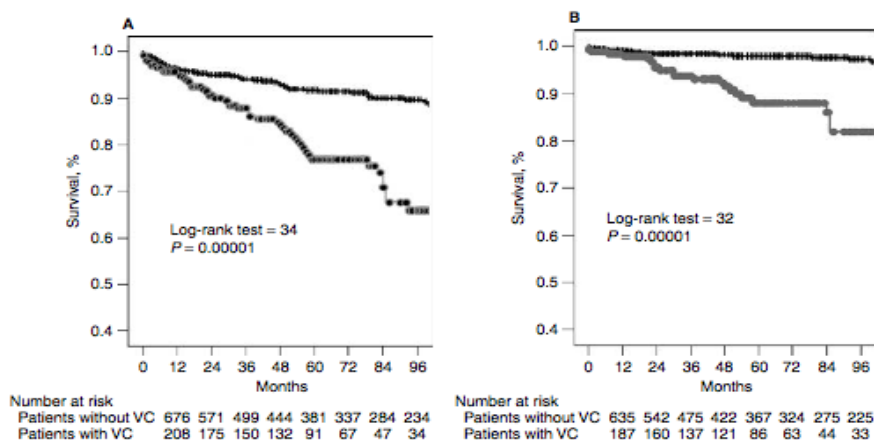


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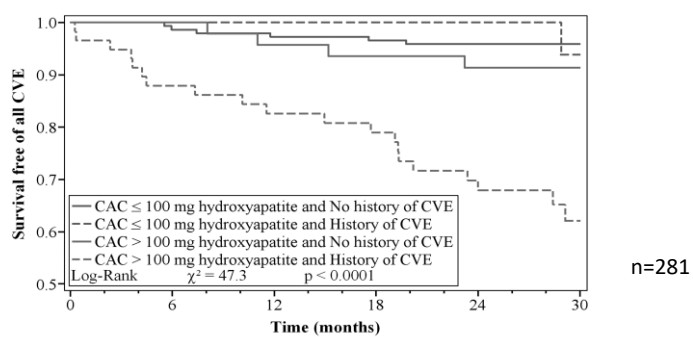


Clinical impact of preexisting vascular calcifications on mortality after renal transplantation



腎移植時の血管石灰化が移植後の予後を左右する Hernandez D, et al: Kidney Int 67, 2005

Coronary artery calcification: a strong predictor of cardiovascular events in renal transplant recipients



冠動脈の石灰化が
 すべての心血管系イベントの
 予測因子になる

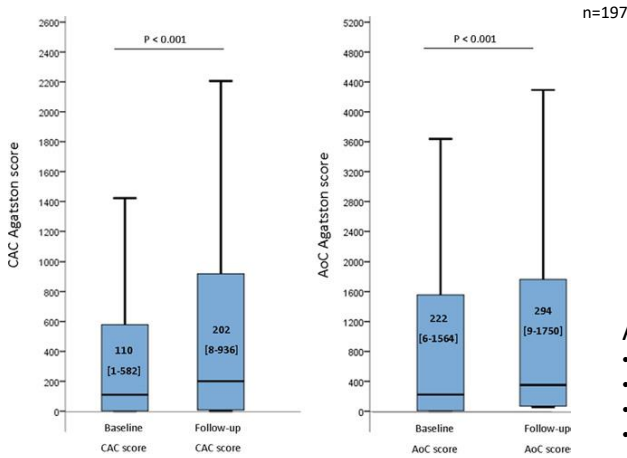
Nguyen P, et al: Nephrol Dial Transplant 25, 2010

腎移植後
 血管石灰化はどうなる？

Progression of coronary artery calcification and thoracic aorta calcification
in kidney transplant recipients

CAC悪化のRisk因子

- BaselineCAC
- CVD歴
- Statin使用



AoC悪化のRisk因子

- BaselineAoC
- 高血圧、年齢
- Statin使用
- 男性、P高値

腎移植後の血管石灰化(冠動脈・大動脈)は進行する Marechal C, et al: Am J Kidney Dis 59, 2012

Progression of coronary calcification in renal transplant recipients

Seyahi N, et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant 27; 2012

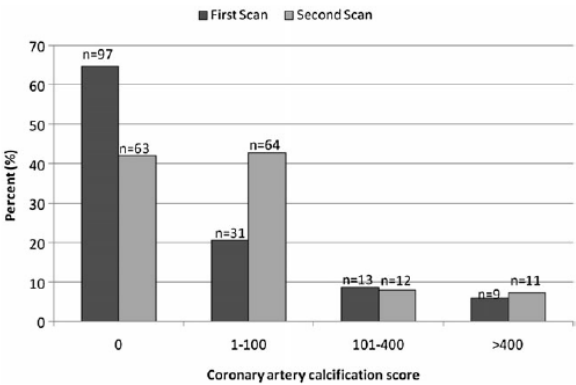


Table 5. Logistic regression analysis showing patient characteristics associated with progression of CAC^{a,b}

Analysis	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P
Multivariate (first model), R ² 0.295 ^c		
Age (years)	1.031 (0.988–1.076)	0.160
Time on transplantation (months)	1.001 (0.993–1.010)	0.727
Baseline CAC presence (%)	4.446 (1.758–11.245)	0.002
Baseline CAC score	1.001 (0.999–1.003)	0.440
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	1.006 (1.001–1.011)	0.011
Multivariate (second model), R ² 0.352 ^c		
Age (years)	1.032 (0.985–1.082)	0.187
Time on transplantation (months)	0.997 (0.988–1.006)	0.532
Baseline CAC presence (%)	5.239 (1.933–14.194)	0.001
Baseline CAC score	1.001 (0.999–1.003)	0.398
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	1.007 (1.002–1.012)	0.011
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	1.028 (0.921–1.148)	0.623
Active vitamin D (%)	2.248 (0.821–6.153)	0.115
Bisphosphonates (%)	2.641 (1.043–6.687)	0.040

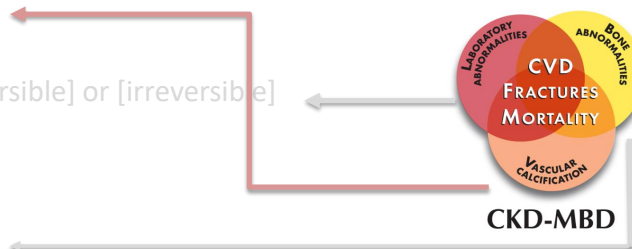
腎移植後の血管石灰化

- 腎移植患者の血管石灰化:
 - 心血管病のリスクや腎予後／生命予後に関連
- 腎移植後に血管石灰化は？
 - 腎移植後は透析よりも石灰化進行が鈍化する
 - Moe SM, et al: NDT 19, 2004 preliminary report
 - Mazzaferro S, et al: CJASN 4, 2009
 - 腎移植後も石灰化は進行する
 - Oschatz E, et al: Am J Kidney Dis. 48, 2006
 - Schankel K, et al: Am J Transplant. 7, 2007
 - Marechal C, MSc: Am J Kidney Dis. 59(2), 2012
 - 197人の腎移植患者: 3.5年以上の間隔で評価 → CAC: 11%/year, AoC: 4%/year 有意に上昇

血管石灰化の増悪リスク因子 ⇨ ベースラインの石灰化
(Review: Cianciolo G, et al: Am J Nephrol 39; 2014)

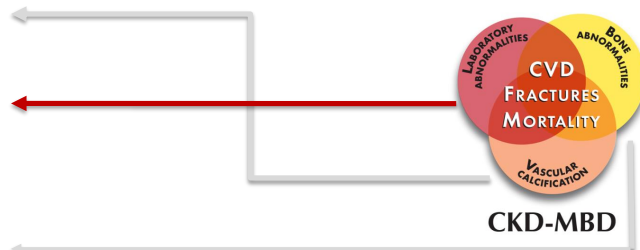
小 括

- 腎移植とCKD-MBDの関連性
- 腎移植と血管石灰化: [irreversible]
 - 移植の時点で、石灰化 “0” が望ましい
- 腎移植とMBD関連検査異常: [reversible] or [irreversible]
 - 副甲状腺機能亢進症その他
- 腎移植と骨: [de novo]
- これからの課題
 - Non-traditional effect of PTH

