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THE KOREAN SOCIETY OF
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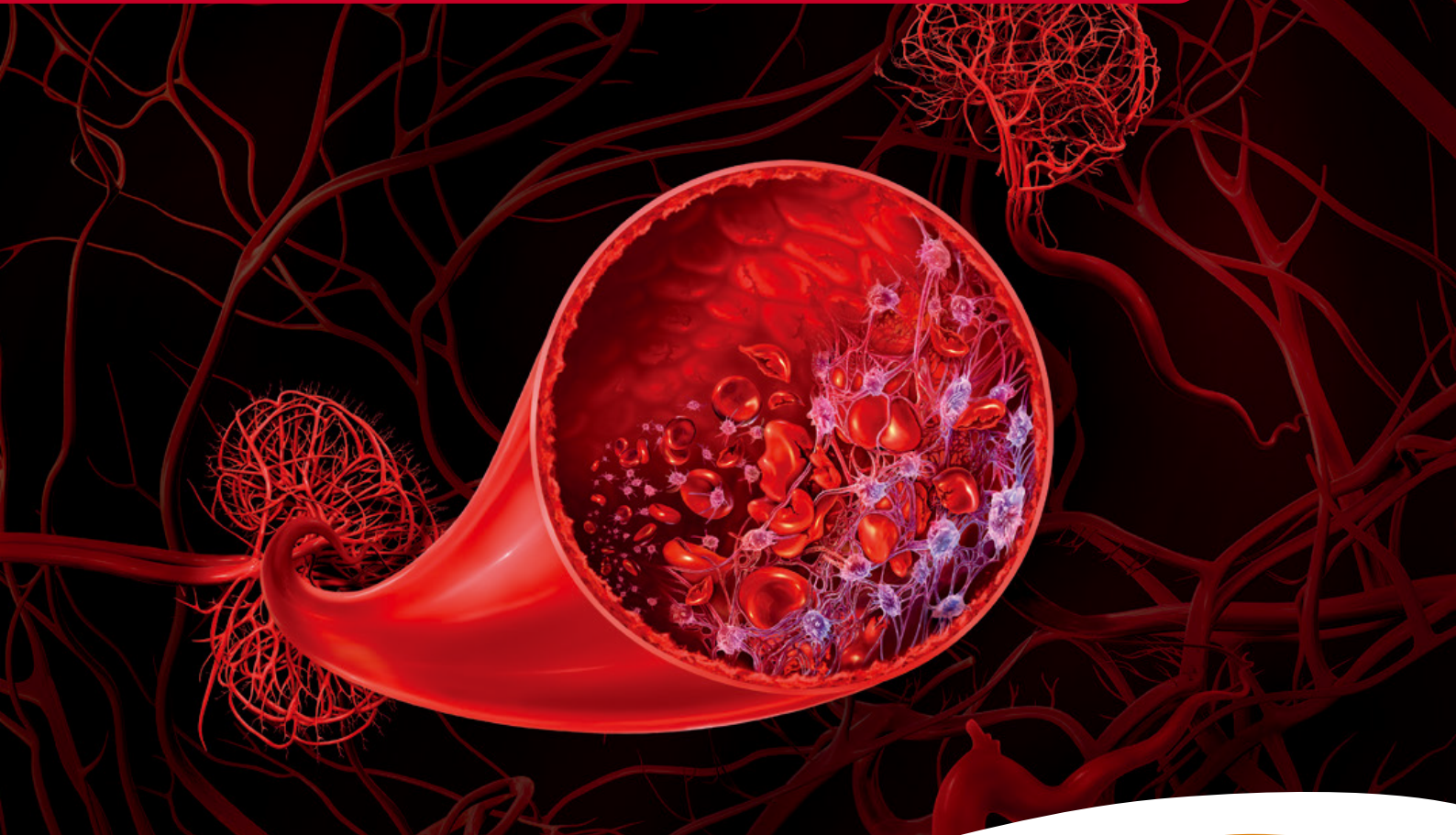
References 1) 황성재(2016-09-26) 2) Everaert, et al, ICH consensus, Neurology and Urodynamics, 2019.

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Patients with aHUS can be at continuous risk of the life-threatening consequences of unpredictable complement-mediated TMA^{1,2}

Chronic, uncontrolled complement activity in aHUS leads to ongoing endothelial injury, organ damage, and sudden death^{2,3}



References: 1. Laurence J. Clin Adv Hematol Oncol. 2016;14(suppl 11):1–15. 2. Legendre CM, et al. N Engl J Med. 2013;368:2169–2181. 3. Noris M, et al. Nat Rev Nephrol. 2012;8:622–633.

Selected prescribing information

전문의약품

[제품명] 솔리리스 주 [조성] 바이알(30mL) 중 에쿨리주맙 300mg [효능·효과] 1) 발작성 야간 혈색소뇨증(PNH: Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria) 용혈을 감소시키기 위한 발작성 야간 혈색소뇨증(PNH: Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria) 환자의 치료. 수혈 이력과 관계없이, 높은 질병 활성을 의미하는 임상 증상이 있는 환자의 용혈에 임상적 이익이 확인되었다. 2) 비정형 용혈성 용독 증후군(aHUS: atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome) 보체 매개성 혈전성 미세혈관병증을 억제하기 위한 비정형 용혈성 용독 증후군(aHUS: atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome) 환자의 치료. 사용제한: 시가(Shiga) 독신 생성 대장균에 의한 용혈성 용독 증후군(STECC-HUS) 환자 대상의 적용을 권장하지 않는다. 3) 전신 증중 근무력증(Generalized Myasthenia Gravis) 항아세틸콜린 수용체 항체 관련 수용체 항체 양성인 환자의 불응성 전신 증중 근무력증(Refractory gMG: Refractory Generalized Myasthenia Gravis)의 치료 4) 시신경 착수염 범주 질환(Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder) 항아쿠아포린-4(AQP-4) 항체 양성인 환자의 시신경 착수염 범주 질환(NMOSD: Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder)의 치료 **[용법·용량]** 심각한 감염에 대한 위험을 줄이기 위해서 환자들은 최신 백신 접종 지침(Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices(ACIP) recommendations)에 따라 백신 접종을 해야 한다. (사용상의 주의사항 1. 경고 항 참고) 이 약은 정맥투여되어야 하며 급속정맥투여(IV push) 또는 일시정맥투여(IV bolus)로 투여해서는 안 된다. (성인) 1) 발작성 야간 혈색소뇨증(PNH): 첫 4주간은 매 7일마다 600 mg, 네 번째 용량 투여 7일 후에 다섯 번째 용량으로 900 mg을 투여하고, 그 후부터는 매 14일마다 900 mg을 투여한다. 이 약은 권장 투여량과 일정에 맞게 투여, 혹은 예정된 일정의 2일 전/후로 투여되어야 한다. 2) 비정형 용혈성 용독 증후군(aHUS) 및 불응성 전신 증중 근무력증(Refractory gMG) 및 시신경 착수염 범주 질환(NMOSD): 첫 4주간은 매 7일마다 900 mg, 네 번째 용량 투여 7일 후에 다섯 번째 용량으로 1200 mg을 투여하고, 그 후부터는 매 14일마다 1200 mg을 투여한다. (소아) 1) 비정형 용혈성 용독 증후군(aHUS) 만 18세 미만인 aHUS 환자일 경우, 체중에 따라 권장 일정으로 투여한다. (제품정보 원문 용법·용량 [표 1] 만 18세 미만 환자에서의 권장투여법 참고) 이 약은 권장 투여량과 일정에 맞게 투여, 혹은 예정된 일정의 2일 전/후로 투여되어야 한다. (혈청교환요법 및 신선 동결혈장투여시) 성인 및 소아 비정형 용혈성 용독 증후군, 성인 불응성 전신 증중 근무력증 및 시신경 착수염 범주 질환 환자에 대해 PE/PI(혈청 교환 요법(plasma exchange 또는 plasmapheresis), 또는 신선 동결 혈장 투여(fresh frozen plasma infusion))와 같은 부수적 시술을 받는 경우 추가 용량 투여가 필요하다. (제품정보 원문 용법·용량 [표 2] PE/PI 이후 이 약의 추가적 투여법 참고) **[사용상의 주의사항]** 1. 경고 항항상 수막구균 감염 적용기전으로 인하여 이 약의 사용은 중대한 수막구균 감염(패혈증 그리고/또는 뇌수막염)에 대한 환자의 감수성을 증가시킨다. 이 약의 투여 환자에서 치명적이고 생명을 위협하는 수막구균 감염이 발생하였다. 수막구균 감염은 어느 혈청군에 의해서도 발생할 수 있지만, 이 약의 투여 환자들은 흔하지 않은 혈청군(W 등)에 의한 질환이 발생할 수 있다. 감염의 위험성을 낮추기 위하여, 이 약의 치료가 지연됨으로 인한 위험성이 수막구균 감염 발생의 위험성보다 큰 경우를 제외하고는 모든 환자들은 반드시 이 약의 투여 시작 최소한 2주 전에 수막구균 백신을 투여하여야 한다. 만약 접종 받지 않은 환자가 긴급히 이 약의 치료를 받아야 하면, 최대한 빨리 수막구균 백신을 투여하도록 한다. 수막구균 백신 접종 이후 2주 이내 이 약을 투여할 경우, 4가 수막구균 백신 접종 이후 2주 동안 적절한 예방적 항생요법으로 치료 받아야 한다. 흔한 병환성 수막구균 혈청군을 예방하기 위하여 가능하다면 혈청군 A, C, Y, W135, B에 대한 백신이 권장된다. 환자들은 백신 사용을 위한 최신 백신 접종 지침(Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices(ACIP) recommendations)에 따라 백신을 접종 혹은 재접종 받아야 한다. 백신 접종은 보체를 더욱 활성화시킬 수 있다. 결과적으로, PNH, aHUS, 불응성 gMG 및 NMOSD를 포함한 보체 매개 질환을 가진 환자들은 용혈(PNH의 경우)이나 혈전성 미세혈관병증(TMA: aHUS의 경우) 또는 중증 근무력증의 악화(불응성 gMG의 경우) 또는 재발(NMOSD의 경우)과 같은 그들의 기저 질환의 징후 및 증상이 증가하는 경향을 할 수 있다. 따라서, 지침에 따른 백신 접종 이후 질환의 중상에 대해 면밀히 관찰하여야 한다. 백신 접종은 수막구균 감염 위험을 줄일 수 있지만, 완전히 없애지는 않는다. 적절한 항생제 사용에 대한 공식 지침에 국내 성인 세균성 수막염의 임상 진료지침 권고안 등을 고려하여야 한다. 수막구균 감염의 초기 징후나 증상이 나타나지 않으면서도 감염과, 감염이 의심되면 즉시 검사받아야 한다. 환자는 이러한 징후와 증상 및 즉시 치료를 받는 절차에 대해 안내 받아야 하며, 담당 의사는 반드시 환자와 이 약의 치료의 위험과 이익을 상의하여야 한다. 수막구균 감염은 초기에 발견하고 치료하지 않으면 급격히 치명적이고 생명을 위협하게 될 수 있다. 중대한 수막구균 감염을 치료받은 환자는 이 약의 투여를 중지하도록 한다. 2. 다음 환자에는 투여하지 말 것 1) 이 약의 주성분, 무린 단백질 또는 기타 구성성분에 과민반응이 있는 환자 2) 치료되지 않은 중대한 수막구균(Neisseria meningitidis) 감염 환자 3) 수막구균(Neisseria meningitidis) 백신을 현재 접종하지 않은 환자 또는 백신 접종 이후 2주 동안 적절한 예방적 항생요법으로 치료를 받지 않은 환자 4) 이 약의 치료를 늦추는 것이 수막구균 감염을 일으키는 것보다 중대하지 않은 경우 3. 다음 환자에는 신중히 투여할 것 1) 기타 전신 감염: 적용기전으로 인하여 이 약의 치료는 활성 전신 감염이 있는 환자들에게 주의하여 투여하여야 한다. 이 약은 일단 보체 활성을 차단하므로 환자들은 감염, 특히 Neisseria에 및 파상풍 세균(encapsulated bacteria) 감염에 대한 감수성이 증가할 수 있다. 파상풍 세균 감염을 포함하는 N. meningitidis 외의 Neisseria 종에 의한 중대한 감염이 보고되었다. 잠재적인 중대한 감염과 그 증상 및 징후에 대한 인식을 높이기 위하여 환자용 정보 안내서의 정보를 환자에게 제공해야 한다. 임질 예방에 관해 환자에게 조언해야 하고 위험성이 있는 환자는 정기적인 검사를 권고한다. 더욱이, 면역력이 약화된 환자와 호중구 감소 환자에서 아스페르길루스 감염이 발생하였다. 이 약을 투여 받는 소아는 폐렴연쇄상구균(Streptococcus pneumoniae)과 인플루엔자 A형 B형(haemophilus influenzae type b(hib))에 의해 중대한 감염을 일으킬 위험이 증가할 수 있다. 폐렴연쇄상구균(Streptococcus pneumoniae)과 인플루엔자 A형 B형(haemophilus influenzae type b(hib))에 의한 감염을 예방하기 위해 최신의 백신 접종 지침에 따라 백신 접종을 받도록 한다. 전신 감염이 있는 환자일 때 이 약을 투여할 때는 주의하도록 한다. 예클리주맙에 안정되고 유지 요법을 받는 환자에게 추가적인 백신 접종이 필요한 경우, 이 약 투여에 따른 백신 접종 시기를 신중히 고려해야 한다. 2) 실험실적 검사 결과 모니터링: PNH 환자는 LDH 수치를 확인하여 혈관 내 용혈을 관찰, aHUS 환자는 혈소판 수, 혈청 LDH, 혈청 크레아티닌을 측정하여 미세혈관병증 여부를 관찰하여야 하며, 유지기간 동안 권장 투여일정(14±2일)내에서 용법·용량 조절이 필요할 수 있다(매 12일까지). 4. 악물이상반응 시 판 후 및 인공로인 임상시험에서 보고된 악물이상반응(발생률 1% 이상 발현): 매우 흔하게(≥1/100 ~ 1/10) - 두통, 흔하게(≥1/1000 ~ 1/10) - 폐렴, 상기도감염, 비인두염, 기관지염, 요로 감염, 구강 헤르페스, 백혈구감소증, 빈혈, 불면, 현기증, 미각이상, 고혈압, 기침, 입인두통, 설사, 구토, 구역, 복부통증, 발진, 발모, 소양증, 관절통, 근육통, 열, 피로감, 인플루엔자 유사질환도 임상시험에서, 가장 중대한 이상반응은 수막구균 패혈증이었으며, 이는 이 약으로 치료받은 환자에서 수막구균 감염증의 흔한 증상이었다. 수막구균 패혈증의 징후와 증상에 대해 환자에게 알리고 즉시 의료 조처 받을 것을 환자에게 권고하였다. Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria sicca / subflava, Neisseria spp unspecified로 인한 패혈증을 포함하여 Neisseria 종의 다른 사례들이 보고되었다. **[제조일]** 알렉시온 [수입판매인] (주)한독 **[최종개정일]** 2021-02-18 **[보자 지체한 정보]** 설명서를 참조하지 마십시오.



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1. Krämer BK, *et al.* Efficacy and safety of tacrolimus compared with ciclosporin-A in renal transplantation: 7-year observational results. *Transpl Int* 2016 Mar;29(3):307-14.



보다 자세한 안전성 정보는 제품설명서를 참고해 주십시오. (제품설명서 작성일: 프로그램® 캡슐 2020.05.14).

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(주)프레제니우스메디칼케어코리아는 콩팥병과 관련된 우수한 제품과 차별화된 서비스를 제공하는 콩팥치료 전문기업입니다.



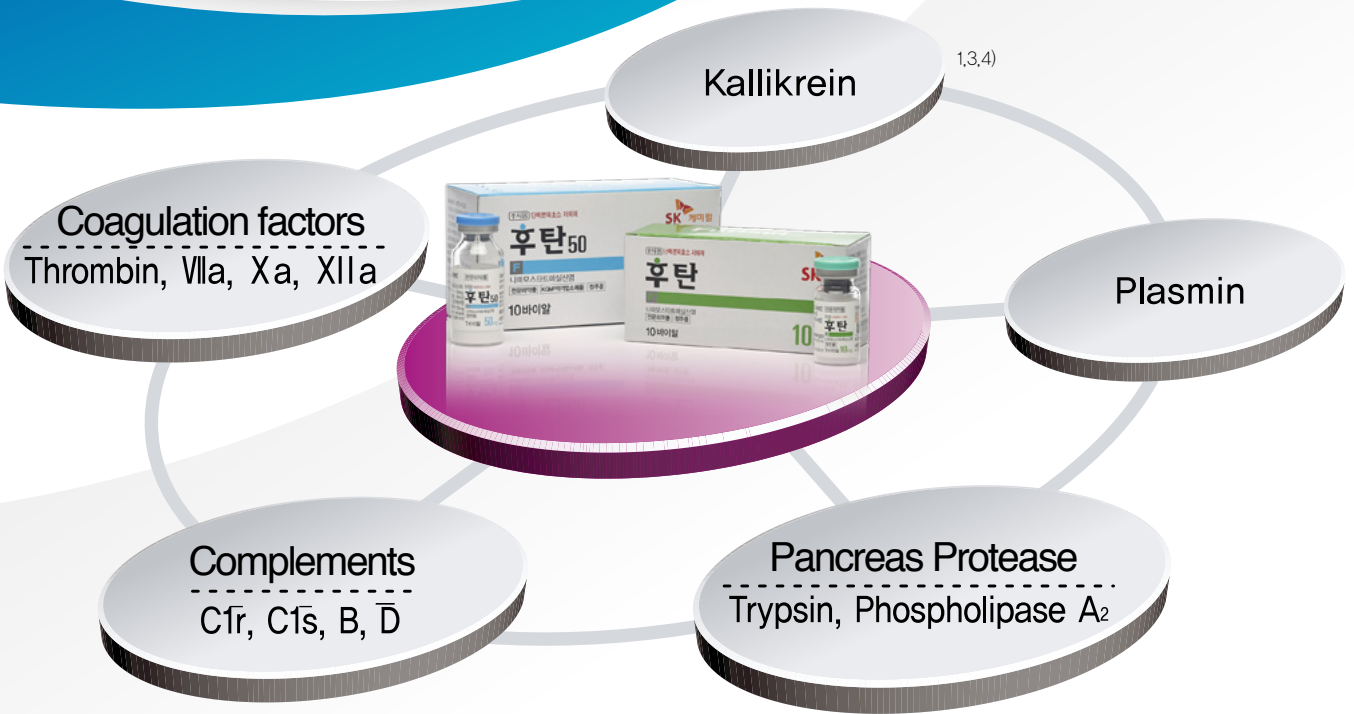
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Potent Protease Inhibitor^{1,2)}

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Since 2004.06.01⁵⁾



주사용후탄 제품요약정보⁵⁾

전문의약품

【제품명】 주사용후탄(나파모스타트메실산염) · 주사용후탄50(나파모스타트메실산염) **【원료약품 및 그 분량】** 이 약 1 바이알 중 주사용후탄 유효성분: 나파모스타트메실산염(JP)···10mg · 주사용후탄50 유효성분: 나파모스타트메실산염(JP)···50mg **【효능·효과】** 주사용후탄: 1. 췌염의 급성증상(급성췌염, 만성췌염의 급성 악화기, 수술후의 급성췌염, 췌관조영술 후의 급성췌염, 외상성 췌염)의 개선 2. 파종혈관내응고증(DIC) 3. 출혈성 병변 또는 출혈경향을 갖는 환자의 혈액체외순환시 관류혈액 응고방지(혈액투석 및 혈장분리반출술) · 주사용후탄50: 1. 파종혈관내응고증(DIC) 2. 출혈성 병변 또는 출혈경향을 갖는 환자의 혈액체외순환시 관류혈액 응고방지(혈액투석 및 혈장분리반출술) **【용법·용량】** 가. 투여방법: 1. 췌염의 급성증상의 개선: 보통 1회 나파모스타트메실산염으로서 10mg을 5% 포도당주사액 500mL에 용해하고 약 2시간에 걸쳐 1일 1~2회 정맥내로 점적투여한다. 증상이 따라 적의 증감한다. 2. 파종혈관내응고증(DIC): 보통 1일량을 5% 포도당주사액 1,000mL에 용해하여 나파모스타트메실산염으로서 매시 0.06~0.20mg/kg을 24시간에 걸쳐 정맥내로 지속투여한다. 3. 출혈성 병변 또는 출혈경향을 갖는 환자의 혈액체외순환시 관류혈액 응고방지: 보통 체외순환개시에 앞서 나파모스타트메실산염으로서 20mg을 소량의 5% 포도당주사액이나 주사용수에 용해한 후 생리식염액 500mL에 용해한 액으로 혈액회로를 세정 · 충전하고 체외순환개시 후에는 나파모스타트메실산염으로서 매시 20~50mg을 5% 포도당주사액에 용해하여 항응고제 주입라인에 지속주입한다. 증상이 따라 적의 증감한다. 임상결과에서는 평균 투여용량이 매시간 35mg이었다. 나. 주사액의 조제: 이 약을 투여하기 위해서는 다음의 순서로 주사액을 조제한다. 1. 췌염의 급성증상의 개선에 사용하는 경우: 1) 10mg 바이알에 1mL 이상의 5% 포도당주사액 또는 주사용수를 가하여 완전히 용해한다. 2) 용해한 액을 5% 포도당주사액 500mL에 혼합한다. 2. 파종혈관내응고증(DIC)에 사용하는 경우: 1) 10mg 바이알에는 1mL 이상, 50mg 바이알에는 5mL 이상의 5% 포도당주사액 또는 주사용수를 가하여 완전히 용해한다. 2) 용해한 액을 항응고제 지속주입기의 용량에 맞게 5% 포도당주사액으로 희석한다. 4. 용해시의 주의: 백탁 또는 결정이 석출될 수 있으므로 생리식염액 및 무기염류를 함유한 용액을 바이알에 직접 가해서는 안된다. **【사용상의 주의사항】** 1. 경고, 쇼크, 아나필락시스양 증상이 나타날 수 있으므로 이 약에 대한 과민증의 병력에 대하여 충분히 문진해야 한다. 또한 이 약 투여에 의해 쇼크가 발생할 경우에 대비하여 구급처치를 행할 준비를 하고 충분히 관찰하여 이러한 증상이 발생할 경우에는 즉시 투여를 중지하고 적절한 처치를 해야 한다. 2. 다음 환자에는 투여하지 말 것. 이 약에 대하여 과민증의 병력이 있는 환자 (후략) **【제조자】** 유한양행 충북 청원군 오정읍 연구단지로 219 · 펠믹스㈜ 충남 천안시 서북구 직산읍 거리막길 33 **【제조의뢰자, 판매자】**에스케이케이밀(주) 경기도 성남시 분당구 판교로 310 2018.05.28 개정

