

^a Servicio de Nefrología, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, España

^b Fundación de Investigación Hospital 12 de Octubre (imas12), Madrid, España

^c Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, España

* Autor para correspondencia.

Correo electrónico: justosandino14@gmail.com
(J. Sandino Pérez).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nefro.2020.07.003>

0211-6995/© 2020 Sociedad Española de Nefrología. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

A case of relapsed anti-glomerular basement membrane glomerulonephritis complicated by IgG4-related disease

Un caso de glomerulonefritis recidivante de la membrana basal antiglomerular complicada por una enfermedad relacionada con la IgG4

Dear Editor,

Anti-glomerular basement membrane (GBM) glomerulonephritis is an autoimmune disease triggered by autoantibodies against the NC1 domain of the $\alpha 3$ chain of type IV collagen ($\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$). Anti-GBM glomerulonephritis rarely relapse after remission.^{1,2} Rare cases of anti-GBM glomerulonephritis complicated by IgG4-related disease (IgG4-RD) have been reported.³ Here, we report a rare case of anti-GBM glomerulonephritis complicated by type 1 autoimmune pancreatitis (AIP), a pancreatic manifestation of IgG4-RD, in a patient who experienced a relapse after remission.

Case report

A 72-year-old man with fever and back pain was admitted to our institute. Three months before admission, he was diagnosed as having AIP based on the findings of pancreatic tail enlargement, irregular narrowing of the main pancreatic duct, and infiltration of lymphocytes and IgG4-positive plasma cells, together with storiform fibrosis by a pancreatic biopsy (Fig. 1), in accordance with the Japanese diagnostic criteria for AIP.⁴ He had been followed up without any medication. He had no history of smoking. His physical examination results were unremarkable except for a fever with a body temperature of 38.0°C. Laboratory studies showed worsening of his renal function (increased serum creatinine [Cr] level to 1.77 mg/dL from a baseline of 0.5 mg/dL), proteinuria (2.07 g/gCr), hematuria (30–49 red blood cells per high-power field), and a C-reactive protein level of 30.9 mg/dL. His serological test results were positive for anti-GBM antibodies (1500 U/mL) but negative for anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA). Plain computed tomography revealed no signs

of alveolar hemorrhage or acute pancreatitis. Renal biopsy revealed 8 glomeruli, all of which had a cellular crescent formation. No signs of IgG4-related tubulointerstitial nephritis (TIN) were found. Immunofluorescence microscopy revealed positive linear staining for IgG (IgG1 > IgG4) and C3 along the GBM (Fig. 2). On the basis of these findings, the patient was diagnosed as having anti-GBM glomerulonephritis. He received intravenous pulse methylprednisolone (500 mg daily for 3 days) followed by prednisolone (30 mg daily) and plasma exchange (three times weekly for 25 occurrences). Five months later, his anti-GBM antibody level was undetectable, so the prednisolone dosage was tapered to 5 mg daily with a stable serum Cr level of 2.42 mg/dL. One year after treatment initiation, his serum Cr level increased to 7.40 mg/dL and he tested positive for anti-GBM antibodies (681 U/mL). He was diagnosed as having relapsed anti-GBM glomerulonephritis and underwent hemodialysis. He was treated with intravenous pulse methylprednisolone followed by prednisolone and plasma exchange. Nine weeks later, his anti-GBM antibody level was successfully reduced to 8.3 U/mL, but he remained dialysis dependent.

Discussion

We report a rare case of relapsed anti-GBM glomerulonephritis complicated by AIP. Our case highlights two important clinical issues: anti-GBM glomerulonephritis can relapse after remission and can be complicated by IgG4-RD.

In typical anti-GBM disease, the risk of relapse is thought to be quite low (1.2–2.3%).^{1,2} Although a case of relapse triggered by smoking has been reported,⁵ our patient had no history of smoking. Recently, two atypical variants of anti-GBM disease have been reported. One is anti-GBM disease with double seropositivity, for ANCA and anti-GBM antibodies, with a relapse