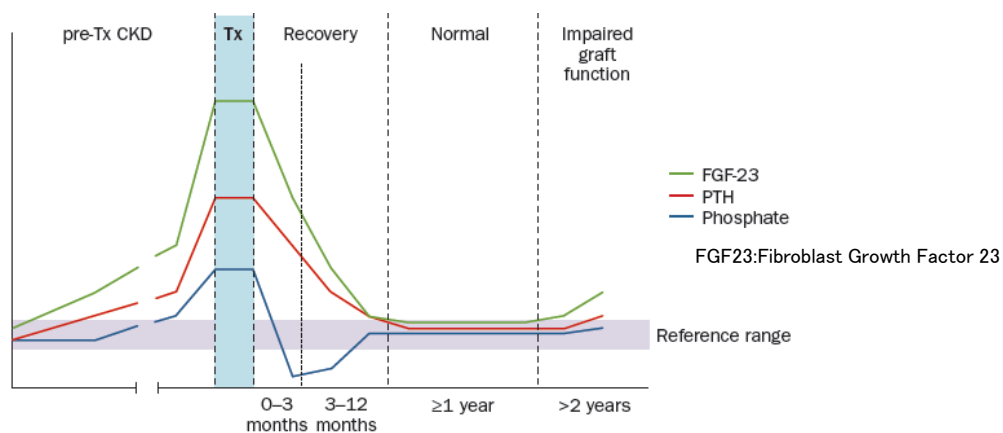


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腎移植前後のリン関連物質の推移

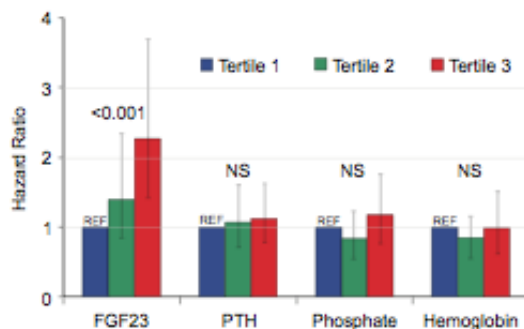
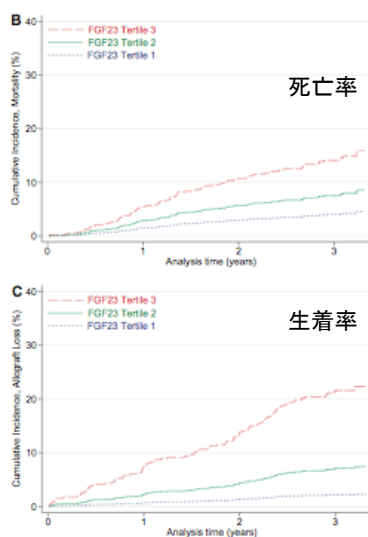


Bala, LC, et al: Nat.Rev.Nephrol 29; 2015

腎移植後のFGF23の推移

- 生体腎移植患者<n=27> (Bhan I, et al: Kidney Int 70,2006)
 - 術後急速に低下
 - 数ヶ月間正常値よりも高く、有意に低P血症、P利尿に相関
- 献腎移植<n=41> (Evenepoel P, et al: Am J Transplant 7,2007)
 - 前向き検討
 - 移植後のFGF23高値が、低P血症、P利尿亢進、1,25VD値低下と相関
- 腎移植後1年以上横断的研究<n=229> (Sirilak S, et al: CJASN 7,2012)
 - 腎移植1年後では、低P血症の独立影響因子は、FGF23値<PTH値

腎移植患者においても FGF23高値は死亡や移植腎予後に影響する (3ヶ月以上経過した腎移植患者984名: 前向き調査)

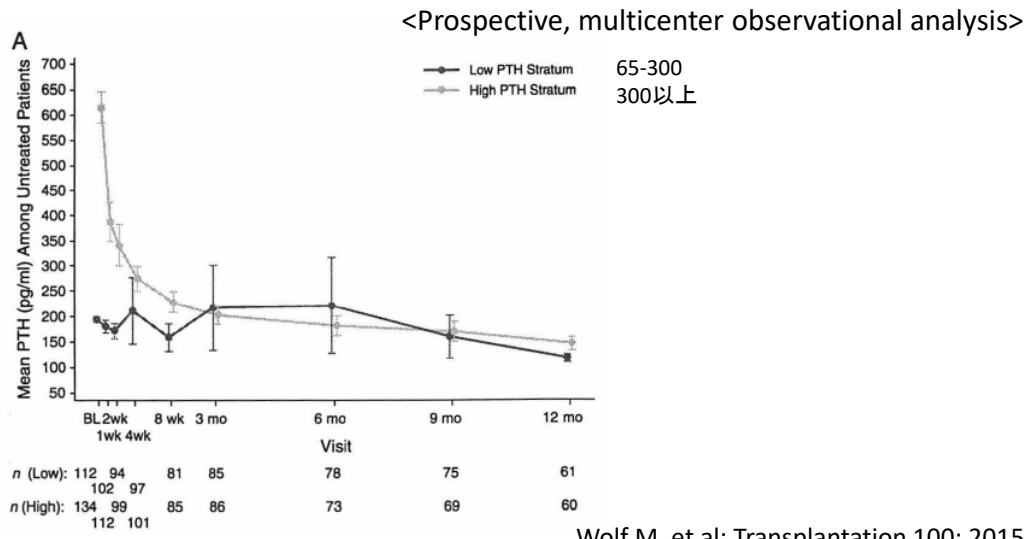


Wolf M, et al: J Am Soc Nephrol 22, 2011

腎移植前 副甲状腺機能亢進症

移植後腎機能に影響を与える症例をどう見抜くか？

A Prospective Cohort Study of Mineral Metabolism After Kidney Transplantation



Increased risk of all-cause mortality and renal graft loss
in stable renal transplant recipients with hyperparathyroidism

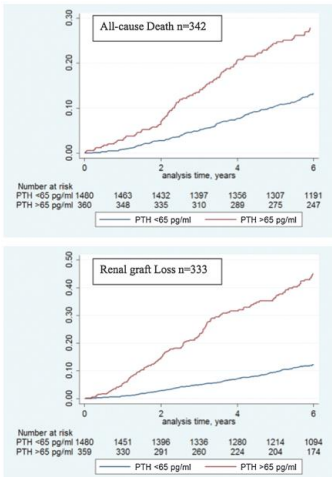


Figure 2. Unadjusted cumulative hazard as a function of time for high (>65 pg/mL) and normal/low (≤65 pg/mL) PTH. Numbers at risk presented for every year of follow-up.

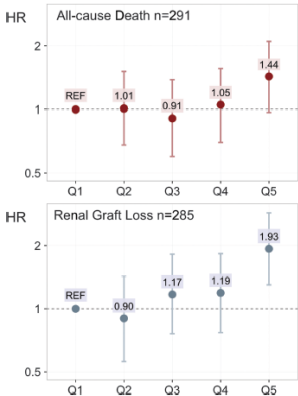
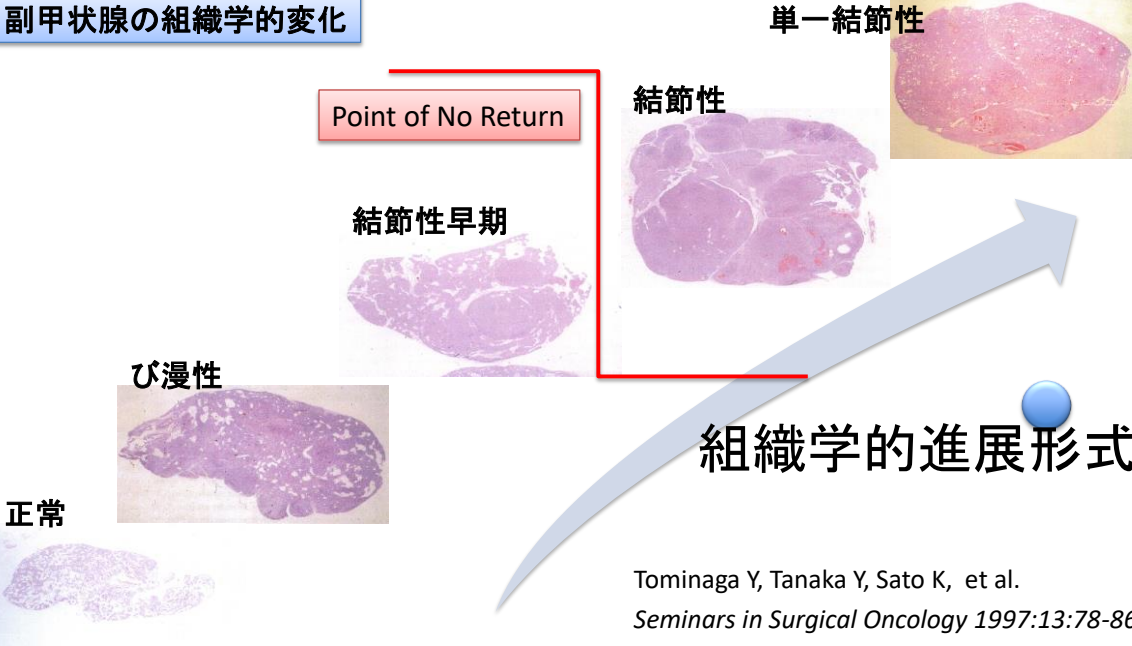


