

Ο φορητός ή εμφυτεύσιμος νεφρός αποτελεί τη λύση του μέλλοντος?

Ιωάννης Γριβέας, MD, PhD
Νεφρολόγος



ΙΕΣΟΥ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΝΕΦΡΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΥΡΥΣΜΑΤΟΣ

9^η Επιστημονική Εκδήλωση
Νεφρολογικού Τμήματος
ΓΝ "Παπαγεωργίου" Θεσσαλονίκης

**"Η Νεφρολογία
του σήμερα και του αύριο..."**

13-15
Δεκεμβρίου 2024
Ξενοδοχείο Electra Palace
Θεσσαλονίκη

*"Όποιος δεν έκανε ποτέ λάθος,
δεν έκει δουλιάσει ποτέ κάτι καινούριο..."*
Albert Einstein

Chronic kidney disease and the global public health agenda: an international consensus

Anna Francis¹, Meera N. Harhay^{2,3}, Albert C. M. Ong⁴, Sri Lekha Tummalapalli^{5,6}, Alberto Ortiz⁷, Agnes B. Fogo⁸, Danilo Fliser⁹, Prabir Roy-Chaudhury¹⁰, Monica Fontana¹¹, Masaomi Nangaku¹², Christoph Wanner¹³, Charu Malik¹⁴, Anne Hradsky¹⁴, Dwomoa Adu¹⁵, Sunita Bavanandan¹⁶, Ana Cusumano¹⁷, Laura Sola¹⁸, Ifeoma Ulasi¹⁹, Vivekanand Jha^{20,21,22}  American Society of Nephrology*, European Renal Association* & International Society of Nephrology*

Abstract





Early detection is a key strategy to prevent kidney disease, its progression and related complications, but numerous studies show that awareness of kidney disease at the population level is low. Therefore, increasing knowledge and implementing sustainable solutions for early detection of kidney disease are public health priorities. Economic and epidemiological data underscore why kidney disease should be placed on the global public health agenda – kidney disease prevalence is increasing globally and it is now the seventh leading risk factor for mortality worldwide. Moreover, demographic trends, the obesity epidemic and the sequelae of climate change are all likely to increase kidney disease prevalence further, with serious implications for survival, quality of life and health care spending worldwide. Importantly, the burden of kidney disease is highest among historically disadvantaged populations that often have limited access to optimal kidney disease therapies, which greatly contributes to current socioeconomic disparities in health outcomes. This joint statement from the International Society of Nephrology, European Renal Association and American Society of Nephrology, supported by three other regional nephrology societies, advocates for the inclusion of kidney disease in the current WHO statement on major non-communicable disease drivers of premature mortality.

Sections
Introduction
Methods
Kidney disease is a growing global problem
Kidney diseases have multiple adverse consequences
The moral case for kidney health prioritization
Expected impact of placing kidney disease in the WHO list of NCD drivers of early death
Grand challenges for kidney health
Conclusion


Chronic Kidney Disease and the Global Public Health Agenda: An International Consensus

Kidney Disease...

<p>... is a growing global problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 850 million people are estimated to have CKD worldwide 33% increase in global prevalence of CKD between 1990 & 2017 5.4 million people will receive KRT by 2030 	<p>... has multiple adverse consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5th cause of global death and disability secondary to CKD by 2040 7th risk factor for death 5% of YLL in 2040 will be attributable to CKD
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<p>The moral case for kidney health prioritization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Kidney diseases disproportionately affect the poor and disadvantaged, globally and within each country.  Number of people with kidney disease increasing rapidly in LICs and LMICs, who are the least able to access kidney care. 	<p>Impact of placing kidney disease in the WHO list of priority NCD conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Early disease detection and a life course approach leading to prevention and/or decrease in CKD progression  Will help to advance new modalities to prevent development of kidney failure and kidney complications
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Grand challenges for kidney health



1. Improved access to care
2. Better prevention
3. Developing, testing and scaling up novel balanced models of care
4. Greater awareness and education
5. Addressing social determinants of kidney health
6. Increased funding for research and development
7. International cooperation and coordination
8. Greater engagement with patient communities

CKD, chronic kidney disease; KRT, kidney replacement therapy; YLL, years of life lost; LICs, low-income; LMICs, lower-middle-income countries; WHO, World Health Organization; NCD, non-communicable diseases

Dialysis and Transplant Limitations



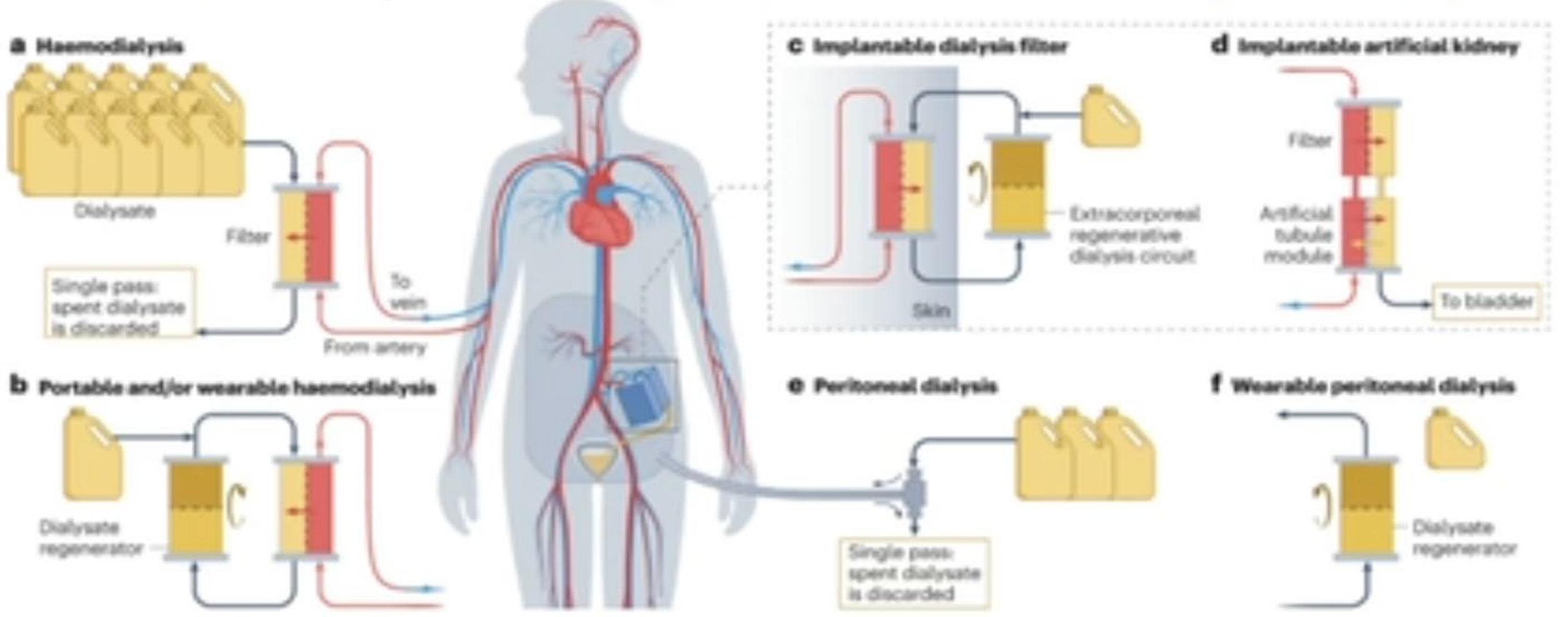
- Non-physiological
- Tethered
- Utilities
- Expensive



- Scarcity
- Immunosuppression

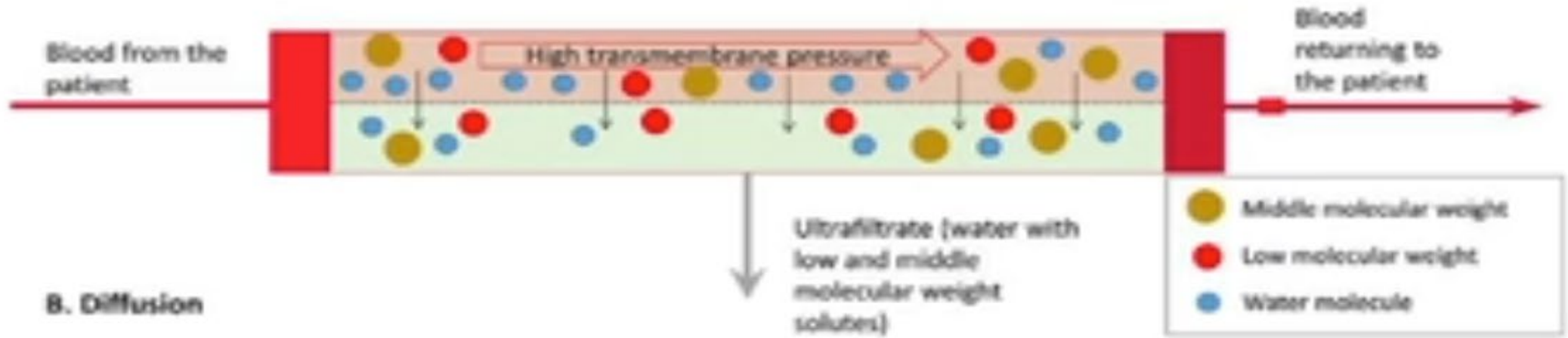


Wearable/Implantable (Bio)Artificial Kidney or Dialysis

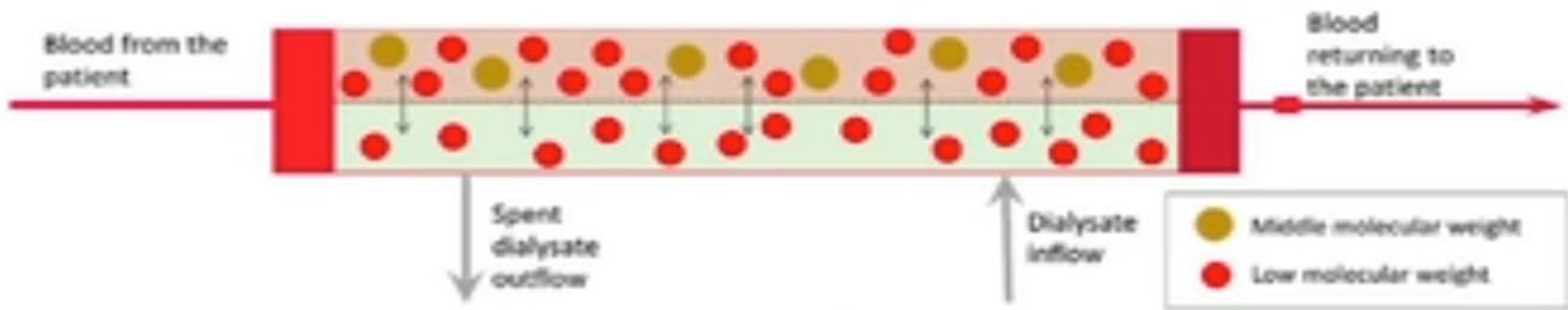


Principles of Membrane Solute Removal

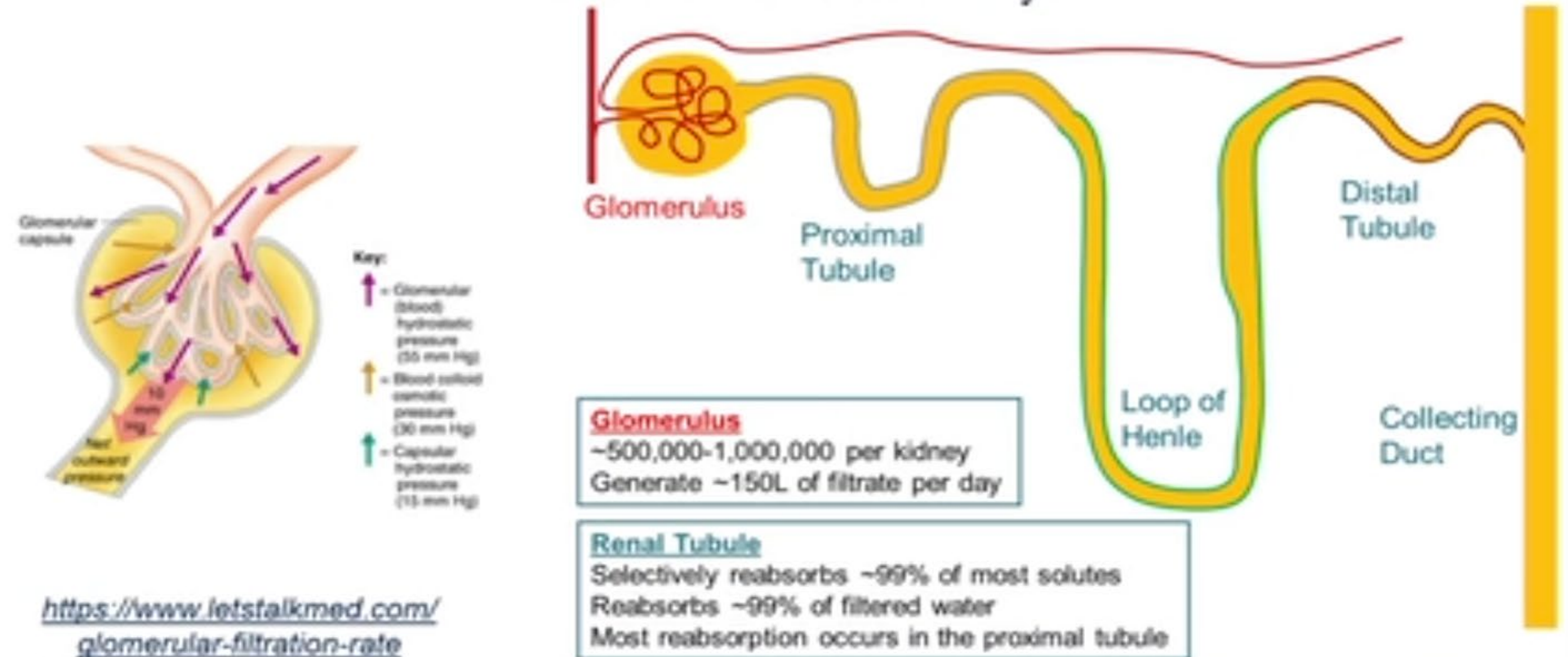
A. Convection



B. Diffusion



Filtration in Kidney



Proximal tubule functional characterization

- Cell viability
- Glucose reabsorption
- Regulated Kidney Injury Molecule 1 expression
- Glutathione synthesis
- Ammoniogenesis
- Vitamin D biotransformation (cytochrome P450)
- Polarized transporter expression
- Organic anionic secretion
- Organic cationic secretion



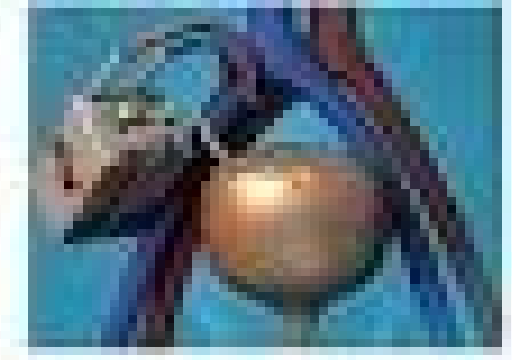
**1st generation
Portable
Artificial
Kidney (PAK)
10-35 kg**



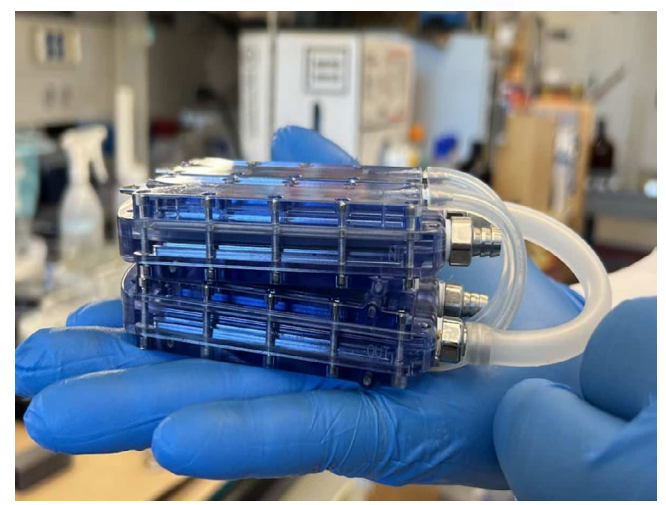
**2nd generation
PAK
1.5-10 kg**



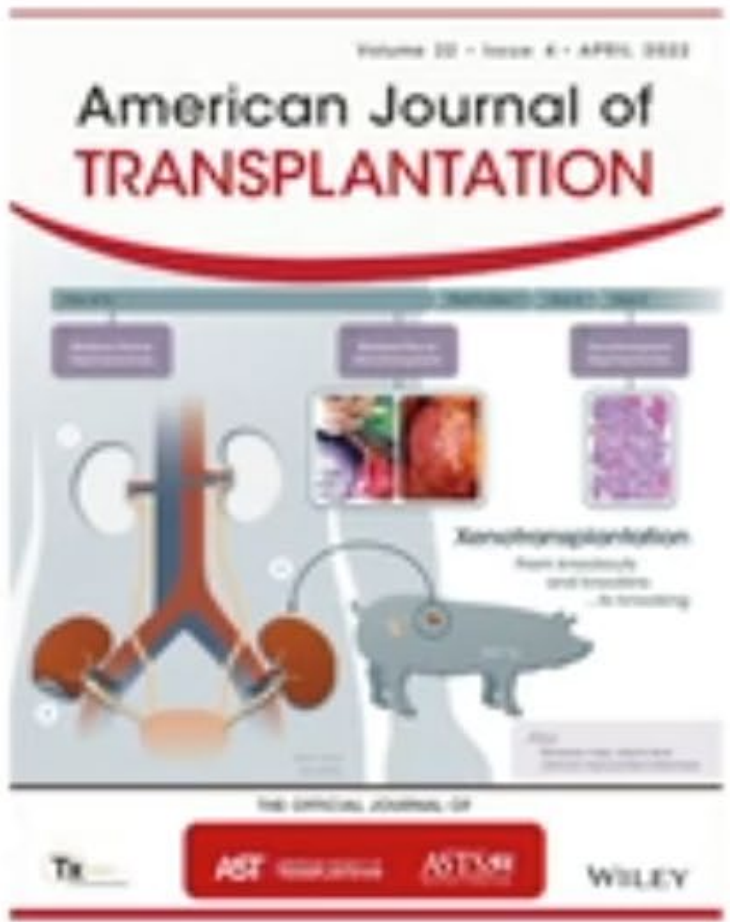
**Wearable
Artificial
Kidney (WAK)
<1.5 kg**



