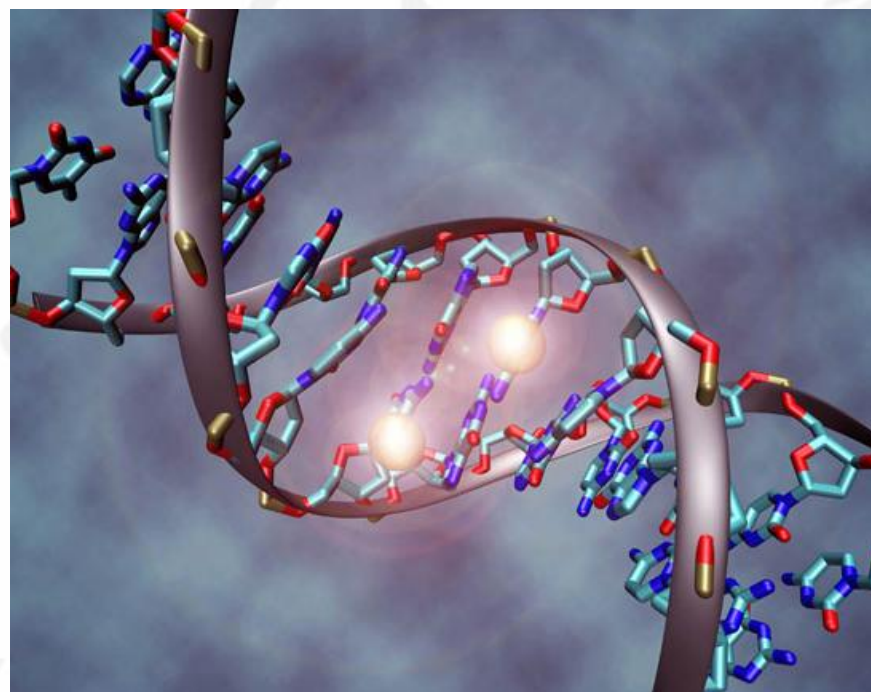


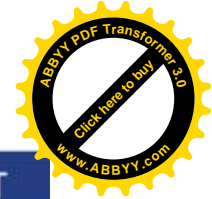
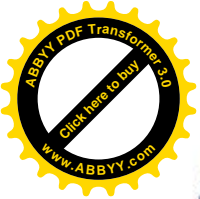
A szelektív és nem szelektív D-Vitamin receptor aktiválás eltérő biológiai hatásai



Prof. Dr. Szabó András

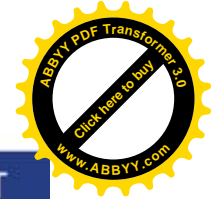
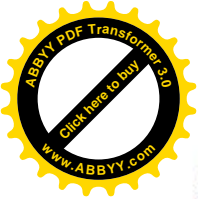
egyetemi tanár