Figure 3. Multivariate Cox Proportional HRs for quintiles 2–5 compared with quintile 1 as reference. Covariates: age, sex, smoking, coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, ST-T changes, high density lipoprotein, triglycerides, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, body mass index, eGFR, proteinuria, s-calcium, s-phosphate, high sensitive C-reactive protein, randomization group, time on dialysis, and time since last transplantation.

Pihlstrom,H et al: Transplantation 99; 2015

副甲状腺の組織学的変化



Tominaga Y, Tanaka Y, Sato K, et al.
Seminars in Surgical Oncology 1997;13:78-86

腎移植後CKD-MBDのガイドライン ステートメント

- 移植前
 - 移植前から十分な骨ミネラル管理を推奨(1C)
 - 移植前評価で1回はP、補正Ca、PTH濃度の測定が望ましい(2C)
 - 生体腎移植前にインターベンションが必要な副甲状腺腫大を認めた場合は、行っておくことが望ましい(2C)
- 移植直後
 - 移植後急性期(1~2ヶ月)の値が安定するまでPやCa濃度を週1回以上測定することが望ましい(1C)
 - PTH濃度は、退院までに1回以上測定することが妥当
 - 移植後1年以内におこる骨塩量減少に対しては、移植前、移植後にDXAによる定期的(6月~1年ごと)モニタリングが望ましい(2D)
- 移植後
 - 慢性期(1年以上)においては、保存期CKDと同様に、該当するCKDstageに応じたP,Ca,PTHの測定管理を行うことが妥当
 - 1年経過しても高Ca血症(補正Ca10.5以上)および高PTH血症が遷延する場合には、インターベンションの適応を検討することが望ましい(2C)
 - 薬剤による骨脆弱性を回避するためにも、ステロイドは可能な限り減量することが望ましい(2C)

副甲状腺エコーは大事！

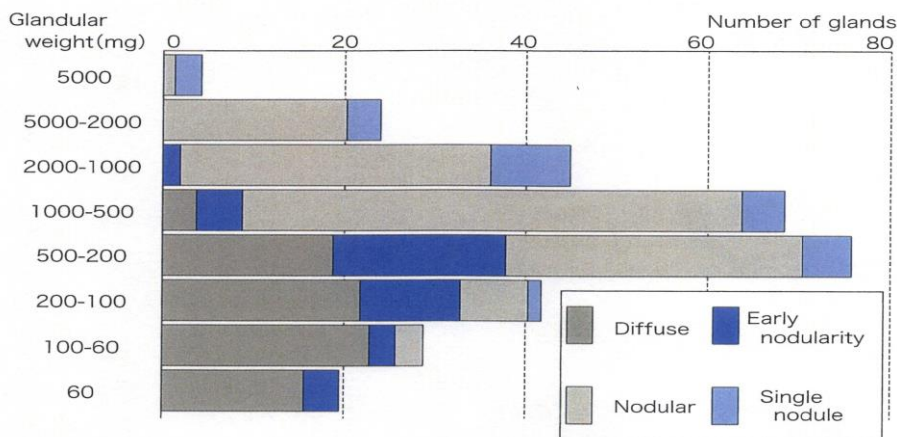
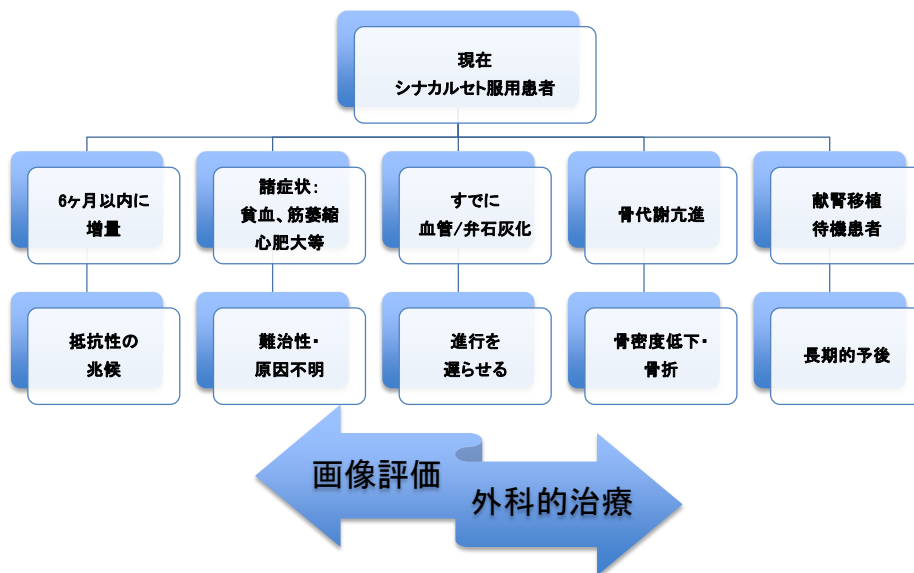


Figure 6-7. Pattern of hyperplasia and glandular weight

「Surgery for Hyperparathyroidism: 富永芳博著」

シナカルセト服用患者へのアプローチ



シナカルセト服用患者における 腎移植前副甲状腺摘出術の適応

中村道郎、他: 臨床腎移植学会雑誌5(2), 2017

(1) 絶対的適応:

高用量 (75mg 以上) シナカルセト服用にも関わらずコントロールが不良

(2) 相対的適応:

中等量 (50mg 以上) シナカルセトを服用によって血液検査所見が良好

中等量シナカルセト服用中の長期透析歴をもつ献腎移植待機患者

下記①～④のいずれかに該当する場合

- ① 短期間に内服量の増量が必要な場合
- ② 血管・心臓弁に中等度～高度の石灰化
- ③ 低骨密度あるいは進行性骨密度低下
- ④ 複数の副甲状腺腫大腺の存在

血液検査所見だけでなく、副甲状腺の画像診断や血管・心臓弁の石灰化、骨密度などを参考に腎移植前の PTx 適応を決めていくのが望ましい。

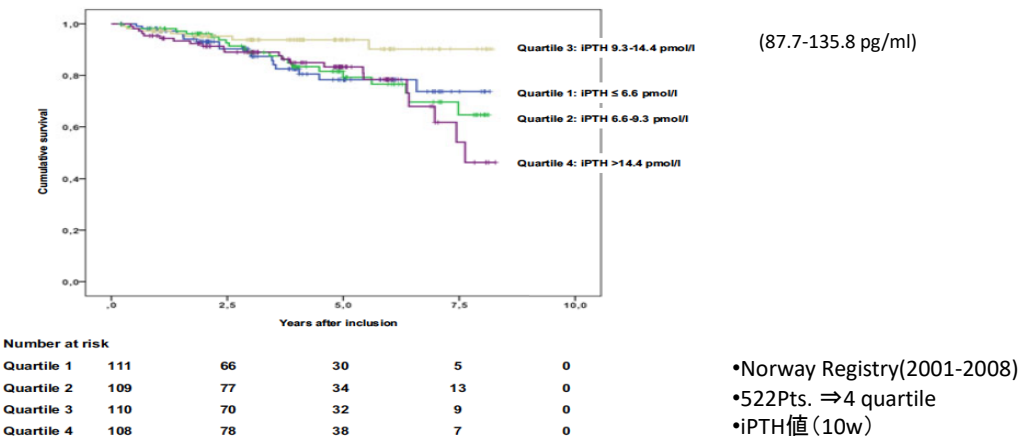
シナカルセトを中等量以上服用し、血液検査所見が比較的良好でも、長期透析歴をもつ献腎移植待機患者は、待機期間中に PTx 適応を考慮し診療する。