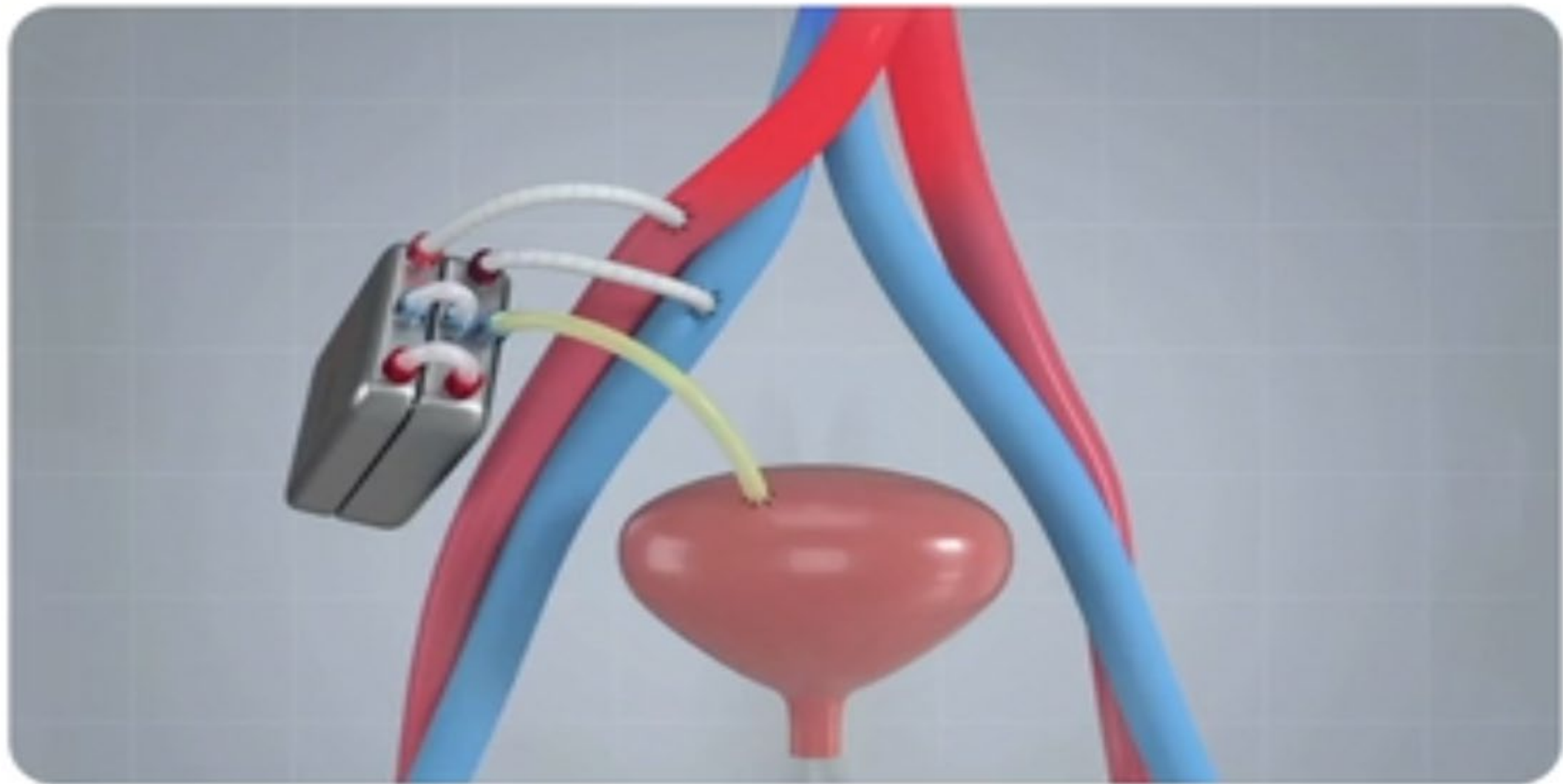
**(Implantable)
Bioartificial
Kidney (BAK)**



Current Landscape – Implantable (Bio)Artificial Kidneys



Our Goal - Implantable Bioartificial Kidney (iBAK)

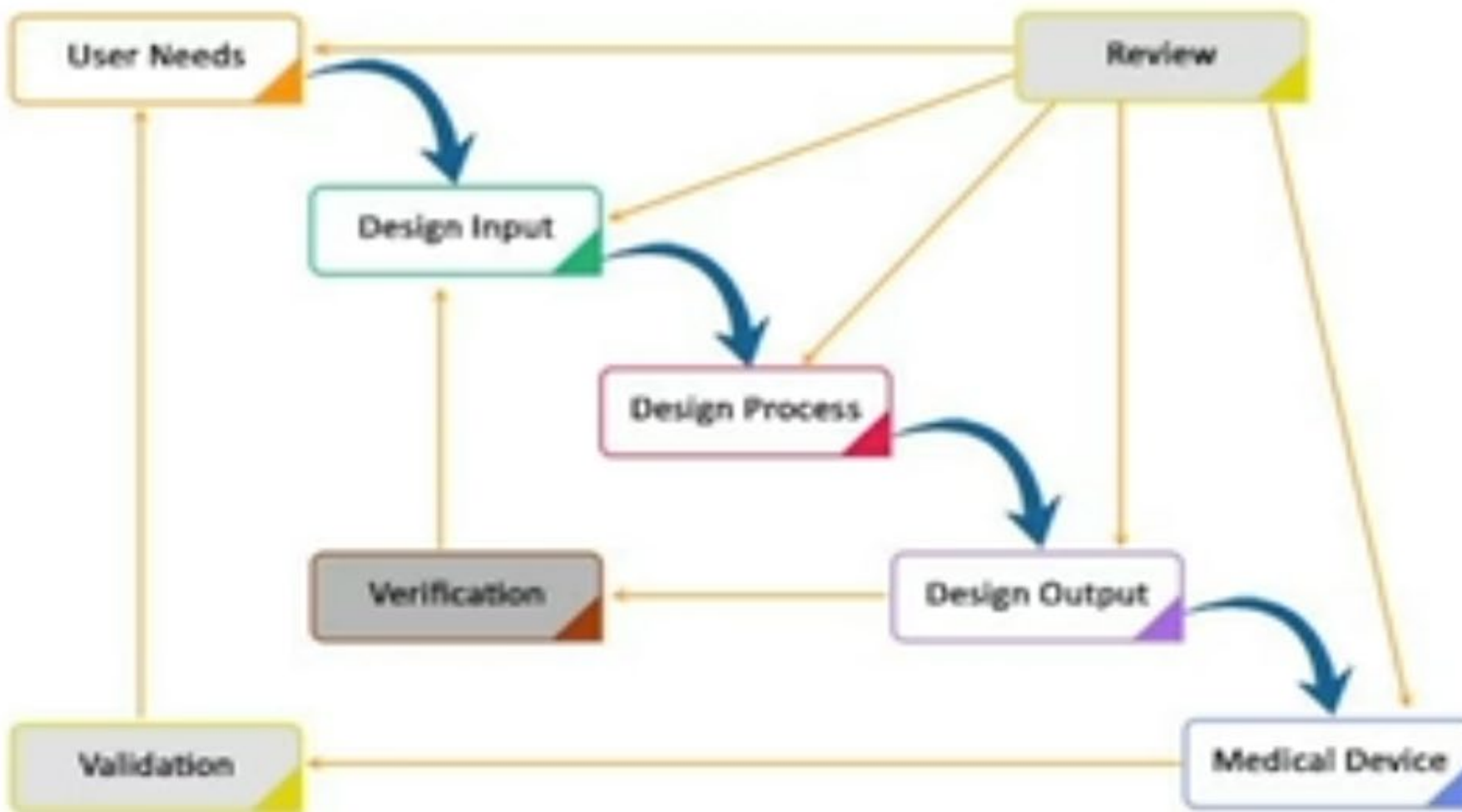


Engineering Approach – Mars Rover Example



WWW.WAIVER

Waterfall Design Process for Medtech Development



Patient Preferences = User Needs

Patient Preference Trade-Offs for Next-Generation Kidney Replacement Therapies **CJASN**

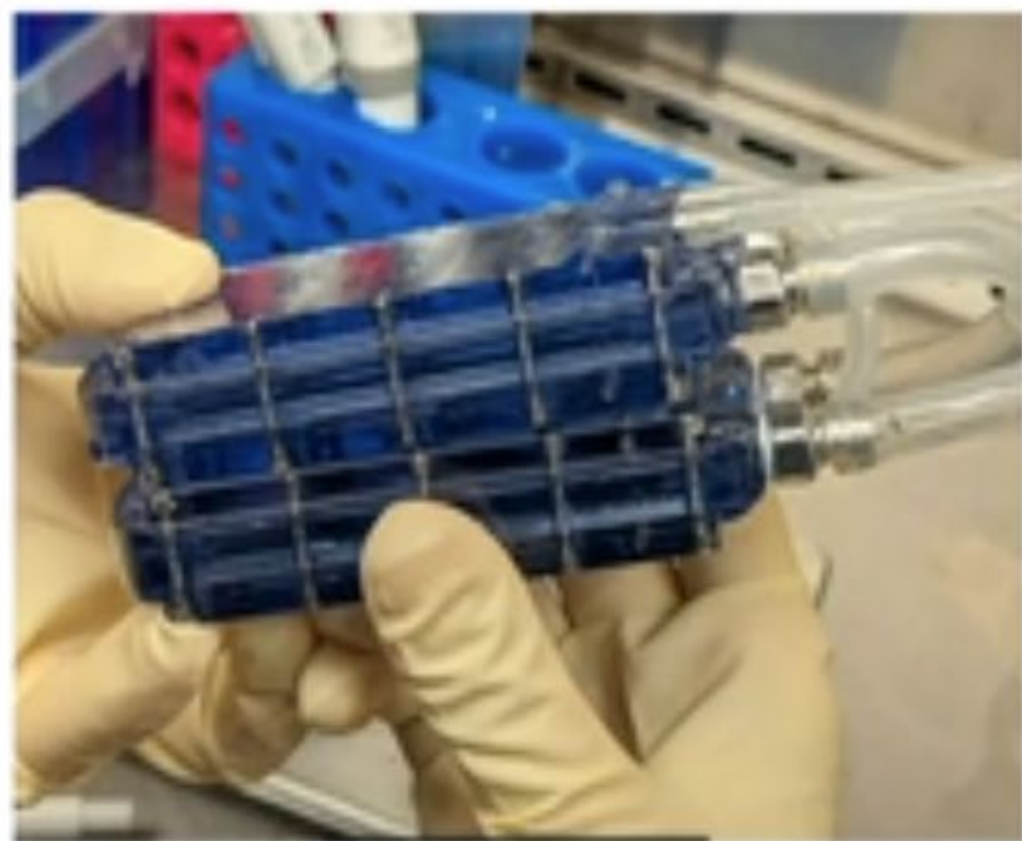
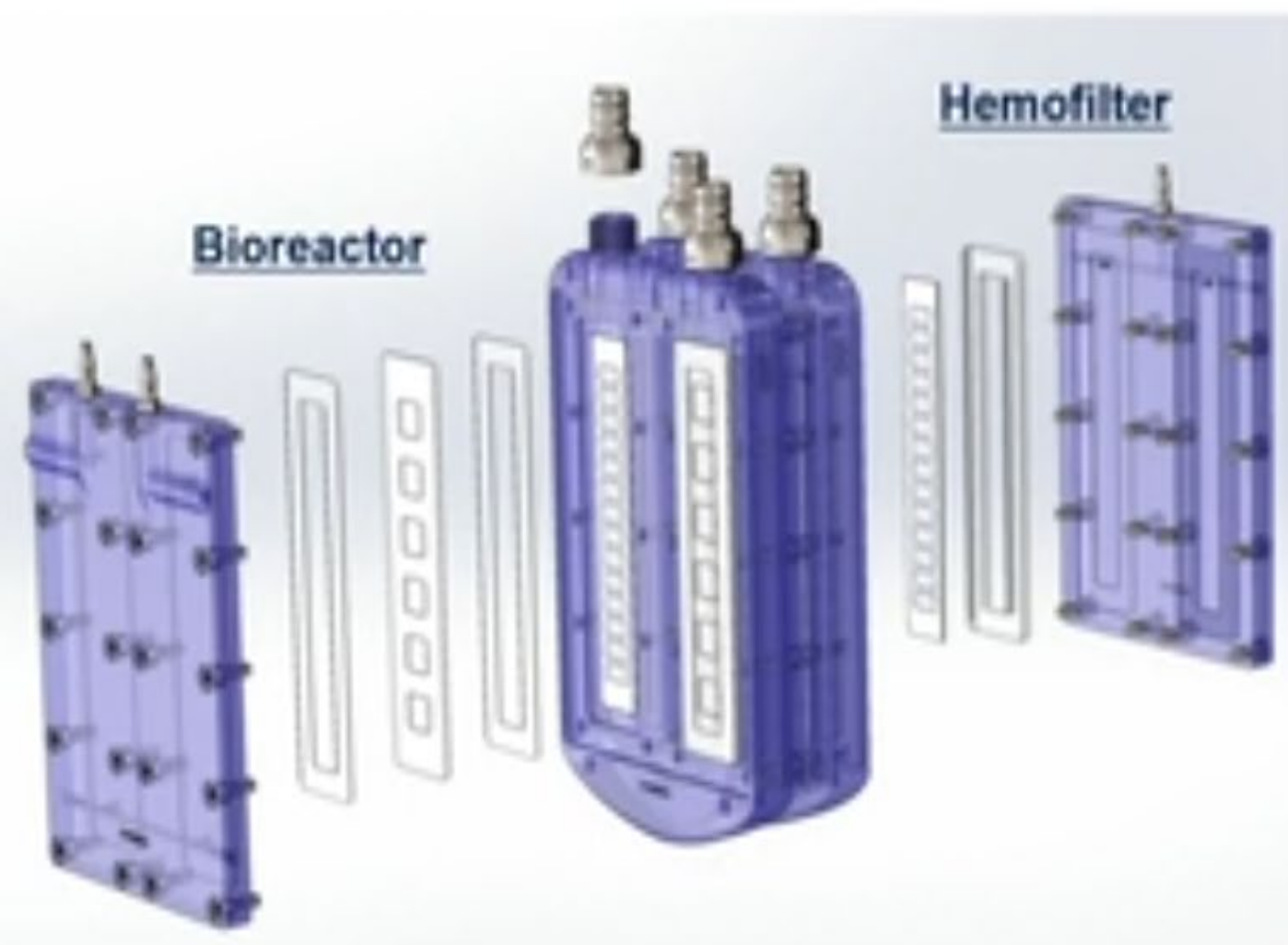


Conclusions: Patients with kidney failure would trade risks of serious infection and death within 5 years for the benefit of complete mobility. These results will help inform manufacturers of next-generation implanted or wearable KRTs.