References 1. Iwaki M et al. Pharmacological studies of FUT-175, nafamostat mesilate, V. Effects on the pancreatic enzymes and experimental acute pancreatitis in rats, Jpn J Pharmacol, 1986 Jun;41(2):155-62 2. Mori S et al, J Pharmacol Sci, 2003 Aug;92(4):420-3, 3. Hitomi Y et al. Inhibitory effect of a new synthetic protease inhibitor (FUT-175) on the coagulation system, Haemostasis, 1985;15(3):164-8, 4. Fujii S et al. New synthetic inhibitors of C1r, C1 esterase, thrombin, plasmin, kallikrein and trypsin, Biochim Biophys Acta, 1981 Oct 13;661(2):342-5, 5. 주사용후탄 허가정보. 의약품안전나라 [Cited 2020.06.11] Available from : <https://nedrug.mfds.go.kr/>

Real Value RenVela®

- 체내에 흡수 및 축적이 되지 않는 비칼슘계열 인결합제로 심혈관계 사망률 감소 결과를 보여준 **렌벨라®**^{1,2}
- 고인산혈증이 있는 혈액투석환자에서 칼슘계 인결합제 대비 **유의한 생존율 개선(P<0.001)**을 나타낸 **렌벨라®**³
- 국내에서 7년 이상의 Experience와 Calcium-free, Metal-free, 폴리머 제제의 **렌벨라®**^{2,4,5}



Real Value

References 1. Renvela [package insert], Cambridge, MA: Genzyme Corp. 2016 2. Rodriguez-Osorio L, et al. Nefrologia. 2015;35(2):207-217. 3. Di Iorio B, et al. Am J Kidney Dis 2013;62:771-778. 4. 식품의약품안전처. 렌벨라 허가정보. nedrug.mfds.go.kr Accessed 16 Mar 2020 5. Connor et al J Polym. Sci, Part A: Polym. Chem. 2017; 55. 3146-3157

렌벨라®정(세벨라머탄산염) 렌벨라®산0.8그램(세벨라머탄산염) [원료약품 및 그 분량] 렌벨라정 1정 중 세벨라머탄산염(별규) 800.0mg, 렌벨라산 1포 중 세벨라머탄산염 (별규) 800mg **[효능·효과]** 투석을 받고 있는 만성 신장질환 환자의 혈청인 조절 **[용법·용량]** 1일 3회 식사와 함께 복용, 산제 복용시 이 약 1포는 최소 30mL의 물로 완전히 혼합하여 30분 이내에 복용하고, 복용 전에 재현탁한다. 1) 인산결합제를 복용하고 있지 않는 환자에 투여: 이 약의 권장초기용량은 0.8g 내지 1.6g 이며, 이 약 1-2정(포)을 다음과 같이 혈청 인 수치에 따라 매 식사와 함께 복용한다. 혈청 인 5.5 - 7.5 mg/dL의 경우 1회 1정(포), 1일 3회, 7.5 mg/dL이상의 경우 1회 2정(포), 1일 3회, 2) 세벨라머 염산염 정제를 복용하고 있는 환자에서 이 약을 대체 투여: 동일 용량을 투여한다. 투석을 받는 만성신장질환 환자에서 연구된 세벨라머 탄산염의 최대 1일 용량은 14g이었다. 3) 세벨라머 탄산염의 정제에서 산제로 또는 산제에서 정제로 대체투여: 동일 용량을 투여한다. 4) 초산칼슘제제를 복용하고 있는 환자에게 이 약을 대체 투여하는 경우 초산칼슘제제 (1정당 초산칼슘 667mg) 1회 1정, 1일 3회 시 이 약 1회 1정(포) 1일 3회, 초산칼슘제제 1회 2정, 1일 3회 시 이 약 2정(포) 1회 1일 3회, 초산칼슘제제 1회 3정, 1일 3회 시 이 약 3정(포), 1일 3회 5) 이 약을 복용하고 있는 모든 환자에서의 용량 조절 목표 혈청 인 수치에 도달하기 위해 적절한 용량 조절이 필요할 수 있다. 필요 시 2주 간격을 두고 1일 3회 이 약의 용량을 0.8g씩 증량 또는 감량한다. **[사용상의 주의사항]** **[금기]** 이 약의 주성분 및 부형제에 과민한 환자, 저인산혈증 환자, 장폐색 환자 (이 약은 장관내에서 팽윤하여 장관천공을 일으킬 우려가 있다) **[신중투여]** 장관협착 또는 변비가 있는 환자 **[이상반응]** - 혈액투석환자 대상으로 한 연구에서 세벨라머 탄산염 정제의 이상반응과 세벨라머 염산염에서 보고된 이상반응이 유사하였다. 혈액투석환자를 대상으로 한 또 다른 교차연구에서 세벨라머 탄산염 산제의 이상반응과 세벨라머 염산염에서 보고된 이상반응이 유사하였다. - 세벨라머 염산염 연구에서, 세벨라머 염산염으로 치료받은 환자(n=99)의 5% 이상에서 발생한 이상반응: 구토(22%), 구역(20%), 설사(19%), 소화불량(16%), 복통(9%), 고창(8%), 변비(8%) - 복막투석환자 대상으로 한 세벨라머 염산염 연구에서 대부분의 이상반응은 혈액투석 환자에서 관찰된 이상반응과 유사하였다. - 세벨라머 탄산염 및 세벨라머 염산염의 시판 후 확인된 이상반응: 과민반응, 가려움증, 발진, 복통, 대변 막힘, 혼하지 않은 케이스로 장폐색증과 장폐색증, 장관천공, 변비증상이 나타나거나 기존의 변비증상이 심해진 환자는 중증의 합병증을 피하기 위해 적절한 의료처치가 필요하다. **[문헌개정연월일]** 2019.06.03.

※ 보다 자세한 내용은 홈페이지나 제품설명서를 참고하시기 바랍니다.
(주)사노파-아벤티스 코리아 서울특별시 서초구 반포대로 235 (반포동) Tel. 02)2136-9000 Fax. 02)2136-9099



CRYSVITA[®] is a new fully human monoclonal antibody for X-linked hypophosphataemia (XLH) that binds to and inhibits the excess activity of FGF23¹

CRYSVITA demonstrates rapid and significant improvements in clinical outcomes in children with XLH^{2,3*}



Substantial healing of rickets^{2,3}
(72% vs 6% with conventional therapy)³



Improved growth, mobility and reduced pain^{2,3}



Improved biochemical markers^{2,3}

FGF23, fibroblast growth factor 23.

*Based on a Phase 2 and a Phase 3 study. In the Phase 2 study, 52 children with XLH aged 5–12 years were randomised to receive CRYSVITA either every 2 weeks or every 4 weeks (dose was titrated according to serum phosphorus concentration). In the Phase 3 study, 61 children with XLH aged 1–12 years were randomised to receive either CRYSVITA (0.8 mg/kg starting dose, administered every 2 weeks) or conventional therapy (oral phosphate and vitamin D). In both studies, change in rickets was assessed at 40 weeks.

1. Kyowa Kirin Limited. CRYSVITA (burosomab). Summary of Product Characteristics. February 2019; 2. Carpenter TO, et al. N Engl J Med. 2018;378:1987–98; 3. Imel EA, et al. Lancet. 2019;393:2416–27.

CRYSVITA Solution for Injection 10 mg, 20mg, 30mg (Burosomab, Genetical Recombination)

[Product Summary] Burosomab is a recombinant human monoclonal antibody, and is composed of a variable region of anti-human fibroblast growth factor 23 antibody and a constant region of human IgG1. Burosomab is produced from ovary cells of dihydrofolate reductase-deficient Chinese hamster. Burosomab is a glycoprotein composed of two molecules of heavy chain (γ1 chain) consisting of 447 amino acid residues and two molecules of light chain (κ chain) consisting of 213 amino acid residues. **[Indication]** FGF23-related hypophosphataemic rickets

and osteomalacia **[Dosage and Administration]** If an oral phosphorus formulation or activated vitamin D3 formulation is administered, these drugs should be discontinued one week before starting this drug, and administration of this drug should be initiated after confirming the serum phosphorus concentration falls below the reference lower limit. **[Manufacturer]** Kyowa Kirin Co., Ltd., Takasaki Plant, Piramal Healthcare UK Ltd. **[Importer]** Kyowa Kirin Korea Co., Ltd. 11F, Asia Tower, 430, Nonhyeon-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul (82-2-3471-4321)

*자세한 품목 허가사항은 업체 홈페이지 또는 식품의약품안전처 의약품안전나라 (<https://nedrug.mfds.go.kr/index>) 참조





인사말

COVID-19의 창궐 속에 어느덧 2년을 넘게 학회에서 직접 만나지 못하고 비대면으로 건강한 얼굴만 모니터를 통해 서로 확인하고 있습니다. 더욱이 저출산과 전공의 지원감소로 소아청소년과 전체적으로도 이를 극복하기 위한 치열한 노력을 경주하고 있습니다.

금년 춘계학술대회는 내년 한국에서 주최하기로한 한중일 소아신장세미나를 위한 초록발표회와 단백질질 환 등 세가지 주제로 연수강좌를 편성하여 온라인으로 진행할 예정입니다. COVID-19으로 학문적 발전과 교류가 침체되는 것이 우려되나 회원여러분이 학회와 함께 적극적으로 이를 극복하고자 노력한다면 이를 소중한 경험으로 더욱더 소아신장학분야가 발전할 수 있는 기회가 될 것입니다.

첨부한 일정표를 참고하여 소아신장학회의 발전을 위하여 여러분의 적극적 참여와 협조를 부탁드립니다.

대한소아신장학회 이사장 하태선
회장 구자국



2022년 대한소아신장학회 춘계학술대회 및 제23회 연수강좌

일자: 2022년 4월 16일(토) | 진행: Online Web Seminar

PROGRAM

08:30-08:55 등록
08:55-09:00 개회사

2023년 한, 중, 일 소아신장세미나 초록발표 및 증례토의

09:00-10:20 Oral Presentation 좌장: 서진순(가톨릭의대)
한경희(제주의대)
10:20-10:40 Coffee Break
10:40-12:00 증례토의 좌장: 강희경(서울의대)
김성현(서울의대)
12:00-13:30 Lunch

연수강좌 I

좌장: 유기환(고려의대)

13:30-14:00 소아신장학 연구자를 위한 출판윤리 김옥주(서울의대)
14:00-14:30 소아청소년의 코로나19 예방접종 김동섭(경북의대)

연수강좌 II

좌장: 배기수(아주의대)

14:30-15:00 단백뇨 조명현(한림의대)
15:00-15:30 신증후군 백희선(영남의대)
15:30-15:50 Q&A

연수강좌 III

좌장: 김기혁(일산병원)

15:50-16:20 급성 신손상 이금화(연세의대)
16:20-16:50 배뇨장애 김지현(서울의대)
16:50 폐회사

CONTENTS

2023년 한, 중, 일 소아신장세미나 초록발표 및 증례토의

Oral Presentation

- OP-1 Renal artery stenosis presenting as congenital nephrotic syndrome with hyponatremic hypertensive syndrome in a 2-months old Infant 3
Dabin Kim¹, Seon Hee Lim², Yo Han Ahn³, Hee Gyeong Kang³
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Renal artery stenosis presenting as congenital nephrotic syndrome with hyponatremic hypertensive syndrome in a 2-months old Infant

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Backgrounds: Congenital nephrotic syndrome (CNS) is a rare condition often caused by genetic defects of glomerular filtration barrier. However, secondary causes such as congenital infection, maternal systemic lupus erythematosus, also may lead to this condition. On the other hand, hyponatremic hypertensive syndrome is a manifestation of severe hypertension related to renal ischemia, commonly from unilateral congenital renal artery stenosis in children. Over-stimulated renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system may cause proteinuria, polyuria and renal electrolyte loss. Here, we present a case of CNS along with hyponatremic hypertensive syndrome

Case: A 2months old boy was hospitalized with vomiting and general weakness. Physical findings showed high blood pressure (143/107mmHg). Laboratory tests revealed heavy proteinuria (Urine protein/creatinine ratio [uPCR] 107.25), hypoalbuminemia (2.6g/dL), hyponatremia (serum Na 123 mmol/L), elevated renin/aldosterone (>80/206) and elevated serum creatinine (0.84mg/dL). Workup for congenital nephrotic syndrome including congenital infection, search for associated anomalies, gene mutations was negative. Suspicious narrowing of Right renal artery with decreased vascular flow was shown in kidney Doppler sonography, and CT angiography revealed poorly visible renal artery proximal os. Right renal artery angiography was performed and right proximal and mid renal artery stenosis were found along with right proximal renal artery thrombosis. Balloon angioplasty was done without acute complication, which brought improvement of hypertension (BP 87/57mmHg), hyponatremia (serum Na 138mmol/L), proteinuria (uPCR 9.67), hypoalbuminemia (3.3g/dL), and high renin/aldosterone (10.64/22.3). His general condition was improved and ACEi, calcium channel blocker and beta blocker were used to control blood pressure. He was discharged with warfarin for thrombosis and anti-hypertensive medication of calcium channel blocker. In 3months, his proteinuria disappeared, and at last follow-up at his age of 23months, he was well-being with antihypertensive of beta blocker and normal blood chemistry.

Conclusions: Nephrotic syndrome may result from secondary to severe renovascular hypertension. In this case, accompanying hyponatremic hypertensive syndrome gave a clue to the underlying condition. Careful management of electrolyte imbalance, dehydration, and eventually correction of underlying structural problem can reverse the condition.

Points of discussion:

1. What is the underlying cause of renal artery thrombosis in this baby?
2. Is angioplasty a safe treatment for this young baby? How fast may we correct hyponatremia in this situation?

Keywords: Congenital nephrotic syndrome, Hyponatremic hypertensive syndrome

A case of acute kidney injury with systemic inflammation caused by TAFRO syndrome

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Backgrounds: TAFRO syndrome is a variant of idiopathic multicentric Castleman disease (iMCD) that has been recently recognized in Japan. It is a systemic inflammatory disorder characterized by a group of symptoms: thrombocytopenia (T), anasarca (A), fever (F), reticulin fibrosis in bone marrow (R), and organomegaly (O). TAFRO syndrome occurs mainly in middle-aged and elderly, and until now, only a few young patients have been described. We herein report a case of an adolescent who has been diagnosed as TAFRO syndrome, successfully treated with anti-IL-6 receptor antibody (Tocilizumab).

Case: A 14-year-old girl with a weight gain of 14 kg, generalized edema, and decreased urine output was referred to our center. She initially presented with fever and abdominal pain, and under the impression of pelvic inflammatory disease, she was treated with intravenous antibiotics. However, fever persisted and thrombocytopenia, ascites, and pleural effusion developed. As creatinine elevation and proteinuria worsened, she was treated with methylprednisolone and cyclosporine A, suspecting glomerulonephritis. Because kidney failure progressed, she was transferred to our hospital. Laboratory tests showed anemia, thrombocytopenia, hypoalbuminemia, elevated C-reactive protein (CRP), and increased BUN/Cr (86 mg/dL and 1.41 mg/dL). Autoantibodies including FANA, anti-ds DNA Ab, and antiphospholipid Abs were all negative. IL-6 level was moderately elevated (24.6 IU/mL). Imaging studies showed large ascites and multiple lymph node enlargements. For severe anasarca and kidney dysfunction, intermittent hemodialysis was started. Bone marrow biopsy revealed an increased number of megakaryocytes and mild myelofibrosis. Kidney biopsy showed features of thrombotic microangiopathy and lymph node biopsy was consistent with Castleman disease, hyaline-vascular type. Under the diagnosis of TAFRO syndrome, immunosuppressive therapy (steroid and cyclosporine A) was initiated, however, fever, thrombocytopenia, and CRP elevation persisted. For the second-line therapy, anti-IL-6 receptor antibody, Tocilizumab was administered every 2 weeks, and her clinical features and laboratory results

showed improvements. After a month, cyclosporine was discontinued, and corticosteroid was slowly tapered.

Conclusions: To our knowledge, this is the first report of adolescent histologically diagnosed with TAFRO syndrome in the Republic of Korea. The patient did not respond well to conventional immunosuppressants, but she was successfully treated with Tocilizumab. Though TAFRO syndrome is rarely reported in adolescents, further characterization of clinical and laboratory features is needed for a better understanding of the disease entity.

Keywords: Acute kidney injury, Castleman disease, Myelofibrosis, ascite

A follow-up family study from a woman with combined MYH9 and PAX6 mutations

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Backgrounds: Previously we reported the first case of a woman diagnosed with Fechtner syndrome and aniridia caused by combined MYH9 and PAX6 mutation. MYH9 mutation caused her renal insufficiency (first presented with proteinuria and now requires hemodialysis) and thrombocytopenia, while aniridia resulted from the PAX6 mutation. In this study, we report a follow-up study of her children.

Case: A son and a daughter of a combined MYH9 and PAX6 mutated mother came to the pediatric nephrology clinic for genetic evaluation as these genes above are inherited autosomal dominant. They were from different fathers. Her 11-year-old son had a history of unexplained thrombocytopenia immediately after birth requiring transfusions, and no further evaluation was done as his mother requested discharge. Her 6-year-old daughter was diagnosed with aniridia and nystagmus. The ophthalmologists who treated the daughter suspected PAX6 mutation. For hereditary nephropathy evaluation, blood and urine laboratory exams, hearing and eye evaluation were done in these children. The son had thrombocytopenia without clinical features of bleeding tendency, microscopic hematuria, and non-nephrotic range proteinuria were detected with preserved renal function. Glaucoma was suspected in the eye exam and planning for further evaluation. He had no abnormality in the hearing test. Angiotensin II receptor blocker was initiated for proteinuria control. The daughter had no abnormalities in blood, urine and hearing test. Sanger sequencing test of known maternal mutation of MYH9 and PAX6 was done in both children. The son had heterozygous MYH9 mutation from the mother and normal PAX6 gene. In comparison, the daughter had heterozygous PAX6 mutation from the mother and normal MYH9 gene. The daughter is planning to evaluate abdominal ultrasonography for extraocular manifestation of PAX6 mutation.

Conclusions: We present follow-up familial genetic evaluation from combined MYH9 and PAX6 mutated women. With the era of active genetic evaluation, offspring of known hereditary nephropathy patients should be concerned for early diagnosis of hereditary nephropathy for adequate and early inter-

vention to preserve kidney function.

Points of discussion:

1. When to consider the genetic test in children of hereditary nephropathy parents?
2. What capability should pediatric nephrologists possess in the era of genetic tests getting more available in practice?

Keywords: MYH9, PAX6, hereditary nephropathy

Passenger lymphocyte syndrome in a minor ABO-Incompatible pediatric kidney transplant recipient receiving plasmapheresis: a case report

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Backgrounds: People with type O blood are considered as universal organ donors compatible with any other blood types. However, in the case of minor ABO-incompatible transplantation, immune-mediated hemolysis can occur due to concomitant transfer of donor B-lymphocytes together with the allograft. These so-called passenger lymphocytes may produce antibodies against the recipient's red blood cells, causing hemolytic anemia, known as the passenger lymphocyte syndrome (PLS). Herein, we report a case of gastrointestinal involvement of PLS following minor ABO-incompatible kidney.

Case: A 6-year-old boy (blood type A+) underwent a kidney transplant from his father (O+). His kidney transplant surgery went well with good primary graft function. Immunosuppression was composed of prednisolone, tacrolimus, and mycophenolate mofetil after induction with basiliximab. On day 6, the patient developed a fever with no explainable causes and persisted despite broad-spectrum antibiotics. On day 11, he presented abdominal pain, hematochezia, and severe diarrhea, with sudden Hb drop from 9.3 g/dl to 5.2 g/dl, increased LDH, decreased haptoglobin, and mildly elevated total bilirubin. An abdominal CT scan revealed no signs of active bleeding but segmental wall thickening in the rectosigmoid colon, suggesting colitis. He was managed supportively. On day 13, platelet count abruptly fell to $58 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$ along with C4 (3mg/dl). Evidence of thrombotic microangiopathy could not be found, with no compatible lesion on kidney biopsy and no schistocytes on peripheral blood smear. On day 20, direct antiglobulin test was positive to IgG, anti-A IgG/M titer was 32/2, and an anti-A antibody elution test was strongly positive (3+), consistent with PLS. To remove the anti-A antibodies, the patient received five times plasmapheresis, resulting in disappearance of anti-A antibody and clinical recovery on day 40.

Conclusions: Although rare, PLS should be part of the differential diagnosis when evaluating post-transplant immune-mediated hemolysis. Treatment of PLS is mainly supportive; however, plasmaphere-

resis can be considered.

Points of discussion:

1. How can we predict and prevent PLS?
2. Is PLS a risk of poor outcome?

Keywords: Passenger lymphocyte syndrome, immune-mediated hemolysis, pediatric kidney transplantation, plasmapheresis

Refractory hyperkalemia after kidney transplantation in a Korean pediatric patient

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Backgrounds: Renal tubular dysgenesis (RTD) is a rare and fatal disease caused by a genetic defect in the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) presenting poor or absent proximal tubule development. Mostly do not survive due to respiratory distress with anuria and severe hypotension, not responding to usual treatments. We report a Korean child with a non-fatal clinical course confirmed as RTD after kidney transplantation (KT).

Case: A 3-year-old Korean girl received deceased donor KT after two years of peritoneal dialysis with unknown etiology of renal insufficiency. She had a history of severe oligohydramnios at a gestational age of 17 weeks and was born at 32 weeks of gestation by emergency cesarean section due to persistent oligohydramnios. A week after birth, she underwent continuous renal replacement therapy for 7 days due to diuretic-resistant oliguria. Even though diuresis recovered, she reached end-stage renal disease at the age of seven months. Immediately after KT, she had no complications and was discharged. A week after discharge, she presented with vomiting and poor oral intake with polydipsia and polyuria. Severe hyponatremia, hyperkalemia, azotemia, and metabolic acidosis were detected. These findings were relieved after supportive care with normal saline hydration, kalimate, and sodium bicarbonate medication. Similar events repeated twice more. With suspicion of polyuria caused by tubulopathy of the native kidney, both native kidney nephrectomies were done at 80 days after KT. Even after nephrectomy, similar events persisted. To verify the cause of recurrent and uncontrolled hyperkalemia and metabolic acidosis, renin activity and aldosterone level were evaluated. As a result, high renin activity (25.3ng/ml/hr) and low aldosterone level (2.6ng/dL) were detected. For further management, fludrocortisone was started, and electrolyte imbalance and metabolic acidosis gradually improved. For the hypoaldosteronism etiology evaluation, whole-exome sequencing was done, and homozygous ACE gene mutation (p.Ser486Phefs Ter29) was detected and diagnosed with RTD.

Conclusions: Even though hyperkalemia is a common complication in KT patients, if refractory hy-

perkalemia persists in post-KT patients, RAS evaluation and the genetic study is necessary for the suspicion of RTD.

Points of discussion:

1. When to suspect RTD and undergo a genetic test in this patient?
2. Indication of a genetic test in pediatric chronic kidney disease with unknown etiology planning to undergo KT.

