

25-26 NOVEMBRE 2011  
MARSEILLE

**3<sup>ÈMES</sup>**  
**Rencontres**  **Nationales**

**ODISSEE**

OSTÉOPOROSE: DIAGNOSTIC ET SUIVI DE LA SEVÉRITÉ



Organisé par



Avec le soutien institutionnel des  
laboratoires Lilly France



# LE BILAN PHOSPHO-CALCIQUE ET LES MARQUEURS DU REMODELAGE OSSEUX CHEZ LES PATIENTS INSUFFISANTS RÉNAUX CHRONIQUES

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Hôpital Necker-Enfants malades

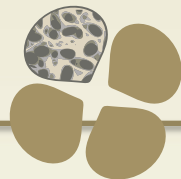
**Table 33. Stages of Chronic Kidney Disease: A Clinical Action Plan**

Stage	Description	GFR (mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> )	Action*
1	Kidney damage with normal or ↑ GFR	≥90	Diagnosis and treatment, Treatment of comorbid conditions, Slowing progression, CVD risk reduction
2	Kidney damage with mild ↓ GFR	60–89	Estimating progression
3	Moderate ↓ GFR	30–59	Evaluating and treating complications
4	Severe ↓ GFR	15–29	Preparation for kidney replacement therapy
5	Kidney failure	<15 (or dialysis)	Replacement (if uremia present)

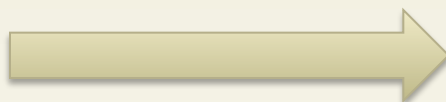
Chronic kidney disease is defined as either kidney damage or GFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> for ≥3 months. Kidney damage is defined as pathologic abnormalities or markers of damage, including abnormalities in blood or urine tests or imaging studies.

\* Includes actions from preceding stages.

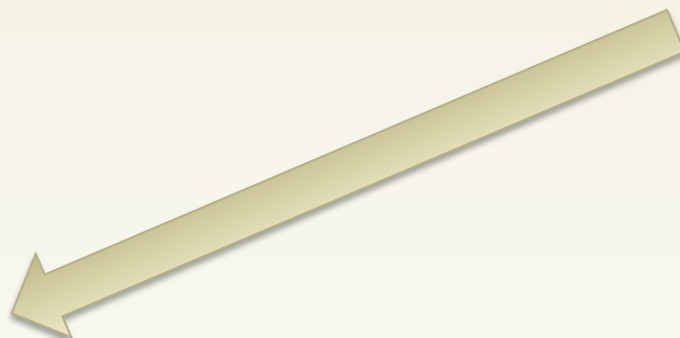
*Abbreviations: CVD, cardiovascular disease*



↓ DFG



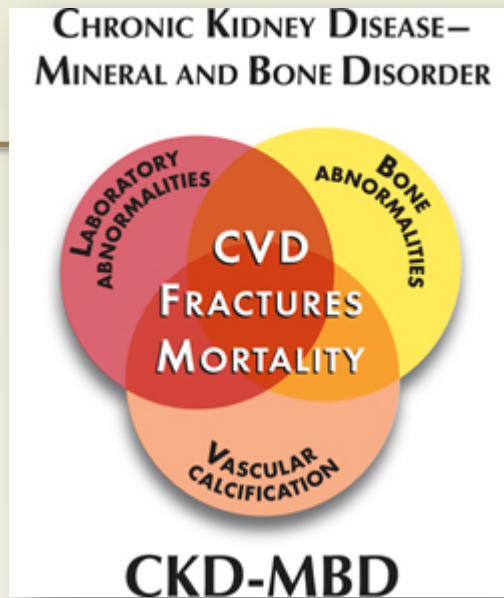
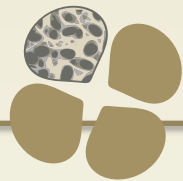
Perturbations de  
l'homéostasie  
minérale