Leslie Wilson, Anne F. Gross, Lynda Frassetto, et al. *Patient Preference Trade-Offs for Next-Generation Kidney Replacement Therapies*. CJASN doi: 10.2215/CJN.0000000000000313. Visual Abstract by Nayan Arora, MD

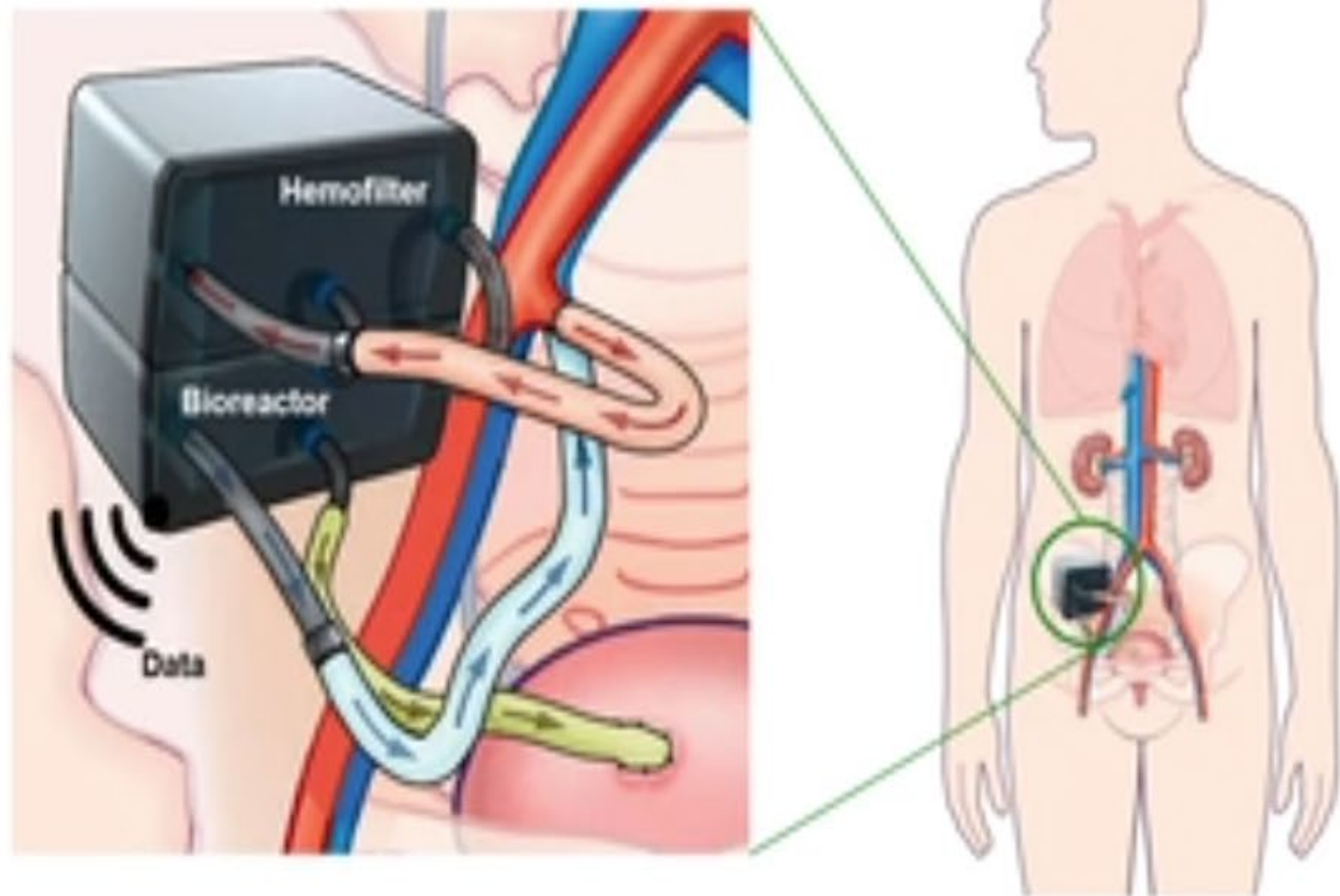


Integrated Device - iBAK Prototype



Implantable Bioartificial Kidney (iBAK)

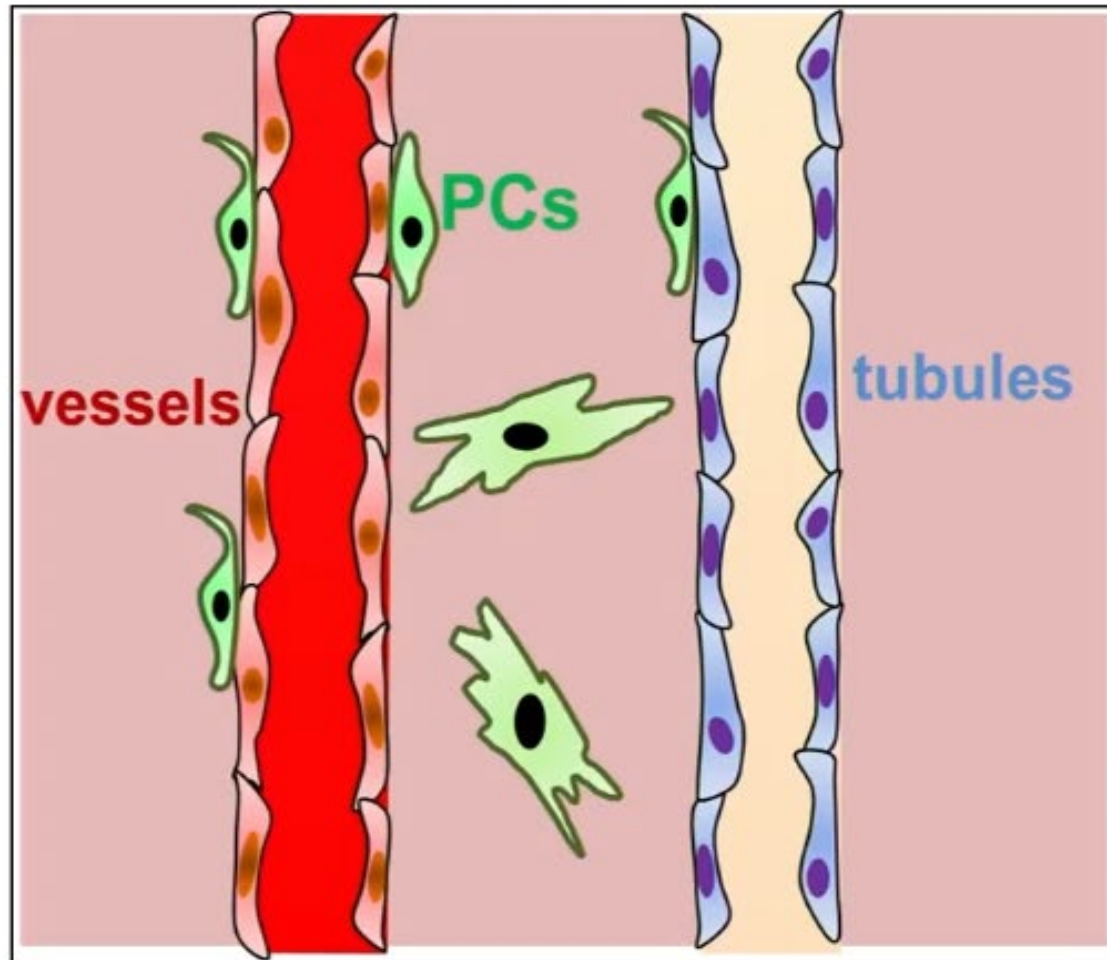
- Continuous treatment
- Freedom of mobility
- Decreased infection risk
- Physiological therapy
- No immunosuppression



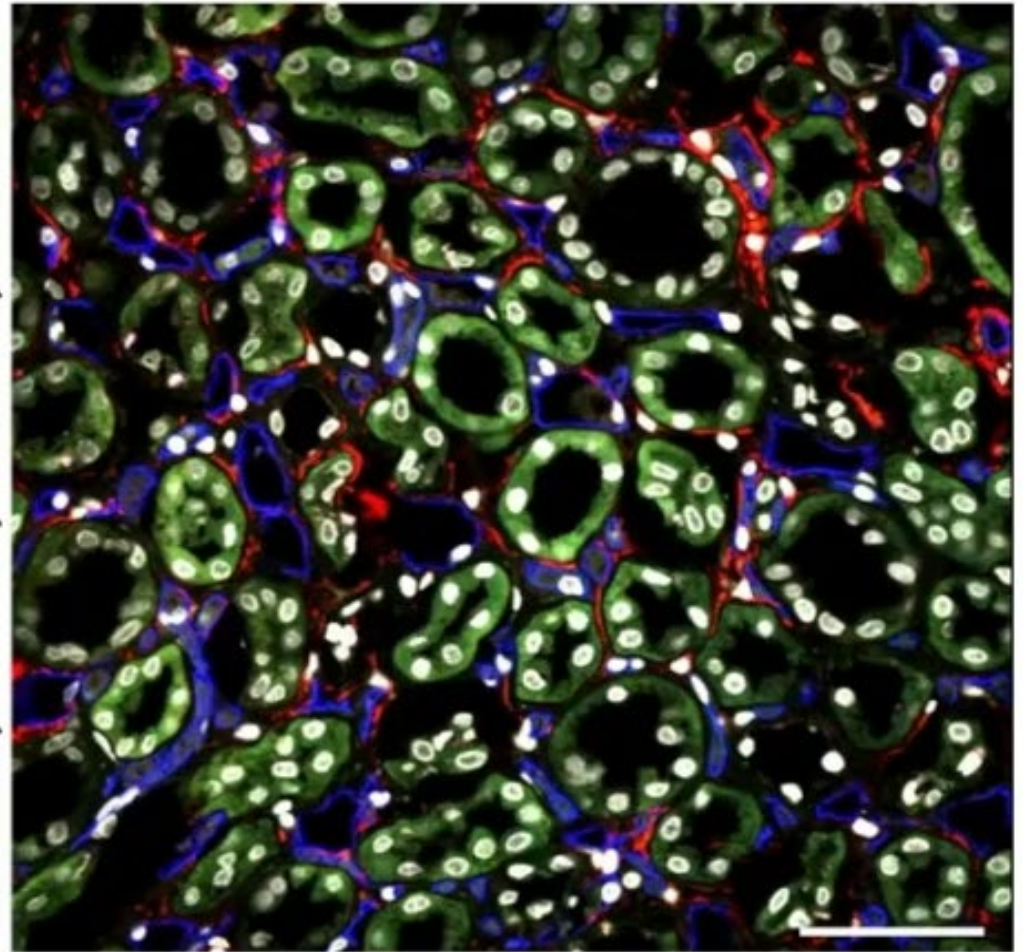
(Initial) Target Specifications = Design Input

- Package size of 500-750 ml  Anatomy
- Urea clearance of 20-30 ml/min  Hemofilter
- Fluid excretion of 2-3 liters/day  Urine
- Salt removal
 - Sodium: 100-200 mmol/day
 - Potassium: 100 mmol/day
 - Bicarbonate: 50-100 mmol/day Bioreactor

Isolation & purification of primary cells from human kidney



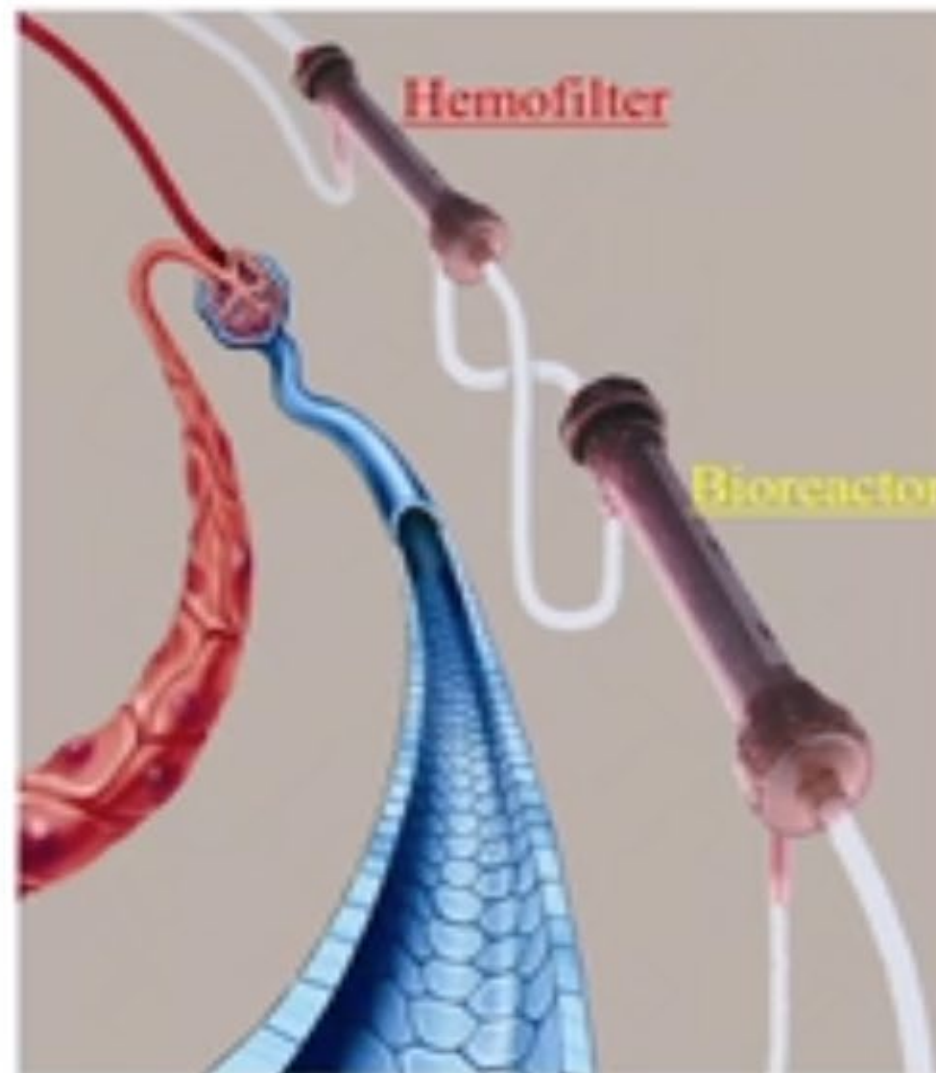
α SMA, CD34, nuclei, tubules



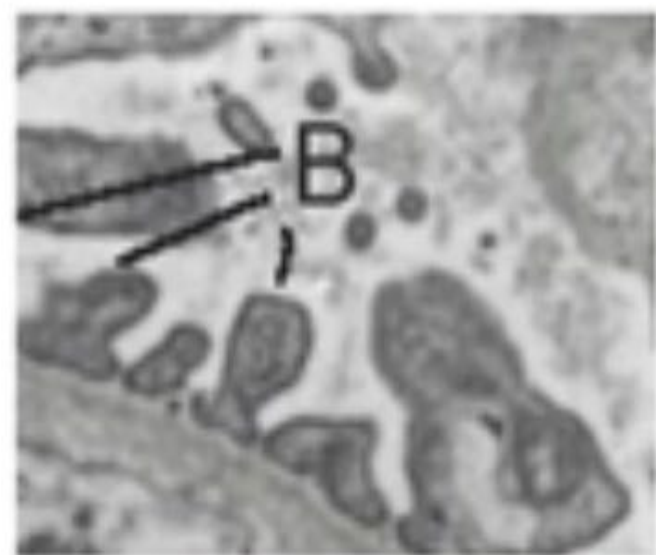
Pioneering Renal Cell Therapy



H. David Humes, MD
University of Michigan, USA



Biohybrid Strategy to Recapitulate Kidney Architecture

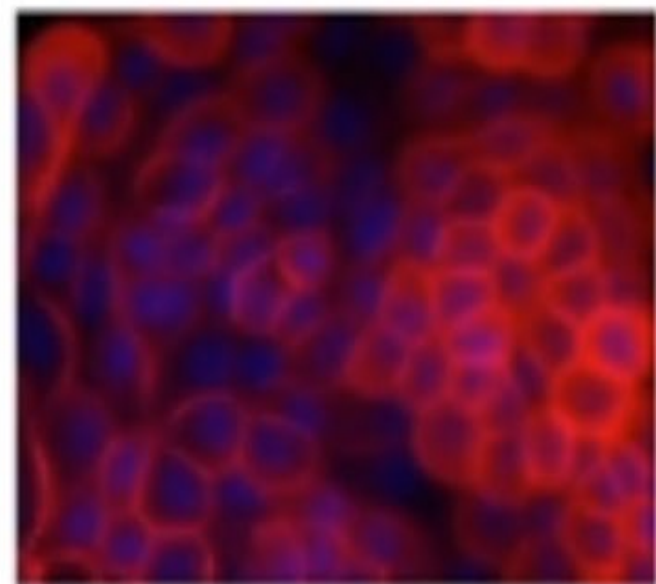


GLOMERULUS

BUILD

what we cannot

GROW PRECISELY



TUBULE

GROW

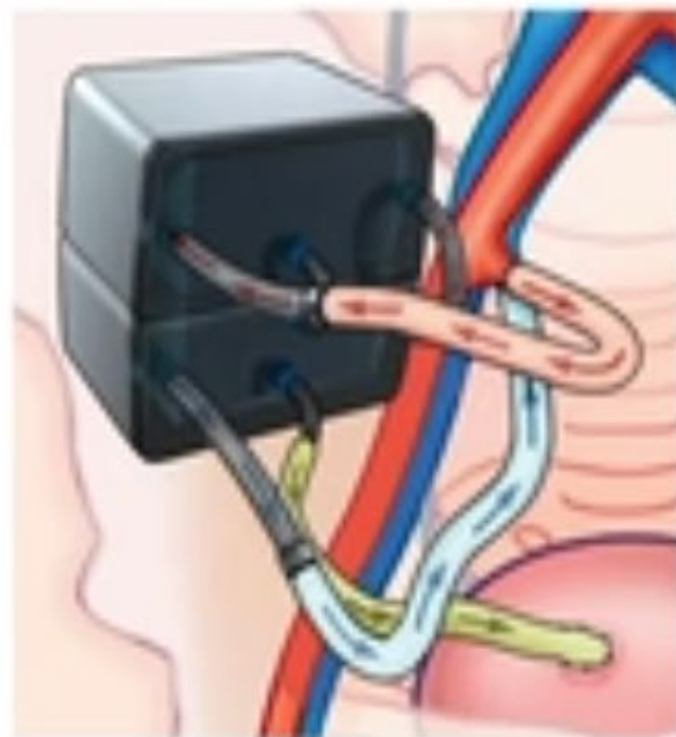
what we cannot

BUILD PRECISELY

Engineering a Biohybrid Device = Design Process



The Kidney Project



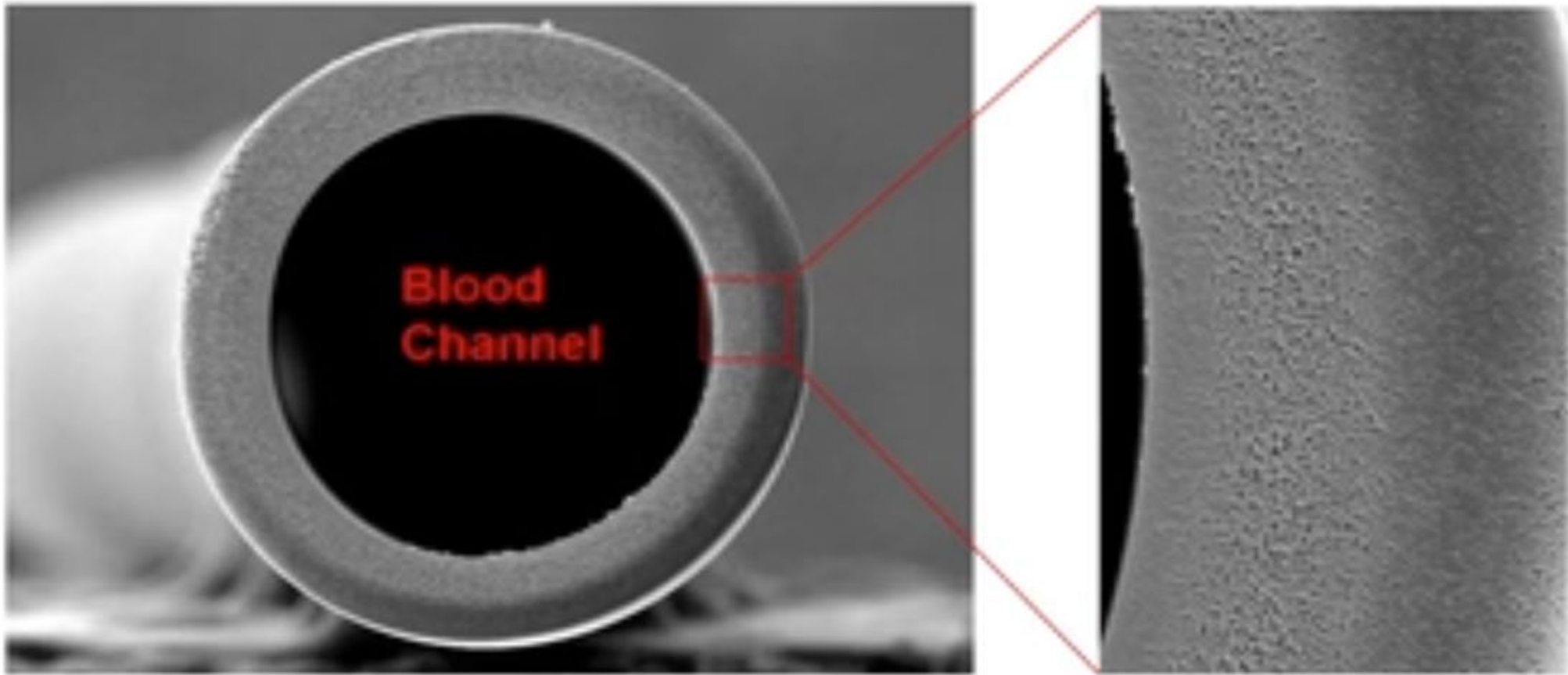
Natural Hemofilter



*KU Medical Center
Cell Tissue Res 379, 245–254 (2020)
Color Atlas of Histology, 1992,
Eriandson and Magney*

