

## COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN SINGLE DOSE RITUXIMAB THERAPY VERSUS MULTIPLE DOSE REGIMEN IN IDIOPATHIC MEMBRANOUS NEPHROPATHY AND ITS CORRELATION WITH PERIPHERAL BLOOD CD19 COUNT

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<u>Introduction:</u> Idiopathic membranous nephropathy (IMN) is a very common cause of nephrotic syndrome in adults. Multiple dose Rituximab regimen used in view of safety associated with cost burden. In this study single dose Rituximab therapy has been compared with multiple dose regimen and clinical response has been compared with peripheral blood CD19 cell count suppression.

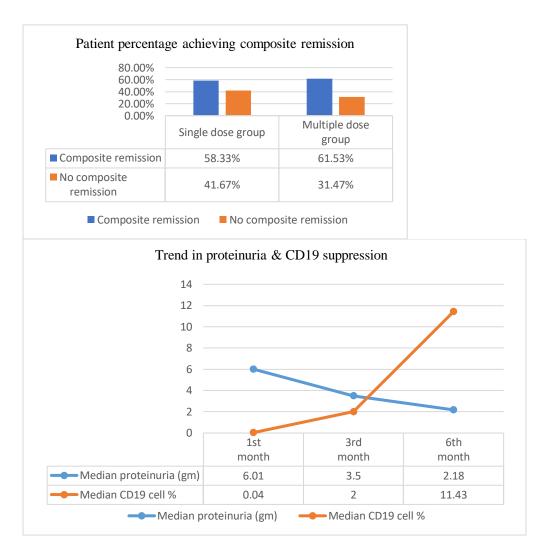
<u>Study methodology:-</u> This is a single centre, prospective, open label, parallel group, interventional study conducted at Department of Nephrology, NRSMCH, Kolkata. Rituximab given at a dose of 375 mg/m2 single dose in single dose group and two doses in multiple dosage group 7 days apart. Follow up period 6 months.

	clusion criteria
2. Anti PLA2R +Ve 3. Age 18-65yrs 3	<ul><li>Sepsis</li><li>Pregnancy</li><li>Malignancy</li><li>Chronic viral infection</li></ul>

Primary outcome	Secondary outcome
Patient percentage	1. Change in eGFR at
achieving complete	6 months.
or partial remission	2. Change in serum
by 6 months	albumin /
	cholesterol level.
	3. Time to achieve
	CR or PR
	4. Adverse effects

<u>Study results:-</u> Both groups showed similar degree of composite remission achievement at 6 months without any difference in adverse effects. Also there was no correlation noted between the clinical response and the degree of B cell suppression. Both groups showed approx. 70% reduction from baseline proteinuria.





<u>Limitations:-</u> Small sample size, short follow up period, lack of data on anti PLA2R antibody and onset of COVID 19 pandemic.

<u>Conclusion:-</u> Single dose Rituximab is non-inferior to multiple dose regimen in IMN without significant difference in the adverse effect profile. Also there is no correlation between therapeutic efficacy of Rituximab with peripheral B cell suppression.