Conséquences  
osseuses



Calcifications  
vasculaires et  
extra-osseuses



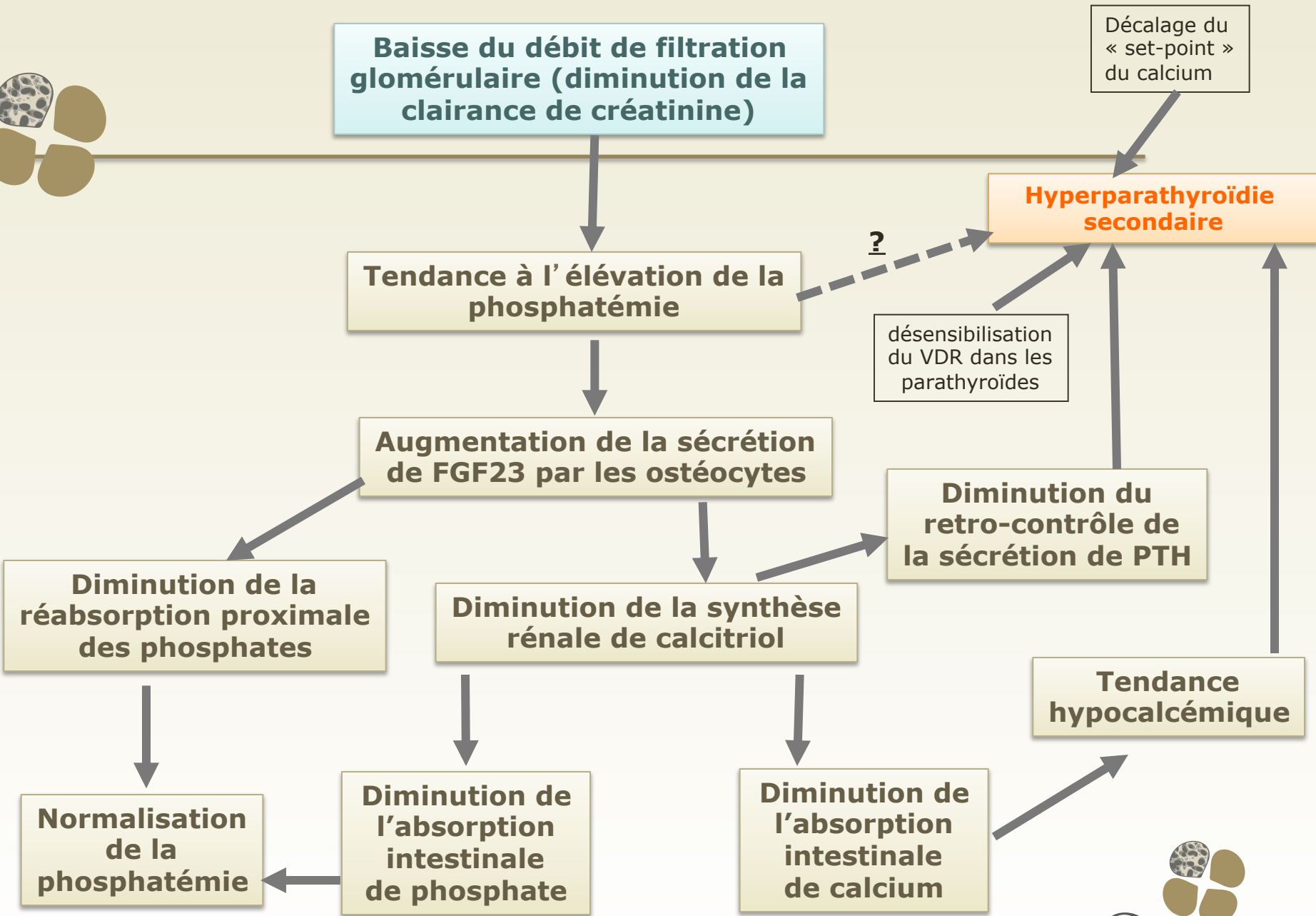
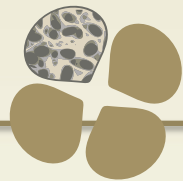
*...the current descriptive terminology for mineral and bone abnormalities in CKD be refined. Specifically, the term renal osteodystrophy (ROD) should be used when the abnormality has been evaluated and classified with bone biopsy. The many clinical, biochemical, and imaging abnormalities that have heretofore been identified as correlates of renal osteodystrophy should be defined more broadly as a syndrome or systemic disorder to be called **Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD)**.*

*Definition, evaluation, and classification of renal osteodystrophy: A position statement from Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO).*

*S Moe, T Drüeke, J Cunningham, W Goodman, K Martin, K Olgaard, S Ott, S Sprague, N Lameire and G Eknoyan.*