Keywords: Kidney transplantation (KT), Hyperkalemia, Renin-angiotensin system (RAS), Renal tubular dysgenesis (RTD)

A case of infantile nephrotic syndrome associated with retinal dystrophy

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Backgrounds: Infantile nephrotic syndrome (NS) is characterized by massive proteinuria and hypoalbuminemia presents between the age of three months and one year. More than 80% of congenital or infantile NS are caused by pathologic variants of NPHS1, NPHS2, NPH3, WT1, or LAMB2 genes. Pierson syndrome is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by a mutation in the LAMB2 encoding laminin β 2 peptides of laminin α 5 β 2 γ 1 trimer, one of the major components of the glomerular basement membrane, and characterized by microcoria, congenital NS, and neurological problems.

Case: A 6-month-old girl visited Seoul National University Children's Hospital with hyponatremia, proteinuria, and hypoalbuminemia along with urinary tract infection. She looked healthy without accompanied anomalies except for an odd eye. Her light reflex was prompt in both eyes without microcoria. Her height, body weight, blood pressure and laboratory findings were as follows: 69.7cm (75-90p), 8.3 kg (50-75p), 135/93 mmHg, serum BUN 41 mg/dL, serum /creatinine 0.27 mg/dL, serum albumin 1.4 g/dL, urine protein/creatinine 17.01 mg/mg. While generalized edema was not prominent, albumin infusion resulted in weight loss of 1.7kg. There was no cystic lesion on the kidney ultrasound. A kidney biopsy was interpreted as mild diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis with acute tubulointerstitial nephritis. To ameliorate the tubulointerstitial nephritis and unsure of genetic causes, she was treated with oral corticosteroid and captopril, followed by cyclosporine, but her proteinuria did not improve. Ophthalmologic examination showed bilateral hypopigmented fundus with incomplete vascularization. Genetic test revealed compound heterozygous variants in LAMB2 (from her father, and a variant of uncertain significance (VUS) from her mother). At 13 months of her age, she is well-being despite nephrotic range proteinuria. Her height, body weight, blood pressure and laboratory findings were as follows: 75.8cm (50-75p), 10.2 kg (75-90p), 131/70 mmHg, serum BUN 24 mg/dL, serum creatinine 0.41 mg/dL, serum albumin 3.4, urine protein/creatinine 7.30 mg/mg.

Conclusions: Pathologic variants in LAMB2 have a broad spectrum of phenotypes from severe Pierson

syndrome along with neurological deficit to isolated NS. If VUS of this patient is pathogenic, as predicted in silico, this can be another case of Pierson syndrome.

Points of discussion:

1. How can we determine the pathogenicity of a VUS in a clinically compatible case?
2. What is the best treatment for this case?

Keywords: Infantile nephrotic syndrome, LAMB2, Pierson syndrome

Renal complications of pediatric glycogen storage disease, type I

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Backgrounds: Glycogen storage disease (GSD) type I is an inherited disorder in which glucose-6-phosphatase enzyme complex is deficient. Glucose-6-phosphatase is predominantly present in the liver, proximal renal tubule and intestine, so several renal complications have been reported in type I GSD patients. Enlargement of the kidney is the earliest finding detected due to the accumulation of glycogen in the kidneys. Nephrolithiasis, hyperuricemia, hyperlipidemia and proximal tubular dysfunction have also been described in type I GSD patients. Although impaired renal function is also one of major complications in type I GSD patients, the etiology is not well known yet.

Case: A 15-year-old girl visited our hospital with proteinuria. She was diagnosed with type I glycogen storage disease around the age of 1 year and had regular outpatient visits at another hospital. She grew normally through optimal treatment including dietary therapy, but she has neglected dietary therapy in recent years. She had proteinuria from 4 years ago and took ACEi and ARB (stopped taking the drug 2 months ago due to increased BUN and hypercalcemia). She did not have hypertension and clinical symptoms related to proteinuria.

The laboratory test results at the first visit were as follows: WBC 3,570/uL, Plt 450K/uL, BUN 9.8 mg/dl, serum creatinine 0.33 mg/dl (eGFR 200 mL/min/1.73m²), sodium 135 mmol/L, potassium 4.2 mmol/L, total protein 8.2 g/dL, albumin 5.0 g/dL, calcium 10.2 mg/dL, phosphorus 4.9 mg/dL, AST/ALT 47/67, random glucose 78 mg/dL, total cholesterol 205 mg/dL, TG 326 mg/dl, LDL-chol. 128 mg/dL, uric acid 8.7 mg/dL, VBGA pH 7.40- PCO₂ 38.6-HCO₃⁻ 24.0, spot urine P/Cr ratio 1.3 g/g Cr, spot urine beta-2-microglobulin/Cr 12.0 mcg/g and spot urine Ca/Cr 0.17 g/g Cr. Abdominal ultrasonography showed hepatosplenomegaly and marked enlargement of both kidney with increased echogenicity (RK: 16.2 Cm, LK: 15.1 Cm).

The renal biopsy results showed focal deposition of glycogen particles in proximal tubular epitheliums, glomerular enlargement and mild interstitial fibrosis. After the biopsy, she started taking ARB

and proteinuria is gradually improving.

Points of discussion:

1. What is the pathogenic mechanism of proteinuria in this patient?
2. What are the prevention and treatment of renal complications in GSD?

Keywords: Glycogen Storage Disease, Renal complication

Pediatric SRNS associated with LAMA5 mutation

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Backgrounds: Steroid-resistant Nephrotic Syndrome (SRNS) is a subtype of nephrotic syndrome characterized by proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, and edema that does not respond to steroid therapy. Single gene pathogenic mutations have been implicated in up to 30% of pediatric SRNS, and over 70 genes have been reported to date. Of those recently discovered is LAMA5, which encodes the laminin-alpha-5 chain. Forming the laminin $\alpha5\beta2\gamma1$ hetero-trimer, it is not only an essential component of the glomerular basement membrane (GBM) but also important for embryogenesis and immune modulation. Homozygous or compound heterozygous variants of LAMA5 have been identified to date in ten pediatric NS patients with variable phenotypes. These patients had onset of NS ranging from 3 months to 8 years. Response to therapy and renal outcomes varied from steroid sensitive NS to early end-stage kidney disease (ESKD). Biallelic truncating mutations of this gene were proven to cause SRNS recently.

Case: Here we present a case of infantile SRNS related to compound heterozygous variations of LAMA5 (c.3434G>A, p.Cys1145Tyr and c.6883C>T, p.Gln2295*). A 10-month-old female presented with eyelid edema and massive proteinuria without any extra-renal symptoms or family history. She was diagnosed with SRNS and renal biopsy revealed focal segmental glomerulosclerosis with widely effaced epithelial foot processes and "moth-eaten" appearance of GBM. She progressed to ESKD requiring dialysis at 3 years and 5 months of age, and received deceased-donor kidney transplant at 6 years of age. 4 months after transplantation, she developed EBV-related post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease (PTLD), which was treated with chemotherapy.

Conclusions: This case provides additive evidence that LAMA5 variants are related to SRNS.

Points of discussion:

While our case has one missense and one truncating allele, her phenotype is similar to those with biallelic truncating variants, possibly because her missense variant alters splicing. Whether LAMA5 defects has played a role in vulnerability to PTLD is yet to be investigated.

Keywords: LAMA5, nephrotic syndrome, SRNS

Persistent benign proteinuria associated with CUBN variants

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Backgrounds: Causes of persistent proteinuria are diverse, usually indicating a disease of the urinary system. If left untreated, proteinuria may contribute to kidney damage through various mechanisms including oxidative stress and inflammation. Therefore, persistent proteinuria mandates investigation and intervention. In asymptomatic children, at first orthostatic proteinuria or tubular proteinuria is suspected. Upon excluding these, a kidney biopsy is considered to rule out glomerulopathy. However, sometimes histology turns out to be non-specific. The recent discovery of CUBN, encoding the membrane glycoprotein cubilin, sheds light on some of those cases. Since cubilin is a component of the cubilin-amnionless-megalin complex that is responsible for the receptor-mediated endocytosis of albumin in the proximal tubules, a defect of cubilin leads to a reduction in albumin reuptake, consequently results in albumin-dominant proteinuria. Interestingly, variants located at the N-terminal of CUBN result in severe proteinuria and megaloblastic anemia, whereas variants at the C-terminal are associated with benign, isolated proteinuria. Here we present five cases (M:F 3;2) with persistent proteinuria associated with homozygous or compound heterozygous C-terminal variants of CUBN.

Case: Children with proteinuria without nephrotic syndrome feature (edema, decreased serum albumin levels) were selected to get WES. Retrospectively, five CUBN mutation positive patients were included in this study. All patients presented with incidentally found isolated asymptomatic proteinuria, at their median age of 7 years (range 1.5~9). Their urine protein creatinine ratios were median 0.84 (0.57~2.03) mg/mg at presentation and did not change significantly over time regardless of RAS inhibition (median follow-up duration of 4 years [1 yrs~12 yrs]). Their laboratory findings were also unremarkable at presentation or during follow-up for estimated GFR, serum albumin, lipid, hemoglobin, urine β 2-microglobulin. None had hypertension, and kidney ultrasound showed normal kidneys. Among two patients, a kidney biopsy was done, which revealed no remarkable findings.

Conclusions: These cases are similar to previously reported cases, indicating benign proteinuria asso-

ciated with C-terminal variants of CUBN needs to be considered in such cases.

Points of discussion :

1. How does CUBN mutation site correlates with protein structure
2. Where CUBN protein localize
3. Which laboratory markers do we have to follow up with CUBN mutation patients
4. Asymptomatic proteinurea management

Keywords: CUBN, Proteinuria, Cubilin, Tubular proteinuria

A child with crescentic glomerulonephritis following the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

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Backgrounds: There are few reports about renal complications after the COVID-19 vaccine. We report a pediatric case who were diagnosed as crescentic glomerulonephritis after the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine

Case: A sixteen-year girl was admitted due to dyspnea and headache. She had received a second Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine about a month ago. She had experienced fever, nausea, vomiting, and dyspnea on exertion after the vaccination, which persisted for a week. A right temporal headache had developed after two weeks. She was transferred to our hospital because blood tests revealed severe azotemia and increased cardiac enzymes in a local hospital. Her blood pressure was 155/89 mmHg on admission. Her weight increased by 7 kg in a month. Laboratory findings were as follows. BUN/Cr 9.57/66 mg/dL, CK/LD 410/320 IU/L, BNP 1167 pg/mL. She also had hematuria and proteinuria (urine protein/Cr 9.1). Electrocardiography showed sinus tachycardia. The result of echocardiography was grade I mitral regurgitation with normal cardiac function. Renal doppler revealed swelling and increased echogenicity of both kidneys with increased resistive index. Cardiac MR results were early minimal fibrosis of previous myocarditis. We started hemodialysis. A kidney biopsy was done, and the results were diffuse extracapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis with diffuse crescent formation. We treated her with methylprednisolone pulse therapy with subsequent oral steroids, mycophenolate mofetil, and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor.

Conclusions: We report a first pediatric case of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis, which developed after the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine.

Keywords: COVID-19 Vaccine, crescentic glomerulonephritis, children

Two cases of hypertensive crisis in adolescents following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination

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Backgrounds: In response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, vaccines were developed and approved at a record speed. However, numerous cardiovascular adverse events have been reported. We present two adolescent cases who developed a hypertensive crisis following NT162b2 mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.

Case: Patient 1 was an 18-year-old male who complained with elevated blood pressure that was discovered a day after 2nd NT162b2 mRNA COVID-19 vaccine. His blood pressure was 190/125 mmHg. He denied the relevant past medical history. He remembered his systolic blood pressure as 130 mmHg a year ago. His father had hypertension. He was obese (BMI 29.2 kg/m²). Renal panel, renin, aldosterone, thyroid function test, and metanephrines were all within normal ranges. The level of AST and ALT was 48 IU/L and 80 IU/L, respectively. The urine test was negative. Kidney sonography was unremarkable. A labetalol continuous infusion was started and his blood pressure was decreased gradually. It was switched to losartan. Echocardiography showed no left ventricular hypertrophy. There were no abnormalities on the funduscopy. After 5 months, his blood pressure was maintained at 135/81 mmHg with 100 mg daily losartan.

Patient 2 was an 18-year-old male who complained with palpitation after 1st NT162b2 mRNA COVID-19 vaccine. Initial blood pressure was 178/109 mmHg, and his heart rate was 75 beats/min. He had a family history of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease in his mother and grandmother. He knew his enlarged kidneys, however, he did not follow up on it. Blood test including hormones and urine test were all normal. Kidney sonography showed diffusely increased size kidneys with multiple variable sized innumerable cysts, and it was compatible with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. A labetalol continuous infusion was started and it was switched to enalapril. No end organ damage due to high blood pressure was observed on the echocardiography and funduscopy. Blood pressure was 137/85 mmHg with 100 mg daily losartan in the outpatient clinic after 5 months. He re-

ceived 2nd vaccination and his blood pressure did not rise.

Conclusions: It is warranted to measure blood pressure in adolescents at high risk of hypertension after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.

Points of discussion:

1. Did mRNA COVID-19 vaccination cause hypertensive crisis in these cases?

Keywords: COVID-19, Vaccines, hypertension

2022년 대한소아신장학회
춘계학술대회 및 제23회 연수강좌

2023년 한, 중, 일 소아신장세미나 초록발표 및 증례토의 증례토의

좌장: 강희경(서울의대)

김성헌(서울의대)



증례토론 1

Two adolescent cases of acute tubulointerstitial nephritis after second dose of the BNT162b2 SARS-CoV-2 vaccine

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Backgrounds: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) expanded the emergency use authorization for the BNT162b2 messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech) for children aged 12-15 years on May 10, 2021. To date, less than a year has passed since vaccination against COVID-19 has been used in children and adolescents, and the overall effects and safety of these vaccines are still being assessed. The BNT162b2 vaccine originally had a favorable profile in 12-17-year-old recipients compared with older ages, and no serious adverse events had previously been reported. Despite various adverse events, the benefit of reducing the infection rate or the frequency of severe COVID-19 has been evaluated to outweigh the harm caused by COVID-19 vaccination. Additionally, several cases of sudden development of new-onset or relapsing glomerular diseases, including acute kidney injury (AKI), have been reported in adults following the BNT162b2 SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccine.

Case: Herein, we present two cases of adolescents who developed AKI following the second administration of BNT162b2.

Conclusions: These are the first pediatric cases of acute tubulointerstitial nephritis temporally linked to SARS-CoV-2 vaccination.

Keywords: Acute interstitial nephritis; BNT162b2 mRNA Covid-19 Vaccine; COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; adolescent; child; vaccination; Pandemics / prevention & control

Approach to recurrent urinary tract infections caused by genitourinary anomaly in Kleefstra syndrome

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Backgrounds: Kleefstra syndrome is a rare genetic disorder characterized by intellectual disability, often accompanied by a spectrum of complex physical and clinical features. Affected patients also have anorectal and genitourinary abnormalities which may lead to recurrent and life-threatening urinary tract infections (UTIs). So multidisciplinary approach with pediatrics as well as pediatric surgery, urology and radiology is important and intensive follow-up is required.

Case: The male patient was born at an outside hospital at 39 weeks gestation via spontaneous vaginal delivery. The infant was transferred to our hospital on the first day of life for further management of ambiguous genitalia and imperforated anus. The neonate was hemodynamically stable. On physical examination, there were hypertelorism, arched eyebrows, midface hypoplasia, short nose with upturned nares, protruding tongue with everted lower lip, downturned corners of the mouth, micropenis and imperforate anus. Prenatal screening ultrasound and initial kidney ultrasound performed at the first day of life was reportedly normal. On the third day, double barrel colostomy was done for imperforated anus. Genetic testing was performed for multiple anomalies, and Kleefstra syndrome (9q34.3 deletion syndrome) was confirmed. During hospitalization, recurrent acute pyelonephritis (APN) with or without urosepsis were occurred. Ultrasound performed again about one month after hospitalization for anomaly work up, revealed SFU grade IV hydronephrosis on left kidney. DMSA results showed diffuse decreased uptake and atrophic change in left kidney. VCUG was done and bilateral high-grade VUR and recto-urethral fistula was confirmed. Event after being discharged from the NICU while taking prophylactic antibiotics, UTIs were repeated several times and the condition of the he was frequently septic each time. After the fifth APN around 6 months of age, posterior sagittal anorectoplasty and colostomy repair were performed on the imperforate anus and recto-urethral fistula. After the 7th APN at around 12 months of age, endoscopic dexol injection was performed in the left kidney, and thereafter, 2 additional APN occurred until 16 months of age. High-grade VUR in left kidney was confirmed in VCUG

performed at about 16 months of age, and it was considered that bladder pressure was increased due to constipation and the onset of defecation through the anus. Through urodynamic study, hyperactive detrusor and external sphincter findings were confirmed. After starting clean intermittent catheterization and taking anticholinergic drugs from 17 months of age, he has been following up without repeated UTIs until now at 20 months of age.

Keywords: Kleefstra syndrome, recto-urethral fistula, vesicoureter reflux(VUR), urinary tract infection

증례토론 3

A case of lupus anticoagulant hypoprothrombinemia syndrome associated with a hemorrhagic ovarian cyst in a 17-year-old girl with systemic lupus erythematosus

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Backgrounds: Lupus anticoagulant hypoprothrombinemia syndrome (LAHPS) is a rare acquired disorder that presents with bleeding and thrombosis due to positive lupus anticoagulant (LA) and factor II deficiency in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), primary antiphospholipid antibody syndrome, viral infections, or medications. Here, we report a rare case of LAHPS associated with a hemorrhagic ovarian cyst in a 17-year-old girl with SLE.

Case: A 17-year-old girl with SLE presented with squeezing colicky abdominal pain for a day (2018.12). She suffered from intermittent generalized abdominal pain for 2 weeks. She had been diagnosed with SLE, based on ecchymosis and prolonged bleeding after tooth extraction at 9 years of age (2011.9). About one year later she developed proteinuria (10.7 mg/m²/hr) and renal biopsy showed focal segmental proliferative lupus glomerulonephritis Class IIIA (Activity index 1, Chronicity index 0). At that time, the patient had positive results for the lupus anticoagulant (LA) and immunoglobulin G (IgG)/IgM anti-phospholipid antibodies with prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) (59.4 sec) and normal international normalized ratio (INR) 1.04 (2012.10). She had taken a combination of mycophenolate mofetil (MMF), prednisolone, azathioprine, enalapril or hydroxychloroquine. On physical examination, her vital signs were within normal limits, and epigastric and generalized abdominal tenderness was found without hepatosplenomegaly. Complete blood count showed white blood cells 3,140/ μ L, hemoglobin 10.4 g/dL, and platelets 74,000/ μ L. Biochemical parameters showed blood urea nitrogen 13.0 mg/dL, creatinine 0.44 mg/dL, total CO₂ 18.7 mmol, amylase 61 U/L, and c-reactive protein 0.39 mg/dL. Coagulation studies revealed INR (1.60) and aPTT (68.9 sec) prolongation and LA positivity. Levels of C3 and C4 were 53 mg/dL and 3.8 mg/dL, respectively. She had positive findings for anti-cardiolipin antibodies (aCL) IgG and anti-beta-2-glycoprotein I (β 2GP1) IgG/IgM. Urinalysis showed mild proteinuria and hematuria (urine protein to creatinine ratio [uPCR] 0.54). Abdominal sonography and pelvic computed tomography revealed a 4.7 cm-sized hemorrhagic right ovarian cyst. She had mens-

tural bleeding five days later. Due to abdominal discomfort and suspected SLE flaring, MMF dose was reduced and steroid dose was increased. Tacrolimus was also added. Three months later (2019.3), she complained of dizziness and menorrhagia. Red blood cell transfusion was performed at a hemoglobin level of 7.4 g/dL. Laboratory tests showed prolonged aPTT (59.9 sec) and INR (1.82), LA positivity, and positive findings for aCL IgG and anti- β 2GPI IgG/IgM again. Proteinuria was aggravated from 519 mg/day (21.0 mg/m²/hr) to 1,204 mg/day (48.2 mg/m²/hr). Pelvic sonography showed decreasing sized ovarian cystic lesion (<2 cm). For the control of menorrhagia, combined oral contraceptive pill was given for 3 months. Repeated coagulation studies showed persistently prolonged aPTT (the longest 106.8 sec) and low factor II level (the lowest 14%). Plasma mixing study revealed that PT and aPTT remained prolonged after mixing of patient plasma with normal pooled plasma. A diagnosis of LAHPS associated with SLE was made. Since she presented with epistaxis, menorrhagia, and worsening proteinuria (uPCR 0.29-1.94), the patient was admitted for fresh frozen plasma transfusion and intravenous cyclophosphamide pulse therapy. A renal biopsy was performed again (2020.10), and the result was focal and segmental proliferative lupus glomerulonephritis, Class III A/C (Activity index 4, Chronicity index 1). She received six courses of cyclophosphamide pulse therapy (monthly 6 times). After that, she is currently taking cyclosporine, prednisolone, hydroxychloroquine, and enalapril. Her general condition is being improved with decreased proteinuria (uPCR 0.35), but prolongation of PT and aPTT is waxing and waning.

Conclusions: LAHPS should be suspected in patients with recurrent bleeding episodes of SLE and careful long-term observation is required when aPTT and PT prolongation persists, together with presence of LA.

Points of discussion:

1. How can we differentiate from lupus flaring and the development of LAHPS?
2. What is the long term therapeutic strategy for the prevention and/or treatment of bleeding episode in our patient?
3. What is the association between the LAHPS and antiphospholipid antibody syndrome? How can we decrease the risk of future thrombotic event?

Keywords: Lupus anticoagulant-hypoprothrombinemia syndrome, Systemic lupus erythematosus, antiphospholipid antibody syndrome, steroids

증례토론 4

Suspecting IgA nephropathy in a child: is immunosuppression justified?

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Backgrounds: IgA nephropathy (IgAN) is the most common primary glomerular disease and a main cause of chronic kidney disease leading to kidney failure. According to the Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes 2021 clinical practice guideline for glomerular disease, a kidney biopsy should be performed in patients with proteinuria and/or glomerular hematuria, suspected IgAN, to confirm the diagnosis, also in children. Upon diagnosis, most commonly suggested treatment is renin-angiotensin system (RAS) blockade with or without glucocorticoids. But, there is controversy over the duration of treatment and the use of second-line immunosuppressants. So, through this case, we would like to discuss diagnosis and treatment of IgAN.

Case: 12 years old girl visited pediatric nephrology department of Seoul National University Children's Hospital because of persistent proteinuria. Three months before the visit to our hospital, she visited another hospital because of first gross hematuria 3 days after sore throat and vaccination. At that time, urine protein/creatinine ratio (UPCR) was 1.05 mg/mg and red blood cell (RBC) was more than 30/high power field (HPF) with slightly decreased estimated glomerular filtration (eGFR) (Cystatin C based, 75.6 mL/min/1.73m²). Doppler sonography showed normal echogenicity. One month later, as there were still proteinuria (UPCR 1.31 mg/mg) and microscopic hematuria (urine RBC 21-30/HPF), prednisolone and enalapril were started, suspicious IgAN. Her proteinuria and hematuria persisted two weeks later and intravenous methylprednisolone (500mg/dose for 3 days) and cyclosporine were administered. One month later, proteinuria and hematuria disappeared. When she came to our hospital, she was Cushingoid, hairy, and depressed. Laboratory findings revealed minimal proteinuria (UPCR 0.22 mg/mg), hypercholesterolemia, low vitamin D, normal kidney function, and no hematuria.