Semmelweis Egyetem II. sz. Gyermekklinika

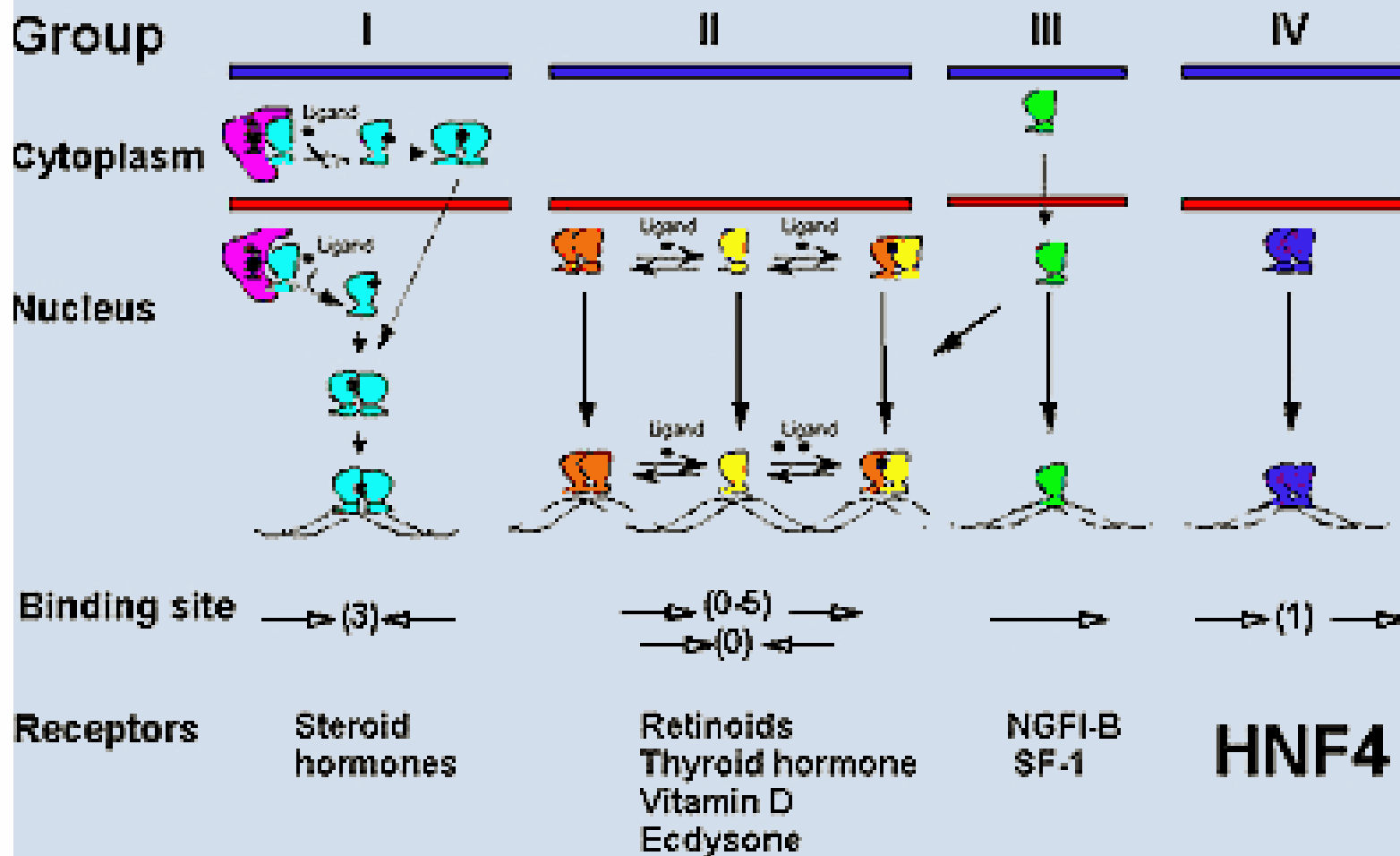


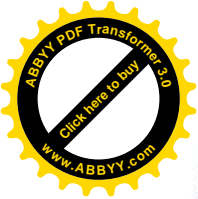
Vitamin D receptor aktiváció és a klinikai hatások összefoglalása

- PTH szint csökkentése
- Hypercalcemia és hyperphosphatemia, csont és ásványi anyagcsere zavar
- Cardiovaszkuláris védelem
- Atherosclerosis megelőzése
- Vese protekció:
proteinuria csökkentése, renin-angiotensin rendszer gátlás
tubulo - interstitiális fibrózis csökkentése
- Anti-inflammatorikus hatás
- Hospitalizáció - Mortalitás