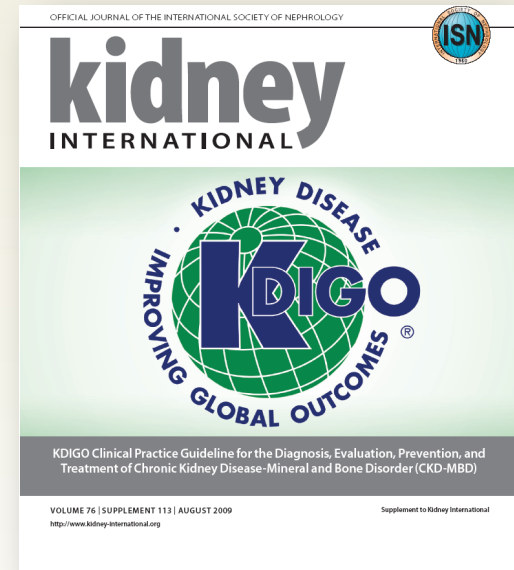


OSTÉOPOROSE : DIAGNOSTIC ET SUIVI DE LA SEVERITE



# Les recommandations du KDIGO

- Niveau 1: recommandation valable pour la majorité des patients
- Niveau 2: simple suggestion
- Qualité de l'évidence :
  - de A (très proche de la vérité)
  - à D (très incertain)



# Les recommandations du KDIGO

3.1.1 We recommend monitoring serum levels of Ca, PO<sub>4</sub>, PTH, ALP beginning in CKD stage 3 (1C)...stage 2 in children (2D)

3.1.2 Reasonable monitoring intervals between measurements would be :

- in CKD stage 3 : every 6-12 Mo for Ca and PO<sub>4</sub> and based on baseline level and CKD progression for PTH
- in CKD stage 4 : every 3-6 Mo for Ca and PO<sub>4</sub> and every 6-12 Mo for PTH
- in CKD stage 5 (including 5D) : every 1-3 Mo for Ca and PO<sub>4</sub> and every 3-6 Mo for PTH
- in CKD stage 4-5D : every 12 Mo for ALP, or more frequently if elevated PTH

In CKD patients receiving treatments for CKD-MBD, or in whom biochemical abnormalities are identified, it is reasonable to increase the frequency of measurements to monitor for trends, and treatment efficacy and side-effect

3.1.4 In patients with CKD stages 3-5D, we recommend that therapeutic decisions be based on trends rather than on a single laboratory value, taking into account all available CKD-MBD assessments (1C)

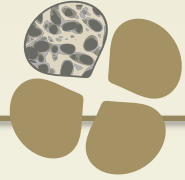




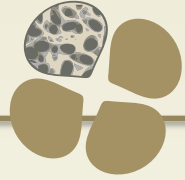
# Les recommandations du KDIGO

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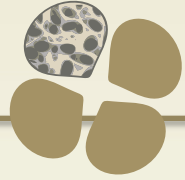
4.1.2 Au stade 3-5D, la calcémie doit être maintenue dans les normes du laboratoire (2D). La cible des KDOQI (2.10-2.37 mmol/L) n'est plus retenue.



*Neither noncorrected nor albumin-corrected tCa seems to predict correctly low or high iCa concentrations in patients with stages 3 to 5 CKD. The main reason is that none of these estimators provides a correction for the prevalent metabolic acidosis, which increases the risk for underestimation, and that albumin-based correction formulas overcorrect tCa concentration, increasing the risk for overestimation; therefore, **we propose not using albumin-corrected tCa in patients with CKD. An accurate assessment of blood Ca concentration requires the measurement of iCa at actual pH in patients with low tCO<sub>2</sub> and/or plasma albumin concentrations***

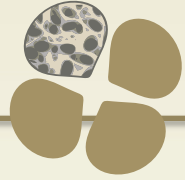


4.1.1 Aux stades 3-5 de l'IRC, il est sugg r  de maintenir la phosphat mie dans les normes du laboratoire (2C) et au stade 5D de la faire baisser « vers » cette zone normale (2C).



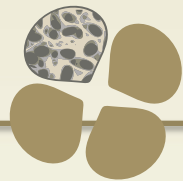
3.1.3 In patients with CKD stages 3-5D, we suggest that 25OHD levels might be measured, and repeating testing determined by baseline values and therapeutic intervention (2C).

We suggest that vitamin D deficiency and insufficiency be corrected using treatment strategies recommended for the general population (2C).