Conclusions: Treatment of IgAN in children is not straightforward because optimal approach for better outcome is not known, and evidence supporting any treatment is insufficient.

Points of discussion:

1. When should we perform kidney biopsy?
2. Is presumptive diagnosis of IgAN enough to justify treatment with immunosuppressants?
3. Then, with what agent, how long?
4. What is the indication of discontinuation of immunosuppressants?

Keywords: IgA nephropathy, Immunosuppressants

연수강좌 I

좌장: 유기환(고려의대)

소아신장학 연구자를 위한 출판윤리

김옥주(서울의대)

소아청소년의 코로나19 예방접종

김동섭(경북의대)




소아신장학 연구자를 위한 출판윤리

김 옥 주

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대한소아신장학회지 출판윤리 *Childhood Kidney Diseases (Child Kidney Dis; formerly Journal of the Korean Society of Pediatric Nephrology)*



Research and Publication Ethic

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4. Statement of privacy, confidentiality, and written informed consent
5. Statement of human and animal rights
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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION

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세계의사회 헬싱키 선언: 인간대상 의학연구 윤리 원칙

World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki: Ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects

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세계의사회 헬싱키 선언 제7차 개정본은 2013년 10월 19일부터 브라질 포르탈레자에서 개최한 제64차 세계의사회 총회에서 채택된 것으로 국가성 명윤리정책연구원에서 번역하고, 대한의사협회 중앙윤리위원회에서 간수하였다. 원본은 <http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/0policies/b3/index.html>에서 찾을 수 있다.

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ChiKD Research and Publication Ethics

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저자는 수행한 연구의 부분에 대해 책임이 있다는 점에 더하여, 저자는 어느 공저자가 연구의 어느 부분에 대해 책임이 있는지 파악하고 있어야 한다. 아울러 저자는 공저자들이 기여한 부분에 대한 연구 진실성을 확인할 수 있어야 한다.

Authorship Criteria of the ICMJE (2019. 12 개정판)

저자로 기록된 모든 연구자는 이상 네 가지 기준을 충족해야 하고, 네 가지 기준을 충족한 모든 연구자는 저자로 명시되어야 한다. 네 가지 기준을 모두 충족하지 못한 연구자는 기여자로 기록한다(아래 II.A.3 항 참조). 이 저자됨의 기준은 저자로 인정받을 만한 자격이 있고 연구에 대한 책임을 질 수 있는 연구자들에게만 저자됨을 한정하기 위한 것이며, 만약 그렇지 않았다면 저자됨의 기준을 충족하나 두 번째나 세 번째 기준을 충족할 기회를 거부당한 동료의 저자 자격을 박탈하기 위한 것은 아니다. 그러므로 첫 번째 기준에 부합하는 모든 연구자는 원고의 작성, 검토, 최종 승인에 참여할 기회를 가져야 한다.

연구를 수행하는 사람들은 이들 저자됨의 기준에 부합하는 사람들을 식별할 책임이 있으며, 이상적으로 말하면 연구를 처음 기획할 때, 연구가 진척됨에 따라 적절하게 수정을 할 때 이 기준에 따라 저자됨을 설정해야 한다. 우리는 연구가 수행되는 곳의 동료와 협동 연구와 공동 저자됨을 권장한다. 저자로 기록된 모든 연구자들이 네 가지 저자됨의 기준을 충족하는지를 판별하는 것은 저자들의 공동 책임이며, 투고 받은 학술지의 책임이 아니다. 저자로서 자격이 있는지 판별하거나 저자됨을 둘러싼 갈등을 중재할 책임은 학술지 편집인의 역할이 아니다. 만약 누가 저자됨의 자격이 있는지에 대한 합의에 도달하지 못한 경우, 학술지 편집인이 아니라 연구가 수행된 기관에 조사를 요청해야 한다. 만약 저자들이 논문이 투고되었거나 출판된 이후에 특정 저자의 철회 또는 추가를 요청한 경우, 학술지 편집인은 그 사유를 제시할 것과 논문에 기록된 모든 저자와 철회 또는 추가 대상 저자가 서명한 문서를 요청해야 한다.

저자표시 및 기여자

저자의 자격과 순서

- 저자의 자격과 순서는 연구에 참여하는 사람들이 자발적으로 결정함
- 연구 시작 전 모든 저자들이 충분히 합의하여 정하고, 이를 기록함
- 저자 자격과 순서에 대한 논의는 연구를 시작하기 전에 이루어져야 하며, 연구가 진행되는 과정에서도 재논의를 해야함
- 추후 연구결과를 발표 시 학문분야와 학술지의 특성을 고려하고, 이전 합의 사항과 연구진행에서의 기여도를 확인하여 저자의 순서에 모든 연구자가 최종 합의함

기여자

- 저자 자격을 부여할 수는 없지만, 연구 수행 시 직접/간접적 도움을 준 사람이나 단체인 기여자에 대해서는 사사표기를 통해 그 이름과 역할을 명시함. 저자의 자격을 충분히 갖추었음에도 저자가 아닌 기여자로 해서는 안됨


<저자가 아닌 기여자의 종류>¹⁴⁾

구분	역할
행정지원	연구에 특독에 도움을 준 인물 또는 기관 IRB, IACUC 심의 승인 등 행정적 지원을 제공한 인물 또는 기관
기술지원	연구자료, 연구장비, 연구대상 및 자원 확보와 관련해 도움을 준 인물 또는 기관 단순 실험이나 분석 업무를 수행한 인물 또는 기관
멘토링	시각, 실험동물 등 연구자원을 제공한 인물 또는 기관 원고를 읽고 퇴고와 조언을 제공한 인물 또는 기관
재정지원	연구비를 제공한 인물 또는 기관

연구 논문의 저자 표시


저자의 순서와 역할

연구 개시 전 참여자들이 자신의 역할을 인지하여 배치순서에 대해 사전에 동의하도록 해야 함!



- 제1저자 - 연구데이터 수집, 결과 도출에서 주요한 역할 수행한 자
투고 논문의 초안을 작성한 저자
- 공저자 - 제1저자와 마지막 사이의 저자
연구에 기여한 공헌도에 따라, 공저자들의 동의를 받고 제1저자와 교신저자에 의해 결정됨
- 교신저자 - 논문의 최종 본을 승인하고, 학술지에 논문을 투고하고 심사자, 편집자, 독자와의 교신을 책임지는 저자

부적절한 저자 표시



- 유령저자**
특정 저자가 연구에 주요 역할을 했으나 성과 발표 시 저자에서 배제하는 행위
- 선물저자**
저자 자격이 없는 연구자를 등재하는 행위
- 교환저자**
연구자끼리 자기 연구성과에 상대 병을 포함시켜 업적을 부풀리는 행위
- 도움저자**
연구에 참여하지 않은 해당 분야 유명 연구자를 본인 허락 없이 저자에 포함시키는 행위

서울대학교 도서관 홈페이지 <https://libguide.snu.ac.kr/c.php?g=321605&p=2151759>

부당한 저자표시(교육부 연구윤리확보를 위한 지침)

“부당한 저자 표시는 다음 각 목과 같이 연구내용 또는 결과에 대하여 공헌 또는 기여를 한 사람에게 정당한 이유 없이 저자 자격을 부여하지 않거나, 공헌 또는 기여를 하지 않은 사람에게 감사의 표시 또는 예우 등을 이유로 저자 자격을 부여하는 행위.

가. 연구내용 또는 결과에 대한 공헌 또는 기여가 없음에도 저자 자격을 부여하는 경우
 나. 연구내용 또는 결과에 대한 공헌 또는 기여가 있음에도 저자 자격을 부여하지 않는 경우
 다. 지도 학생의 학위논문을 학술지 등에 지도교수의 단독 명의로 게재 발표하는 경우”

연구윤리확보를 위한 지침 제3장 연구부정행위, 교육부훈령 제263호, 2018.7.17.

ChiKD Research and Publication Ethics

2. Originality, plagiarism, and duplicate publication

- Submitted manuscripts should be **original** and should not be under consideration by other scientific journals for publication. **No part of an accepted manuscript should be duplicated** in any other scientific journal without the permission of the Editorial Board.
- **Similarity Check** is used to screen submitted manuscripts for possible plagiarism or duplicate publication upon arrival.
- **If plagiarism or duplicate publication is detected, the manuscript will be rejected, the authors will be announced in the journal, and their institutions will be informed.**
- There will also be penalties for the authors. If the author(s) wishes to obtain a duplicate or **secondary publication** for various other reasons, such as for readers of a different language, he/she should **obtain approval from the editors-in-chief of both the first and second journals.**

2.1.2. 최근 5년간 전체 연구부정행위 의혹사건 관정건수의 관정행위 유형
 <표 14> 연구부정행위 의혹사건 관정건수의 관정행위 유형 (단위: 개)


관정 연도	전체 연구부정행위 의혹사건 관정건수의 관정행위 유형								
	위조	변조	표절	부당 지자	중복 게재	정보 방해	기타	소계	
2015년	0	3	23	3	6	0	6	41	
2016년	4	1	30	30	17	0	10	92	
2017년	4	2	18	9	13	0	12	58	
2018년	전체	3	6	33	41	10	0	17	110
	국립대학	2	3	8	13	1	0	7	34
사립대학	1	3	25	28	9	0	10	76	
2019년	전체	8	5	70	127	25	0	33	268
	국립대학	1	1	15	50	5	0	8	80
사립대학	7	4	55	77	20	0	25	188	

※ 전체 연구부정행위 관정건수(243건) 대비 관정행위 유형 중복으로 전체관정건수(243건) 보다 25건 증가
 ※ 부당지자표시 의혹사건의 비중이 크고 연중하여 2021년 조사부터 자녀 등 특수관계 부당지자표시 발생 및 관정현황 추가 조사 예정

한국 연구부정행위 추계

2019년 대학 연구윤리 실태조사 보고서

2020. 5



한국연구재단, 2019년 대학연구윤리 실태조사 보고서 26쪽

ChiKD Research and Publication Ethics

3. Conflict of interest

- A conflict of interest exists when **an author (or the author's institution), reviewer, or editor has financial or personal relationships that inappropriately influence his/her actions** (such relationships are also known as **dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties**).
- **All authors should disclose their conflicts of interest, such as (1) financial relationships (such as employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony), (2) personal relationships, (3) academic competition, and (4) intellectual beliefs.**
- We define "people with personal connections" as minors (age under 18) or researchers' family members (spouse, offspring, relatives, and so on).
- If no conflict exists, please state that "The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest."

이해충돌의 공개 및 관리

- 이해충돌에는 재정적·인적·학문적·임상적 이해충돌이 있으며 연구결과를 발표 할 때 가능한 모든 이해충돌을 밝혀야 함.
- 특히, 재정적 이해충돌은 연구결과 진실성 여부와 직접적인 관련이 있으므로 연구와 관련한 모든 재정적 이해관계를 명확히 밝혀야 함

<Nature지의 이해충돌 고지 관련 정책>¹⁵⁾

- 2001년부터 Nature지는 기본 연구 논문에 대해 저자의 재정적 이해충돌 관리 정책을 도입하였으며, 2003년부터 리뷰 및 뉴스, 도서 리뷰 등 기타 유형의 외부 저작 자료에 대해서도 재정적 이해충돌 관리 정책을 확장·적용함
- 2018년 1월부터 연구 기사, 리뷰, 논평 및 연구 분석에 대하여 비재정적 이해충돌에 대하여 공개하도록 요구하고 있음

Disclosure of Potential Competing Interest nature research

Journal Name: Manuscript Number:

Manuscript Title:

Corresponding Author:

In the interests of transparency and to help readers form their own judgments of potential bias, Nature Research journals require authors to declare any competing financial and/or non-financial interests in relation to the work described in the submitted manuscript. The corresponding author is responsible for submitting a competing financial interests statement on behalf of all authors of the paper.

Financial competing interests

No, I declare the authors have no competing interests as defined by Nature Research, or other interests that might be perceived to influence the interpretation of the article.

Yes, I declare the authors have competing interests as defined by Nature Research, or other interests that might be perceived to influence the interpretation of the article.

If yes, please specify your competing interests in the box below, followed by the initials of the relevant author(s).

ICMJE DISCLOSURE FORM

Date: Click or tap here to enter a date.

Your Name: Click or tap here to enter text.

Manuscript Title: Click or tap here to enter text.

Manuscript Number (if known): Click or tap here to enter text.

In the interest of transparency, we ask you to disclose all relationships/activities/interests listed below that are related to the content of your manuscript. "Related" means any relation with for-profit or not-for-profit third parties whose interests may be affected by the content of the manuscript. Disclosure represents a commitment to transparency and does not necessarily indicate a bias. If you are in doubt about whether to list a relationship/activity/interest, it is preferable that you do so.

The author's relationships/activities/interests should be defined broadly. For example, if your manuscript pertains to the epidemiology of hypertension, you should declare all relationships with manufacturers of antihypertensive medication, even if that medication is not mentioned in the manuscript.

In item #1 below, report all support for the work reported in this manuscript without time limit. For all other items, the time frame for disclosure is the past 36 months.

	Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
4	Consulting fees	<input type="checkbox"/> None
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speaker's bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	<input type="checkbox"/> None
6	Payment for expert testimony	<input type="checkbox"/> None
7	Support for attending meetings and travel	<input type="checkbox"/> None
8	Patents (issued or pending)	<input type="checkbox"/> None
9	Participation in a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	<input type="checkbox"/> None
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advisory group, paid or unpaid	<input type="checkbox"/> None
11	Stock or stock options	<input type="checkbox"/> None
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing gifts or other services	<input type="checkbox"/> None
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	<input type="checkbox"/> None

Please place an "X" next to the following statement to indicate your agreement:

I certify that I have answered every question and have not altered the wording of any of the questions on this form.

특수관계인의 저자표시

- 2018년에 개정된 「연구윤리 확보를 위한 지침」에서는 연구자의 역할과 책임에 '연구결과물을 발표할 경우, 연구자의 소속, 직위(저자 정보)를 정확하게 밝혀 연구의 신뢰성 제고'를 명시-> 특수관계인의 저자표시 시 특히 유의해야 함
- 특수관계인*을 연구에 참여시키거나 공동으로 논문을 발표할 때는 연구부정 논란을 사전에 차단할 필요가 있으며, 특히 연구결과 발표 시 특수관계인이 연구에 기여없이 저자로 이름을 올리는 일이 없도록 해야 함

- * 특수관계인은 미성년자(만19세 이하인 자) 또는 가족(배우자, 자녀 등 4촌 이내), 친인척, 지인 등으로 민법777조에서는 친족의 범위를 포함하고 이해관계에 있는 미성년자도 포함됨.

- 특수관계인과의 공저 논문 발표를 계획하고 있을 경우, 공저 논문 발표 전에 소속 기관과 해당 학술단체에 관련 사실을 사전에 알려 연구부정 논란을 차단하는 것이 바람직함

특수관계인의 저자표시

〈특수관계인과의 논문 공저 시 사전 공개 양식 예시〉¹⁴⁾

연구과제 개요	과제명			
	연구기간			
	연구책임자	(성명)	(소속)	(직위)
	연구비 지원	(지원기관명)	(지원액)	원
특수관계인의 유형	참여연구원	※ 별도로 연구비를 지원받은 과제가 아니면 기재하지 않음		
	가족(4촌 이내)	<input type="checkbox"/> 배우자 <input type="checkbox"/> 자녀 <input type="checkbox"/> 자인 자녀 <input type="checkbox"/> R&E 프로그래밍 참여자 <input type="checkbox"/> 기타		
	미성년자	<input type="checkbox"/> 자인 자녀 <input type="checkbox"/> R&E 프로그래밍 참여자		
특수관계인과의 공저 논문 발표 계획	학술대회 (Conference)	<input type="checkbox"/> 국내 <input type="checkbox"/> 국외		
	학술지 (Journal)	<input type="checkbox"/> 국내 <input type="checkbox"/> 국외		
	발표 예정 학술대회 개요	<발표 예정 학술대회 개요> - 학술대회명: - 발표논문명: - 개최지 및 개최기간: - 참여자:		
	발표 예정 학술지 개요	<게재 예정 학술지 개요> - 학술지명: - 논문명: - 논문 투고 예정일: - 참여자:		
특수관계인 저자표시 사유	※ 특수관계인이 상기 논문 성과 창출에 어떤 기여를 했는지 위주로 기술 위와 같이 특수관계인과 논문 공저를 위한 관련 사항을 공개하오니 승인해주시기 바랍니다.			

신청인: (인)

연구논문의 부당한 저자표시 예방을 위한 권고사항(개정판), 한국연구재단, 전국대학교 산학협력단장·연구처장 협의회, '20.04.10.

ChiKD Research and Publication Ethics

4. Statement of privacy, confidentiality, and written informed consent

- The ICMJE has recommended the following statement for the protection of privacy, confidentiality, and written informed consent: **The rights of patients should not be infringed without written informed consent.**
- Identifying details should not be published in written descriptions, photographs, and pedigrees unless it is essential for scientific purposes and the patient (or his/her parents or guardian) provides written informed consent for publication.
- However, complete patient anonymity is difficult to achieve; therefore, informed consent should be obtained in the event that anonymity of the patient is not assured. For example, masking the eye region of patients in photographs is not adequate to ensure anonymity.
- When informed consent has been obtained, it should be indicated in the published article.

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Declaration of Helsinki (헬싱키선언, 2013)

사생활과 비밀유지

24. 연구대상자의 사생활을 보호하고 개인정보의 비밀유지를 위해 모든 주의를 기울여야 한다.

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Declaration of Helsinki (헬싱키선언, 2013)

충분한 설명에 의한 동의

25. **의학연구 대상자로서 충분한 설명에 의한 동의를 할 수 있는 사람의 참여는 자발적이어야 한다.**

26. 충분한 설명에 의한 동의를 할 수 있는 사람이 관련된 의학연구에서, 각 잠재적인 연구대상자에게 각 연구의 목적, 방법, 자원의 출처, 가능한 모든 이해충돌, 연구자의 소속기관, 연구에서 예견되는 이익과 잠재적 위험, 연구에 수반되는 불편, 연구 종료 후 지원, 그리고 기타 연구에 관련된 측면들에 대해 충분히 설명하여야 한다. 잠재적인 연구대상자에게 어떠한 불이익 없이 연구참여를 거절할 수 있는 권리와, 참여에 대한 동의를 언제든지 철회할 수 있는 권리가 있다는 것을 충분히 설명하여야 한다.

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Declaration of Helsinki (헬싱키선언, 2013)

충분한 설명에 의한 동의

- 28. 충분한 설명에 의한 동의를 할 능력이 없는 잠재적인 연구대상자인 경우, 의사는 합법적인 대리인에게 충분한 설명에 의한 동의를 구해야 한다. 충분한 설명에 의한 동의를 할 능력이 없는 잠재적인 연구대상자들이 속한 집단의 건강 증진을 목적으로 하고, 동이가 가능한 사람으로 대체해서 수행할 수 없고, 최소 위험과 최소 부담만을 수반하는 연구를 제외하고는 이들은 자신들에게 이익의 가능성이 없는 연구에 포함되어서는 안 된다.
- 29. 충분한 설명에 의한 동의를 할 능력이 없다고 여겨지는 잠재적인 연구대상자가 연구 참여에 대한 결정에 찬성할 수 있다면, 의사는 합법적인 대리인의 동의와 함께 본인의 찬성을 구해야 한다. 잠재적인 연구대상자의 반대의사를 존중하여야 한다.

Declaration of Helsinki (헬싱키선언, 2013)

충분한 설명에 의한 동의

- 32. 인체유래물은행이나 유사한 저장소에 보관된 인체유래물이나 정보에 관한 연구처럼 개인을 식별할 수 있는 인체유래물이나 정보를 이용하는 의학연구의 경우, 의사는 그 수집, 보관 및 재사용에 관하여 충분한 설명에 의한 동의를 구해야 한다. 동의를 얻는 것이 불가능하거나 비현실적인 예외적 상황은 있을 수 있다. 그런 경우는 연구윤리위원회의 심의와 승인을 받은 경우에만 수행하여야 한다.

ChiKD Research and Publication Ethics

5. Statement of human and animal rights

- While reporting experiments that involve human subjects, it should be stated that the study was performed according to the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Research Ethics Committee (REC) or the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the institution where the experiment was performed. Written informed consent should be obtained from all subjects.
- In animal studies, a statement should be provided indicating that the experimental process, such as the breeding and the use of laboratory animals, was approved by the REC of the institution where the experiment was performed or that it did not violate the rules of the REC of the institution or the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. .

Declaration of Helsinki (헬싱키선언, 2013)

목록	조항	23. 연구계획서는 심의, 조언, 지도, 승인 등을 위해 연구 시작에 앞서 IRB에 제출되어야 한다.
서문	1~2	
일반원칙	3~15	IRB는 연구자와 의뢰자 및 기타 부당한 영향으로부터 벗어나 독립적으로 운영되어야 한다.
위험, 부담 및 이익	16~18	IRB는 관련 국제 규범과 기준 뿐만 아니라 연구가 수행되는 나라의 법과 규제사항을 고려하여야 한다. 하지만 이런 사항으로 말미암아 이 선언에서 연구대상자 보호를 위하여 정한 사항을 축소, 배제하도록 허용하지 않아야 한다.
사생활과 비밀유지	24	IRB는 진행 중인 연구를 조사할 권리가 있다.
충분할 설명에 의한 동의	25~32	연구자는 조사 정보, 특히 심각한 이상반응 사례를 보고할 의무가 있다.
위약의 사용	33	IRB의 심의나 승인 없이 연구계획서를 변경해서는 안 된다.
임상시험 후 지원	34	
연구등록 및 결과의 출간 및 비표	35~36	연구가 끝나면 연구자는 연구 결과보고서를 IRB에 제출하여야 한다.
임상 실무에서 입증되지 않은 시술	37	

인간 대상 연구 관련 법률

<인간 대상 연구 관련 법률>

법률명	소관 부처
생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률	보건복지부
약사법	식품의약품안전처
의료기기법	식품의약품안전처
첨단재생의료 및 첨단바이오의약품 안전 및 지원에 관한 법률	보건복지부/식품의약품안전처
개인정보보호법	개인정보보호위원회
시체 해부 및 보존에 관한 법률	보건복지부

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<IRB의 정의 및 명명>

법·규정	「생명윤리법」	「의약품 등의 안전에 관한 규칙」
관련조항	제10조(기관생명윤리위원회의 설치 및 기능)	[별표 4] 의약품 임상시험 관리기준 (제30조제1항 관련)
위원회명	기관생명윤리위원회	임상시험심사위원회
정의	생명윤리 및 안전을 확보하기 위하여 생명윤리법 제10조1항 각 호의 기관이 설치한 위원회	계획서(변경계획서를 포함한다)나 대상자로부터 서면동의를 얻기 위해 사용하는 방법이나 제공되는 정보를 검토하고 지속적으로 확인함으로써 임상 시험에 참여하는 대상자의 권리·안전·복지를 위하여 시험기관에 독립적으로 설치한 상설위원회
기능	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 연구계획서의 윤리적·과학적 타당성, 연구대상자 등으로부터 적법한 절차에 따라 동의를 받았는지 여부, 연구대상자들의 안전에 관한 사항, 연구대상자들의 개인정보 보호 대책 등의 심의 해당 기관에서 수행 중인 연구의 진행과정 및 결과에 대한 조사·감독 해당 기관의 연구자 및 종사자 교육, 취약한 연구대상자들의 보호 대책 수립, 연구자를 위한 윤리 지침 마련 등의 활동 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 대상자의 권리·안전·복지를 보호하고, 취약한 환경에 있는 시험대상자의 임상시험 참여 이유가 타당인지 검토 시험책임자가 임상시험과 관련하여 제출한 문서 심사 시험책임자가 해당 임상시험을 수행하기에 적합한 경험과 자격을 갖추었는지를 검토 등
관리	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 기관위원회를 설치하지 않을 경우 (과태료 500만원 이하) 기관위원회를 보건복지부장관에게 등록하지 않은 경우 (과태료 200만원 이하) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 임상시험실시기간 지정을 받지 아니하고 임상시험을 할 경우(징역 3년 이하 또는 벌금 3천 만원 이하, 약사법 제94조) ※ 임상시험실시기간 등의 지정을 위해서는 임상시험심사위원회를 설치·운영해야 함(약사법 제34조의2제5호) 임상시험등 종사자에게 교육을 받도록 하지 아니한 경우(과태료 100만원 이하, 약사법 제98조)

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ChiKD Research and Publication Ethics

6. Registration of clinical research

- Any research that deals with a clinical trial should be registered with the primary national clinical trial registration site, such as <http://cris.nih.go.kr/cris/index.jsp>, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/> or other sites accredited by World Health Organization (<https://www.who.int/clinical-trials-registry-platform>).