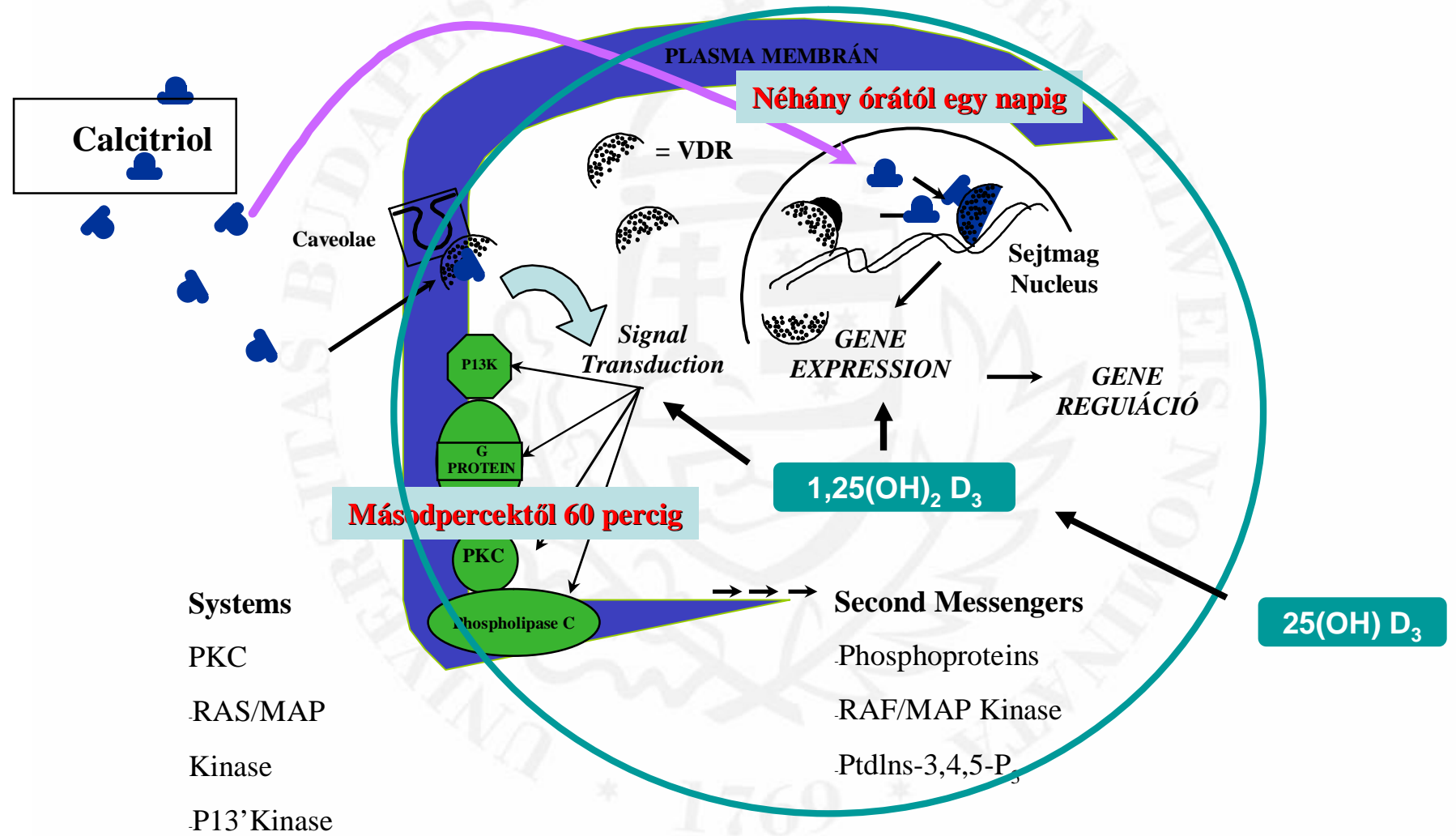


Nukleáris Receptor Családok

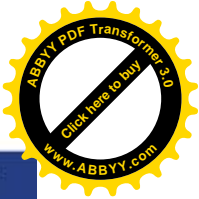
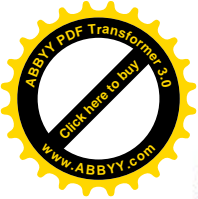