腎移植後

遷延性副甲状腺機能亢進症

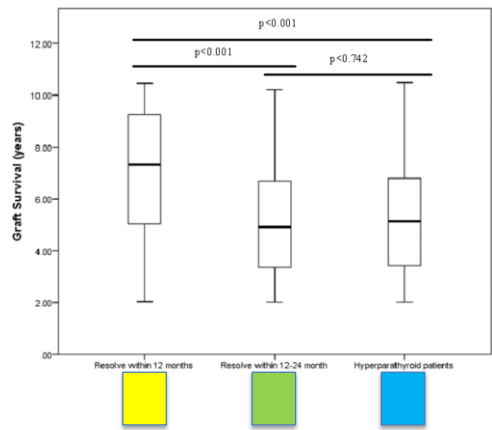
遷延した副甲状腺機能は移植腎に影響を与えるか？

Parathyroid hormone and clinical outcome
in kidney transplant patients with optimal transplant function



Bleskestad IH, et al: Clin Transplant 2014, 28

Median graft survival grouped by timing of parathyroid hormone resolution



N
年齢
DGF
腎予後
待機期間

1年以内	1～2年	遷延性HPT
488	427	694
47.7	51.6	51.5
5.3%	15.5%	21.6%
7.33年	4.92年	5.13年
32.6M	33.6M	38.4M

腎移植後の副甲状腺機能が移植腎予後に影響

Lou I,et al: Ann Surg 262(4); 2015

Persistent hyperparathyroidism is a major risk factor for fractures in the five years after kidney transplantation

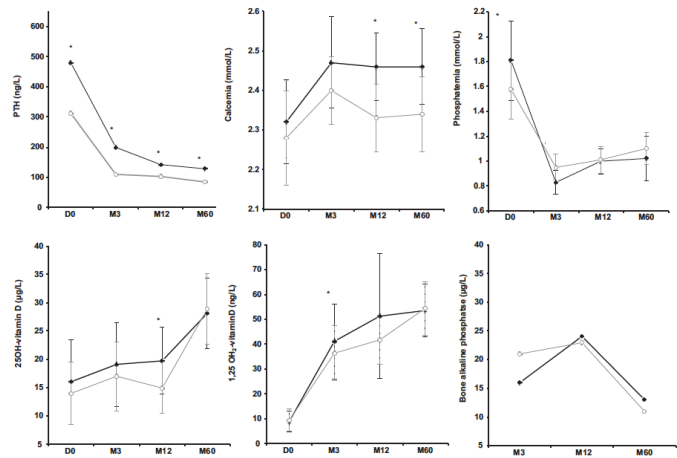
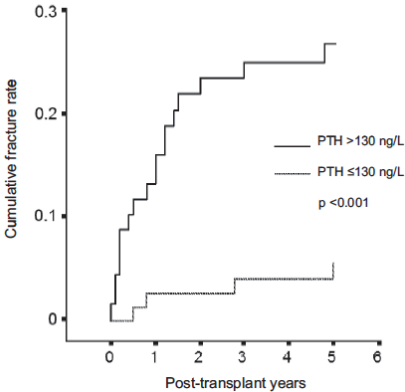


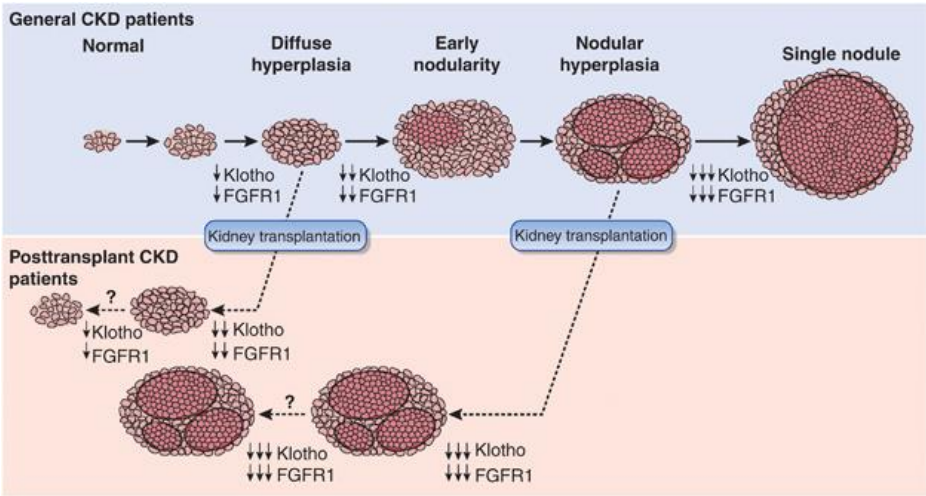
Figure 3: Evolution of mineral disorders during the 5 posttransplant years in patients with (●) and without fractures (○). *p < 0.05. Values are expressed as median or mean ± SD, as appropriate.

n=143 腎移植患者
5年間 後向き研究
骨折:22人



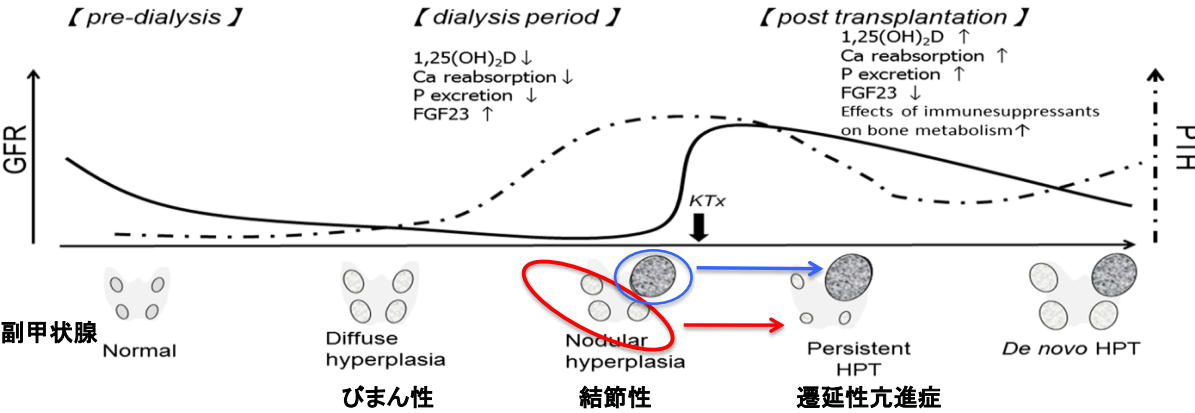
Perrin P, et al: Am J Transplant 13, 2013

遷延性副甲状腺機能亢進症の病因(仮説)



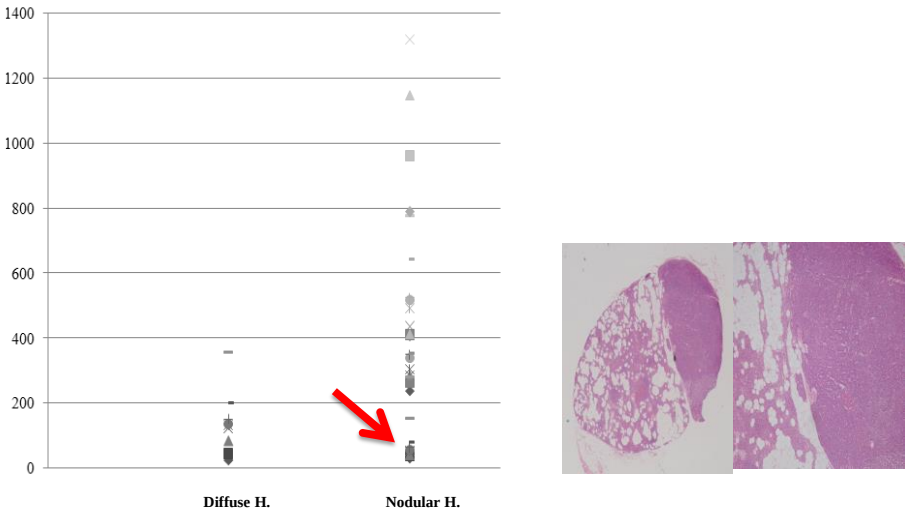
Komaba H, et al: Kidney Int 78, 2010一部改変