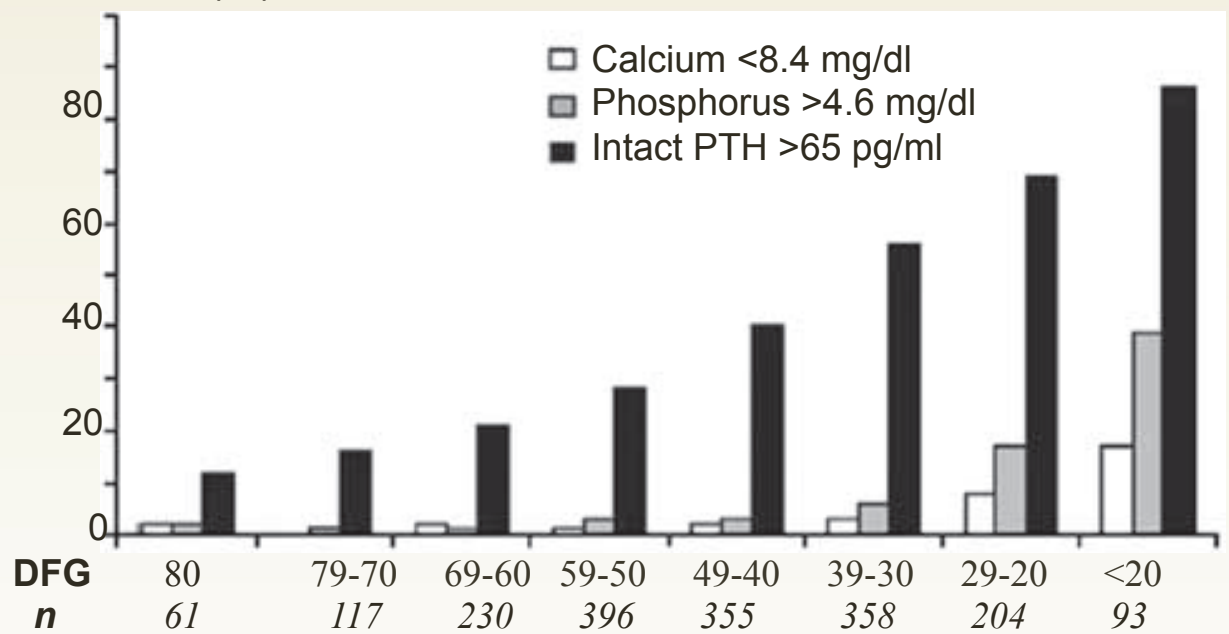


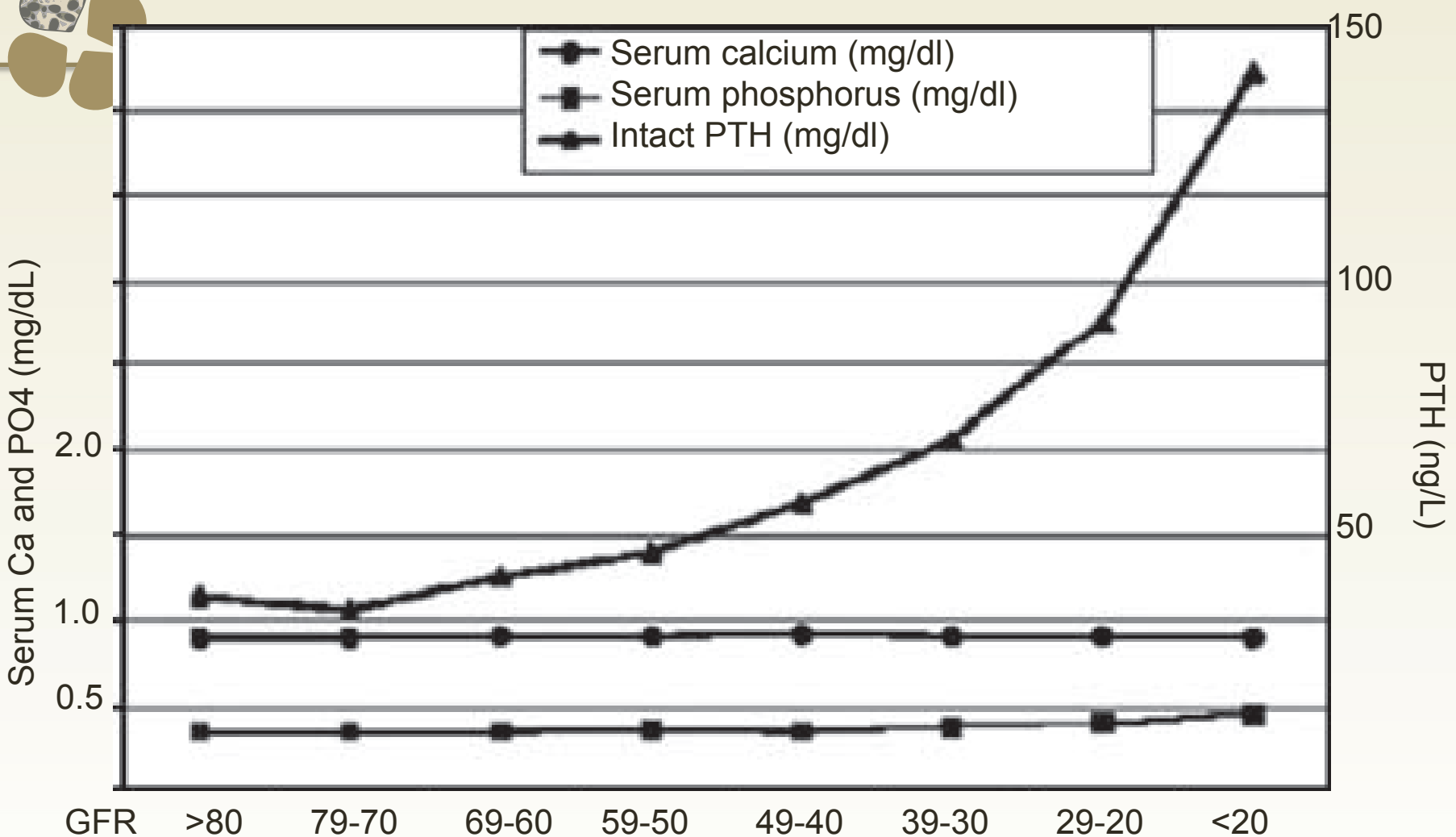
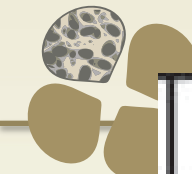
4.2.3. In patients with CKD stages 3-5 not on dialysis, the optimal PTH level is not known. However, we suggest that patients with levels of iPTH above the upper normal limit of the assay are first evaluated for hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia, and vitamin D deficiency (2C).

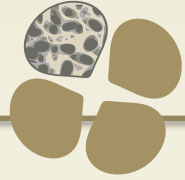
It is reasonable to correct these abnormalities with any or all of the following : reducing phosphate intake and administering phosphate binders, calcium supplements and/or native vitamin D



### Prevalence (%)

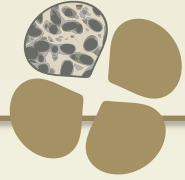






- Lorsque la fonction rénale est normale, la PTH est hypophosphatémisante (du fait de son action inhibitrice sur la réabsorption rénale proximale du phosphate).
- Chez les dialysés, la PTH est hyperphosphatémisante (du fait de son action sur la résorption osseuse)

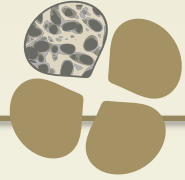




	<b>K/DOQI 2003</b>	<b>KDIGO Août 2009</b>
Serum calcium	2.10-2.37 mmol/L	Reference range of the laboratory
Serum Phosphate	1.10-1.80 mmol/L	Tend toward the reference range of the laboratory
<b>Serum PTH</b>	<b>150-300 pg/mL</b>	<b>Twice to 9 times the upper limit of normal</b>
Serum 25OH vitamin D	Not recommended in CKD stage 5D	Maintain within 30-100 ng/mL