[-> For Transparency: sharing information among researchers and citizens, prevention of redundant research, disclosure of financial conflict of interest, countermeasure against under-publication of negative findings, and so on.]

Declaration of Helsinki (헬싱키선언, 2013)

연구등록 및 결과의 출간 및 배포

- 모든 인간 대상 연구는 최초 연구대상자를 모집하기 전에 일반대중이 접근할 수 있는 데이터베이스에 등록하여야 한다.
- 연구자, 저자, 의뢰자, 편집인 및 발행인은 모두 연구 결과의 출간 및 배포에 관한 윤리적 책무를 진다. 연구자는 인간 대상 연구의 결과를 일반대중에게 공개할 의무가 있으며, 보고의 완성도와 정확성에 책임을 진다. 모든 당사자들은 윤리적인 보고에 대한 인정된 지침을 준수하여야 한다. 긍정적 결과 뿐 아니라 부정적이고 확정되지 않은 결과도 출판하거나 다른 방법으로 대중에게 공개하여야 한다. 출판물에는 재원 출처, 소속기관 및 이해충돌에 대해 밝혀야 한다. 이 선언의 원칙을 따르지 않은 연구의 보고서는 출간하도록 허용해서는 안 된다.

ChiKD Research and Publication Ethics

7. Process for managing research and publication misconduct

- When the journal faces suspected cases of research and publication misconduct such as redundant (duplicate) publication, plagiarism, fraudulent or fabricated data, changes in authorship, an undisclosed conflict of interest, ethical problems with a submitted manuscript, a reviewer who has appropriated an author's idea or data, complaints against editors, and so on,
- the resolution process will follow the flowchart provided by the COPE (<http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts>).
- The REC of ChiKD will carry out the discussion and decision for suspected cases.
- We will not hesitate to publish errata, corrigenda, clarifications, retractions, and apologies when needed.

연구부정행위 정의 비교:
학술진흥법, 교육부 연구윤리 지침, 국가연구개발혁신법

기존 국내 연구윤리 대표규정의 경우	국가연구개발혁신법의 연구부정행위 (국가연구개발혁신법 제13조 제1항 각호 및 하위 시행령 제66조 제1항 각호)
<p>학술진흥법 제5조 (교육부)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 연구자료 또는 연구결과물 위조·변조·표절하거나 저지를 부당하게 표시하는 행위 그 밖에 연구활동의 건전성을 저해하는 행위로서 대통령령으로 정하는 행위 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 위조·변조·표절 저지부당표시 연구개발비 사용용도와 사용기준 위반 연구개발성과 소유원칙 위반 연구개발과제 보안 누설 유출 거짓이나 그 밖의 부정한 방법으로 연구개발 과제 신청 수행 그 밖에 국가연구개발활동의 건전성을 저해하는 행위 제보자 신분상 불이익 조치 위협·합박하는 행위 연구개발비 사용 증빙자료 위·변조 사용내용 거짓보고 생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률 발탁규정 위반 연구실 안전환경 조성에 관한 법률 발탁규정 위반
<p>연구윤리규범들 위한 지침 제2조 (교육부)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 위조 변조 표절 부당한 저지표시 부당한 중복공개 연구부정행위에 대한 조사 방해행위 그 밖에 각 학문분야에서 통상적으로 용인되는 범위를 심각하게 벗어나는 행위 	

논문 철회를 고려해야 할 경우	논문 철회 대상이 아닌 경우
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 논문의 중요 데이터나 자료에 고의적이지 않은 오류가 있어, 연구의 결과를 신뢰할 수 없는 경우(정직한 실수) 위조, 변조, 표절(연구부정행위) 허락이나 정당한 이유 없이 하나 이상의 학술지에 동일한 논문 데이터 또는 논문을 게재한 경우(중복 출판) 비윤리적인 연구 보고를 한 경우 사용 승인 없이 데이터나 자료를 사용한 경우 저작권이 침해되었거나 다른 심각한 법적 문제가 있는 경우 잘못되거나 조작된 동료 심사를 기반으로 논문이 게재된 경우 편집자가 보았을 때 저자가 논문의 결론 해석에 지대한 영향을 미칠 수 있는 주요 이해 충돌을 공개하지 않은 경우 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 저자 분쟁이 있지만 논문 결과의 타당성을 의심할 이유가 없는 경우 연구의 주요 결과는 여전히 신뢰할 수 있어, 수정으로 오류 또는 우려를 해결할 수 있는 경우 편집자가 보기에 이해 충돌이 보고되지 않았지만, 결과 해석에 있어서 해당 이해 충돌이 논문의 결론에 영향을 미치지 않는 경우

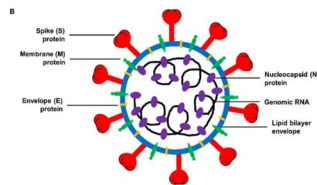
소아청소년의 코로나 19 예방접종

김 동 섭

경북대학교 의과대학 소아과학교실

코로나바이러스감염증-19

- 진단명? COVID-19(2019 novel coronavirus)
 - CO: corona, VI: virus, D: disease,
- SARS-CoV-2
 - **Coronaviridae**에 속하는 RNA 바이러스



코로나바이러스감염증-19

- 전파 경로: 비말(droplet), 접촉을 통한 전파
 - 기침이나 재채기를 할 때 침방울을 통한 전파
 - 바이러스에 오염된 물건을 만진 뒤 눈, 코, 입을 만짐
- 잠복기: 오미크론 4.2일(2~8일)
- 증상: 발열, 권태감, 기침, 호흡곤란, 오한, 근육통, 후각, 미각 소실, 폐렴, 인후통, 설사 등 (경증~중증까지 다양, 비특이적)
- 검사: SARS-CoV-2 real-time RT-PCR, 신속 항원 검사, 항체 검사

COVID-19 in Korea

(2021.01.03 00시 기준)

구분	확진자(%)	사망자	치명률(%)
남성	30,887(48.84)	483	1.56
여성	32,357(51.16%)	479	1.48

(2021.10.12 00시 기준)

구분	확진자(%)	사망자(%)	치명률(%)
남성	176,886 (52.93)	1,310 (50.50)	0.74
여성	157,277 (47.07)	1,284 (49.50)	0.82

(2022.04.13 00시 기준)

구분	확진자(%)	사망자(%)	치명률(%)
남성	7,466,031 (47.16)	9,710 (48.47)	0.13
여성	8,364,613 (52.84)	10,324 (51.53)	0.12

코로나바이러스감염증-19 국내 발생현황

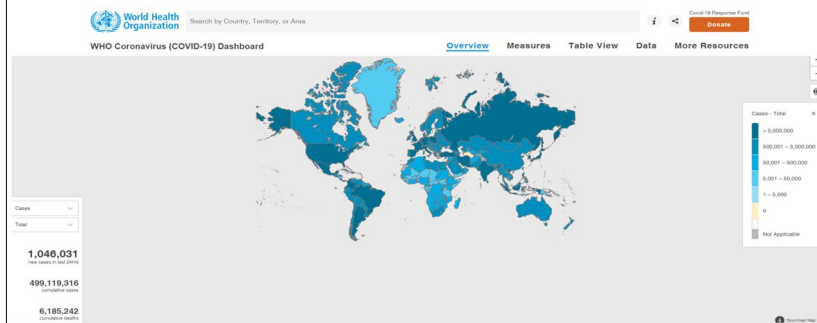
연령별 현황

(2022.04.13 00시 기준)

구분	확진자(%)	사망자(%)	치명률(%)
80 이상	445,454 (2.81)	11,727 (58.54)	2.63
70-79	730,517 (4.61)	4,691 (23.42)	0.64
60-69	1,578,171 (9.97)	2,387 (11.91)	0.15
50-59	1,927,292 (12.17)	813 (4.06)	0.04
40-49	2,454,789 (15.51)	255 (1.27)	0.01
30-39	2,333,469 (14.74)	94 (0.47)	-
20-29	2,283,724 (14.43)	47 (0.23)	-
10-19	2,117,417 (13.38)	5 (0.02)	-
0-9	1,959,811 (12.38)	15 (0.07)	-

코로나바이러스감염증-19 국내 발생현황

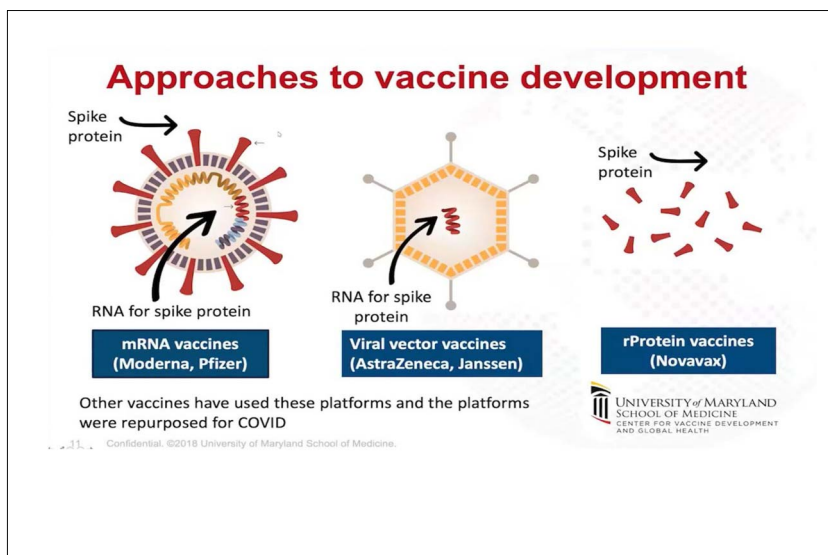
Global 현황



Globally, as of 7:34pm CEST, 13 April 2022, there have been 499,119,316 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 6,185,242 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 4 April 2022, a total of 11,250,782,214 vaccine doses have been administered.

[WHO Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\) Dashboard](#) | [WHO Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\) Dashboard](#)

Name	Cases - cumulative total	Cases - newly reported in last 7 days	Deaths - cumulative total	Deaths - newly reported in last 7 days	Total vaccine doses administered per 100 population	Persons fully vaccinated with last dose of primary series	Persons Boosted per 100 population
Global	499,119,316	6,728,203	6,185,242	20,630	144.34	58.21	20.03
+ By WHO Region							
+ By World Bank Income Group							
United States of America	79,688,115	219,604	978,545	3,420	164.99	64.19	28.61
India	43,038,016	7,091	521,736	249	134.07	60.58	1.72
Brazil	30,161,205	148,407	661,327	1,015	187.78	73.27	33.29
France	26,378,012	917,280	140,406	828	230.5	80.15	70.55
Germany	23,017,079	953,020	132,378	1,670	207	75.98	58.78
The United Kingdom	21,679,284	242,883	170,395	932	208	72.7	
Russian Federation	18,030,579	89,814	372,512	1,910	112.1	49.92	
Republic of Korea	15,830,644	1,277,059	20,034	2,001	235.23	86.64	63.98
Italy	15,404,809	438,751	161,032	929	226.2	79.43	64.79
Turkey	14,972,502	52,911	98,462	228	174.4	63.72	



Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine

- 12세 이상의 청소년은 성인과 동일 용량 접종
- 12-17세 청소년 부스터 접종 시작
- 5-11세 소아 접종의 성분은 성인과 동일함

Novavax vaccine

- 오미크론 변이주 유행 이전 시기 18세 이상 성인 phase 3 trial vaccine efficacy(VE) 90.4%, 중등증 이상 질환에 대한 VE 100% 확인
- 오미크론 변이주 유행 이전 시기 12-17세 청소년 3상 연구에서 overall protective efficacy 79.5%

N Engl J Med 2022; 386:531-543

코로나19 예방접종 일정

- ◆ **소아(5~11세) 기초접종 및 청소년(12~17세) 3차접종 시행**
 - 중증위험이 높은 **고위험군(면역저하자, 당뇨, 비만, 만성 호흡기질환 등) 적극 권고** 그 외 일반 소아청소년의 경우 접종 기회 제공 및 자율 시행
 - (5~11세) (사전예약)3.24.(목)-, (집중)3.31.(목)-
 - (12~17세) (사전예약-당일접종)3.14.(화)-, (예약접종)3.21.(화)-
- ◆ **메신저리보백신(mRNA) 백신 2차 접종간격 8주로 조정**
 - 5세 이상 접종자의 mRNA 백신(화이자, 모더나) 1차 권장 접종간격을 3~4주(식약처 허가사항)에서 8주로 조정
 - 국외 연구결과 및 WHO 권고 등을 고려, 백신 안전성 및 백신효과 증대를 위해 조치
 - 단, 면역저하자, 65세 이상 고령층, 집단감염 요인이나 해외 출국 등으로 빠른 보호가 필요한 경우, 식약처 허가 간격(3~4주)으로 접종 가능
- ◆ **코로나19백신 이상반응에 대한 보상 및 지원범위 확대**
 - 메신저리보백신(mRNA) 백신 접종 이후 발생한 심근염에 대해 인과성 근거 불충분(심의 기준 ④~①)에서 인과성 인정으로 적용 기준 변경
 - 예방접종 후 이상반응 '인과성 불충분(심의 기준 ④~①)' 대상 질환 확대

코로나19 예방접종대응추진단 접종기획팀

5-11세 소아 백신

소아용 백신은 안전성을 고려하여 유효성분 용량이 기존 백신에 비해 1/3 수준(30 μ g→10 μ g)으로 제조 (코미나티주)

구분	기존 백신	소아용 백신
대상 연령	12세 이상	5-11세
허가일자	'21.3.5.	'22.2.23.
바이알 캡	보라색	오렌지색
유효성분 용량 (1회 투여용량)	30 μ g(주사액 0.3ml)	10 μ g(주사액 0.2ml)
바이알당 용량	6도즈/바이알	10도즈/바이알

코로나19 예방접종대응추진단 접종기획팀

[5-11세 누적 유행증 및 사망 현황]

연령 구분	유행증 환자수(명)						사망자수(명)						MIS-C				
	전체		기저질환		조사중		전체		기저질환		조사중		전체		기저질환		
	유	무	유	무	유	무	유	무	유	무	유	무	유	무	유	무	
5-6세	5	4	0	1	3	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
7-11세	15	10	4	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7
계	20	14	4	2	4	2	0	2	10	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9

* 산술기간: '20.1.20 ~ '22.2.28. ('22.3.12. 0시 기준)

<참고> 소아 염증 관련 국외동향

▷(발생동향) 전세계적으로 오미크론 변이 유행기간 중, 5-11세의 발생률이 높게 나타남
 * 미국 5-11세 발생률(10만 명당) 비교
 : (21.8.28. 델타 유행 정점) 398명 → (22.1.8. 오미크론 유행 정점) 1,300명
 * 특히, 미국에서는 17세 이하의 주간 입원율이 오미크론 변이 유행 이후 약 3배 이상 높게 나타남 (CDC MMWR)

▷미국, 0-17세의 주간 코로나19 입원율 ('21.7월-22.1월, MMWR) 그림 불임 참고>

▷(집중현황) 총 62개국(미국, 유럽 다수 국가 포함)에서 소아용 백신을 긴급사용중인 또는 허가, 예방접종을 시행하고 있거나 준비 중에 있음
 * (긴급사용승인) 미국(21.10.29) 등 22개국, (조건부 허가) 유럽(21.11.26) 등 37개국, (허가) 캐나다(21.11.19), 일본(22.1.21) 등 3개국

오미크론주 이전 국내 중증 소아 감염자

Characteristics	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Case 8
Age, yr	17	9	17	17	0.63	13	11	14
Sex	F	M	F	M	M	F	F	M
BMI, kg/m ² (percentile for age)	35.3 (> 95 th percentile)	21.3 (90-95 th percentile)	26.4 (> 95 th percentile)	38.2 (> 95 th percentile)	21.4 (WFL > 97 th percentile)	32.3 (> 95 th percentile)	25.9 (> 95 th percentile)	30.0 (> 95 th percentile)
Risk factors or underlying disease	Obesity, asthma, major depressive disorder	Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome	Obesity	Obesity	Obesity	Obesity, type 2 DM, mental retardation	Obesity	Obesity, fatty liver, pre-diabetic state
Exposure history	Unknown	Family member (mother, father, sibling)	Family member (older brother)	Non-familial exposure	Family member (mother)	Family member (mother)	Unknown	Family member (father)
Date of diagnosis	May 27, 2021	July 26, 2021	July 27, 2021	August 28, 2021	August 30, 2021	August 31, 2021	September 17, 2021	September 23, 2021
Date of initial symptom	May 25, 2021	July 28, 2021	July 24, 2021	August 27, 2021	September 3, 2021	August 30, 2021	September 15, 2021	September 21, 2021
Date classified as critical COVID-19 (days after diagnosis, initial symptoms)	June 2, 2021 (6, 8)	July 28, 2021 (2, 1)	July 31, 2021 (4, 7)	September 4, 2021 (7, 8)	September 7, 2021 (8, 4)	September 9, 2021 (9, 10)	September 8, 2021 (5, 8)	September 23, 2021 (7, 9)
Initial symptoms	Cough, headache, chills	Fever, seizure	Fever	Cough, myalgia	Dyspnea	Fever, headache, sore throat, sputum	Fever, cough, sore throat	Cough, sputum, abdominal pain
Treatment								
Remdesivir	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No ^a	Yes	Yes	Yes (1 dose)
Steroids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Antibiotics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Inotropics	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
CRRT	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Noninvasive mechanical ventilator	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mechanical ventilator	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
ECMO	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Outcome								
ICU admission	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Hospitalization, days	24	20	25	39	15	9	12	13
Discharge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

J Korean Med Sci. 2022 Jan 3;37(1):e13

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children, MIS-C

- 만 19세 이하 소아·청소년 38°C 이상의 발열이 24시간 이상 지속, **염증의 검사실 증거**(ESR, CRP, fibrinogen, procalcitonin, d-dimer, ferritin, LDH, interleukin 6, neutrophil의 상승; lymphocyte, albumin 감소 등), **두 개 이상의 다기관 장기를 침범**(심장, 신장, 폐, 혈액, 위장관, 피부, 신경계)한 입원을 필요로 하는 중증 상태

그리고

- 염증의 원인이 되는 다른 병원체가 확인되지 않음

그리고

- 현재 또는 최근 코로나19 감염의 증거(진단 검사 양성(PCR 검사, 항체 검사, 항원 검사) 결과가 있거나, 발병전 4주 이내에 코로나19에의 노출력이 있는 경우(확진자와 접촉, 국내 집단 발생과 역학적 연관성 등)

MIS-C 국내 보고

Characteristics	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6
Age (yr)	11	13	14	15	8	7
Sex	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female
Underlying disease	None	None	None	None	None	None
Critical symptom or sign	None	None	None	None	None	None
Initial symptoms	Fever, abdominal pain	Fever, headache, abdominal pain, nausea, vomit	Fever, abdominal pain, diarrhea	Fever, diarrhea, headache, chest pain	Fever, abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomit	Fever, rash, cough, sore throat, abdominal pain
Fever	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Conjunctival injection	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Edema/swelling (lip, strawberry tongue, mucosal change)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Skin rash	Present	None	Present	Present	Present	Present
Extremity changes (hand, foot swelling, erythema)	Present	None	Present	Present	Present	Present
Cervical lymphadenopathy	None	None	None	Present	None	None
Gastrointestinal symptoms	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Hypotension	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Imaging studies						
Echocardiography	Coronary dilatation	Mitral regurgitation	Coronary dilatation, left ventricle dysfunction	Left ventricle dysfunction	Septal hypokinesia, left ventricle dysfunction	Coronary dilatation
Chest X-ray or CT	Bilateral pleural effusion, pneumonic infiltration	Pulmonary edema	Pulmonary edema, bilateral pleural effusion	Bilateral peribronchovascular interstitial thickening	NA	NA
Abdominal ultrasound or CT	Mesenteric lymphadenopathy	Mesenteric lymphadenopathy	Hyperechoic liver, gallbladder hypertrophic edema, peripancreatic fluid, splenomegaly, scant pelvic ascites	Ascending and transverse colon swelling, mesenteric lymphadenopathy, gallbladder hypertrophic edema	Ascending colon, mesenteric lymphadenopathy	NT
Evidence of relation to COVID-19						
SARS-CoV-2 PCR	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Neutralizing antibody	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
ELISA	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Exposure to COVID-19	Unknown	Personal contact	Family member	Family member	Academic center teacher	Family member
Interval between COVID-19 and MIS-C	Unknown	4 weeks	4 weeks	5 weeks	20 weeks	5 weeks

Kawasaki disease 와 유사한 증상 및 관상동맥 침범이 가능

KD에 비해 연령대가 다양, 위장관계 및 신경증상 호발, shock 발생 높음

Pediatr Infect Vaccine. 2021 Aug;28(2):66-81. Korean.

mRNA 백신 접종 심근염 인과성 인정

[인과성 인정(보상) 및 인과성 불충분(지원) 대상 질환(3.14.기준)]

구분	인과성 인정(1-3)		인과성 근거 불충분(4-1)	
	기존	추가	기존	추가
바이러스백신 백신 (안스투데-피라지)	① 아나필락시스 ② 혈소판감소성 혈전증 ③ 일반이상반응	-	① 모세혈관누출증후군 ② 면역혈소판감소증 ③ 길랭-바레증후군 ④ 청색혈전증	⑦ (혈단상)적수염 ⑧ 피부소혈관혈관염 ⑨ 이명
mRNA 백신 (화이자, 모더나)	④ 아나필락시스 ⑤ 일반이상반응	⑥ 심근염	④ 다형홍반 ⑤ 상냥염 ⑦ 심근염-인장으로변경	⑩ 얼굴부종 ⑪ 안면신경마비(벨마비)