腎移植前後の副甲状腺機能亢進症



Hirukawa T, Kakuta T, Nakamura M, Fukagawa M: Clin Exp Nephrol 19;2015

移植後PTx症例の組織型と腺重量 (n=40)



Nakamura M,et al.:Ther Apher Dial 17(5), 2013

Pathologic Features of Parathyroid Glands Associated With the Pathogenesis of Long-lasting Persistent Hyperparathyroidism After Kidney Transplantation in Long-term Dialysis Patients

M. Nakamura, et al: Transplant Proc 48; 2016

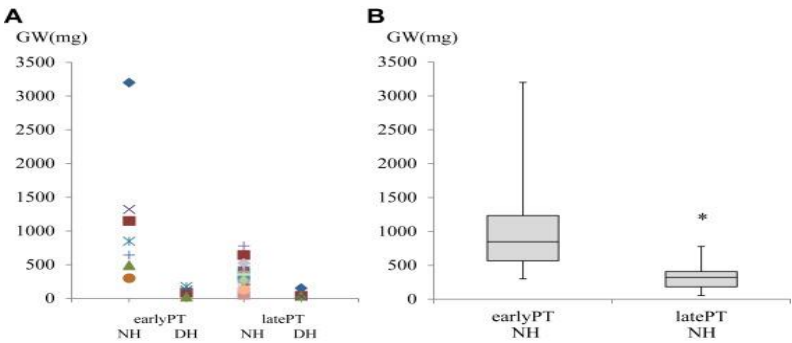


Fig 1. The relationship between glandular weight (GW) and parathyroid histologic type. (A) All glands characterized by nodular hyperplasia (NH) in patients who underwent early parathyroidectomy (PT) weighed >400 mg. In the late PT group, many small parathyr...

腎移植後副甲状腺摘出術適応

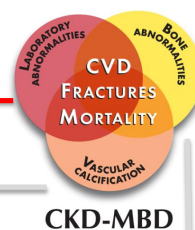
中村道郎、他: 臨床腎移植学会雑誌5(2), 2017

-
- (1) 急性の顕著な高Ca血症 (補正Ca値 $>12.0\text{mg/dl}$)
 - (2) 高Ca血症 (補正Ca $>11.0\text{mg/dl}$)、高PTH血症があり下記の症状を伴う場合
 - ① 尿路結石あるいは移植腎石灰化
 - ② 高Ca血症に関連する移植腎機能低下
 - ③ 副甲状腺機能亢進症の臨床症状 (倦怠感、掻痒感、骨関節痛、筋力低下など)
 - ④ 骨減少症の悪化・病的骨折
 - (3) 移植後1年以上遷延する高PTH血症を伴う高Ca血症 (補正Ca $>11.0\text{mg/dl}$)
-

上記のいずれかで画像診断による副甲状腺の腫大が確認できた症例を適応とする。

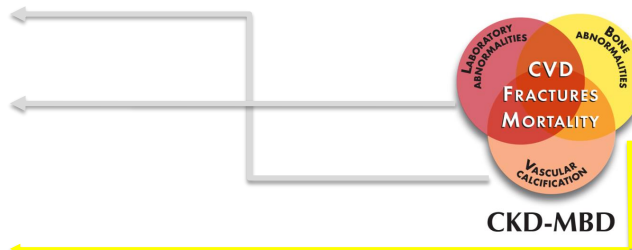
小 括

- 腎移植と血管石灰化: [irreversible]
 - 移植の時点で、石灰化“0”が望ましい
- 腎移植とMBD関連検査異常: [reversible] or [irreversible]
 - Irreversible 遷延性副甲状腺機能亢進症 ⇒ 回避
- 腎移植と骨: [de novo]



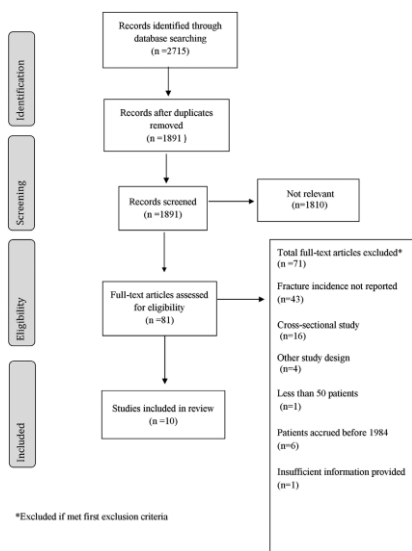
本日の話題

- 腎移植とCKD-MBDの関連性
- 腎移植と血管石灰化
- 腎移植とMBD関連検査異常
 - 副甲状腺機能亢進症その他
- 腎移植と骨
- これからの課題
 - Non-traditional effect of PTH



Fracture Risk in Kidney Transplant Recipients: A Systematic Review

Naylor KL, et al. Transplantation 95; 2013

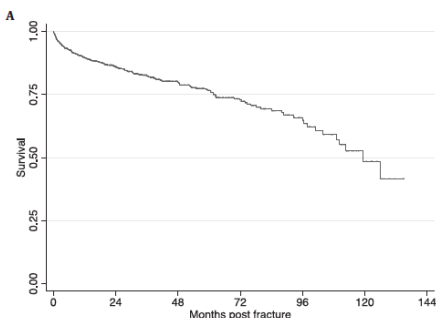


- Incidence rate: 3.3-99.6 fractures per 1000 person-year
 - 5年累積骨折率: 0.85~27%
- <Risk factor>
- 高齢、女性、糖尿病、骨折既往など

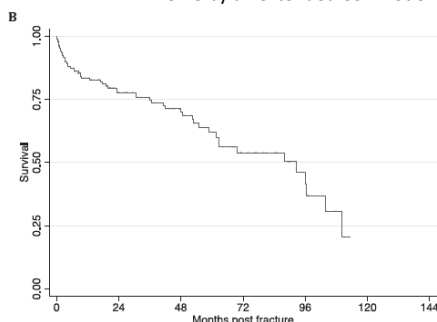
Fracture risk and mortality post-kidney transplantation

Ferro CJ: Clin Transplant 29,2015

- 21769 recipients in England database (2001~2013)
- Hip fracture rate: 1.54 per 1000 Patient-year
- Risk 因子: 高齢、女性、糖尿病、骨折既往、白人
- Mortality上昇(hip fracture):
HR3.28 by an extended Cox model



n=836(2001~2013)全骨折



n=173(2001~2013)大腿骨骨折

J Bone Miner Metab (2014) 32:337-350
DOI 10.1007/s00774-014-0596-6

J Bone Miner Metab 32; 2014

SPECIAL REPORT

Guidelines on the management and treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis of the Japanese Society for Bone and Mineral Research: 2014 update

Yasuo Suzuki · Hajime Nawata · Satoshi Soen · Saeko Fujiwara · Hisanori Nakayama · Ikuko Tanaka · Keiichi Ozono · Akira Sagawa · Ryoichi Takayanagi · Hiroyuki Tanaka · Takami Miki · Naomi Masumari · Yoshiya Tanaka

国内5つのコホート研究: n=903(M117,F786)

Table 3 Predictors of fracture

Factor		Hazard ratio	95 % confidence interval	P value
Age	1 year increase	1.024	1.008–1.040	0.025
GC dose ^a	1 mg/day increase	1.038	1.024–1.051	<0.0001
Lumbar bone mineral density (%YAM)	1 % increase	0.979	0.968–0.991	0.006
Prior fragility fracture	+	3.412	2.409–4.832	<0.0001
Bisphosphonate therapy	+	0.472	0.302–0.738	0.001