**Ajouter P Alc (PAO)**

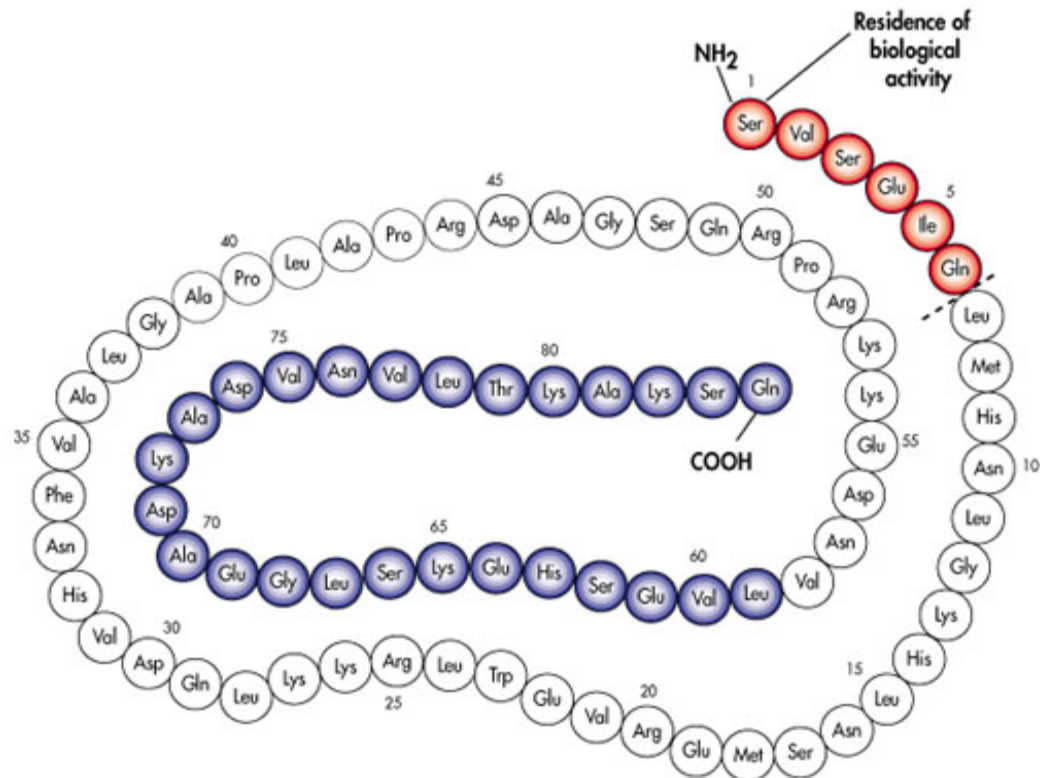




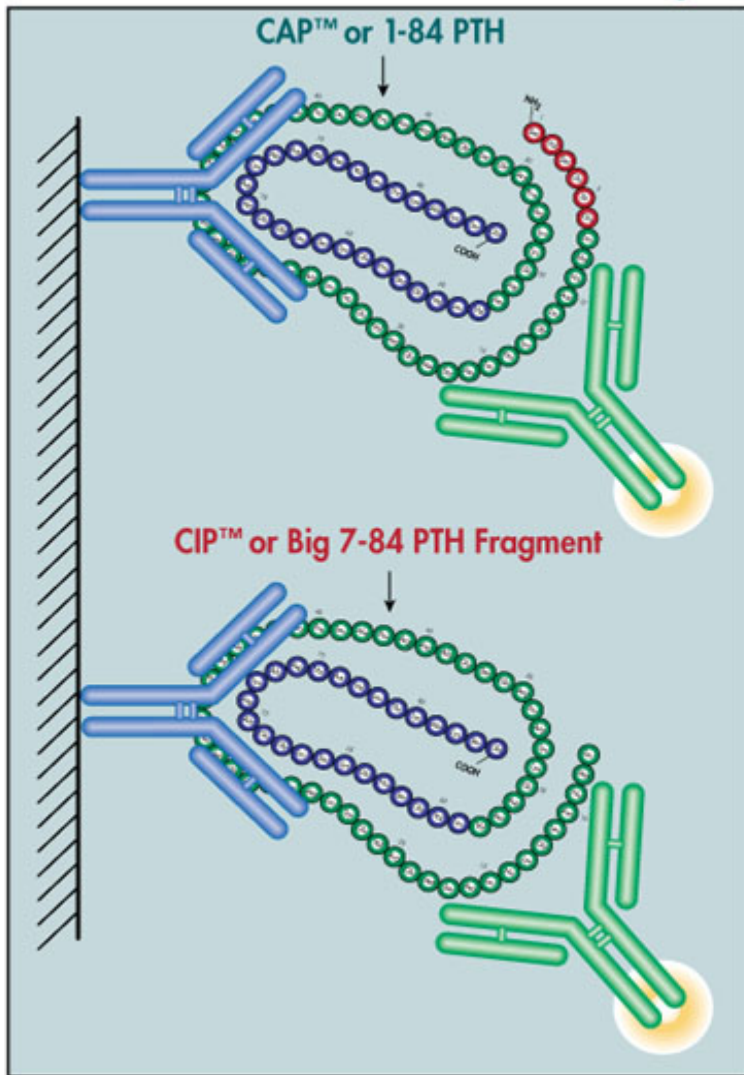
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3.1.6 Les laboratoires d'analyses médicales doivent informer les néphrologues des trousse de dosage utilisées et de leurs changements (1B)