코로나19 예방접종대응추진단 접종기획팀

mRNA 백신 2차 접종 후 심근염 보고율

Table 2. Reports to VAERS After mRNA-Based COVID-19 Vaccination That Met the CDC's Case Definition for Myocarditis Within a 7-Day Risk Interval per Million Doses of Vaccine Administered

Age group, y	Reported cases of myocarditis within a 7-d risk interval per million doses of vaccine administered (95% CI)*				Expected cases of myocarditis in a 7-d risk interval per million doses (95% CI)†
	Vaccination with BNT162b2		Vaccination with mRNA-1273‡		
	First dose	Second dose	First dose	Second dose	
Males					
12-15	7.06 (4.88-10.23)	70.73 (61.68-81.11)	1.65 (0.96-2.52)	1.24 (0.60-2.12)	0.53 (0.40-0.70)
16-17	7.26 (4.45-11.85)	126.96 (93.12-172.77)	10.73 (7.50-15.34)	56.31 (47.08-67.34)	1.76 (1.58, 1.98)
18-24	3.82 (2.40-6.06)	52.43 (45.56-60.33)	4.88 (2.70-8.80)	24.18 (17.93-32.61)	1.45 (1.21-1.74)
25-29	1.74 (0.78-3.87)	17.28 (13.02-22.93)	3.00 (1.81-4.97)	7.93 (5.61-11.21)	0.63 (0.54-0.73)
30-39	0.54 (0.20-1.44)	7.10 (5.26-9.57)	1.50 (0.79-2.82)	4.27 (2.69-6.78)	0.78 (0.67-0.90)
40-49	0.55 (0.21-1.45)	3.50 (2.26-5.36)	0.62 (0.28-1.39)	0.85 (0.41-1.79)	0.77 (0.68-0.86)
50-64	0.42 (0.17-1.03)	0.68 (0.33-1.43)	0.18 (0.05-0.72)	0.51 (0.21-1.23)	
≥65	0.19 (0.05-0.76)	0.32 (0.10-1.00)			
Females					
12-15	0.49 (0.12-1.98)	6.35 (4.05-9.96)			0.17 (0.11-0.29)
16-17	0.84 (0.21-3.37)	10.98 (7.16-16.84)			0.42 (0.27-0.66)
18-24	0.18 (0.03-1.31)	4.12 (2.60-6.54)	0.96 (0.31-2.96)	6.87 (4.27-11.05)	0.38 (0.30-0.49)
25-29	0.26 (0.04-1.84)	2.23 (1.07-4.89)	0.41 (0.06-2.94)	8.22 (5.03-13.43)	0.48 (0.35-0.65)
30-39	0.72 (0.32-1.60)	1.50 (0.49-4.74)	0.50 (0.19-1.82)	0.68 (0.32-1.10)	0.47 (0.30-0.67)
40-49	0.24 (0.06-0.97)	1.73 (0.98-3.05)	0.18 (0.02-1.25)	1.89 (0.98-3.63)	0.89 (0.77-1.04)
50-64	0.37 (0.15-0.88)	0.51 (0.23-1.14)	0.65 (0.31-1.36)	0.43 (0.16-1.15)	1.00 (0.89-1.13)
≥65	0.08 (0.01-0.54)	0.35 (0.13-0.92)			0.26 (0.08-0.81)

Abbreviations: CDC, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; VAERS, Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System.

* Of 1653 cases of myocarditis with known vaccination dose and time to symptom onset, 1267 had symptom onset within the 7-day risk interval.

† The observed estimates were not calculated for the strata with 0 cases of myocarditis. In addition, the observed estimates were not calculated for the

strata with cases of myocarditis after administration of mRNA-1273 in those younger than aged 18 years. The mRNA-1273 vaccine had not been authorized for use in the US in this age group.

‡ Estimated using data from the IBM MarketScan Commercial Research Database for 2017-2019. Rates were not calculated for those aged 65 years or older due to the limitations of the database.

JAMA. 2022;327(4):331-340.

5-11세 소아 면역원성 확인

Table 2. Results of Serum SARS-CoV-2 Neutralization Assay 1 Month after the Second Dose of BNT162b2 among Participants 5 to 11 and 16 to 25 Yr of Age.*

Age Group	BNT162b2 Dose Level	No. of Participants	GMT (95% CI)†	Geometric Mean Ratio, 5-to-11-yr-olds vs. 16-to-25-yr-olds (95% CI)‡
5-11 yr	10 µg	264	1197.6 (1106.1-1296.6)	1.04 (0.93-1.18)
16-25 yr	30 µg	253	1146.5 (1045.5-1257.2)	—

* Results are those that could be evaluated for participants in the immunogenicity population of the immunobridging subset (Table S1) who had no serologic or virologic evidence of past or current SARS-CoV-2 infection up to the visit 1 month after the second dose and who had no history of Covid-19. Twenty-eight of 322 participants 5 to 11 years of age and 27 of 300 participants 16 to 25 years of age were excluded from the immunogenicity population; the most common reasons were that the participant did not have at least one valid and determinate immunogenicity result within 28 to 42 days after the second dose (13 and 21 participants, respectively), which included those who either did not have blood drawn at 1 month or did not have blood drawn within the specified time window, and protocol deviation (10 and 4 participants, respectively). Participants could be excluded for more than one reason. Among those in the population with data that could be evaluated, 30 participants who were 5 to 11 years of age and 20 participants who were 16 to 25 years of age were further excluded because they did not meet the requirement of "without evidence of infection" for the primary comparison.

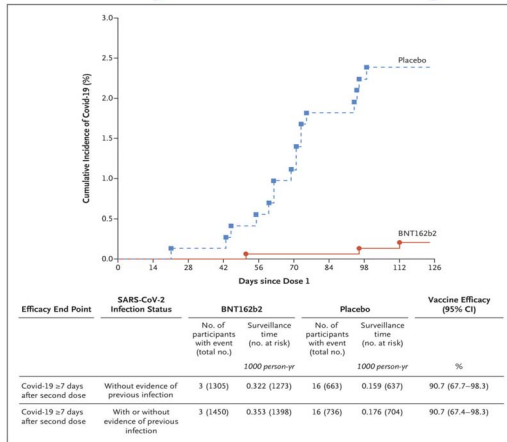
† Geometric mean titers (GMTs) and two-sided 95% confidence intervals were calculated by exponentiation of the mean logarithm of the titers and the corresponding confidence intervals (based on Student's t distribution). Assay results below the lower limit of quantitation were set to 0.5 times the lower limit of quantitation.

‡ The geometric mean ratio and two-sided 95% confidence intervals were calculated by exponentiation of the mean difference of the logarithms of the titers (the 5-to-11-year-old cohort minus the 16-to-25-year-old cohort) and the corresponding confidence intervals (based on Student's t distribution). The immunobridging criterion was met because the lower boundary of the two-sided confidence interval for the geometric mean ratio was greater than 0.67 and the point estimate of the geometric mean ratio was 0.8 or more.

No myocarditis, pericarditis, hypersensitivity, or anaphylaxis in BNT162b2 recipients was reported.

EB Walter et al. N Engl J Med 2022;386:35-46

Vaccine Efficacy in children aged 5-11



EB Walter et al. N Engl J Med 2022;386:35-46

Vaccine Efficacy in children aged 5-11

Encounter type/Vaccination status	Total	SARS-CoV-2 test-positive, no. (%)	VE %* (95% CI)
ED or UC encounters, by age group and predominant variant			
5-11 yrs**			
Omicron predominant**			
Unvaccinated (Ref)	5,938	2,409 (40.6)	—
2 doses (14-67 days earlier)	486	118 (24.3)	51 (30-65)

Weekly / March 4, 2022 / 71(9):352-358

Encounter type/Vaccination status	Total	SARS-CoV-2 test-positive, no. (%)	VE %* (95% CI)
12-15 yrs			
Delta predominant**			
Unvaccinated (Ref)	9,633	1,978 (20.5)	—
2 doses (14-149 days earlier)	4,060	80 (2.0)	92 (89-94)
2 doses (≥150 days earlier)	798	32 (4.0)	79 (68-86)
Omicron predominant**			
Unvaccinated (Ref)	2,336	1,254 (53.7)	—
2 doses (14-149 days earlier)	472	174 (36.9)	45 (30-57)
2 doses (≥150 days earlier)	719	346 (48.1)	-2 (-25-17)
3 doses (≥7 days earlier)	10	3 (30.0)	NC

Weekly / March 4, 2022 / 71(9);352-358

Hospitalizations among children aged 5-17 years with COVID-19-like illness

Characteristic	Total, no. (column %)	Pfizer-BioNTech vaccination status				SMD*	Positive SARS-CoV-2 test result	SMD†
		No. (row %)						
		Unvaccinated	2 doses (14-149 days earlier)	2 doses (≥150 days earlier)	3 doses (≥7 days earlier)			
All hospitalizations	1,699	1,195 (70.3)	355 (20.9)	145 (8.5)	4 (0.2)	-	388 (22.8)	-
Age group, yrs								
5-11	285 (16.8)	262 (91.9)	23 (8.1)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1.03	61 (21.4)	0.04
12-15	741 (43.6)	496 (66.9)	182 (24.6)	63 (8.5)	0 (-)		169 (22.8)	
16-17	673 (39.6)	437 (64.9)	150 (22.3)	82 (12.2)	4 (0.6)		158 (23.5)	

Vaccine effectiveness (VE) was lower during Omicron predominance and decreased with time since vaccination; Booster dose restored VE to 81% among adolescents aged 16-17 years

Weekly / March 4, 2022 / 71(9);352-358

Oral Antiviral Medicine

	Paxlovid	Molnupiravir
Date FDA EUA issued	12/22/21	12/23/21
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk adults and children ≥12 years of age and weighing ≥40 kg, and with laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2, and are within 5 days of symptom onset, and who are at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk individuals ≥18 years of age, and with laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2, and are within 5 days of symptom onset, and who are at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19, and for whom alternative, FDA-authorized COVID-19 treatment options are not accessible or clinically appropriate
Formulation	Nirmatrelvir 150 mg tablets, ritonavir 100 mg tablet	Molnupiravir 200 mg capsules
Dosage	Nirmatrelvir 300 mg (2 tablets) + ritonavir 100 mg BID (1 tablet) with a fatty food/meal, do not crush the tablets	Molnupiravir 800 mg (4 capsules) every 12 hours with or without food, do not open/crush the capsules
Duration	5 days	5 days
Health care provider fact sheet	www.fda.gov/media/155050/download	https://www.fda.gov/media/155054/download
Patient/family fact sheet, English and Spanish	https://www.fda.gov/media/155051/download https://www.fda.gov/media/155075/download	https://www.fda.gov/media/155055/download https://www.fda.gov/media/155058/download

☐코로나 바이러스 감염증-19가 확진된 환자로서, 연령 12세 이상의 면역저하자

American Academy of Pediatrics, 03/21/2022
코로나바이러스감염증-19 치료제 사용 안내 제6판

2-7 **팍스로비드 대상 면역저하자 범위**

1. 질환상태

- (1) 현재 종양 또는 혈액암에 대한 치료를 받고 있는 자
- (2) 조혈모세포이식 후 2년 이내인 환자 또는 이식 2년 경과한 경우라도 면역학적 합병증 (만성이식편대숙주병)이나 면역억제 치료중인 자
- (3) B세포 면역요법 치료를 받은지 1년 이내인 환자
- (4) 겸상구빈혈 또는 헤모글로빈증, 지중해빈혈증으로 치료를 받고 있는 자
- (5) 일차(선천)면역결핍증(항체결핍, DiGeorge syndrome, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome 등)으로 치료중인 자
- (6) 폐이식 환자
- (7) 고형장기이식 후 1년 이내인 환자 또는 최근 급성거부반응 등으로 면역요법 치료를 받고 있는 환자
- (8) HIV 감염 환자(CD4+ T세포수 <50 cells/mm3)
- (9) 심각한 복합 면역결핍증 환자
- (10) 자가면역 또는 자가염증성 류마티스 환자
 - 1) 항류마티스 약물(Disease modifying anti-rhumatic drugs, DMARDs) 치료를 받고 있는 환자
 - 2) 과거 심각한 감염의 병력이 있었던 환자
- (11) 비장 절제 환자
- (12) 기능적 해부학적 무비증 또는 비장 기능장애

코로나바이러스감염증-19 치료제 사용 안내 제6판

2. 면역억제제

- ※ 아래 약물 중 한가지 이상을 사용하여 치료를 받고 있는자
- (1) 고용량 코르티코스테로이드(20mg 이상의 용량으로 2주 이상 처방받은 자)
- (2) 알킬화제(alkylating agents)
- (3) 길항물질(antimetabolites)
- (4) 이식 관련 면역억제제(transplant-related immunosuppressive drugs)
- (5) 암 화학요법제(cancer chemotherapeutic agents)
- (6) 종양 괴사(TNF) 차단제(tumor-necrosis factor(TNF) blockers)
- (7) 면역억제제 또는 면역조절제인 기타 생물학적 제제(biologic agents)
- (8) Burton tyrosine kinase inhibitor 제제

코로나바이러스감염증-19 치료제 사용 안내 제6판

Take Home Messages

- 국내 오미크론주 변이종이 우세, 2022.04.13 기준 약 1,500만 명 감염
- 소아, 청소년 감염 증가 추세로 5-11세 접종 시행 중임, 2022.04.02 기준 1.6% 예약
- 12세 이상 경증 감염 면역저하자에 경구 항바이러스제 투여 가능

연수강좌 II

좌장: 배기수(아주의대)

단백뇨

조명현(한림의대)

신증후군

백희선(영남의대)



Basics of proteinuria

조 명 현

한림대학교 성심병원 소아청소년과

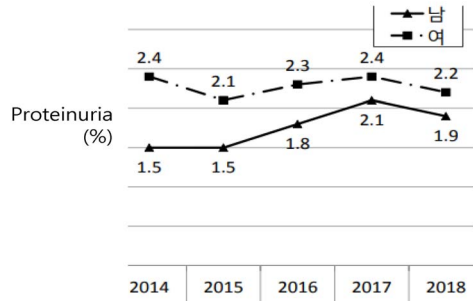
Contents

- Overview
- Normal physiology and pathophysiology of proteinuria
- Measurement of urine Protein
- Classification of proteinuria
- Evaluation and management

Proteinuria

- Leakage of plasma proteins into the urine
- 100 mg/m²/d or >150 mg/d in children

Prevalence in Korean students

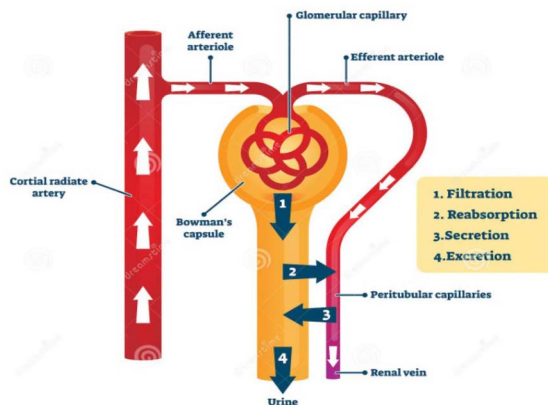


박순우 외. 한국교육환경보호원의 자료 2019

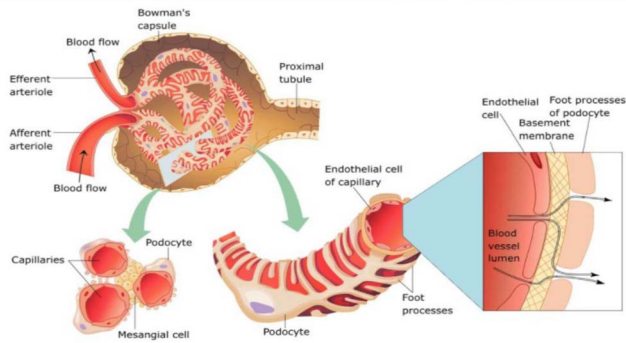
Importance of fixed proteinuria

- Hallmark of kidney disease
- Major risk factor for systemic cardiovascular disease

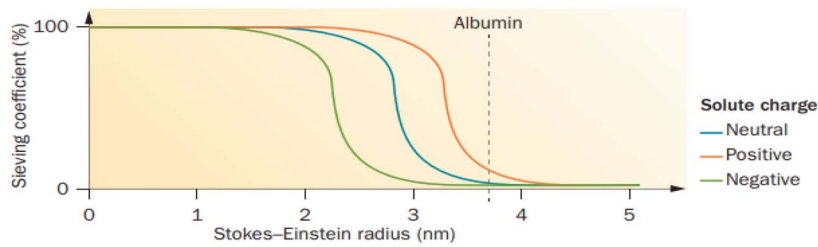
Urine protein formation



Normal Physiology: filtraion

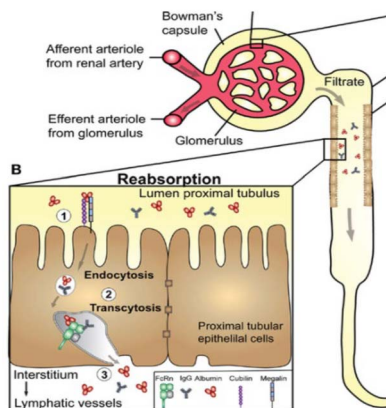


- Glomerular filtration selectivity
 - Size
 - Charge



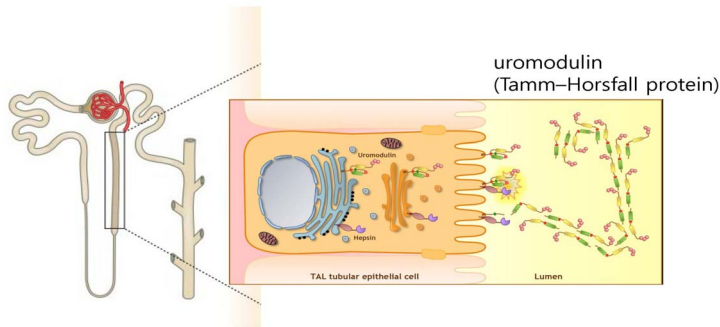
Moeller MJ et al. Nat Rev Nephrol. 2013

Normal Physiology: reabsorption



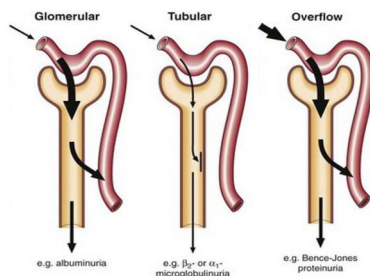
Sand KM et al. Front Immunol. 2015

Normal Physiology: secretion



Pathophysiology of proteinuria

- Glomerular proteinuria
- Tubular proteinuria
- Increased production of plasma proteins

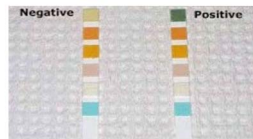


Measurement of urine protein

- Dipstick test for proteinuria
- Spot urine protein/creatinine
- 24hrs urine protein collection



Dipstick test for proteinuria



(-)	(±)	(1+)	(2+)	(3+)	(4+)
<10 mg/dL	10-29 mg/dL	30-100 mg/dL	100-300 mg/dL	300-1000 mg/dL	>1000 mg/dL

Positive urine dipstick test for protein

- USG < 1.010; ≥ (±)
- USG > 1.015; ≥ (1+)

Dipstick test :strength

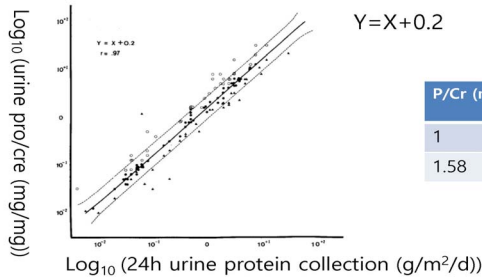
- Easy, cheap, fast, without resource
- >screening for low risk children

Dipstick test: weakness

- False-positive
 - high urine pH (>7.0)
 - highly concentrated urine
 - contamination of the urine with blood
 - pyuria
 - prolonged dipstick immersion
- False-negative
 - low urine pH (<4.5)
 - diluted urine
 - predominant urinary protein is not albumin.

Spot urine protein/creatinine

- Good association with 24h urine protein amount
- Not linear relationship



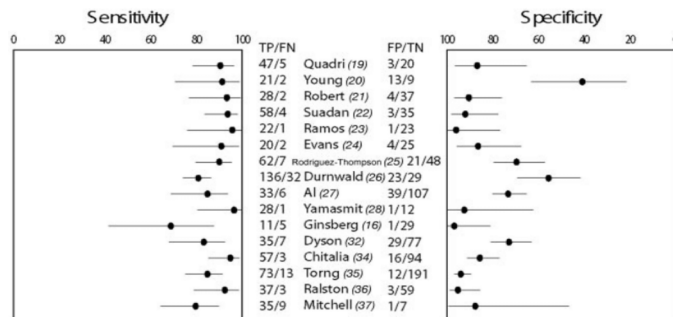
Abitbol C et al. J Pediatr. 1990

Spot urine protein/creatinine

- Cutoff of proteinuria
 - 6m~2yr of age; ≥ 0.5 mg/mg
 - ≥ 2 yr of age; ≥ 0.2 mg/mg
- Used for
 - Longitudinally monitor urine protein levels
 - Screen for high risk children

Spot urine protein/creatinine

- Reliable screening tool



Price CP et al. Clin Chem. 2005

24 hours urine protein collection

- Still gold standard
 - >100 mg/m²/d or >150 mg/d in children
- Suitable urine collection
 - Normal urine volume > 300 mL/m²/d
 - Normal urine creatinine excretion
 - Females; 15-20 mg/kg/d
 - Males; 20-25 mg/kg/d

Classification of proteinuria

- Transient Proteinuria
- Orthostatic (Postural) Proteinuria
-
- Glomerular Diseases
- Tubular Diseases
- (Overflow causes)

Transient Proteinuria

- Majority of proteinuria
- Disappears when the inciting factor is resolved
 - Fever, exercise, dehydration, cold exposure, stress, seizures, or heart failure
- Usually does not exceed (1+)~(2+) on the dipstick
- Benign -> no more w/u

Orthostatic proteinuria

- Most common cause of persistent proteinuria in school-age children
 - 1~5% in children and adolescents
 - ~60% of children with persistent proteinuria
- Asymptomatic
- Normal amounts of protein in the supine position

Orthostatic proteinuria

- Age at which orthostatic proteinuria can occurs

Age (years)	Positive orthostatic effect	Continuous proteinuria	Negative orthostatic test	Total
3-7	5	4	14	23
8-12	7	4	9	20
13-16	27	7	19	53
Total	39(40%)	15 (15.6%)	42 (44%)	96

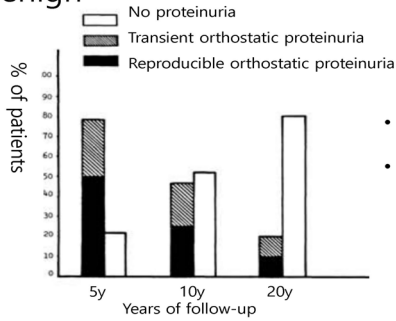
el Hag Al et al. Ann Trop Paediatr. 1984

Orthostatic proteinuria

- Mechanism hypothesis
 - Left renal vein entrapment
 - Exaggerated hemodynamic response
 - Subtle glomerular abnormality

Orthostatic proteinuria

- Decrease with age
- Benign



- 36 men (mean age 18 y) with orthostatic proteinuria
- All had normal creatinine clearance.