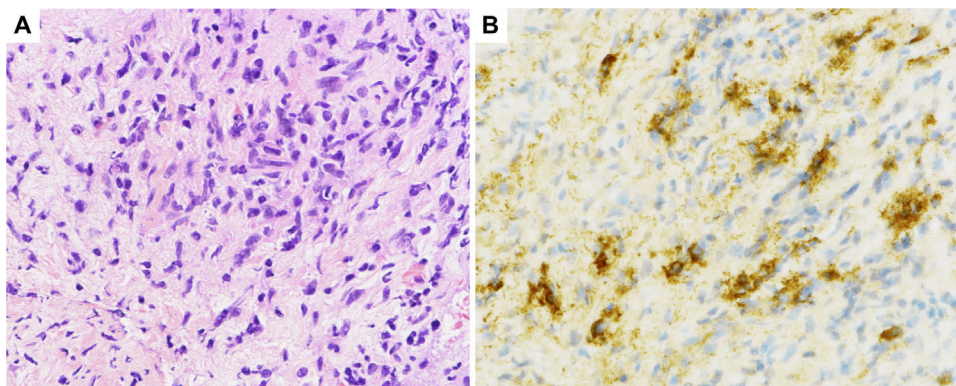


Fig. 1 – Histological sections of pancreatic fine-needle aspiration specimens. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining showing storiform fibrosis (original magnification $\times 400$). (B) IgG4-immunohistochemical staining showing a large number of IgG4-positive plasma cells (>10 per high-power field, original magnification $\times 400$).

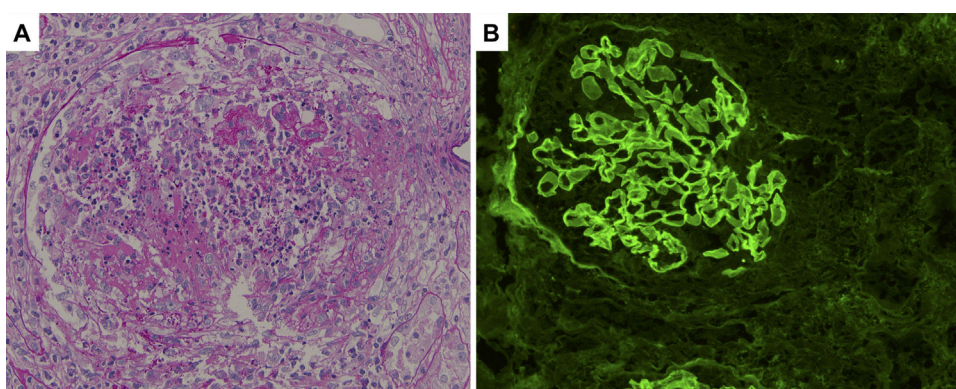


Fig. 2 – Histological sections of renal biopsy specimens. (A) Periodic acid-Schiff staining showing a cellular crescent formation (original magnification $\times 400$). (B) Immunofluorescence staining showing linear patterns of IgG deposition along the glomerular basement membrane (original magnification $\times 400$).

risk of 22%.⁶ The other variant is anti-GBM disease with a predominance of subclass IgG4, with a relapse risk of 50%.⁷ We ruled out these atypical types.

To our knowledge, no previous reports have described cases of anti-GBM glomerulonephritis complicated by AIP. One report described two cases of anti-GBM disease complicated by IgG4-related TIN.³ Both cases presented with acute kidney injury and were diagnosed as anti-GBM glomerulonephritis and IgG4-related TIN based on the findings of seropositivity for anti-GBM antibodies and IgG linear deposition in the GBM and infiltration of IgG4-positive plasma cells by renal biopsy. Both cases were serologically double-positive for anti-GBM antibodies and ANCA, and had a poor prognosis.

It is important to distinguish IgG4-RD from Castleman disease (CD) because both show plasma cell infiltration. CD is characterized by lymph node proliferation and systemic inflammation. A case series study reported three cases of anti-GBM disease complicated by CD.⁸ The authors detected plasma cells secreting anti- $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ antibodies in lymph nodes. One of the three patients experienced a relapse. Therefore, they suggested a causal relationship between plasma cell infiltration and anti-GBM antibody production. In our case, plasma cell infiltration was observed in the pancreas; there-

fore, our patient may be at high risk of relapse and require careful follow-up.

In conclusion, anti-GBM glomerulonephritis can be complicated by IgG4-RD and relapse after remission.

Compliance with ethical standards

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies. All procedures performed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional research committee (IRB approval number: 3-019068-00) and with the Helsinki declaration. Informed consent was obtained from the patient.