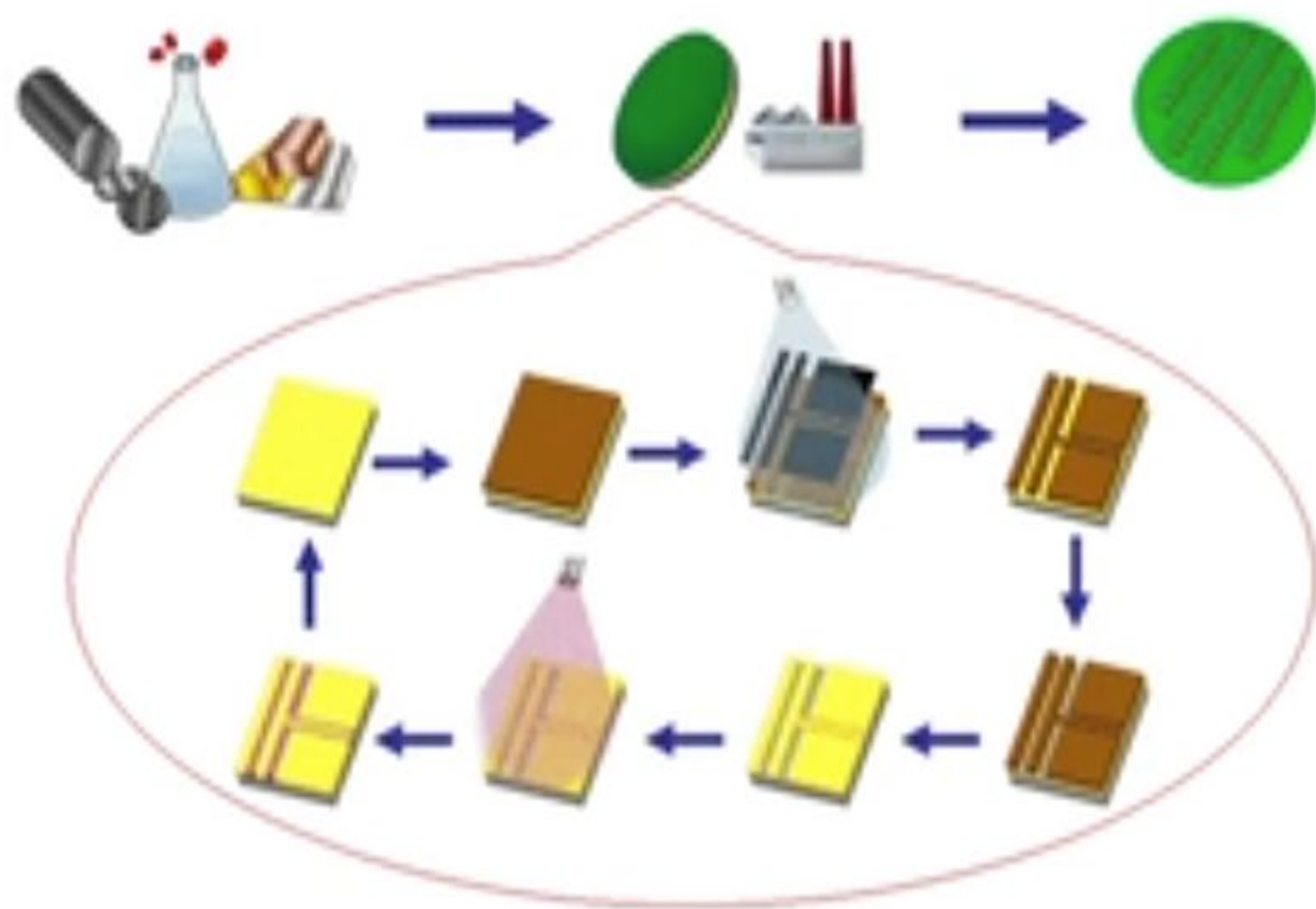
Glomerulus: Uniform Slit Pores

Artificial Hemofilter

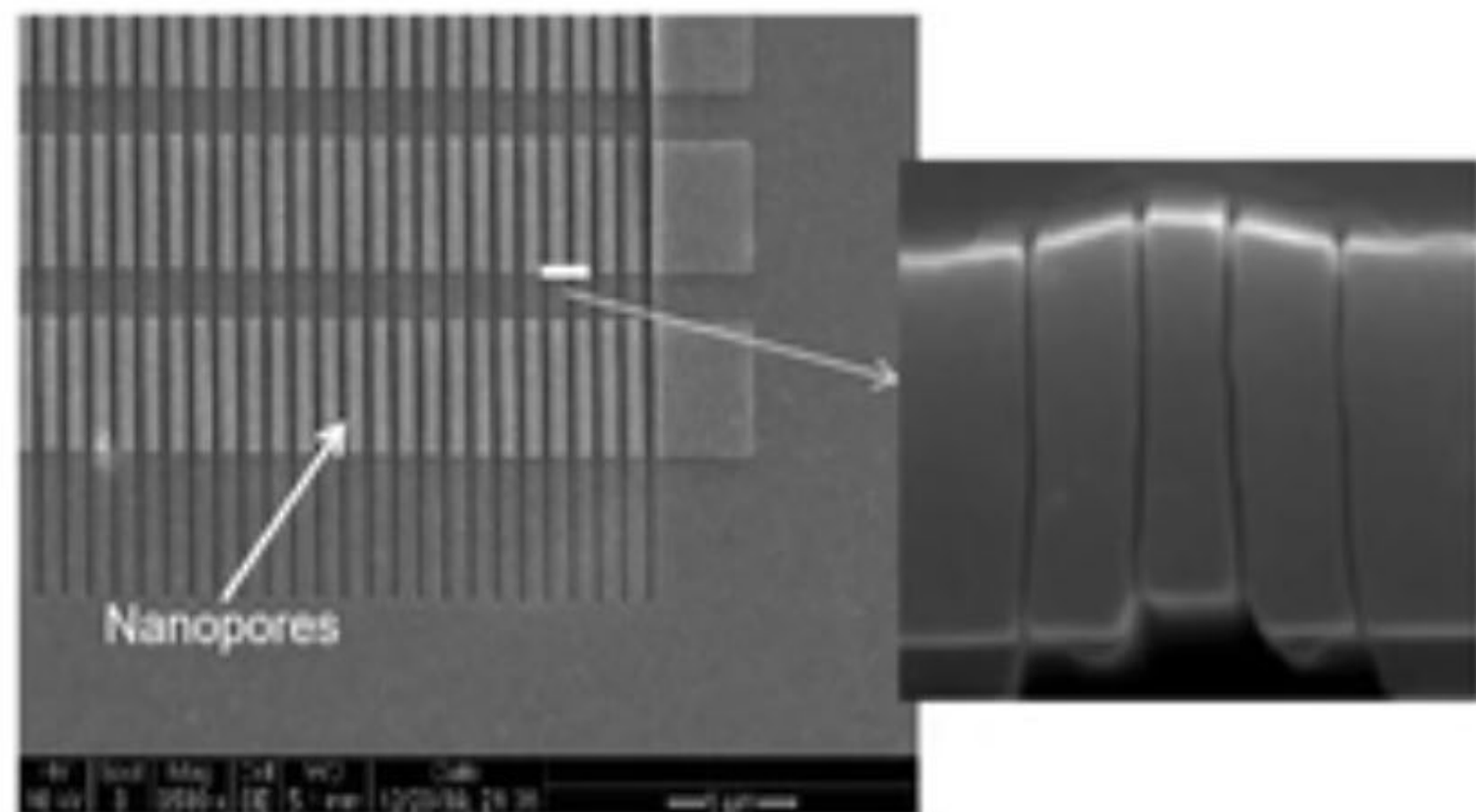
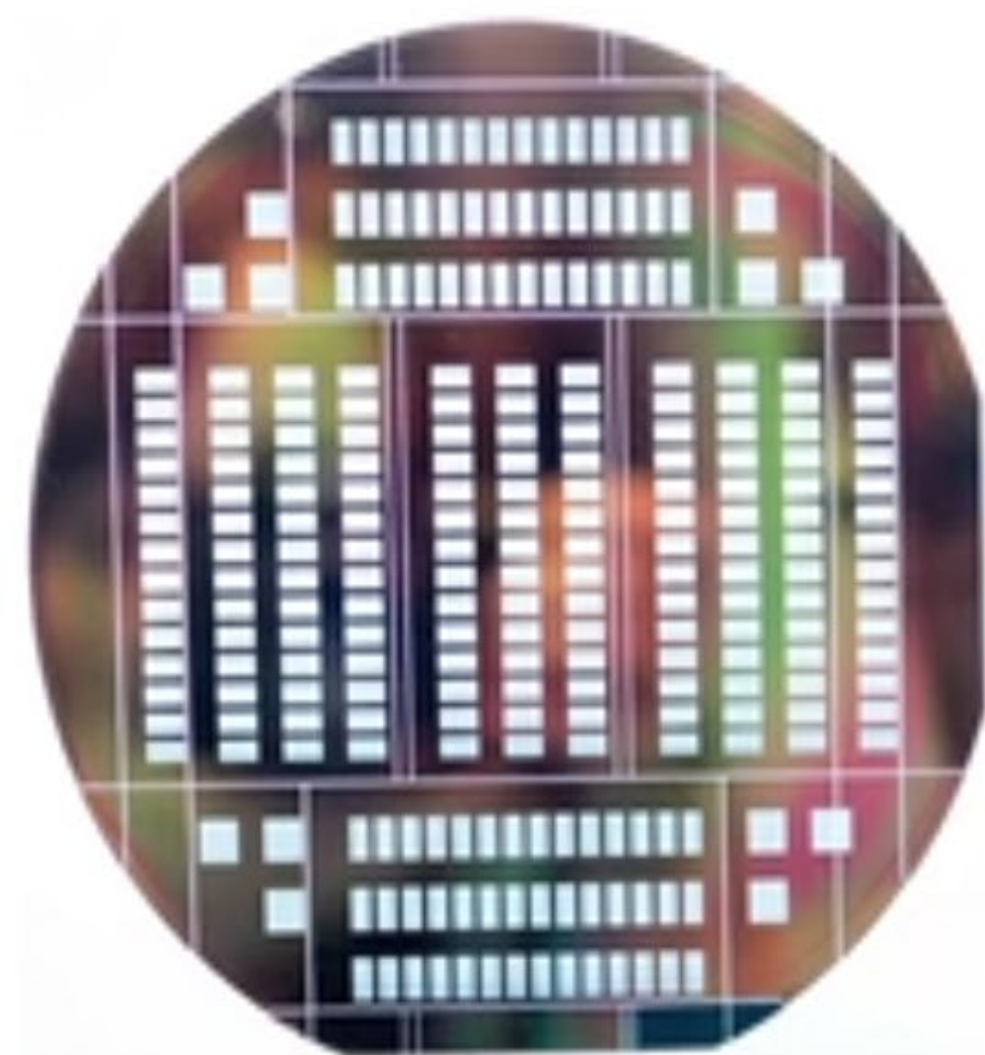


Porous Wall: Tortuous, Polydisperse Pores

Semiconductor Nanotechnology

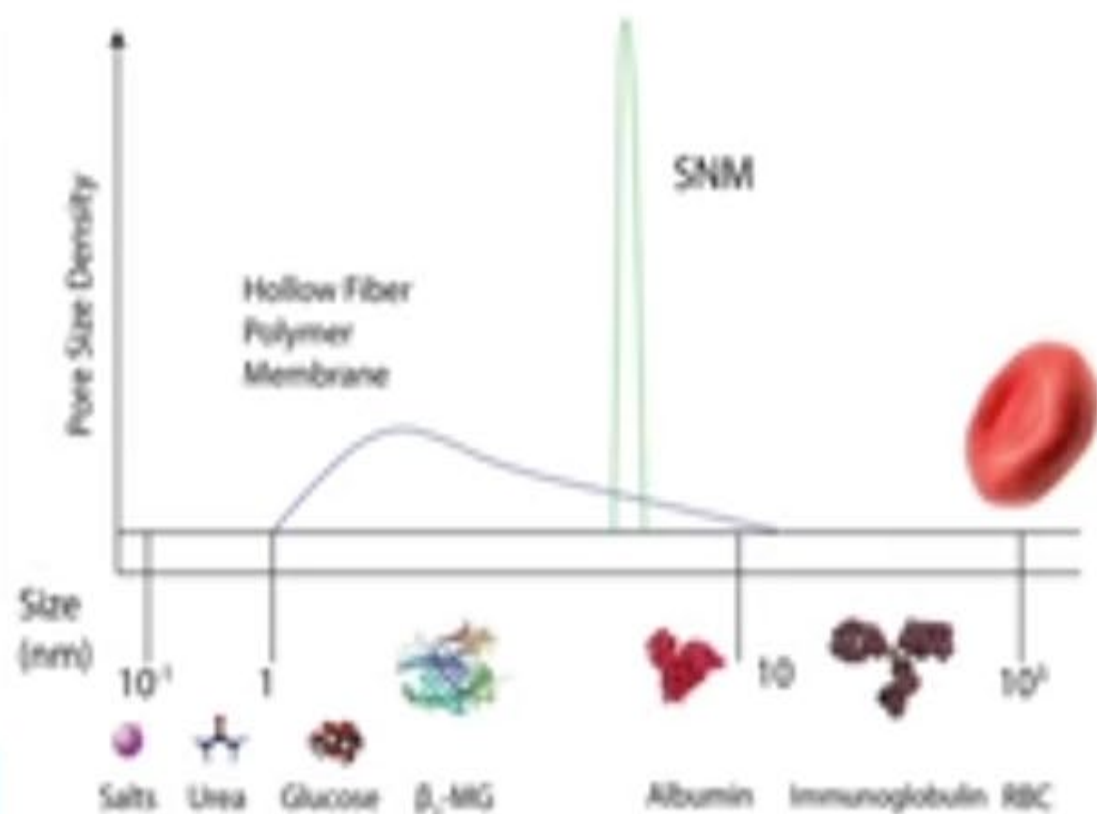
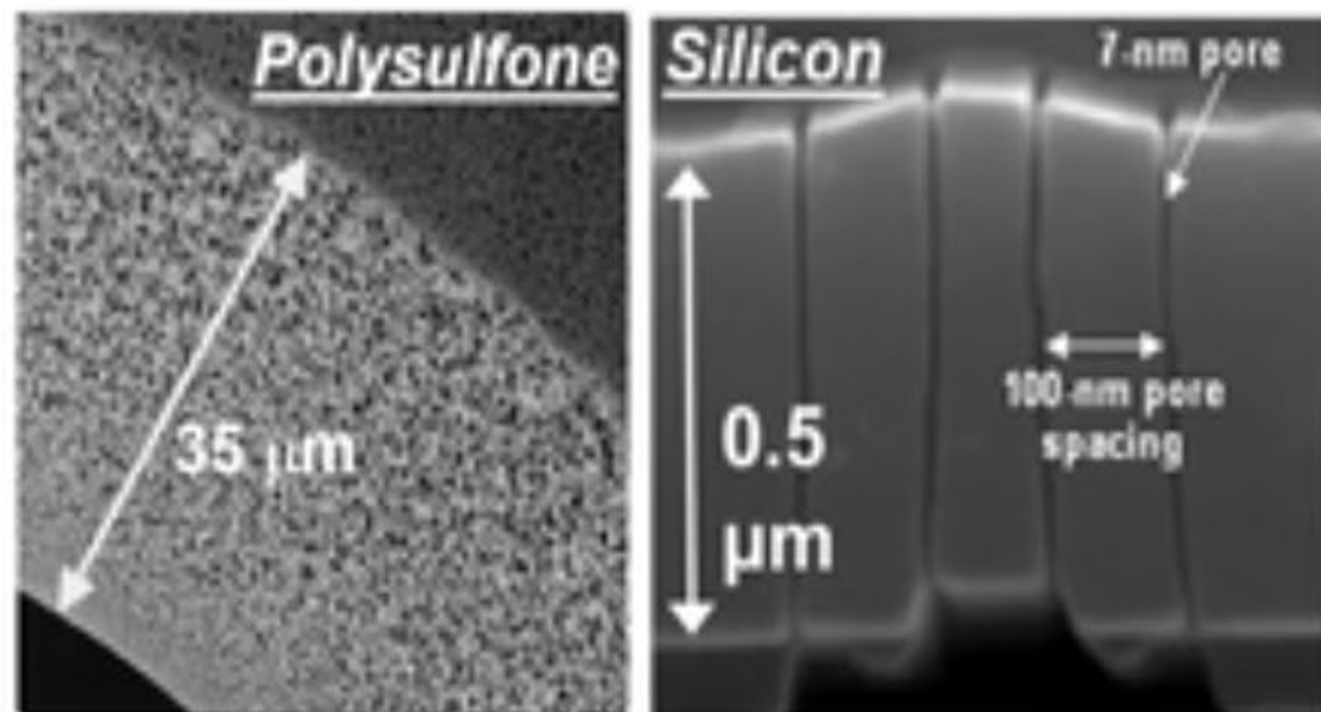