^a Prednisolone equivalent

骨折予測因子

カテゴリー化

スコアー化

Committed or exposed to ≥ 3 months of oral glucocorticoid (GC) therapy

General guidance

Assess clinical risk factors and calculate individual patient's score (prior fragility fracture, Age, GC dose, BMD)

score ≥ 3

Treatment

First-line treatment:
alendronate
risedronate
Alternative treatment:
teriparatide
ibandronate
alfacalcidol
calcitriol

score < 3

Follow-up

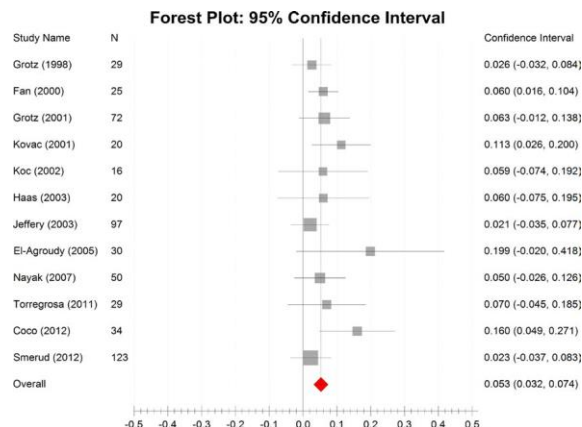
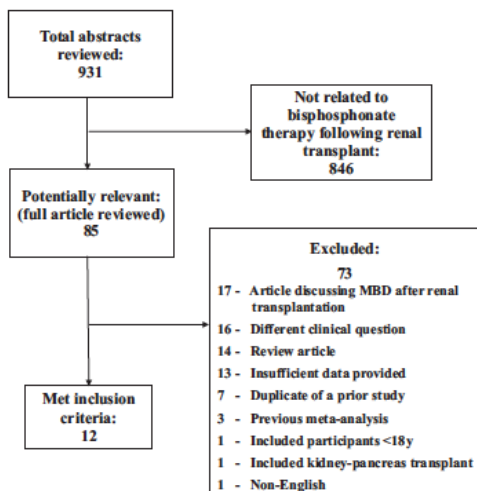
Assess clinical risk factors by calculating score

Risk factors	Score
Prior fragility fractures	No 0 Yes 7
Age (years)	< 50 0 50 ≤ < 65 2 ≥ 65 4
GC dose (PSL equivalent mg/day)	< 5 0 5 ≤ < 7.5 1 ≥ 7.5 4
Lumbar BMD (%YAM)	≥ 80 0 70 ≤ < 80 2 < 70 4

Outcomes of bisphosphonate therapy in kidney transplant recipients: a systematic review and meta-analysis

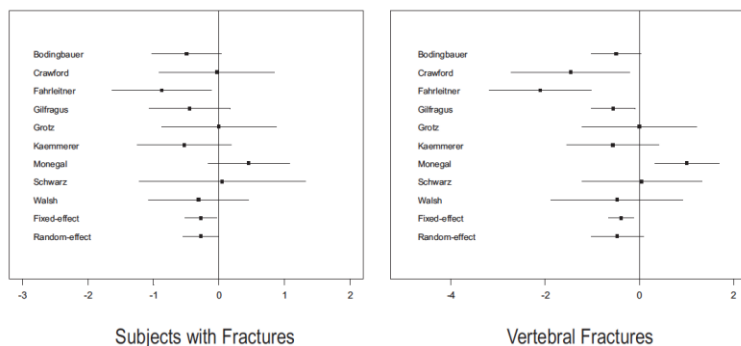
Toth-Manikowski SM: Clin Transplant 30:2016

Lumbar



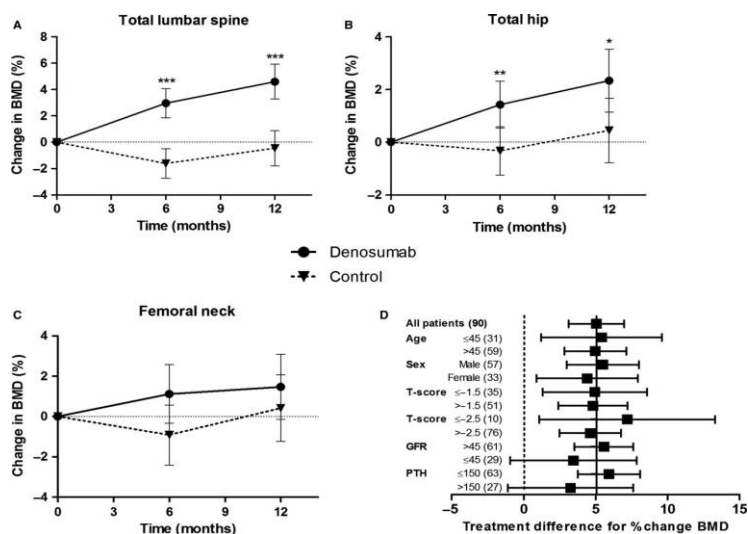
Prevention of fractures after solid organ transplantation Meta -Analysis

Stein EM, et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 96; 2011



Bisphosphonate製剤 or VitaminD製剤:
骨折の予防に有用

Effect of Twice-Yearly Denosumab on Prevention of Bone Mineral Density Loss in De Novo Kidney Transplant Recipients: A Randomized Controlled Trial

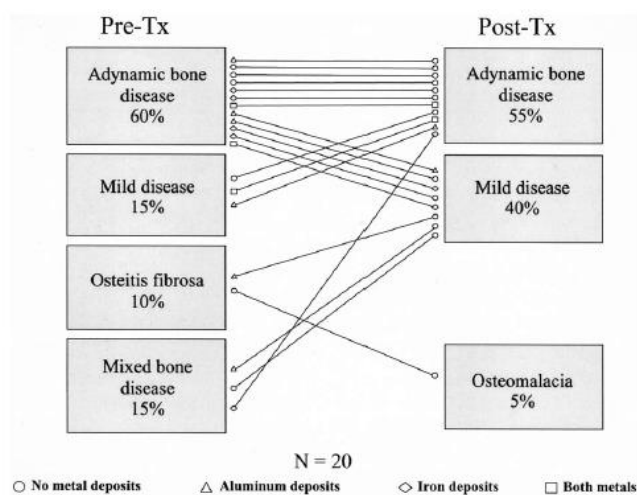


N=44 Denosumab
N=46 Control
1st year Follow

Bonani M, et al.
Am J Transplant 16; 2016

Histologic Evolution of Bone Disease 6 Months After Successful Kidney Transplantation

Cruz EA, et al. Am J Kidney Dis 44; 2004

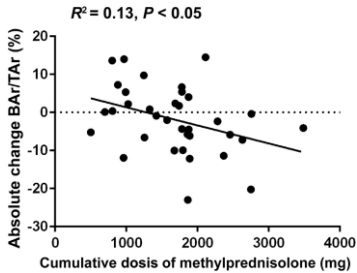
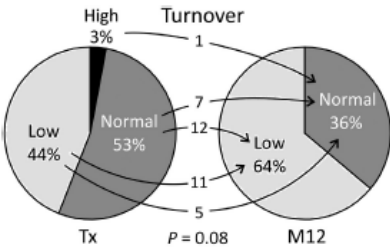


Bone histomorphometry in de novo renal transplant recipients indicates a further decline in bone resorption 1 year post-transplantation

Evenepoel P, et al. Kidney Int 91(2);2017

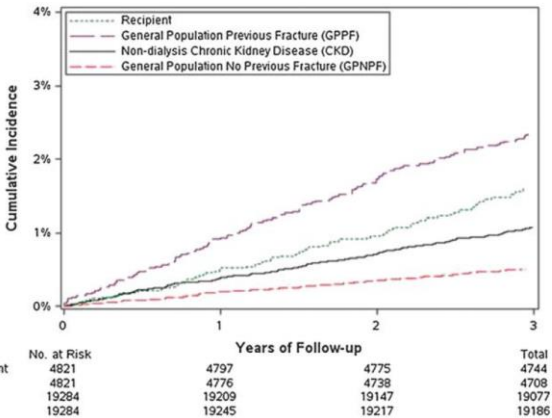
Characteristic	Result
Age, y	54.2 (12.2)
Male gender (%)	80.6
Female gender (%)	19.4
Height, cm	175.0 (8.5)
Body weight, kg	76.5 (13.5)
Body mass index, kg/m ²	24.9 (3.7)
Dialysis vintage, y	23.4 (1.42-33.4)
Renal diagnosis (%)	
Diabetic nephropathy	13.9
Glomerulonephritis/vasculitis	16.7
Interstitial nephritis	5.6
Hypertensive/large vessel disease	11.1
Cystic/hereditary/congenital diseases	25.0
Miscellaneous	0.0
Etiology unknown or missing	27.8
Diabetes mellitus (%)	2.8
Parathyroidectomy (%)	8.3
Prior low-impact fracture (%)	8.3