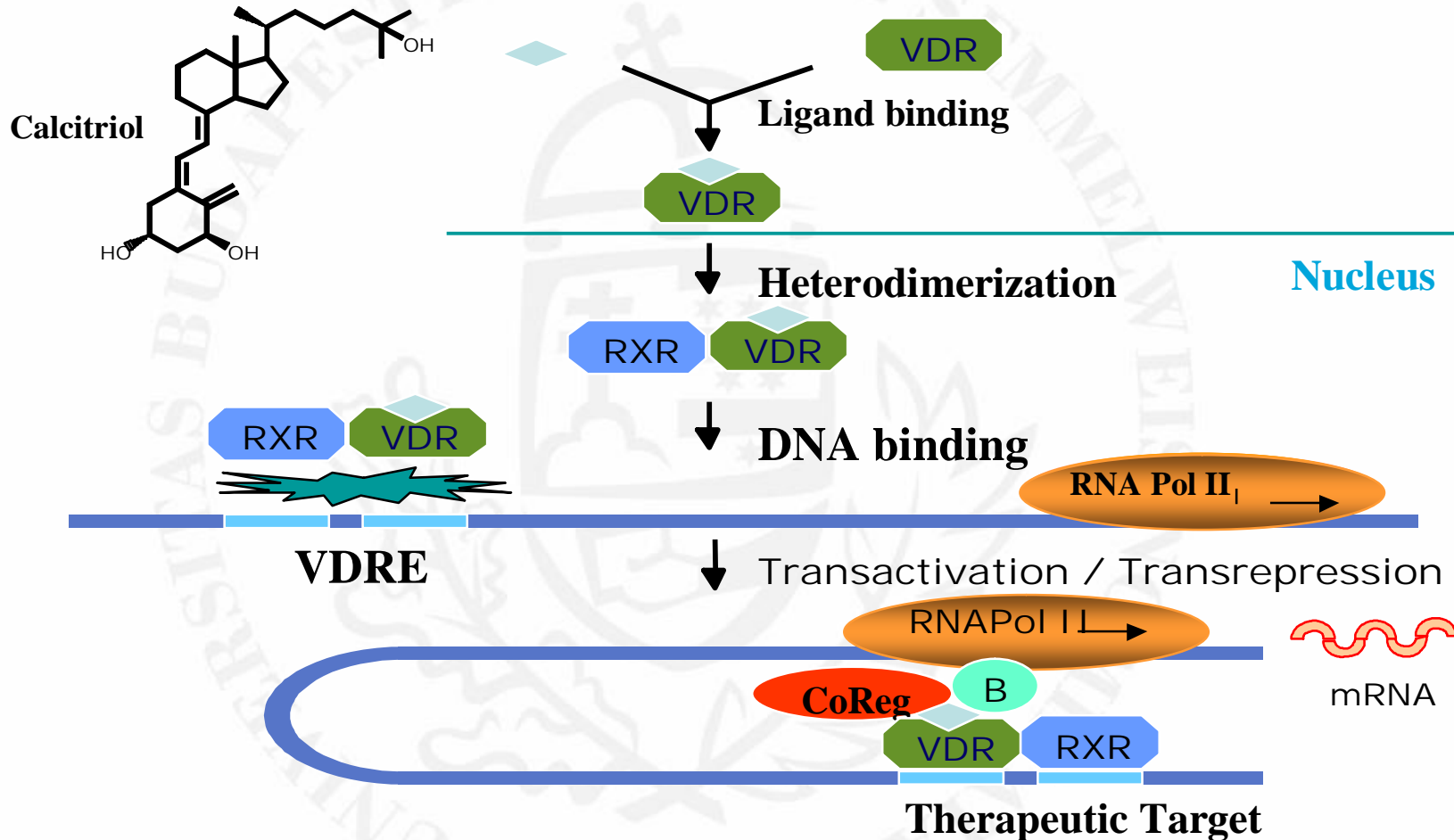
Calcitriol a sejtmag VDR kötődve Génreguláló hatást fejt ki vagy a plasma membránhoz kötődve gyors választ fejt ki.