Springberg PD et al. Ann Intern Med. 1982

Orthostatic proteinuria

- Insufficient prognosis data in children
- Consider annual follow up

Fixed Proteinuria

- Transient Proteinuria
 - Orthostatic (Postural) Proteinuria
 -
 - Glomerular Diseases
 - Tubular Diseases
 - (Overflow causes)
- } proteinuria on a first morning urine on 3 separate occasions

Glomerular Proteinuria

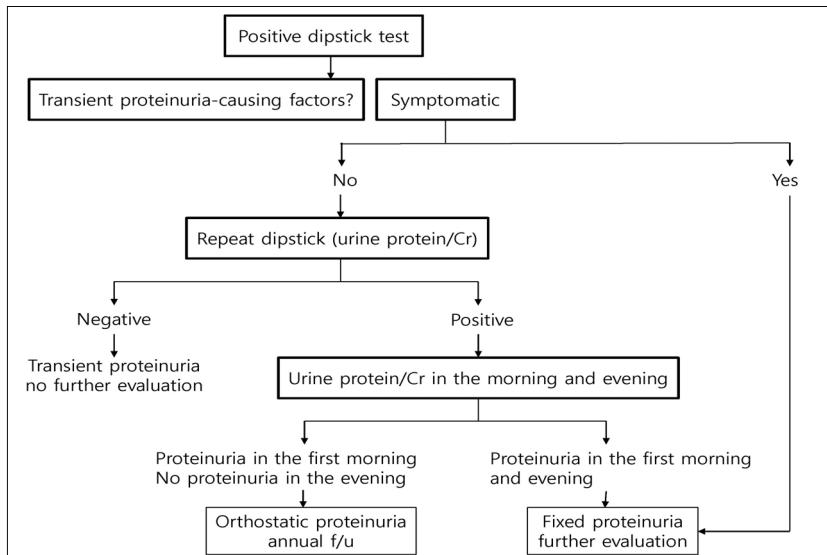
- Alterations in the permeability of the glomerular capillary wall
- After exclusion of transient and orthostatic proteinuria
- Strong suspicion
 - Significant proteinuria
 - Accompanied by hypertension, hematuria, edema, or renal dysfunction

Tubular Proteinuria

- Low-grade proteinuria (P/Cr 0.2~1)
- Electrolyte imbalance
- In occult cases, electrophoresis

Evaluation of proteinuria

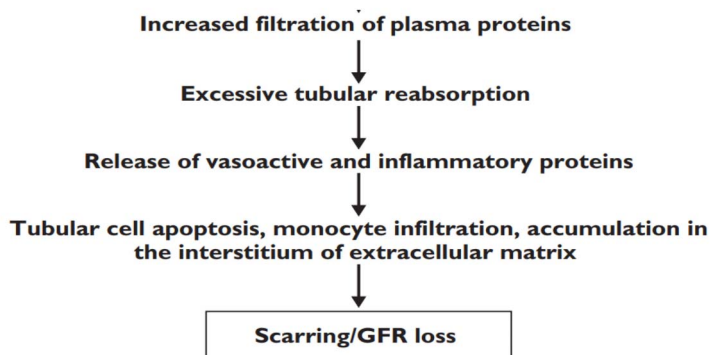
- History taking and review of system
 - Symptom
 - Fever, exercise, dehydration, cold exposure, heart failure, seizures, recent intake of medications, or stress
 - Previous abnormal urinalyses
 - Family history
- Physical exam
 - BP, height, edema et al.



Further evaluation

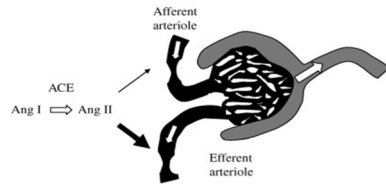
- Hematuria, pyuria, β_2 microglobulin
- Serum electrolytes, urea, creatinine, cholesterol, albumin, complements, ANA, ASO, hepatitis B and C, IgA
- Renal ultrasonography
- Optional lab
 - anti-ds DNA antibody, ANCA, anti GBM antibody, HIV serology, PBS et al.

Proteinuria damages kidney itself



Sharma S et al. Kidney Blood Press Res. 2021

Treatment option of proteinuria ACEi/ARB



- blocking angiotensin II -> efferent arteriolar vasodilation -> lower intraglomerular pressure -> reduction in the flow across the glomerular filtration barrier
- reduction in the size of large unselective pores in the GBM and change in charge selectivity of the glomerular endothelium
- beneficial effects on the mesangial cells with reduction in TGF- β expression and mesangial matrix production

Take home message

- Consider transient proteinuria-causing factors and check urinalysis (urine protein/creat) again
- Measure urine protein amount in the morning
- Different management by proteinuria classification
 - Transient proteinuria -> no evaluation
 - Orthostatic proteinuria -> consider regular f/u
 - Glomerular, tubular proteinuria -> further evaluation and treatment

Nephrotic syndrome

Hee Sun Baek

Pediatric Nephrology, Yeungnam University College of Medicine

Definition

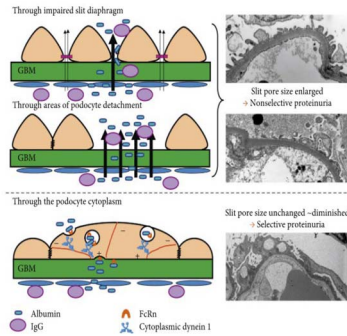
- Heavy (nephrotic-range) proteinuria
 - Adult $\geq 3.5\text{g}/1.73\text{m}^2/24\text{hr}$,
 - Child $\geq 40\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{hr}$ ($960\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/24\text{hr}$)
 - or urine protein/creatinine ratio $\geq 2\text{ mg}/\text{mg}$
- Hypoalbuminemia ($\leq 2.5\text{g}/\text{dL}$)
- Edema
- Dyslipidemia



- 1~3 per 100,000 children <16yr of age
- High risk of death without treatment: most commonly from infection
- 80% of children with NS respond to corticosteroid therapy
- **Glucocorticoid therapy** is standard therapy

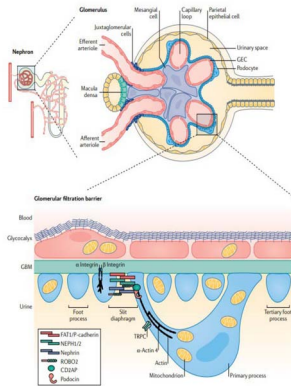
Pathogenesis

- Normal restriction of the filtration of macromolecules across the glomerular capillary wall
- **Size-selectivity** barrier: molecules greater than 42 Å in diameter, or more than 200 kDa
- **Charge-selectivity** barrier: Electrical charge (net negative charge)



International journal of nephrology(2019)

Pathogenesis



Nature (2021) 770-788

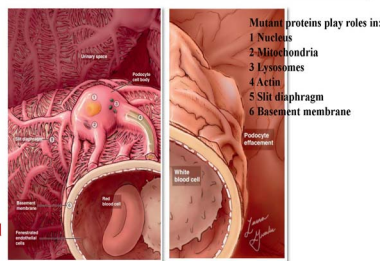
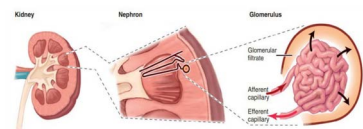
- **Glomerular filtration barrier (GFB)**
 - Fenestrated glomerular endothelial cells (GECs)
 - Glomerular basement membrane (GBM)
 - Podocytes/foot process
- **Slit diaphragm**
 - ultrastructural molecular barrier, connects interdigitating foot processes
 - NPH1/2, P-cadherin, protocadherin FAT1, nephrin and roundabout homologue 2 (ROBO2)

Pathogenesis

- Immune-mediated
- Systemic circulating factors (eg. suPAR)
- Podocyte related factors (eg. ANGPTL4)
- Genetic variants

1. Immune and nonimmune insults to the podocyte
2. Lead to foot process effacement of the podocyte
3. A decrease in number of functional podocytes, and altered slit diaphragm integrity

- Increased permeability of glomerular capillary wall
- Massive proteinuria and hypoalbuminemia



Lancet (2018) 392:61-72

Diagnostic evaluation

- **Urinalysis**
 - Proteinuria (3+ or 4+), spot urine protein/creatinine ratio ≥ 2
 - Microscopic hematuria (+ or -), Gross hematuria (rare)
- **Serum**
 - Albumin ≤ 2.5 g/dL
 - Cholesterol and triglyceride level \uparrow
 - Blood urea nitrogen, creatinine: almost normal, but elevated in diminished renal perfusion from hypovolemia
- Evaluation to rule out secondary forms of nephrotic syndrome (children >10 yr)
 - Complement C3 level, antinuclear antibody, double-stranded DNA
 - Hepatitis B and C, and HIV (high risk population)
 - Kidney biopsy (for >12 yr, less likely to have MCNS)

Renal biopsy indication

- Age (<1 yr or >12 yr)
- Gross hematuria
- Hypertension
- Renal insufficiency
- Hypocomplementemia
- HBs Ag positive

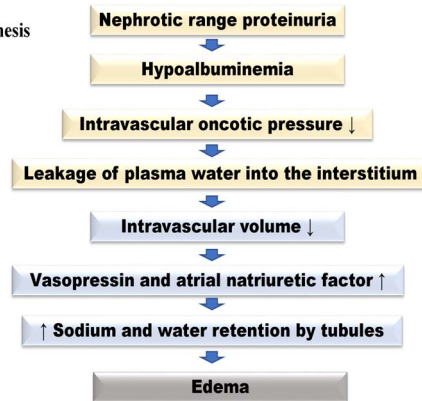
Clinical manifestations of nephrotic syndrome: Edema

- Mild edema (around the eyes and in the lower extremities)
- Generalized (ascites, pleural effusions, and genital edema)
- Anorexia, irritability, abdominal pain, and diarrhea (common)
- Differential diagnosis of the children with marked edema
 - Protein-losing enteropathy
 - Hepatic failure
 - Heart failure
 - Acute or chronic glomerulonephritis
 - Protein malnutrition



Clinical manifestations of nephrotic syndrome: Edema

- Underfill hypothesis



Clinical manifestations of nephrotic syndrome: Dyslipidemia

- Increased urinary loss of proteins that regulate lipid homeostasis
- Decreased catabolism of lipids
- Increased hepatic lipoprotein synthesis
- Increase in total cholesterol, triglycerides(TG), low-density lipoproteins(LDL), and very-low-density lipoproteins(VLDL)
- High-density lipoprotein(HDL) level remains unchanged or is low
- Increase in the adverse cardiovascular disease risk
- Tx) lipid lowering agents in children is uncommon

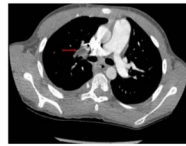
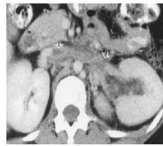
Complication of nephrotic syndrome: Increased Susceptibility to infections

- **Cellulitis, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, and bacteremia**
 - Hypoglobulinemia (urinary losses of immunoglobulin (Ig)G)
 - Defect in the complement cascade (urinary loss of complement factors, C3, C5, factor B and D)
- Increased risk for infection with **encapsulated bacteria** such as **pneumococcal disease**
- **Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis(m/i)**
 - Streptococcus pneumoniae (m/c), Gram-negative bacteria
 - Fever, abdominal pain, peritoneal signs
 - Tx. Antibiotics

Complication of nephrotic syndrome: Hypercoagulability

- **Hypercoagulable state**
 - Vascular stasis from hemoconcentration and intravascular volume depletion, increased platelet number and aggregability, and changes in coagulation factor levels
 - **Increased hepatic production of fibrinogen** along with urinary losses of antithrombotic factors such as antithrombin III and protein C, S
- **Thromboembolism**
 - **Deep vein thrombosis** (cerebral venous sinus, renal vein, and pulmonary veins)
 - The clinical risk is low in children(2~5%) compared with adults but has the potential for serious consequences

Renal Vein Thrombosis



Pulmonary embolism

Complication of nephrotic syndrome: Hypovolemic crisis

- Occurs well in minimal change nephrotic syndrome
- Rapid fluid moves from blood vessel to the interstitium
- Resulting in a decrease in plasma volume
- Sx. Cold hands and feet, increased pulse rate, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, etc
- Increased hematocrit
- Urinary Na⁺ excretion decreased to less than 10 mmol/L
- Tx. In case of decreased plasma volume with edema...
=> **IV 20% albumin (1g/kg)**

Managing the clinical manifestation of NS

- **Edema**
 - Sodium restriction (<1,500 mg daily)
 - Water/fluid restriction
 - Loop diuretics(furosemide) orally or intravenously (**caution!**)
 - IV 20% albumin (0.5-1.0g albumin/kg) as a slow infusion followed by furosemide (1-2mg/kg/dose intravenously)
 - Symptomatic volume overload, with hypertension, heart failure, and pulmonary edema, is a potential complication of parenteral albumin therapy, particularly when it is administered as a rapid infusions

Managing the clinical manifestation of NS

• Dyslipidemia

- Low-fat diet (<30% of calories with a saturated fat intake of <10% calories)
- Dietary cholesterol intake <300 mg/day
- Insufficient data to recommend the use of **3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-Co A) reductase inhibitor** routinely in children with dyslipidemia

• Infection

- Cellulitis, peritonitis, and bacteremia
- Blood culture, paracentesis(cell count, Gram stain, and culture)
- **Third-generation cephalosporin** is common choice of intravenous antibiotic

• Immunizations in children with NS

- Full **pneumococcal vaccination**
- **Influenza vaccination** annually to the child and their household contacts
- Defer vaccination with **live vaccines** until the prednisolone dose is below either 1 mg/kg daily or 2mg/kg on alternate days
- **Live virus vaccines** are contraindicated in children receiving corticosteroid-sparing agents such cyclophosphamide or cyclosporine
- Close contact with **varicella infection: varicella-zoster globulin**

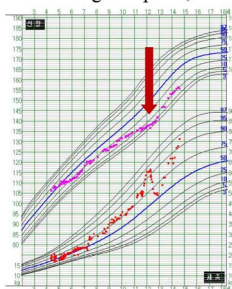
Managing the clinical manifestation of NS

• Thromboembolism

- Appropriate imaging studies
- Anticoagulation therapy (heparin, low-molecular-weight heparin, and warfarin)

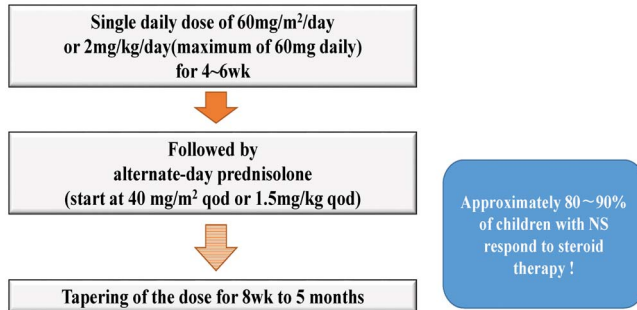
• Obesity and Growth retardation

- Steroid-sparing strategies



Treatment of the initial episode of idiopathic NS

- Prednisone or prednisolone (at least 12wks)

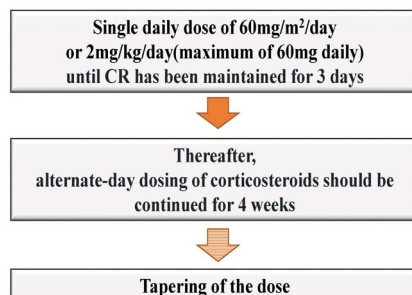


Definitions regarding the response to steroid therapy

- **Remission:** urine protein:creatinine ratio of <0.2 or <1+ protein on urine dipstick testing for 3 consecutive days
- **Response:** attainment of remission within the initial 4wk of corticosteroid therapy
- **Relapse:** first morning urine protein:creatinine ratio of >0.2 or 3+ and higher for 3 consecutive days on urine dipstick test
- **Frequently relapsing (FR):** two or more relapses within 6 mo after the initial therapy or four relapses in a 12-mo period
- **Steroid dependent (SD):** relapse during steroid tapering or a relapse within 2wk of the discontinuation of therapy
- **Steroid resistance (SR):** inability to induce remission within 4 wk of daily steroid therapy

Treatment of the children who relapse after initially responding to corticosteroids

- Prednisone or prednisolone



Steroid resistance(SR) Nephrotic syndrome

- Children who do not remit after corticosteroid therapy are classified as SRNS
- Methylprednisolone (30mg/kg, maximum 1g) is administered intravenously three times every other day slowly over 3-4 hours
- If there is no response... biopsy is performed to confirm pathological finding
- Greater risk for mortality and ESRD
- Children with SSNS can be deemed late non-responders, usually within the first year...these patients may derive benefit from nonsteroidal therapies

- The recommended treatment of steroid-resistant patients is a minimum 6-month course of a **calcineurin inhibitor** and an **angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEi) or angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARB)**.

Alternative therapy: Cyclophosphamide therapy

- Indicated in **steroid dependent, frequent relapse nephrotic syndrome**
- Prolongs the duration of remission and reduces the number of relapses

- Side effect
 - Neutropenia
 - Disseminated varicella
 - Alopecia
 - Hemorrhagic cystitis
 - Infertility
 - Increased risk of future malignancy

- Dose: 2-3mg/kg/day for 8~12weeks (cumulative dose 168mg/kg)
- Monitoring white blood cell count weekly and drug should be withheld if the count falls below 5,000/mm³

Alternative therapy: Calcineurin inhibitor (Cyclosporine, Tacrolimus) therapy

- Indicated in **steroid dependent, frequent relapse, steroid resistance nephrotic syndrome**
- Initial therapy for **steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome**

- Side effect
 - Hypertension
 - Nephrotoxicity
 - Hirsutism
 - Gingival hypertrophy
 - Diabetes mellitus also has been associated with tacrolimus use in children

- Doses
 - oral cyclosporine 4 to 5 mg/kg/day (starting dose) divided twice daily
 - trough levels: 80 to 150 ng/mL
 - oral tacrolimus 0.1 mg/kg/day (starting dose) divided twice daily for 12 months
 - trough levels: 5 to 10 ng/mL

Alternative therapy: Rituximab

- Chimeric monoclonal antibody against CD20 antigen on B cells
- Indicated in steroid dependent (SDNS), frequent relapse (FRNS), steroid resistance nephrotic syndrome (SRNS)

- Dose: rituximab 375 mg/m² IV (1-4 times)

Alternative therapy

- Mycophenolate mofetil
 - Maintain remission in children with steroid-dependent or frequently relapsing nephrotic syndrome
 - 1,200 mg/m²/day, #2
 - Side effect : Neutropenia, anemia, GI trouble

- Levamisole
 - Anthelmintic agent with immunomodulating effects
 - Reduce risk of relapse (not available in the United States)

Prognosis

- **Steroid-responsive nephrotic syndrome**
 - Repeated relapsed
 - Decrease in frequency as the child grows older
 - Unlikely to develop chronic kidney disease
 - To minimize the psychological effects of the condition and its therapy...all age-appropriate childhood activities and unrestricted diet when in remission

- **Steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome**
 - Most often caused by FSGS
 - Progressive renal insufficiency, ultimately leading to end-stage renal disease
 - Requiring dialysis or kidney transplantation
 - Recurrent nephrotic syndrome develops in 30-50% of transplant recipients with FSGS

연수강좌 III

좌장: 김기혁(일산병원)

급성 신손상

이금화(연세의대)

배뇨장애

김지현(서울의대)



급성 신손상

이 금 화

연세의대

Voiding disorders in children

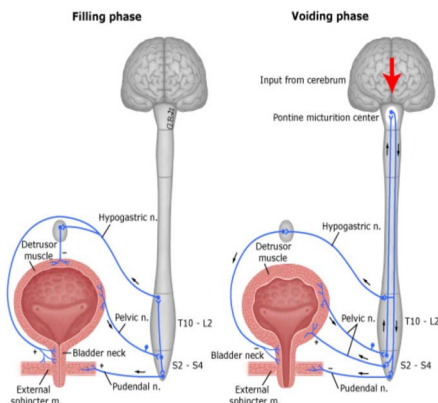
김 지 현

분당서울대병원

Contents

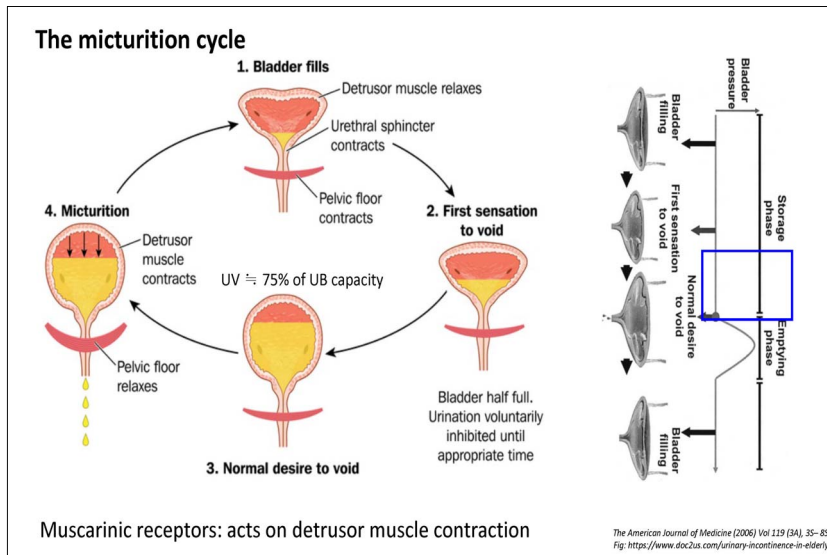
- **Introduction**
- **Bladder Bowel Dysfunction (BBD)**
 - Lower urinary tract dysfunction (LUTD)
- **Daytime urinary incontinence**
 - Overactive bladder
 - Others

Bladder control and urinary continence



- Complex interrelationship btw CNS & PNS network
- **Filling** of the bladder at ▼ Pr. w ▲ outlet resistance
 - Bladder storage Pr <30 cm H₂O at full capacity
- **Voiding** w ▼ outlet resistance & sustained detrusor (bladder wall m) contraction

Uptodate (March 2022)



Normal voiding

- Bladder control 5 yrs (만)
 - Bladder capacity ▲, imp coordination of the bladder and urinary sphincter, ▼ Freq of incontinence w age
 - Urinary continence is generally achieved after successful daytime (4yr) and nighttime bowel continence (5-7yrs)
- Voiding 4-7 times during waking hours
 - 2-4 wks: 1/hr → 6-12 mo: 10-15/day → 2-3 yr: 8-10/day → ▼
- Toilet training: mostly 32 (18-60) months
 - Recognize the feeling of bladder fullness

The Journal of urology (2009) PMID: 19695621
 Update (March 2022)

Normal voiding _ cont

- Expected bladder capacity (EBC) (2-16yrs)
 - EBC (mL) = (age (years) + 1 or 2) x (30 mL)
 - Normal daytime voided volumes = usually 65% to 150% of EBC
 - Small bladder = Maximum voided volume < 65% of EBC
- Normal post-void residual urine (PVR) < 20 cc (children, regardless of ages)

Clinical Medicine Insights: Pediatrics Volume 14, 1-7
 The Journal of urology (2009) PMID: 19695621
 Update (March 2022)
 소아배뇨장애 지침서

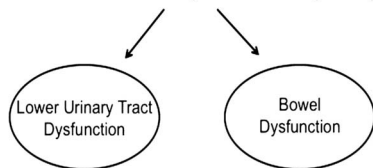
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Bowel and Bladder Dysfunction (BBD)

- Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction (LUTD) + Bowel disorders, including constipation and/or encopresis (in pts w no known neurological abnormality)

Bladder Bowel Dysfunction (BBD)



(= Bladder (voiding) dysfunction)

J Urol (2014)191:1863-1865
Can Urol Assoc J (2017)11:564-572
Neurourology and Urodynamics 2016;35:471-481

Constipation → Bladder dysfunction?