	Tx	M3	M12
Immunosuppression			
Steroids (%)	-	88.8	61.1
CNI (%)	-	88.9	97.2
Antimetabolite (%)	-	88.9	86.1
MP, mg/d	-	3.5 (1.3)	2.2 (2.0)
Cumulative MP dose, g	-	945 (421)	1680 (673)
CKD-MBD targeted treatments			
Phosphate binder (%)	83	-	-
Calcium (%) ^a	83	22.2	19.4
Nutritional vitamin D (%)	55.2	25.0	44.4
Active vitamin D (%)	55.2	5.5	11.1
Cinacalcet (%)	13.8	0	0
Bicarbonate supplement (%)	31.0	41.7	33.3



Fracture Incidence in Adult Kidney Transplant Recipients

Naylor KL, et al: Transplantation;100, 2016



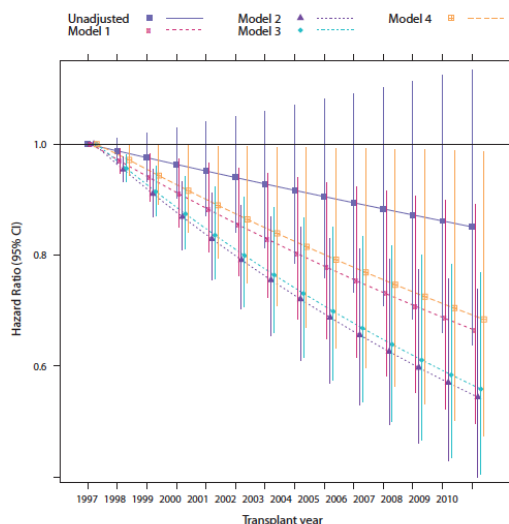
Health care database:		
N=4821	HR 1.4	一般(骨折既往)
N=4821	HR 1.0	腎移植(1994-2009)
N=19284	HR 0.8	非透析CKD
N=19284	HR 0.3	一般(骨折既往なし)

Temporal Trends in the Incidence, Treatment and Outcomes of Hip Fracture After First Kidney Transplantation in the United States

Sukumaran N, et al.

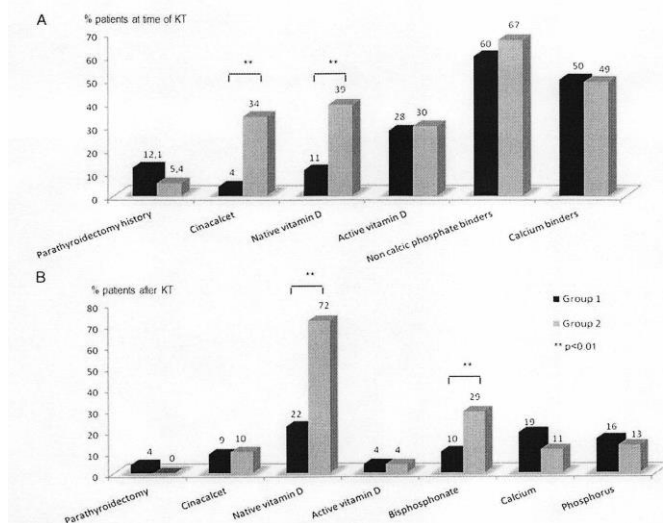
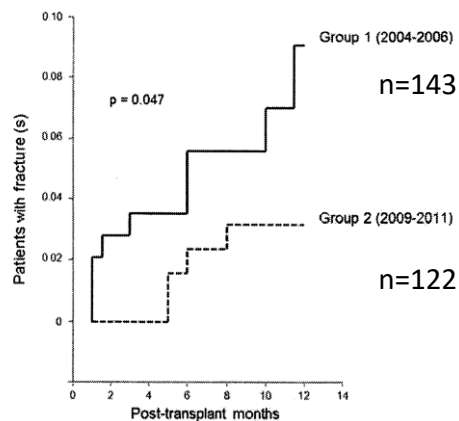
Am J Transplant 2014; 14: 943

Figure 3: Temporal trends in the incidence of hip fracture in recipients of a first kidney transplant. Note: Model 1 is adjusted for demographic variables (age, sex, race, Hispanic ethnicity); Model 2 is additionally adjusted for all comorbidities, dialysis-related and healthcare utilization variables in Table 1 and for BMI; Model 3 is additionally adjusted for all transplant variables in Table 1; Model 4 is additionally adjusted for induction and baseline immunosuppression. p-Values for linear year in Models 1–3 were <0.001. Exact numbers for hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals are available in Table S4.



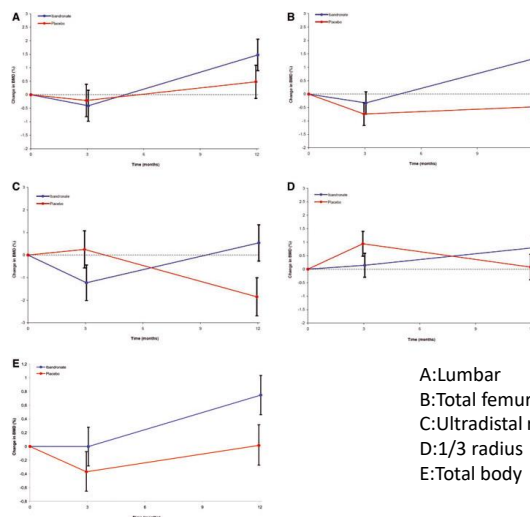
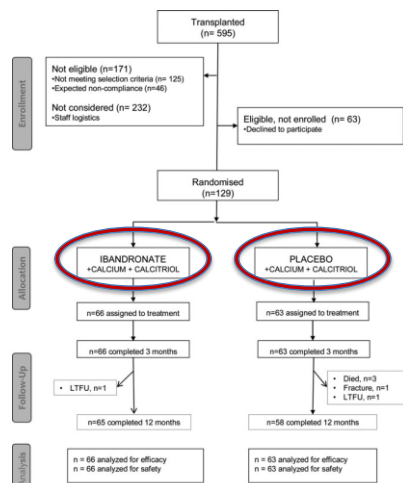
Recent Changes in Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral and Bone Disorders and Associated Fractures After Kidney Transplantation

Perrin P, et al: Transplantation 101:2017



A 1-Year Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study of Intravenous Ibandronate on Bone Loss Following Renal Transplantation

Smerud KT, et al: Am J Transplant:12; 2012



A:Lumbar
B:Total femur
C:Ultradistal radius
D:1/3 radius
E:Total body

META-ANALYSIS

Bisphosphonates for preventing bone disease in kidney transplant recipients: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

Veresele EB, et al. Transpl Int 29(2);2016

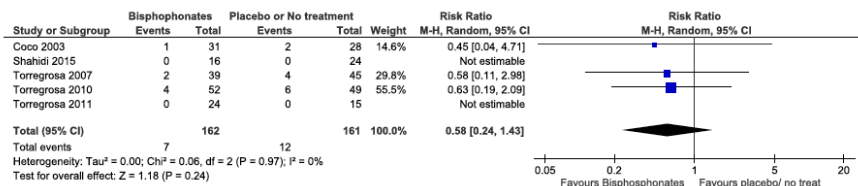


Figure 3 Bisphosphonates versus placebo or no treatment. Number of Fractures at vertebral spine after 12 months, diagnosed by X-ray.

要約:

- 腰椎や大腿骨のBMD減少を軽減
- 骨折や死亡率などへの効果は不十分

• 有害事象に対する検討も不十分である。

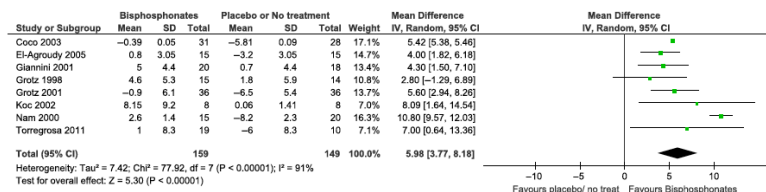
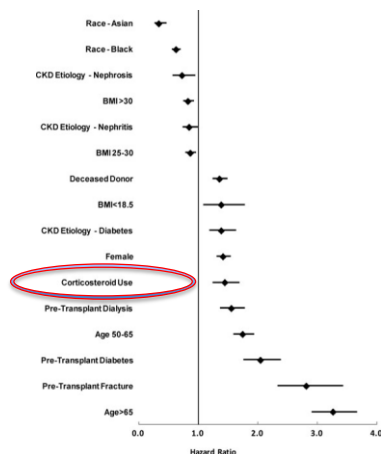
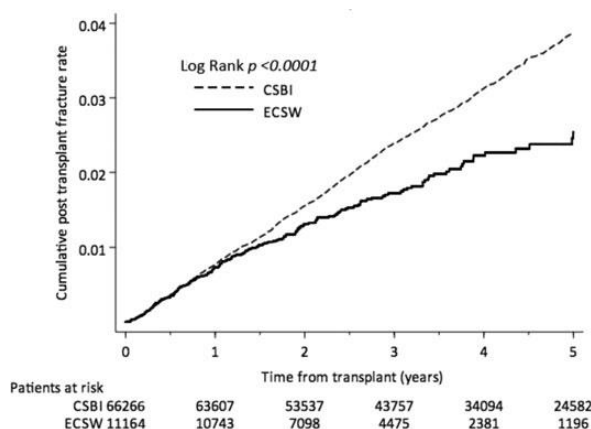


Figure 5 Bisphosphonates versus placebo or no treatment. Bone Mineral Density—vertebral, measured in g calcium/cm³, expressed in % change from baseline at 12 months.