Silicon Nanopore Membranes (SNM)



- High Molecular Selectivity
- Low Fluidic Resistance
- Batch Manufacturing

SNM vs Hollow Fiber Membrane



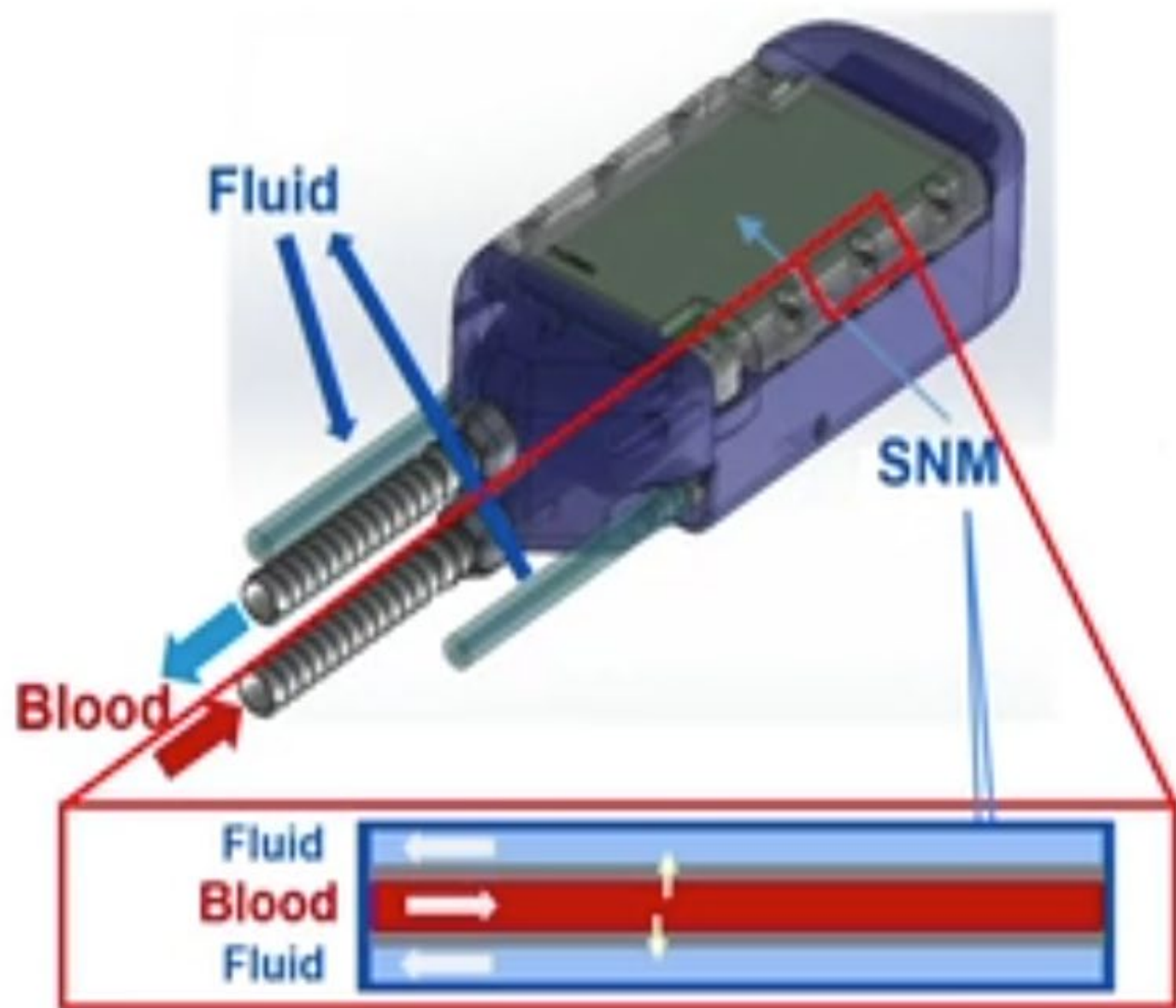
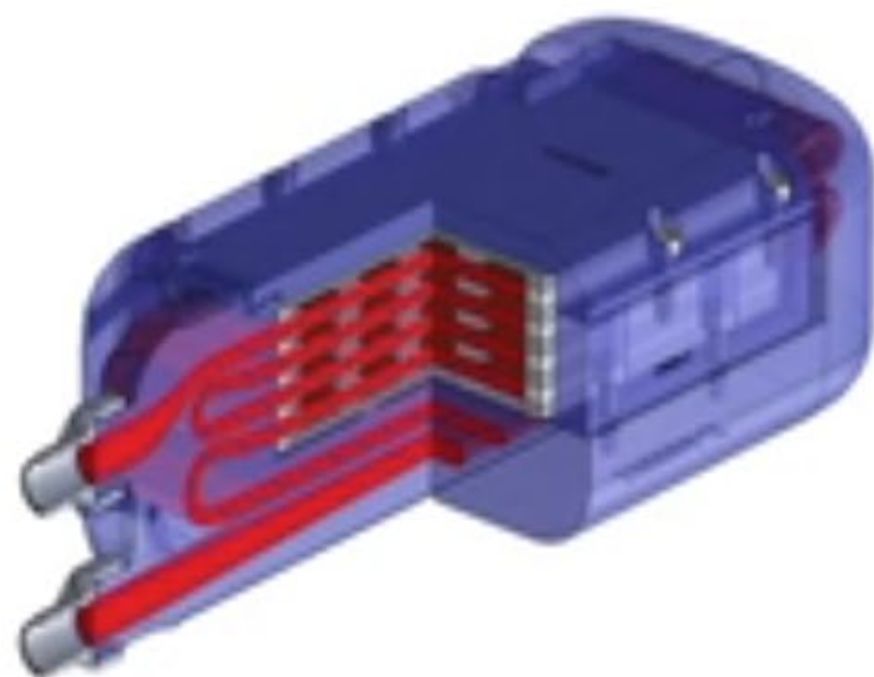
	SNM	Polysulfone (Opusflux F160NR)
Hydraulic Permeability (ml/hr/mmHg/m ²)	200-600	10-30

No Pumps

Improved Clearance

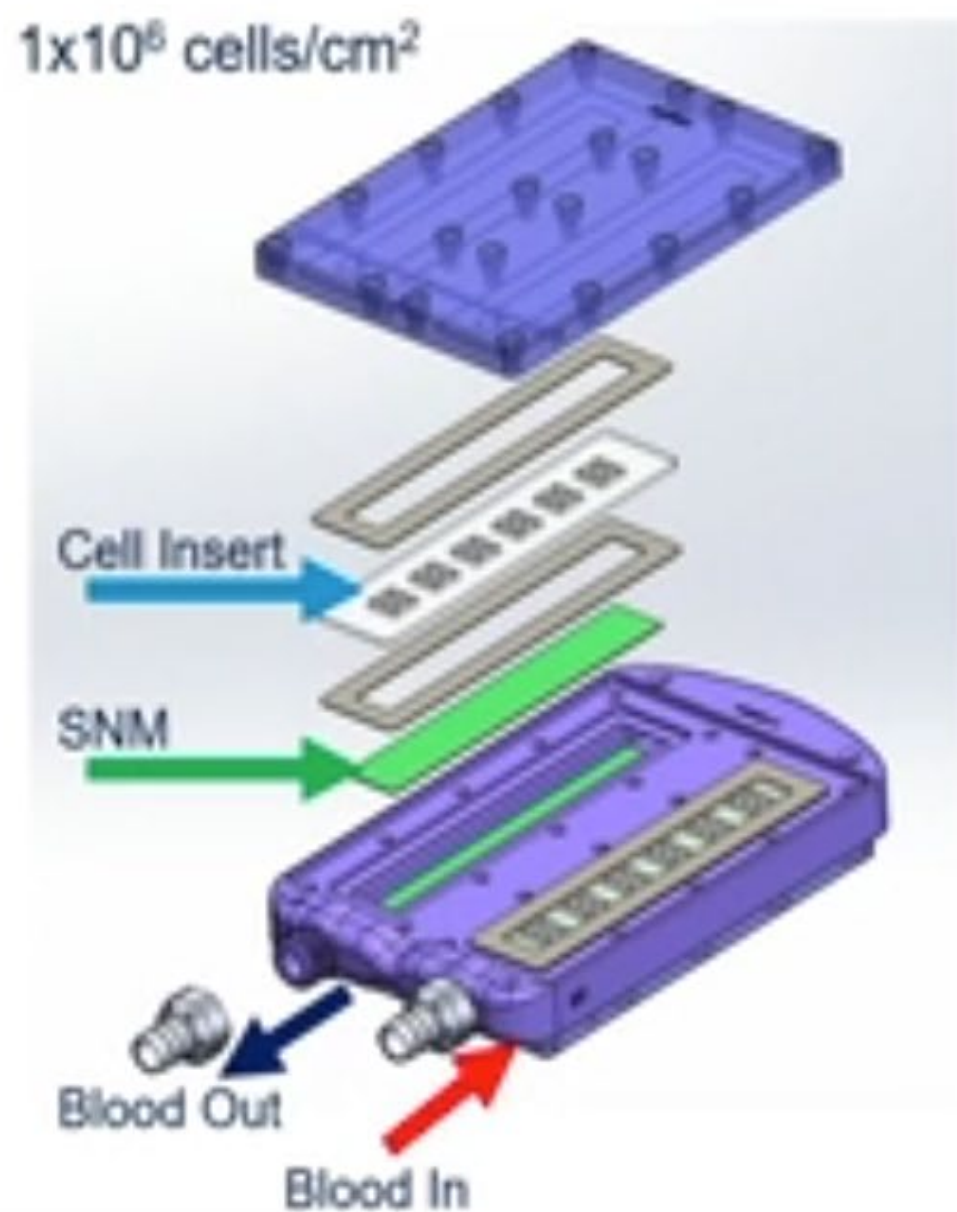
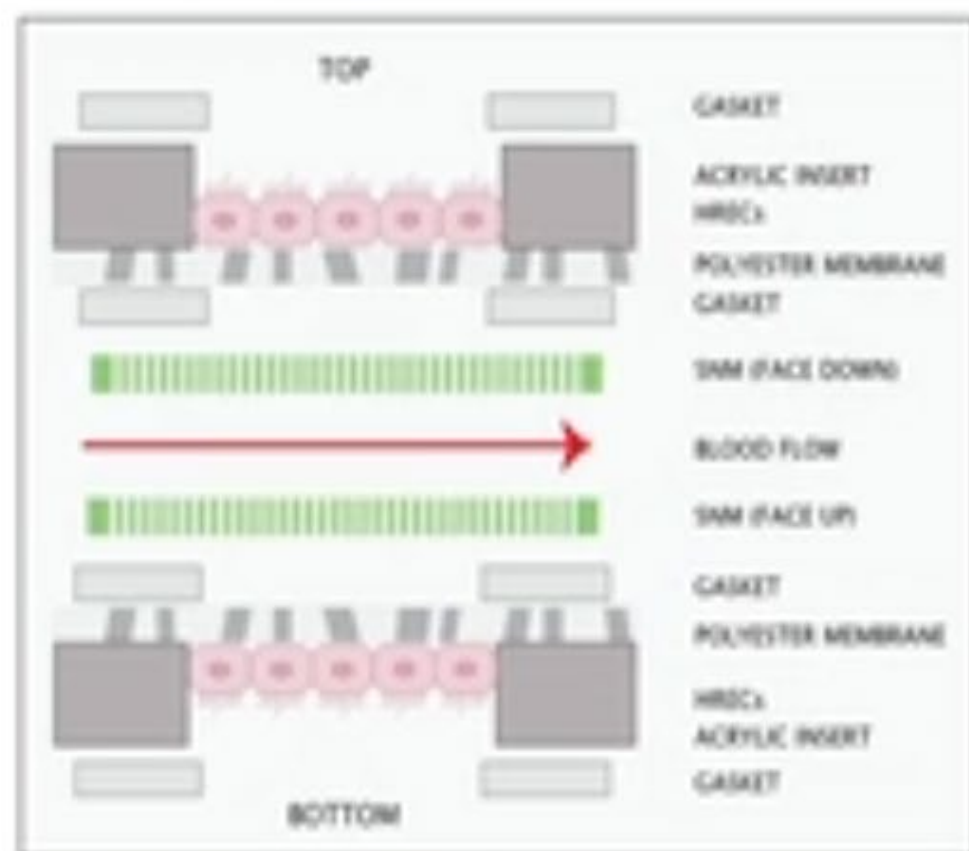
SNM Hemofilter: Device Refinement

- Parallel SNM configuration
 - Low blood flow resistance
 - Eliminates blood pumps
 - Perfusion-pressure blood flow

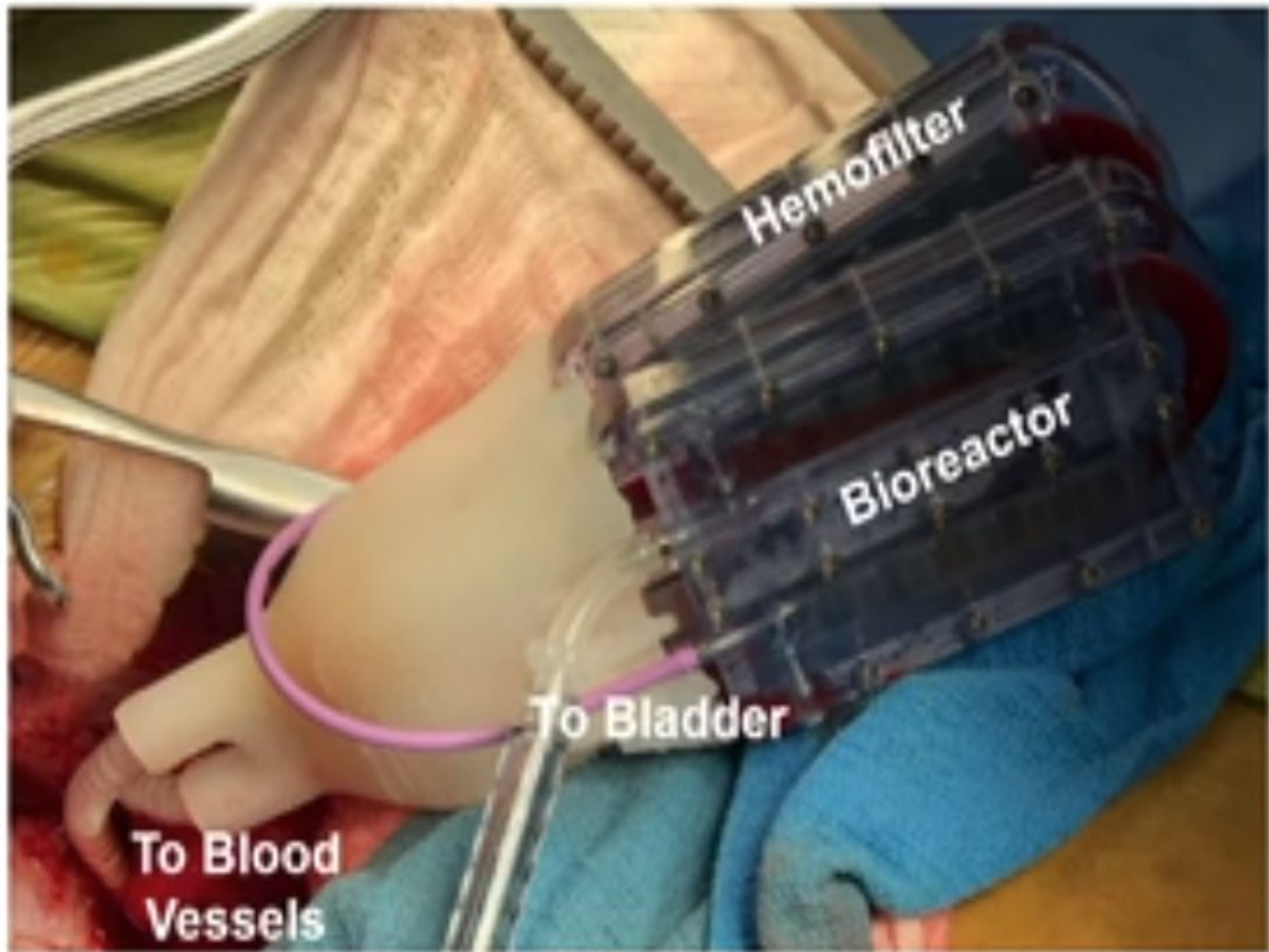


SNM Bioreactor: Device Construction

- Analogous to hemofilter
 - SNM for immunoprotection
 - Primary human renal tubule cells