# Human CAP™ (Whole Human PTH 1-84)



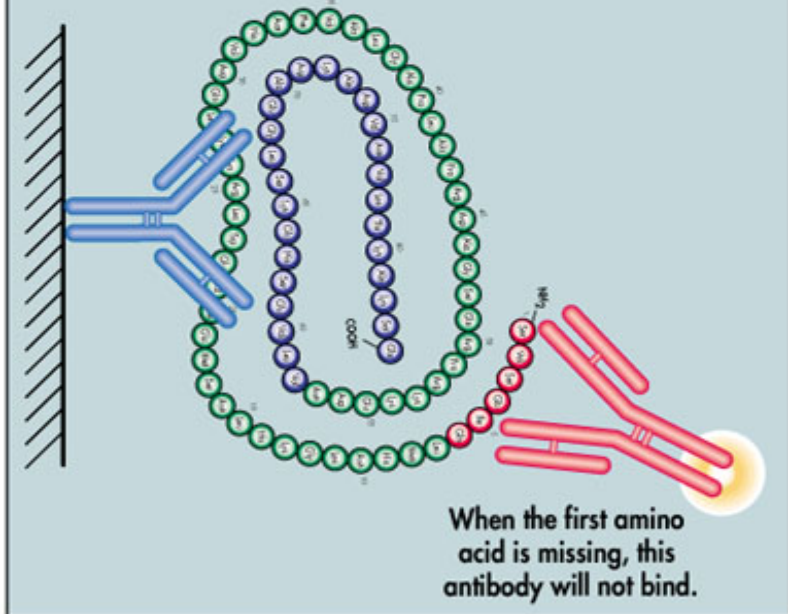
## 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation "Intact" PTH Assay

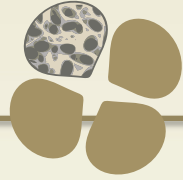


## 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation PTH Assays

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation CAP™ (1-84 PTH) Assay

PTH N-Terminal Antibody Binding to the First Four Amino Acids



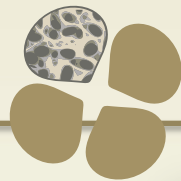


Des valeurs « cible » de PTH pour les dialysés (150-300 pg/mL) basées sur la technique Allegro (= méthode « historique » de 2ème génération) étaient utilisées dans les recommandations NKF/K-DOQI

(Am J Kidney Dis 2003 42 (suppl 3) : S1- S201)

quelle que soit la technique de PTH « intacte » utilisée.

**Mais =>**



Assay	PTH (ng/l)	PTH (ng/l)	PTH (ng/l)	Median bias (%)
Allegro intact PTH	150	300	1000	0
N-tact PTH IRMA	83	160	517	-44.9 (-68.0; -26.2)
PTH IRMA Immunotech	188	369	1216	23.9 (-6.1; 108.3)
ELISA-PTH	149	290	948	-1.6 (-24.3; 47.2)
Total intact PTH IRMA	134	262	857	-14.5 (-41.5; 23.5)
<b>DSL PTH IRMA</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>2108</b>	<b>123.0 (53.1; 188.9)</b>
DSL PTH ELISA	264	523	1734	79.6 (-8.0; 180.9)
Elecsys PTH	161	311	1011	7.3 (-13.8; 80.3)
Immulite 2000 intact PTH	212	410	1334	37.8 (3.8; 130.8)
PTH-ACS 180	185	374	1256	18.8 (-9.9; 69.4)
PTH AdviaCentaur	168	342	1154	9.5 (27.6; 55.6)
Intact PTH advantage	174	339	1109	14.6 (-10.4; 72.2)
LIAISON N-tact PTH	111	223	748	-23.4 (-68.2; -1.9)
<b>Ca-PTH IRMA</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>-44.8 (-65.6; -22.8)</b>
BiolIntact PTH advantage	109	214	704	-27.6 (-53.0; 12.5)

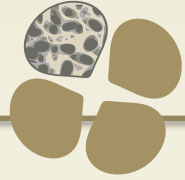
Souberbielle JC, Kidney Int, 2006.



# Comment résoudre ce problème ?

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- « Standardiser les dosages »
- Appliquer des facteurs de correction
- Utiliser des cibles spécifiques à chaque dosage
  - Ou
  - ...