- × 6.8 ▲ have LUTD
- Constipation is associated w 30~88% of children w bladder dysfunction

1. Rectal distension → posterior bladder wall Pr ▲

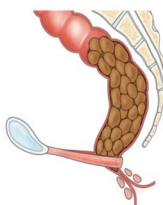
→ detrusor overactivity or impaired bladder emptying

2. Urethral and anal sphincter neural input is a single functional unit

Prolonged external anal sphincter constriction → inappropriate

contractility of pelvic floor muscle → concomitant urethral sphincter

nonrelaxation → Detrusor-sphincter dyscoordination



Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction (LUTD)

- Abnormalities in either the filling and/or emptying of the bladder
- Can be diagnosed after a child is toilet trained & ≥ 5 yrs
- Up to 40 % of pediatric urology clinic visits
- Associated w urinary disorders such as VUR, recurrent UTI (rUTI)
- Emotional and behavioral disorders such as anxiety, depression, aggressiveness
 - 29.4% pt. w LUTD: psychiatric disorders, mainly ADHD

Front. in Pediatr 2019;7:298

Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction (LUTD)

Storage Symptoms	Voiding Symptoms	Other Symptoms	Genital and LUT Pain
Inc or dec voiding frequency	Hesitancy	Holding maneuvers	Bladder pain
Incontinence	Straining	(Vincent's curtsy)	Urethral pain
Urgency	Weak stream	Feeling of incomplete emptying	Genital pain
Nocturia	Intermittency	Urinary retention	
	Dysuria	Post micturition dribble	
		Spraying (splitting) of the urinary stream	

Neurology and Urodynamics 2016;35:471-481
Nature Reviews (2016), doi:10.1038/nrnur.2016.152

Definitions of LUTS (1) _ Storage Symptoms

- Daytime frequency: ≥ 8 times during waking hours
 - Pollakiuria: abnormally frequent small voids in a previously toilet-trained child w no evidence of polyuria or UTI
- Infrequent voiding: ≤ 3 times during waking hours
- Incontinence: involuntary leakage of urine
- Urgency: the complaint of sudden compelling desire to pass urine, which is difficult to defer
- Nocturia: awakening to void at night (does not result in incontinence)

International Children's Continence Society (ICCS)
Neurology and Urodynamics 2016;35:471-481
Update (Mar 2022)

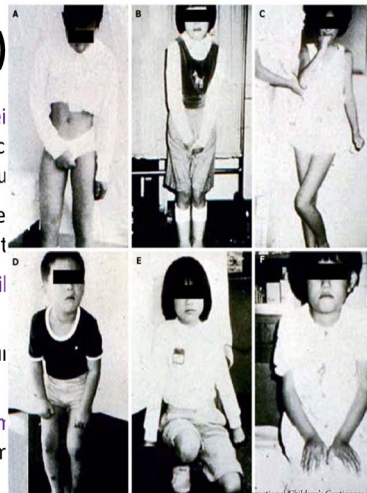
Definitions of LUTS (2) _ Voiding Symptoms

- **Hesitancy**: difficulty in the initiation of voiding or if a child must wait a considerable amount of time before voiding starts
- **Straining**: application of abd pressure (Valsalva maneuver) by the child to initiate and maintain voiding
- **Intermittency**: micturition that is not continuous but rather has several discrete stop and start spurts
- **Dysuria**: burning or discomfort during micturition
 - at the start of voiding → urethral source
 - at the completion of voiding → bladder source

International Children's Continence Society (ICCS)
Neurourology and Urodynamics 2016;35:471-481

Definitions of LUTS (3)

- **Holding maneuvers**: behavior used to ei urgency. Standing on tiptoe, forcefully c pressed into the perineum (Vincent's cu
- **Feeling of incomplete emptying**: bladde may result in the need to return to the t
- **Urinary retention**: sensation of an inabil presence of a fully, distended bladder
- **Postmicturition dribbling**: involuntary u of voiding
- **Spraying (splitting) of the urinary stream** than a single discrete stream - usually m stenosis)

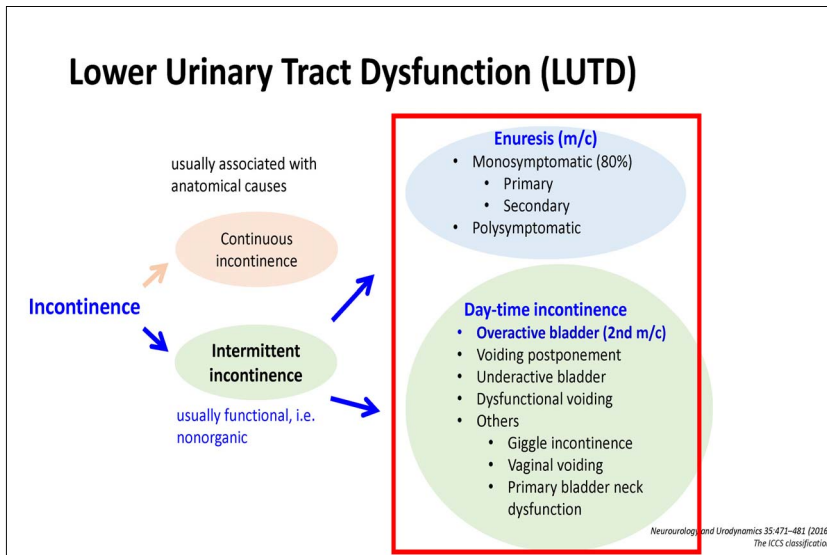


International Children's Continence Society (ICCS)
Neurourology and Urodynamics 2016;35:471-481

Definitions of LUTS (4)_ Genital and LUT Pain

- **Bladder pain**: Complaint of suprapubic pain or pressure or discomfort related to the bladder
- **Genital pain**: In girls, vaginal pain and vaginal itching are commonly seen with localized irritation from incontinence
Penile pain and episodic priapism may be seen in young boys as symptoms associated with a full bladder, constipation or the result of urine trapping inside a phimotic foreskin

International Children's Continence Society (ICCS)
Neurourology and Urodynamics 2016;35:471-481



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Day-time incontinence

- Definition: wetting accident $\geq 1 / 2$ wks
- Prevalence
 - 4-6yrs: 10% >> 6-12yrs: 5%, 12-18yrs: 4%
 - occasionally, up to 20% of 4-6yrs & 3%: $\geq 2 /$ wk
- Risk factors: female sex, Hx of nocturnal enuresis, UTI, or encopresis
- Major stress in school-age children, negatively impact a self-esteem
→ Treat as early as possible!

Uptodate (Mar 2022)

Causes of 'Day-time incontinence'

- **Overactive bladder (m/c)**
- Voiding postponement
- Underactive bladder
- Dysfunctional voiding
- Others
 - Giggle incontinence
 - Vaginal voiding
 - Primary bladder neck dysfunction
- **May be overlap** between these conditions

Overactive bladder (OAB)

Normal Bladder

Detrusor muscles contract
with full bladder



Overactive Bladder

Detrusor muscles contract
before bladder is full



Fig: <https://exetercupuncture.co.uk/overactive-bladder/>

Overactive bladder (OAB) (1)

- **2nd m/c bladder dysfunction disorder following nocturnal enuresis**
- ¹Prevalence: 12-23% in children, higher in girls, peak incidence: 5~7 yrs
- ²Definition: **Urgency**, usually accompanied by **frequency and nocturia**, with or without urinary incontinence
(in the absence of UTI or other obvious pathology)
- **Children w OAB** are likely to complain of **vaginal, penile or urethral discomfort**

¹Urology, 2009; 73(1):63
²International Children's Continence Society (ICCS)

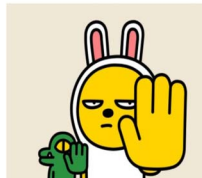
Overactive bladder (OAB) (2)

- **Potential genetic component?**
 - Children of parents that have OAB and/or underlying psychiatric problems tend to be more likely to be refractory to conventional Tx
 - In women, *ZNF521*, *ADAMTS16*, *CIT* (in GWAS) might have a role in OAB
 - In men, ▼serotonin Lv, ▲adiponectin & Glu Lv were correlated with LUTS
- **Posivie correlation between obesity and an OAB in children**
 - Excess Bwt → intra-abdominal Pr ▲ → intravesical Pr ▲, leading to excessive activity of the UB

Nature Reviews (2016), doi:10.1038/nrnur.2016.152

OAB.. Self-limiting and resolve as the child matures?

- In a study, pts that are not continent by 9–10 yrs (n=50, mean FU for 4yrs)
 - 33% continue to have OAB-type symptoms by 18 yrs
- 1/3 of children w OAB are likely to become adults w similar complaints
 - Cohort of 2,109 women,
 - **OAB in childhood is correlated w adult OAB sx** (urgency / nocturia / incontinence OR 1.9 / 2.3 / 2.6, $P < 0.01$)



Nature Reviews (2016), doi:10.1038/nrnur.2016.152

Overactive bladder (OAB) (3)

- **Needs to Tx** because..
 - prone to LUT symptoms, rUTI, VUR etc
 - ¹more likely to also have anxiety, depression, attention deficit problems
- ²Nocturnal enuresis, constipation, fecal incontinence, Hx of UTI, delayed bladder control might be factors associated w the development of OAB
 - **25% of children with nocturnal enuresis**

¹Nature Reviews (2016), doi:10.1038/nrnur.2016.152
²Urology. 2009;73(1):63

Evaluation of OAB

- Assess if constipation or UTI is present
 - KUB
- Voiding diary, Dysfunctional Voiding Scoring System (DVSS)
- Uroflowmetry

Voiding Diary

Date	Time	Urine volume (ml)	Straining/interrupted stream/pain during voids	Wetting; damp/wet?	Drinking fluids (ml/oz/cups)	Stools (describe type)	Poop accidents?	Comments/observations

- Voiding and stooling diary for 7 -14 days or 48-72 hrs
- Objective measurement of bowel movements using the Bristol stool chart

Can Urol Assoc J (2017) 11:564-572

Voiding scores

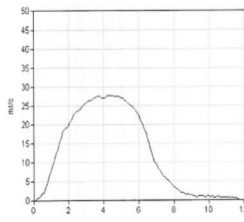
- Dysfunctional Voiding Scoring System (DVSS) questionnaire

지난 한 달 동안의 배뇨 빈도를 기록합니다. (1일부터 9번 문항에 해당됨)	거의 없었음	50% 이하	50% 정도	거의 항상	자주 없었음
1. 나는 낮에 질웃이나 속웃이 잦는다.	0	1	2	3	4
2. 나는 소변을 보면(보고난 후) 속웃이 흔해 잦는다.	0	1	2	3	4
3. 나는 대변을 매일 보지 않고 자주 거른다.	0	1	2	3	4
4. 나는 대변을 볼 때 억지로 힘을 줘야만 한다.	0	1	2	3	4
5. 나는 화장실에서 소변을 보는 횟수가 하루에 2번 이하이다.	0	1	2	3	4
6. 나는 소변을 참을 때 다리를 꼬거나, 꼬그려 앉거나, 발을 뚱뚱거린다.	0	1	2	3	4
7. 나는 소변이 마려우면, 잠을 수가 없다.	0	1	2	3	4
8. 나는 소변을 볼 때 힘을 줘야 하는 경우가 있다.	0	1	2	3	4
9. 나는 소변을 볼 때 아프다.	0	1	2	3	4
10. 부모님께서 답해주세요. 최근에 자녀가 아래의 경우 같은 스트레스가 생길 수 있는 일을 경험하였습니까? - 동생이 생겼다. - 이사 - 전학 - 학교에서의 문제 - 학대 (성적인/신체적인) - 가정문제 (이혼/사망) - 특별한 사건 (생일) - 사고/부상 - 기타	없다 (0)				있다 (8)

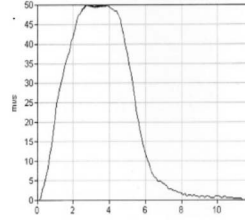
Girls ≥6 & Boys ≥9 → Dysfunctional voiding

Uroflowmetry

- Voided volume, voiding time, maximum flow, curve pattern, and rate of flow
- ± electromyography (EMG) testing of the perineal muscles
: synergy or dyssynergy between the bladder and the pelvic floor



Bell-shaped curve
: physiologic



Tower-shaped curve
: indicative of OAB

Treatment of OAB (1)

- Starts with **urotherapy (non-pharmacological intervention)**, consisting of lifestyle advice regarding toilet posture, micturition frequency, fluid intake, and prevention/treatment of constipation
- This can be complemented by **biofeedback training**
 - Biofeedback Ix - OAB, dysfunctional voiding, giggle incontinence

Nature Reviews (2016), doi:10.1038/nrnur.2016.152

Urotherapy (1)

- Adequate position and toilet posturing

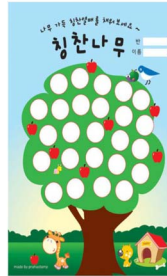
바른 배뇨자세

- ① 다리를 편하게 벌이고 앉는다.
- ② 기립발을 하지 않도록
조분한 높이의 받침을 사용한다.
- ③ 등을 편다.
- ④ 약간 앞쪽으로 숙일 수 있도록 한다.



Urotherapy (2)

- Correct daily fluid intake
 - 4-8y: 1-1.4L
 - 9-13y girls: 1.2-2L, boys 1.4-2.3L
 - 14-18y girls: 1.4- 2.5L, boys 2-3L
 - Avoid fluid intake 2h before bedtime and at night
- Avoid carbonated, caffeine-rich (chocolate..) drinks
- “Timed voiding”
 - at regular 2-3h intervals
 - Holding maneuvers must be avoided
- Motivation - positive reinforcement



Nature Reviews (2016), doi:10.1038/nrnal.2016.152
Clinical Medicine Insights: Pediatrics Volume 14: 1-7

Urotherapy (3)

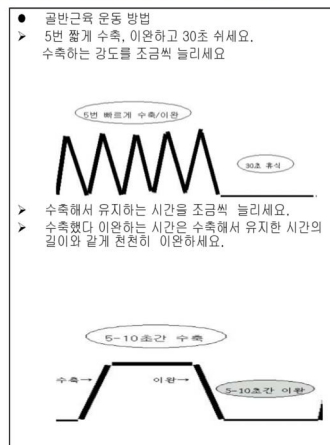
- Avoid constipation —if necessary, pharmacological Tx
 - Disimpaction: for evacuating the colon, High doses of polyethyleno glycol (PEG) (1-1.5 g/kg qd for first 3 days) or Enema per rectum
 - Maintenance: PEG should be continued for at least 2 mo (0.25-0.5 g/kg qd)



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Biofeedback training (Pelvic muscle training)

- Training in sphincter m. awareness
 - 요도 저항 증가, 방광 근육 안정화
- 항문에만 힘을 줄 수 있도록 (즉, 골반근육만을 사용 (Kegel exercise))
 - 배뇨 시 항문에 무의식적으로 힘이 같이 들어가는 경우가 있는데, 둘을 따로 훈련 시킴으로서 분리해서 힘주는 방법을 익히게 함
- 매일 꾸준히 운동 (8~12주 이상)
- 자세는 관련 없음
- 10분씩 3 번/하루 -> 20분씩 3 번/하루



Treatment of OAB (2)_pharmacological Tx

- Effectiveness of urotherapy is usually evaluated after 3 mo
- When urotherapy is insufficient, pharmacological Tx can be considered

□ Anticholinergic agents

- Blocking the M3 muscarinic receptor subtype
- Decrease the frequency of uninhibited detrusor (bladder muscle) contractions during the filling phase of the bladder
- Increase bladder capacity (storage)
- Side effects
 - constipation, dry eyes, dry skin, GI disturbances, flushing, blurred vision, dizziness, sleep difficulties

Nature Reviews (2016), doi:10.1038/nrnur.2016.152

Treatment of OAB (2) _ Anticholinergics

Oxybutynin	Immediate-release (IR) (Ditropan®)	Longest history of use in children Approved by the FDA ≥ 5 yrs S/Es are common d/t blocks also the M1 R (less bladder specific)	0.3–0.6 mg/kg (Max 15mg/kg/day)
	Extended-release (ER) (Ditropan XL®)		5mg → 20mg/day superior to the IR, less frequent adverse effects
Solifenacin	Vesicare®	More bladder specific → lower S/Es Approved by the FDA ≥ 2 yrs (2020)	long-acting antimuscarinic 5mg, 10 mg tablet
Propiverine	BUP-4®	Not approved in Canada & the U.S. Available in Europe & Asia (23 countries)	0.8 mg/kg/day in 2 div doses powder

Treatment of OAB (2)_ Beta3 adrenergic agonist

Mirabegron	Betmiga® 미라벡® 셀레베타®	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate beta3 adrenergic receptors selectively in the bladder • Relaxation of the detrusor smooth muscle during the urine storage phase • OAB refractory to anticholinergic therapy 	25mg, 50mg (not crushable) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S/E: dose-related CV effects (HTN (10%), tachycardia, palpitations) • Either as monotherapy or in combination with other agents • FDA approved Mar 2021 for children with NDO
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Neurogenic detrusor overactivity: Treatment of neurogenic detrusor overactivity in pediatric patients ≥3 years of age (granules) and weighing ≥35 kg (tablets).

Overactive bladder: Treatment of overactive bladder in adults with symptoms of urinary frequency, urgency, or urge urinary incontinence as monotherapy or in combination with an antimuscarinic agent (AUA/SUFU [Gormley 2019]).

Uptodate (Mar 2022)

Combination therapy

□ Antimuscarinic + beta-3 adrenergic agonist

- It is helpful for pts w **persistent sx** who are unable to inc the dose d/t S/E or dose limits
- **Mirabegron** 25 mg qd is typically used with oral **solifenacin** 5 mg qd
- Inadequate response → ▲ Mirabegron 50 mg qd after 4-8 wks
- In randomly assigned trials, **mirabegron + solifenacin (5 mg qd) had superior efficacy over either agent alone**
- May be more likely to cause S/Es

Update (Mar 2022)

Alpha adrenergic receptor antagonists

- Widely used in Bladder-neck dysfunction (BPH), urinary retention
 - Also useful in **urgency and urge incontinence** in some children
(Relax the smooth muscle at the bladder neck and proximal urethra)
- Doxazosin (non-selective), Tamsulosin (more selective, **Harnal D®**):
- Average **post-void residual urine** ▼
 - **Daytime incontinence** ▼
 - Average and maximal **urinary flow rates** ▲
 - S/E: postural hypotension

Nature Reviews (2016), doi:10.1038/nrnur.2016.152

Tricyclic antidepressants

□ Imipramine

- Effects on both muscarinic receptors and on α -adrenoceptors
- Acts on the frontal lobe → ▼ voiding reflex → control of urgency
- **Effective in controlling urge incontinence** in some children who were previously refractory to antimuscarinic Tx
- Effective also in **Giggle incontinence**, Nocturnal enuresis
- S/E: postural hypotension, dangerous in pts w cardiac conduction abnormalities (overdosing can cause death)

□ Amitriptyline

- More frequently used in OAB in adults, but its use in children is limited

Nature Reviews (2016), doi:10.1038/nrnur.2016.152

Contents

- Introduction
- Bladder Bowel Dysfunction (BBD)
 - Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction (LUTD)
- Daytime urinary incontinence
 - Overactive bladder
 - Others

Causes of 'Day-time incontinence'

- Overactive bladder (m/c)
- Voiding postponement
- Underactive bladder
- Dysfunctional voiding
- Others
 - Giggle incontinence
 - Vaginal voiding
 - Primary bladder neck dysfunction

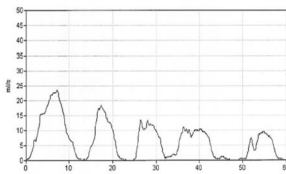
Voiding postponement

- Low frequency of voiding (≤ 3 times/day), but with no post-void residual urine
- Habitually postpone voiding using holding maneuvers until overwhelmed by urgency
- Urinary incontinence is due to overfilling of bladder
- Restrict fluids to reduce incontinence
- May coincide with psychological comorbidity or behavioral disorders
- Management: only urotherapy is used
 - Change child's habits (Timed voiding, control constipation), psychological care

Underactive bladder

- Mainly manifested by **weak urine flow, strained micturition, hesitancy**
- May report a feeling of incomplete voiding and post-void residual is detected
- Usually a result of **detrusor muscle insufficiency**, which may be confirmed only w full urodynamic examination
- Use a Valsalva maneuver to ▲abd Pr for emptying
- Management: **only urotherapy is used**
 - Regular bladder emptying (some, double voiding)
 - Significant PVR & rUTI → **CIC** may be considered

UFM: Interrupted-shaped curve

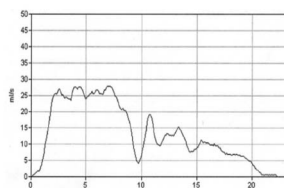


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Dysfunctional voiding

- Neurologically intact patients, Hinman syndrome
- **Habitual contractions** of the external urethral sphincter & urogenital diaphragm during urination
- Sx: feeling of incomplete bladder emptying, daytime incontinence, genital pain
- Management: **standard urotherapy, biofeedback**.
If no improvement, full urodynamic exam should be done

Staccato-shaped pattern



J Urology 2010;183:1296-1302
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Other incontinence

- **Giggle incontinence**
 - Probably due to stimulation of the micturition centers in the CNS during laughter
 - Management: standard urotherapy or biofeedback. As CNS is involved, use of methylphenidate should be considered
- **Vaginal voiding (Urethrovaginal reflux)**
 - often a result of an anatomical defect (**labial synechia**), or **incorrect position during urination (낮은 발판)** and **obesity**
 - Management: emphasis on **assuming correct body position during voiding**

2022년 대한소아신장학회
춘계학술대회 및 제23회 연수강좌

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