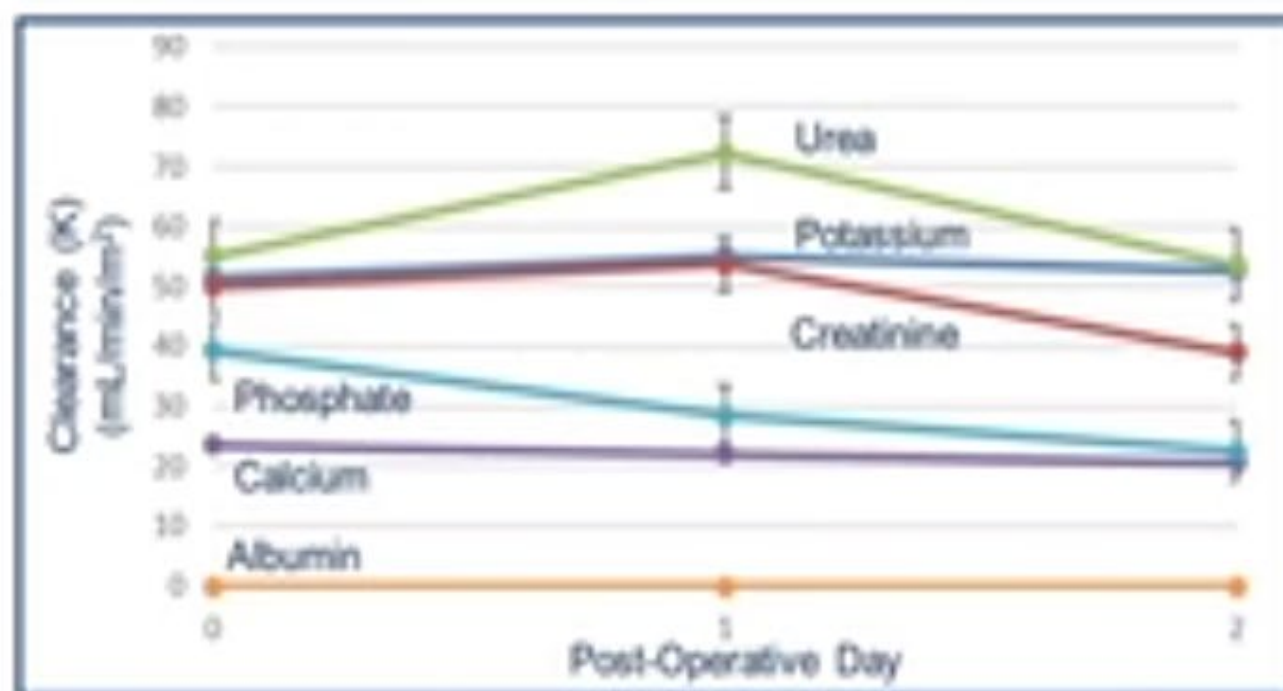
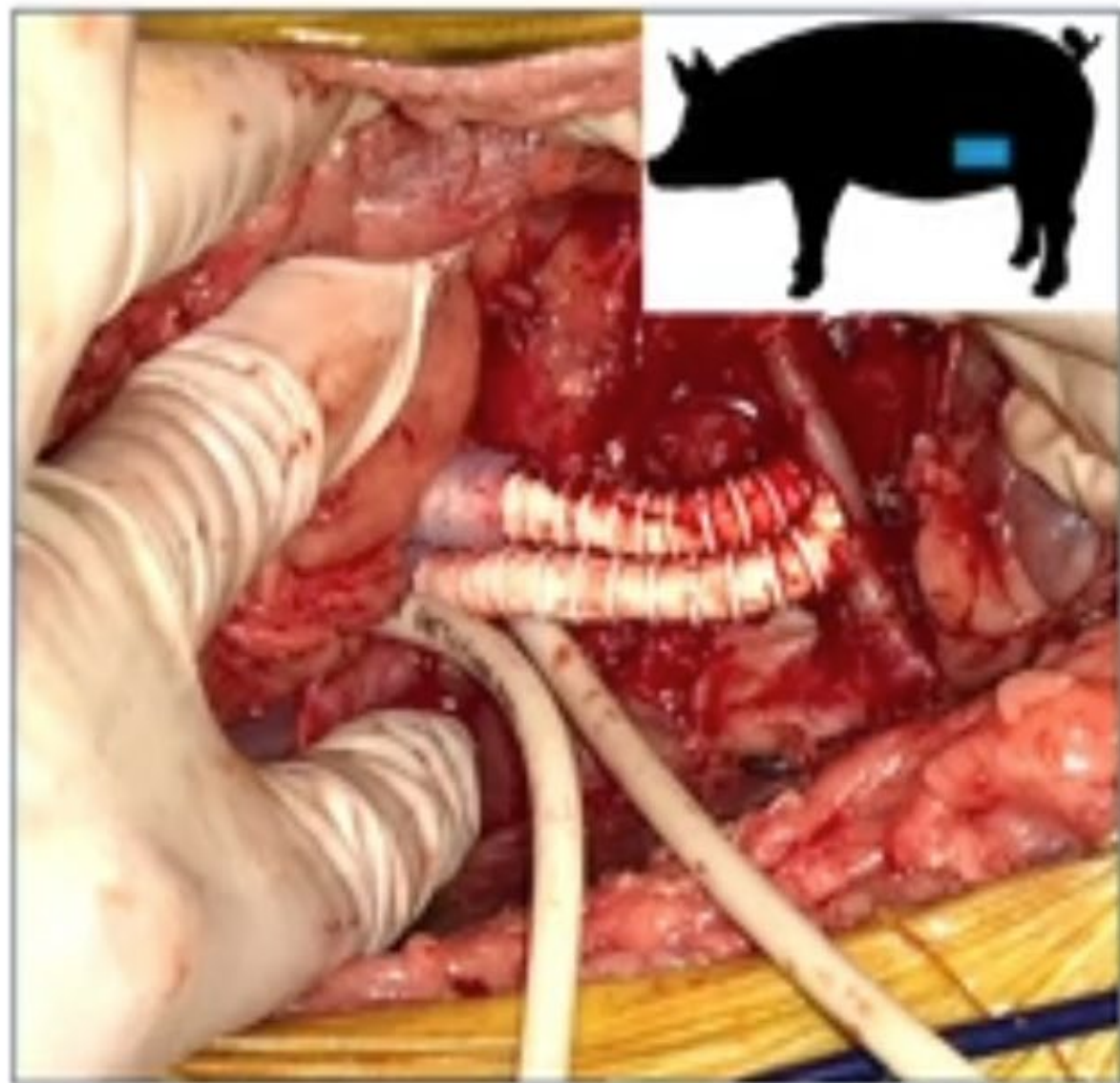


Device Implantation



SNM Hemofilter: 3 Day Implantation

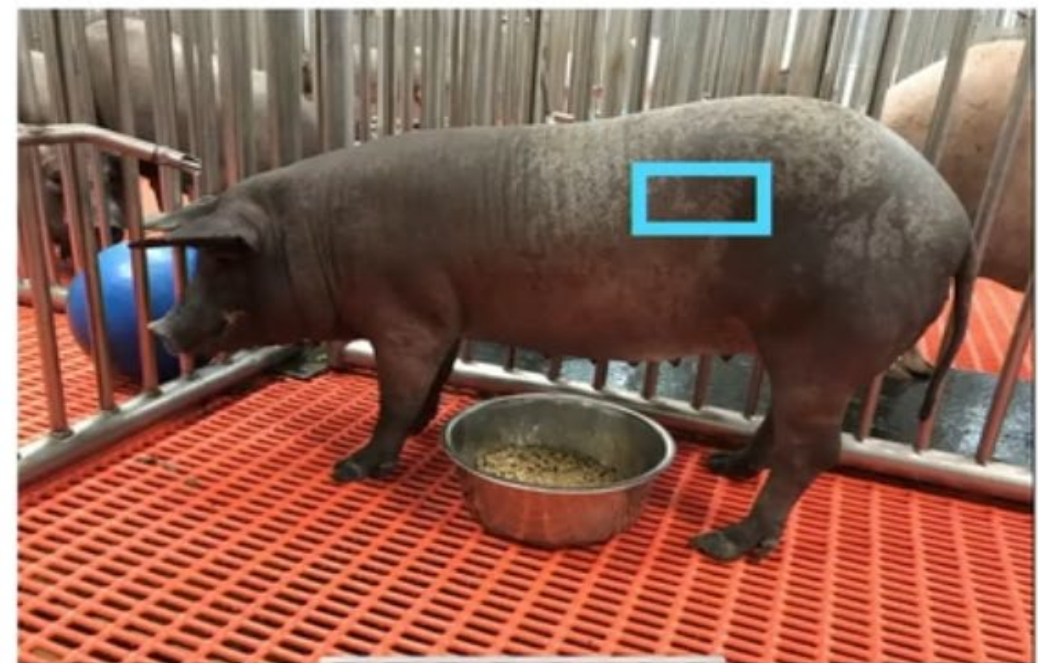
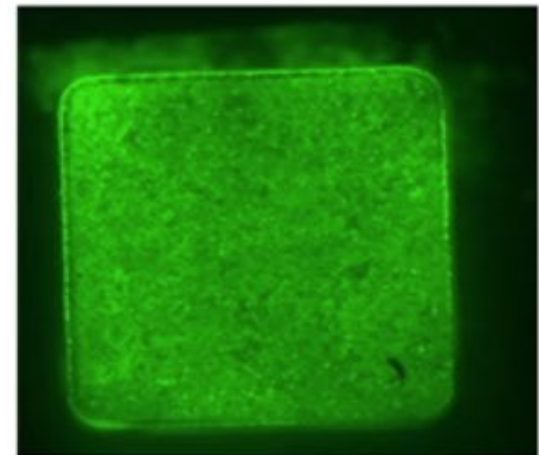
Moyer et. al ASN Kidney Week 2018



Device Performance – 3 Day Implantation

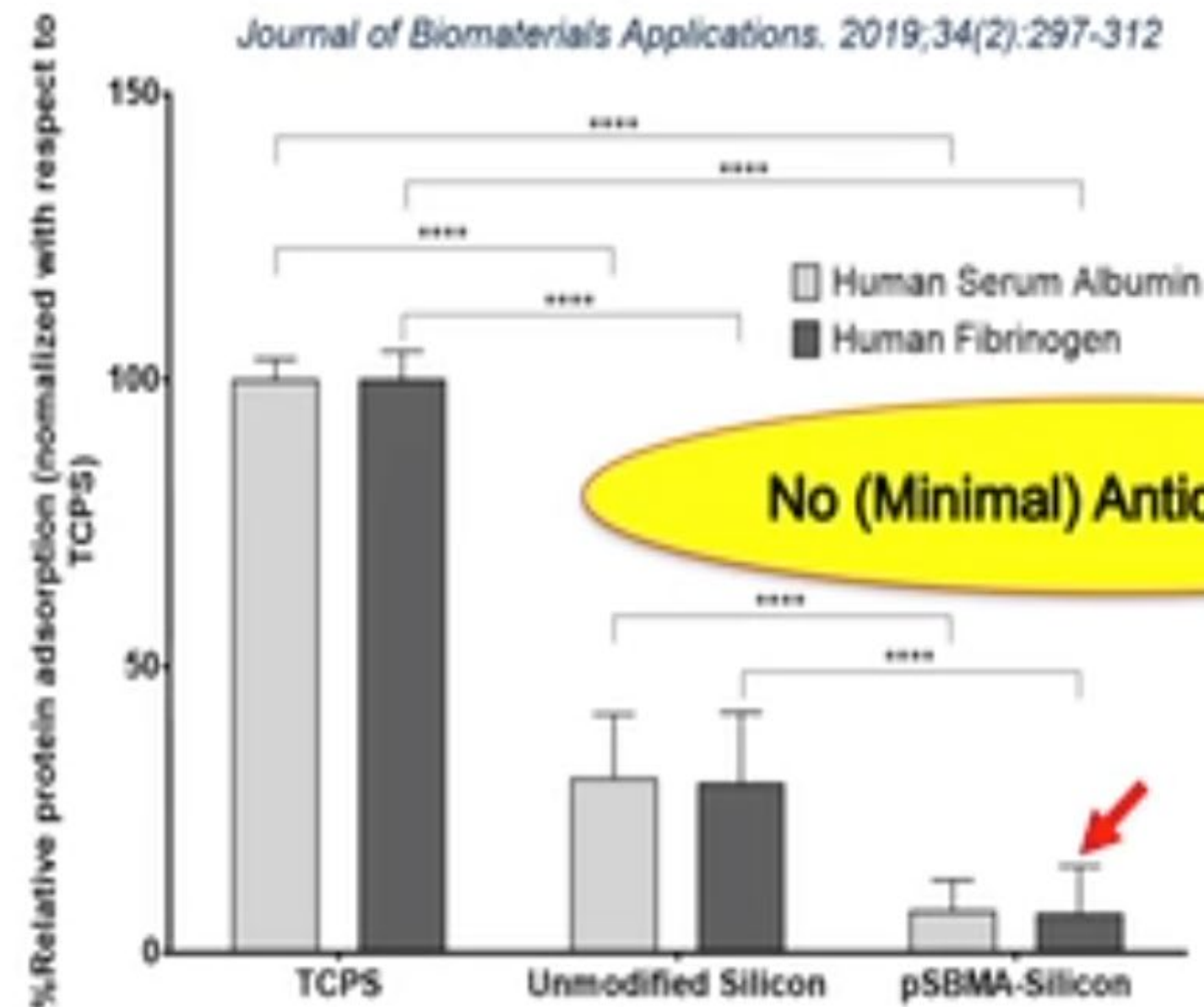
- 5 nm SNM and LLC-PK1 cells
- Hemofilter output: 4 ul/min
- Bioreactor reabsorption: 93%
- Cell viability: 95%