Reduced Fracture Risk With Early Corticosteroid Withdrawal After Kidney Transplant

Nikkel LE, et al: Am J Transplant 12:2012.



Executive summary of the 2017 KDIGO Chronic Kidney Disease–Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD) Guideline Update: what's changed and why it matters

Ketteler, M, et al. Kidney Int 92; 2017

- G1T~G5Tで骨粗鬆症のリスク症例:
BMD測定を行い、骨折リスクの評価を行う(2C)
BMDと骨折リスクの関連性:
G3-5Dではmeta-analysisで関連性が示唆
- 移植後12ヶ月、GFR>30で低BMDの患者:
Vitamin D 製剤、骨吸収抑制剤投与(2D)
骨生検を考慮(not graded)
12ヶ月以降は十分なデータがない

5.5: In patients with CKD G1T–G5T with risk factors for osteoporosis, we suggest that **BMD testing** be used to assess fracture risk if results will alter therapy (2C).

5.6: In patients **in the first 12 months** after kidney transplant with an estimated glomerular filtration rate greater than approximately 30 ml/min/1.73 m² and low BMD, we suggest that treatment with **vitamin D, calcitriol/alfacalcidol, and/or antiresorptive agents** be considered (2D).

- We suggest that treatment choices be influenced by the presence of CKD-MBD, as indicated by abnormal levels of calcium, phosphate, PTH, alkaline phosphatases, and 25(OH)D (2C).
- **It is reasonable to consider a bone biopsy to guide treatment (Not Graded).**

There are insufficient data to guide treatment after the first 12 months.

小 括

➤ 腎移植とCKD-MBDの関連性

➤ 腎移植と血管石灰化: [irreversible]

➤ 腎移植とMBD関連検査異常: [reversible] or [irreversible]

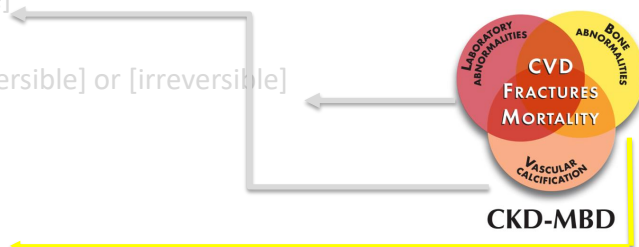
➤ 副甲状腺機能亢進症その他

➤ 腎移植と骨: [de novo]

➤ 骨保護が重要

➤ これからの課題

➤ Non-traditional effect of PTH



腎移植後のビスホスホネート製剤について(私見)

ビスホスホネート
Pros. Cons.

- 骨塩量(BMD)には効果
- 骨折への効果は限定的(最近)
- ステロイド減量
- 拒絶反応↓
- vitaminD使用 など
- 低/無形成骨の助長の可能性
- その他副作用

ビスホスホネート剤 使用推奨

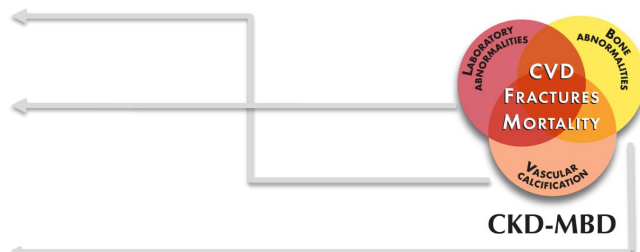
- **骨粗鬆症リスク**
 - 術前から骨粗鬆症
 - BMD低値
 - 高齢/女性
 - 骨代謝マーカー高値
 - ステロイド量多い

骨保護

- 生活指導 禁煙 運動 転倒予防
- ステロイド減量 中止
- vitaminD 製剤
- **遷延性副甲状腺機能亢進症治療**

本日の話題

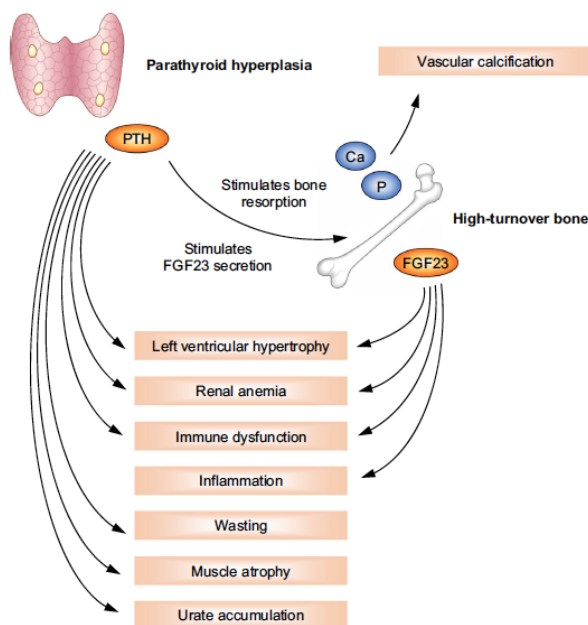
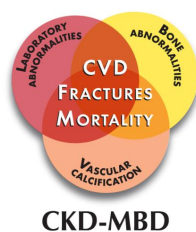
- 腎移植とCKD-MBDの関連性
- 腎移植と血管石灰化
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Non traditional effect of PTH

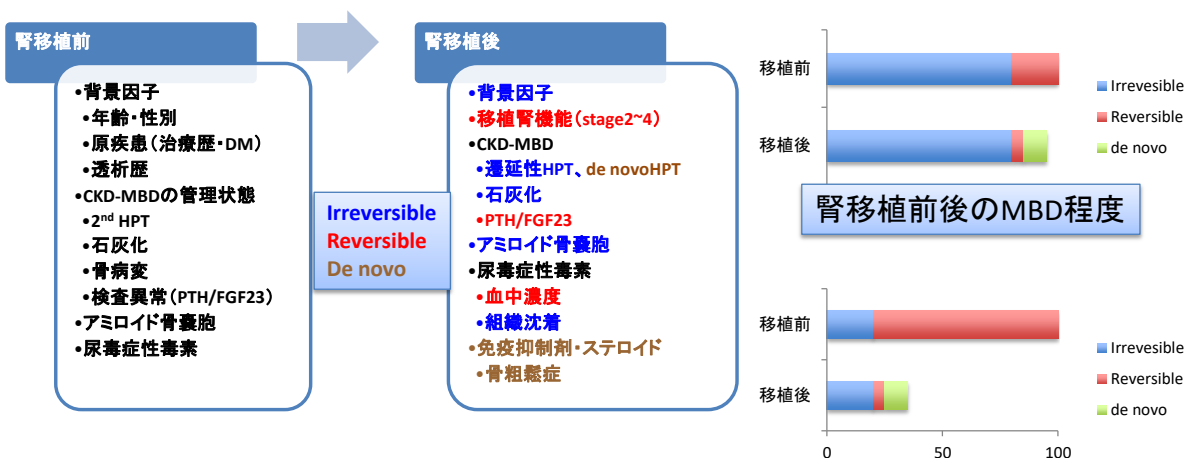
(Adverse effects of PTH and FGF23)

Komaba H, et al. Clin Exp Nephrol 21(Suppl 1):2017



CKD-MBDについて移植外科医が思うこと

How well does kidney Tx cure CKD-MBD ?



Take-Home Message