4.2.3. In patients with CKD stage 5D, we suggest maintaining iPTH levels in the range of approximately two to nine times the upper normal limit for the assay (2C)

Oui mais...comment sont établies les « normes » de PTH ?





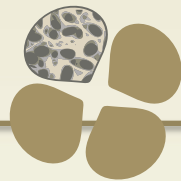
	normes du fabricant	Normes du labo
Architect	15.0-68	16-65
Immulite	12-65	0.5-50
CA-PTH	5-39	7-31
Vitros	7.5-53	11-48
Liaison. N-tact	17.3-73	21-68
Liaison 3G	5.5-38	5-26
Ti PTH	14-66	8-50
Elecsys	15-65	14-50
N-tact Irma	13-54	7-36
Access	12-88	10-47

Cavalier, Delanaye, Souberbielle NDT, 2011

**240 sujets en bonne santé  
(140 H, 140 F)  
25OHD > 30 ng/mL;  
DFG (MDRD) > 60 mL/mn/1,73 m<sup>2</sup>**



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	KDIGO fabricant	KDIGO « labo »
Architect	136-612	130-585
Immulite	130-585	100-450
CA-PTH	78-351	62-279
Vitros	106-477	96-432
Liaison. N-tact	146-657	136-612
Liaison 3G	76-342	52-234
Ti PTH	132-594	100-450
Elecsys	130-585	100-450
N-tact Irma	108-486	72-324
Access	176-792	94-423

# En pratique

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- Y-a-t-il des problèmes d'interprétation des dosages biologiques chez les patient(e)s ostéoporotiques ayant (aussi) une IRC?

# Les marqueurs du remodelage osseux

- Beaucoup (ostéocalcine, P1NP, CTX, NTX, Dpd) sont influencés par une baisse du DFG (<45, <30...mL mn/1.73m<sup>2</sup> ?)
- PAO (formation) et TRAP5b (résorption) semblent peu influencés par la fonction rénale
- Prédiction du risque fracturaire?
- Suivi biologique des traitements « de fond » de l'ostéoporose ? (pour évaluer efficacité/observance)

# Examens biologiques « phospho-calciques » à prescrire devant une ostéoporose pour exclure une cause d'ostéoporose secondaire

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- Pas de consensus
- Suite réflexion/discussion groupe HAS pour « ex-futur » guide ALD 31:
  - Calcémie
  - Phosphatémie
  - 25OHD
  - PTH
- Ajouter créatinine!!

# Mme B. 71 ans

- Découverte fracture vertébrale D9
- DMO : -3,2 T-score Rachis; -3,0 T-score TESF
- Calcémie : 2,49 mmol/L (2,20-2,60)
- Phosphatémie : 1,01 mmol/L (0,80-1,40)
- 25OHD : 7 ng/mL (30-60)
- PTH : 112 pg/mL (10-46)
- DFG e : 31 mL/mn

# Mme B. 71 ans

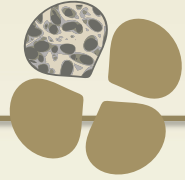
- Découverte fracture vertébrale D9
- DMO : -3,2 T-score Rachis; -3,0 T-score TESP
- 4 ampoules de 100 000 UI de vitamine D3  
(une ampoule toutes les 2 semaines)
- **Nouvelle exploration biologique 2 semaines après la dernière ampoule de vitamine D**
  
- Calcémie : 2,50 mmol/L (2,20-2,60)
- Phosphatémie : 1,01 mmol/L (0,80-1,40)
- 25OHD : 42 ng/mL (30-60)
- PTH : 98 pg/mL (10-46)
  
- DFG e : 31 mL/mn

# Mme B. 71 ans

- Découverte fracture vertébrale D9
- DMO : -3,2 T-score Rachis; -3,0 T-score TESP
- 4 ampoules de 100 000 UI de vitamine D3  
(une ampoule toutes les 2 semaines)
- **Nouvelle biologie 2 semaines après la dernière ampoule de vitamine D**
  
- **Calcémie ionisée : 1,40 mmol/L (1,17-1,30)**
- Calcémie : 2,50 mmol/L (2,20-2,60)
- Phosphatémie : 1,01 mmol/L (0,80-1,40)
- 25OHD : 42 ng/mL (30-60)
- PTH : 98 pg/mL (10-46)
  
- DFG e : 31 mL/mn



# Merci pour votre attention



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# ODISSEE

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