Chen et. al ASN Kidney Week 2021



Biocompatible Coatings

Journal of Biomaterials Applications. 2019;34(2):297-312



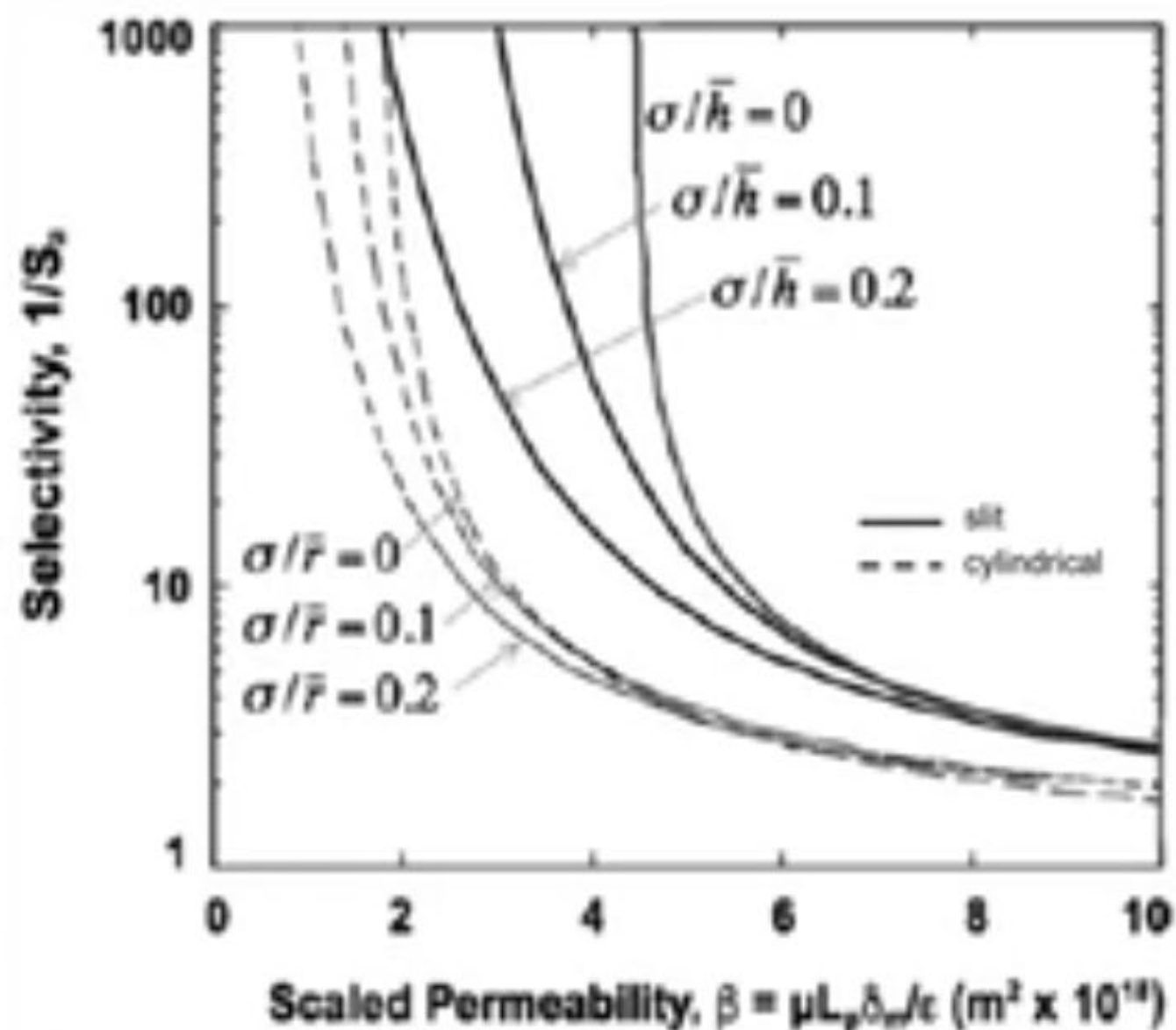
Unmodified Silicon



pSBMA-Silicon

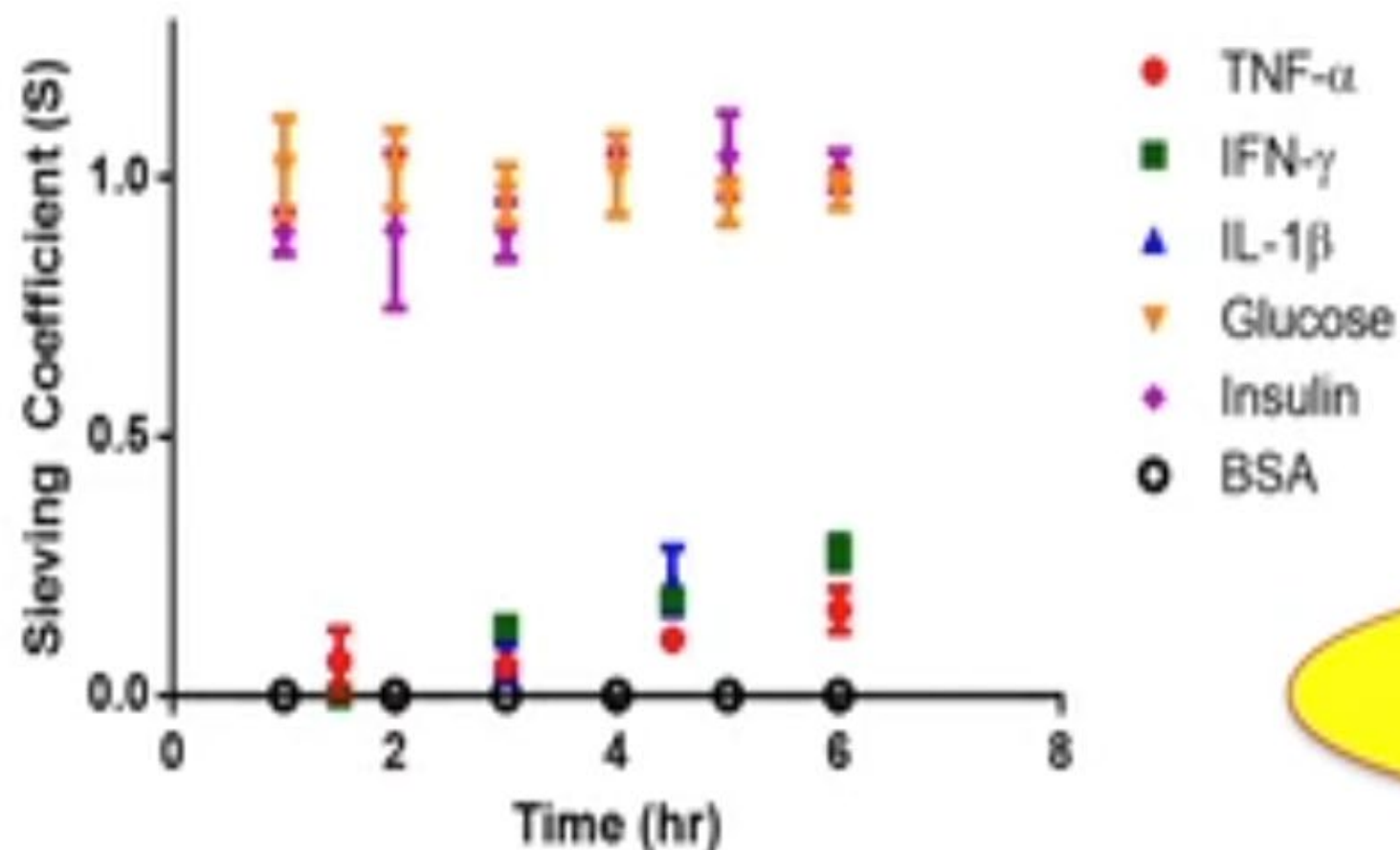


Filtration Efficiency: Slit vs Cylindrical Pore



Slit >> Cylindrical

SNM Selectivity



No (Minimal)
Immunosuppression

- 80% reduction in cytokine passage
- 100% passage of glucose and insulin
- No passage of albumin or antibodies

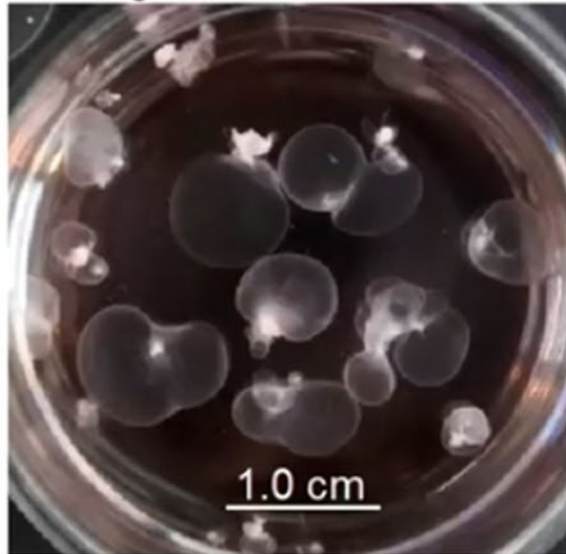
What is a 'kidney organoid'?

"A multicellular unit *in vitro* containing nephron-like epithelial structures with podocyte and tubular segments"

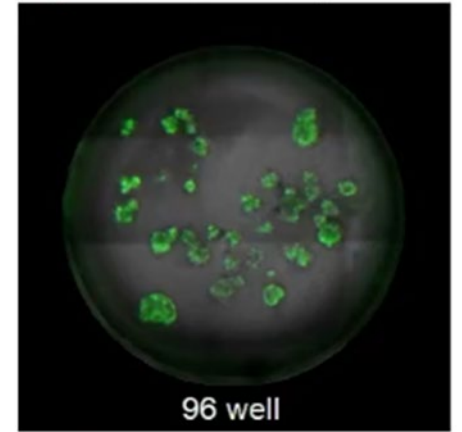
non-PKD organoids



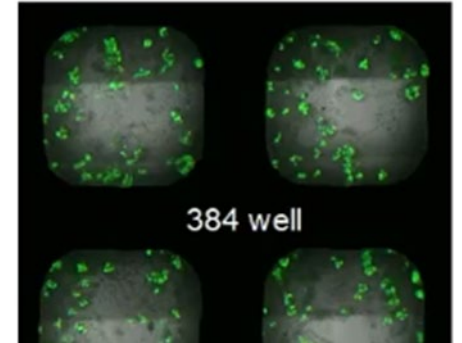
gene edited PKD



proximal tubule/phase



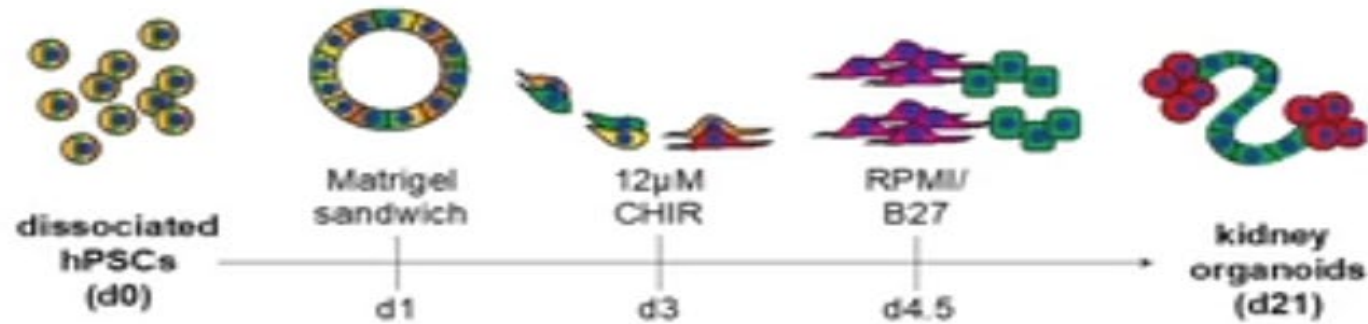
96 well



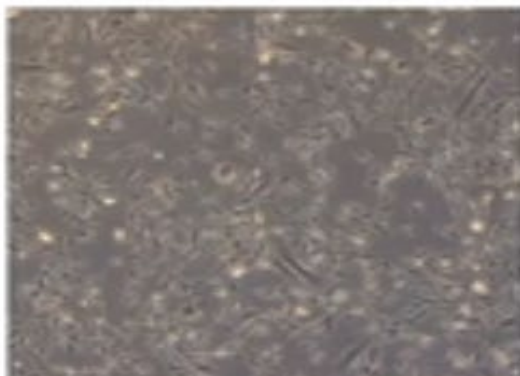
384 well

Creating human stem cells and organoids from urine samples for personalized medicine

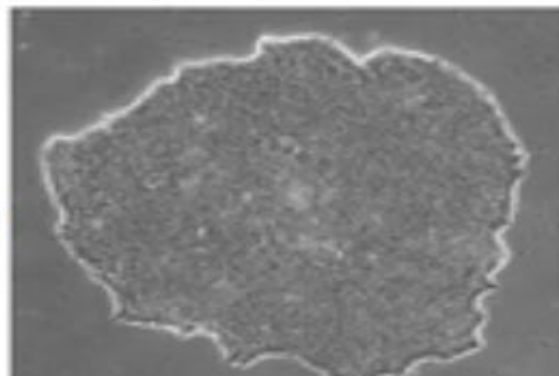
We have been able to isolate somatic cells from urine and/or blood from patients with kidney diseases and turn these cells into stem cells.



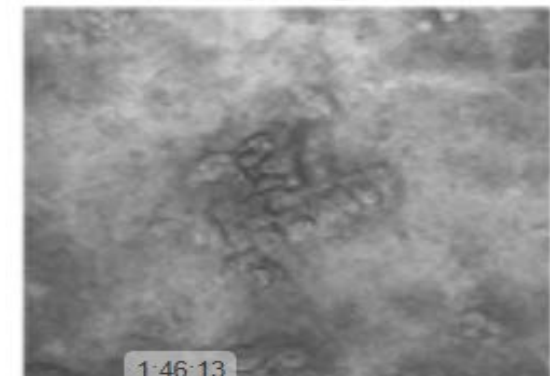
Urine derived cells



Induced pluripotent stem cells



Kidney organoid

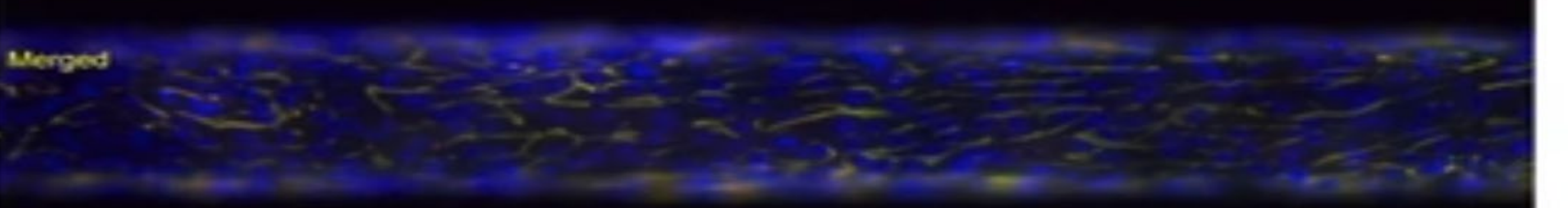
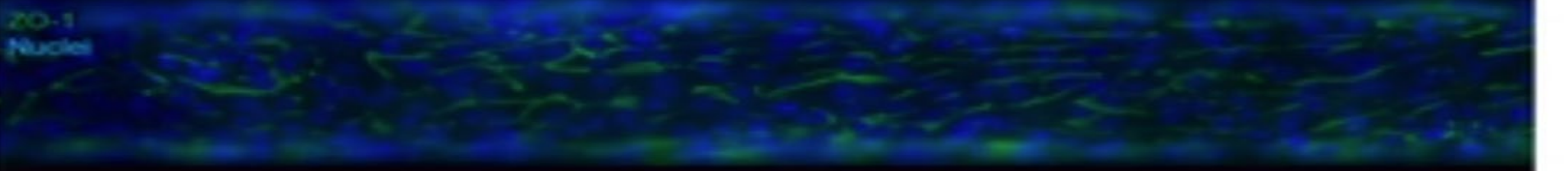
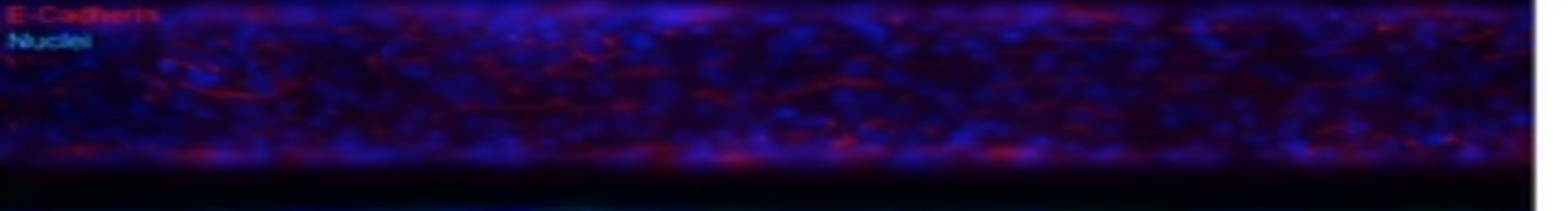




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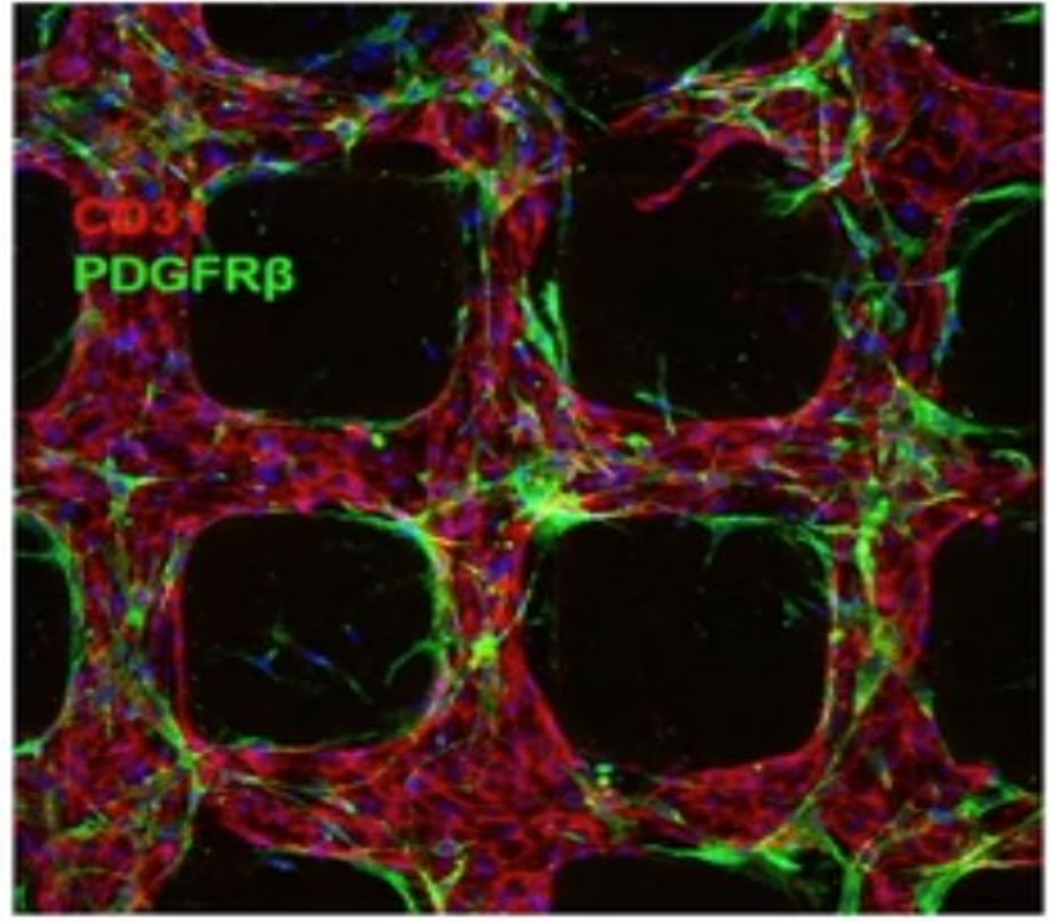
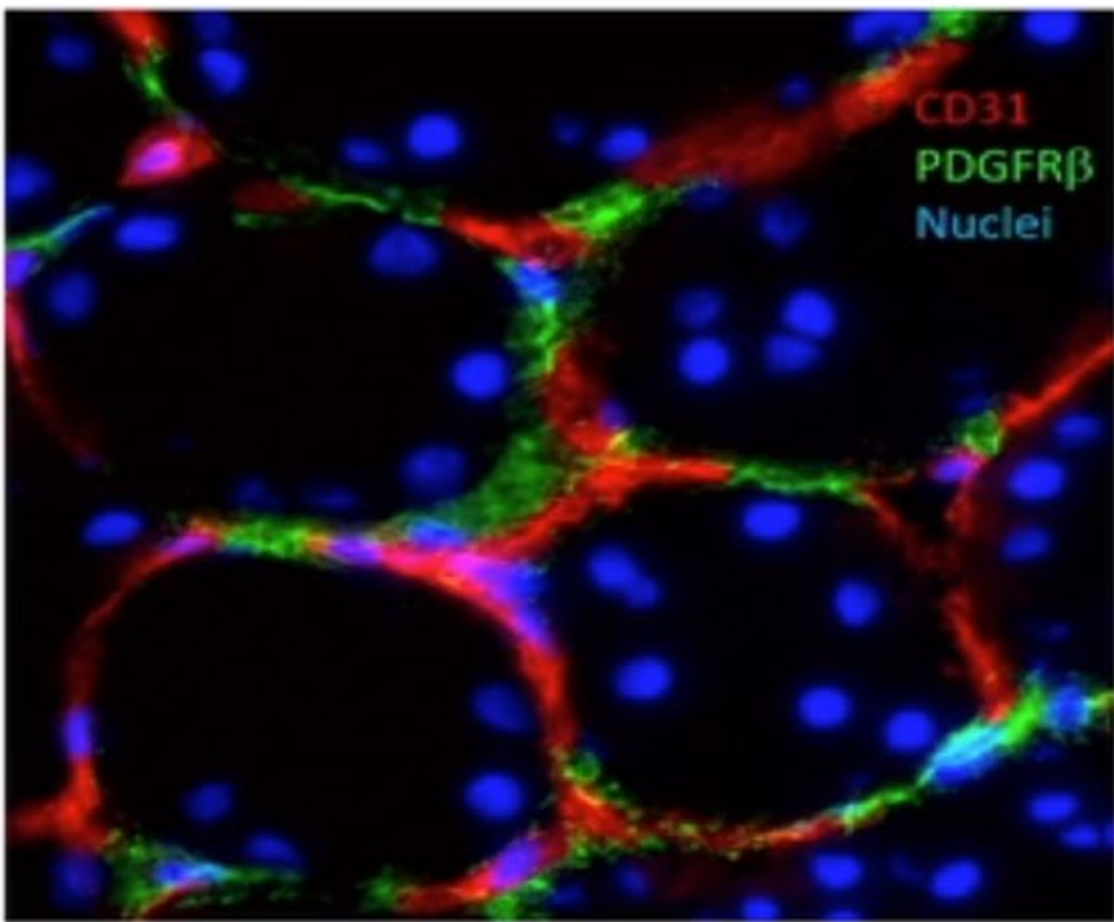