Conflict of interest

None.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Editage (www.editage.jp) for English language editing.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

1. Levy JB, Turner AN, Rees AJ, Pusey CD. Long-term outcome of anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody disease treated with plasma exchange and immunosuppression. *Ann Intern Med.* 2001;134:1033-42.
2. Segelmark M, Hellmark T, Wieslander J. The prognostic significance in Goodpasture's disease of specificity, titre and affinity of anti-glomerular-basement-membrane antibodies. *Nephron Clin Pract.* 2003;94:c59-68.
3. Wang GQ, Chen YP, Cheng H, Xu XY, Sun LJ, Dong HR. Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody and/or antiglomerular basement membrane antibody associated crescentic glomerulonephritis in combination with IgG4-related tubulointerstitial nephritis. *Clin Exp Rheumatol.* 2019;37:279-85.
4. Kawa S, Kamisawa T, Notohara K, Fujinaga Y, Inoue D, Koyama T, et al. Japanese clinical diagnostic criteria for autoimmune pancreatitis, 2018: revision of Japanese Clinical Diagnostic Criteria for Autoimmune Pancreatitis, 2011. *Pancreas.* 2020;49:e13-4.
5. Donaghy M, Rees AJ. Cigarette smoking and lung haemorrhage in glomerulonephritis caused by autoantibodies to glomerular basement membrane. *Lancet.* 1983;2:1390-3.
6. McAdoo SP, Tanna A, Hrušková Z, Holm L, Weiner M, Arulkumaran N, et al. Patients double-seropositive for ANCA and anti-GBM antibodies have varied renal survival, frequency of relapse, and outcomes compared to single-seropositive patients. *Kidney Int.* 2017;92:693-702.
7. Ohisson S, Herlitz H, Lundberg S, Selga D, Mölne J, Wieslander J, et al. Circulating anti-glomerular basement membrane

- antibodies with predominance of subclass IgG4 and false-negative immunoassay test results in anti-glomerular basement membrane disease. *Am J Kidney Dis.* 2014;63:289-93.
8. Gu QH, Jia XY, Hu SY, Wang SX, Zou WZ, Cui Z, et al. The clinical and immunologic features of patients with combined anti-GBM disease and Castleman disease. *Am J Kidney Dis.* 2018;71:904-8.

Koki Abe^{a,*}, Yoshinosuke Shimamura^a, Keitaro Nishizawa^a, Takuto Maeda^a, Kei Yane^b, Toshiya Shinohara^c, Yayoi Ogawa^d, Hideki Takizawa^a

^a Department of Nephrology, Teine Keijinkai Medical Center, Sapporo, Japan

^b Department of Gastroenterology, Teine Keijinkai Medical Center, Sapporo, Japan

^c Department of Pathology, Teine Keijinkai Medical Center, Sapporo, Japan

^d Hokkaido Renal Pathology Center, Sapporo, Japan

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: a.abe@sapmed.ac.jp (K. Abe).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nefro.2020.05.014>

0211-6995/© 2020 Sociedad Española de Nefrología. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Infeción por COVID-19 en una paciente con síndrome urticarial hipocomplementémico y vasculitis ANCA MPO en hemodiálisis tratada con omalizumab

COVID-19 in a patient with hypocomplementemic urticarial syndrome and MPO-ANCA vasculitis on hemodialysis treated with omalizumab

Sr. Director:

En Diciembre de 2019 un brote de enfermedad por coronavirus (COVID-19) causante de neumonía comenzó en Wuhan, China¹. En pocas semanas, la infección se propagó a nivel mundial, se clasificó como pandemia por la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)² y causó un colapso en el sistema de salud de muchos países con un incremento en la mortalidad asociada con el síndrome respiratorio agudo por coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Si bien no existe evidencia científica consistente que establezca un tratamiento viral definitivo, el manejo con soporte ventilatorio ha sido la base fundamental de supervivencia de muchos pacientes³. Los pacientes con enfermedad renal crónica (ERC) en terapia renal sustitutiva (TRS) tienen un

riesgo incrementado de mortalidad por coronavirus³. Omalizumab es un anticuerpo monoclonal humanizado que reduce los niveles de inmunoglobulina E libre y evita que esta se una a su receptor FcεRI, reduciendo así la activación de la cascada alérgica y de los basófilos y mastocitos⁴. Describimos el primer caso de COVID-19 en una paciente en hemodiálisis (HD) tratada con omalizumab. Se trata de una mujer de 56 años con historia de urticaria crónica conocida desde 2013 que desarrolló ERC secundaria a glomerulonefritis rápidamente progresiva asociada con vasculitis ANCA-MPO refractaria a tratamiento (pulsos de esteroide, micofenolato de mofetil, rituximab, ciclofosfamida y plasmaféresis), requiriendo inicio de HD en abril de 2019. Los brotes de vasculitis urticarial se consideraron un *trigger* del deterioro de la función renal, por lo que se inició con la administración de omalizumab. La