Self-Assembly and Tight Junction Formation of Bioengineered Human Kidney Proximal Tubule on a Chip



Bioengineered human kidney peritubular microvascular network

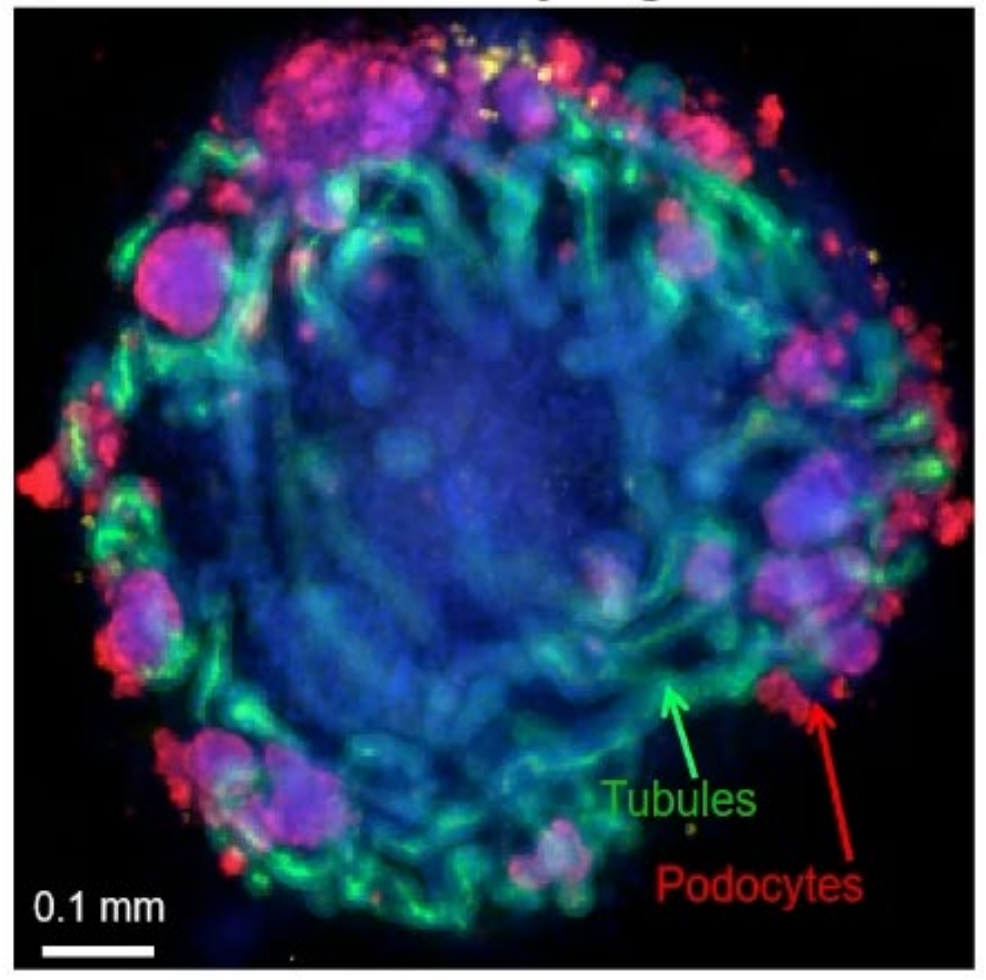
Ligresti et al, JASN, 2015



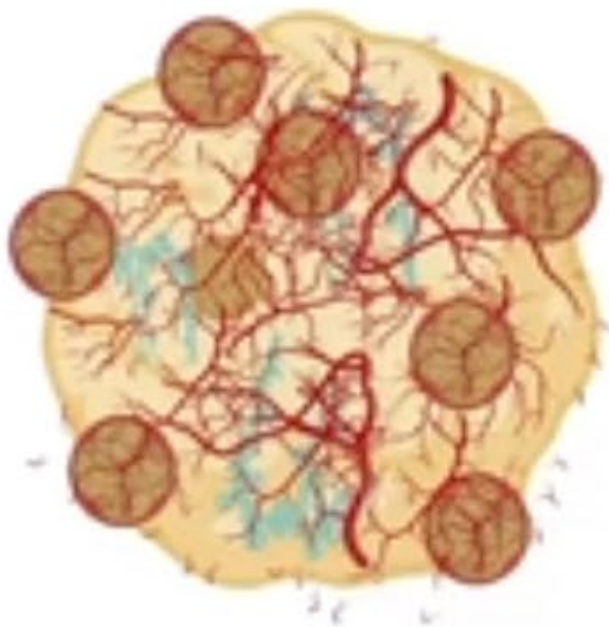
Human Kidney



Human Kidney Organoid



The importance of vascularized kidney models



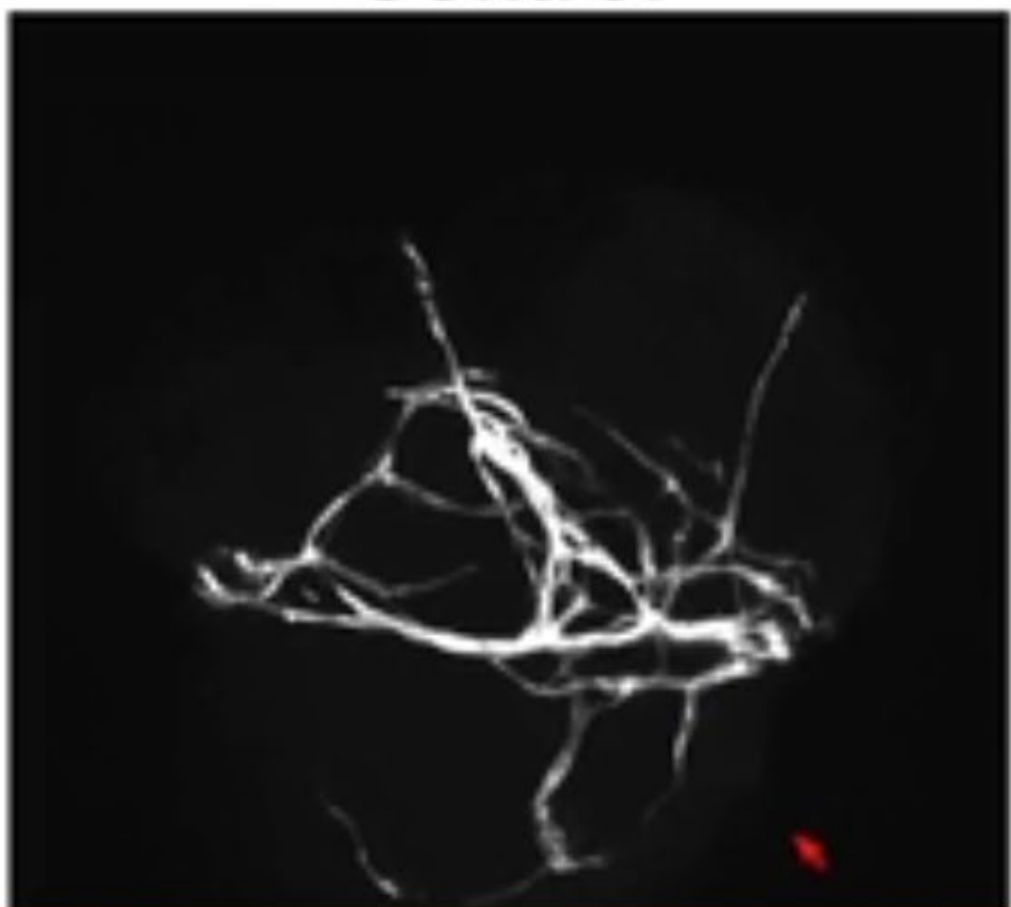
- *Disease modeling*
- *Pathway ID*
- *Therapeutic development*
- *High throughput compound testing*
- *Transplant*

Ideal System

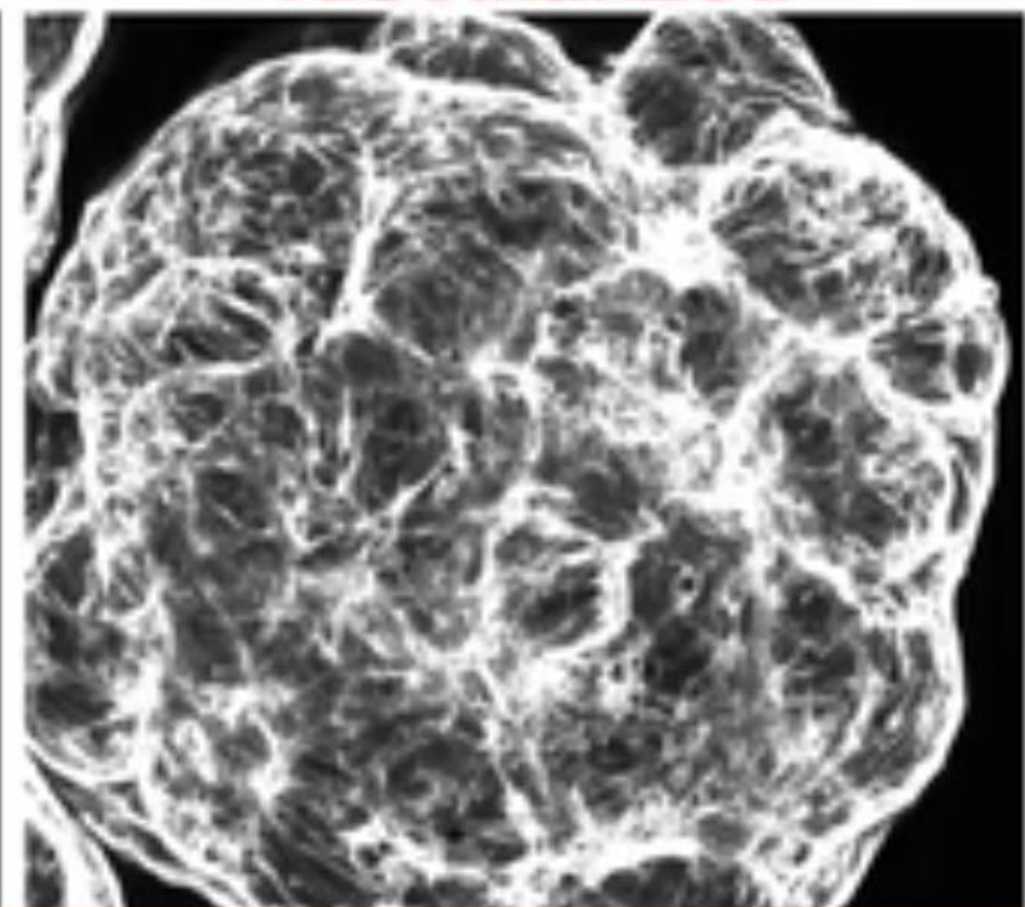
- Orthogonal differentiation
- Adaptable for suspension culture + other systems
- Applicable to other organs
- Reproducible
- Applicable for high throughput organoid generation
- Readily usable in injury models

Endothelializing kidney organoids

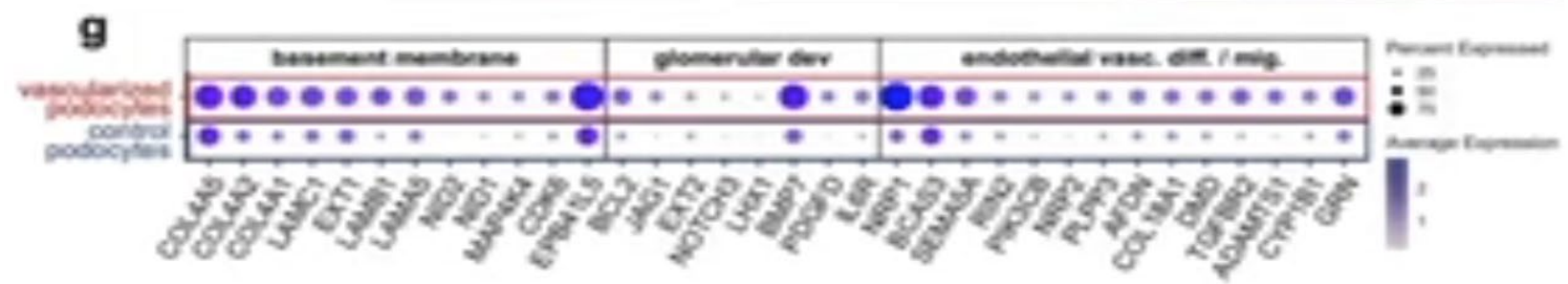
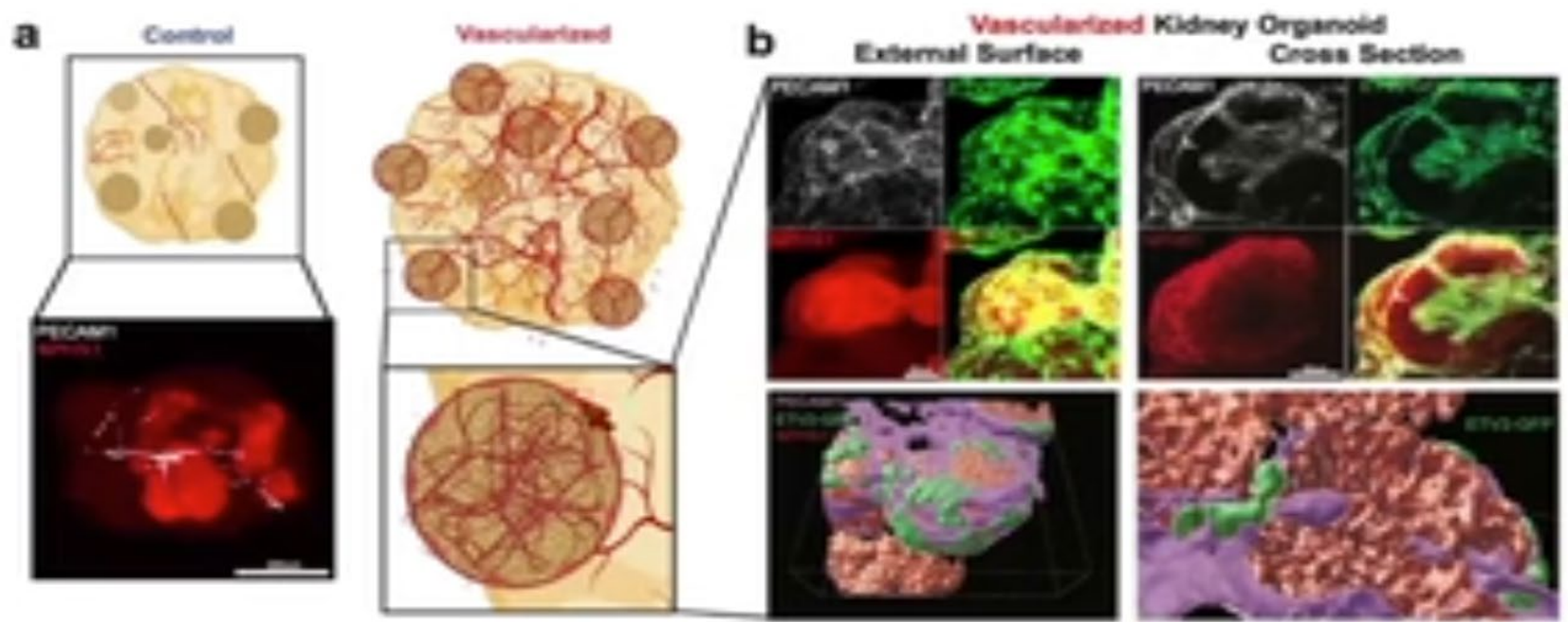
Control



Vascularized



Endothelialization enables glomerulus-like formation



Innovation, Regulation, and the FDA

Margaret A. Hamburg, M.D.

“We are failing, as a scientific community and as a nation, to adequately deliver the promise of science to diagnose, treat, prevent, or cure disease... **We must invest in new methods, assays, standards, and models that will help speed the development, review, and approval of medical products that patients need and can rely on.**”



ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY :

A Light at the End of the Dialysis Tunnel