- Systems
- PKC
- RAS/MAP
- Kinase
- P13'Kinase



2700 génen ismert a VDRE jelenléte

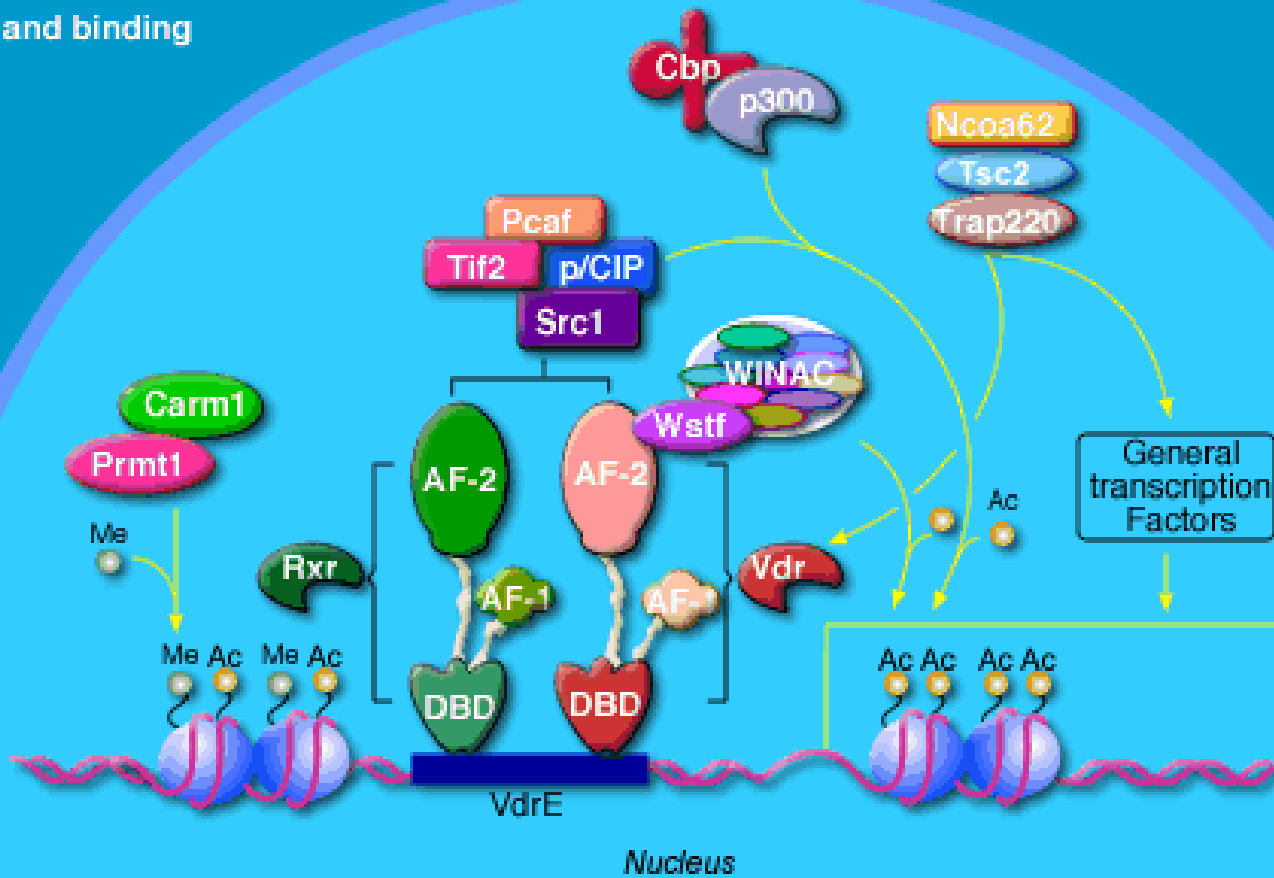
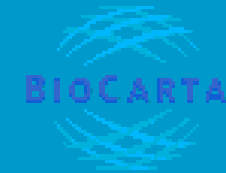


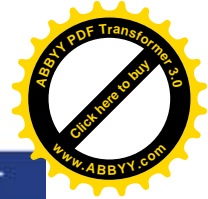
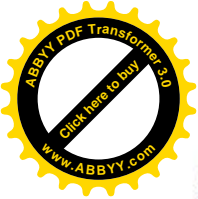
RXR = retinoid x receptor; VDRE = vitamin D responsive element

Vitamin D receptor génregulációja a histon acetyláció és methyláció révén

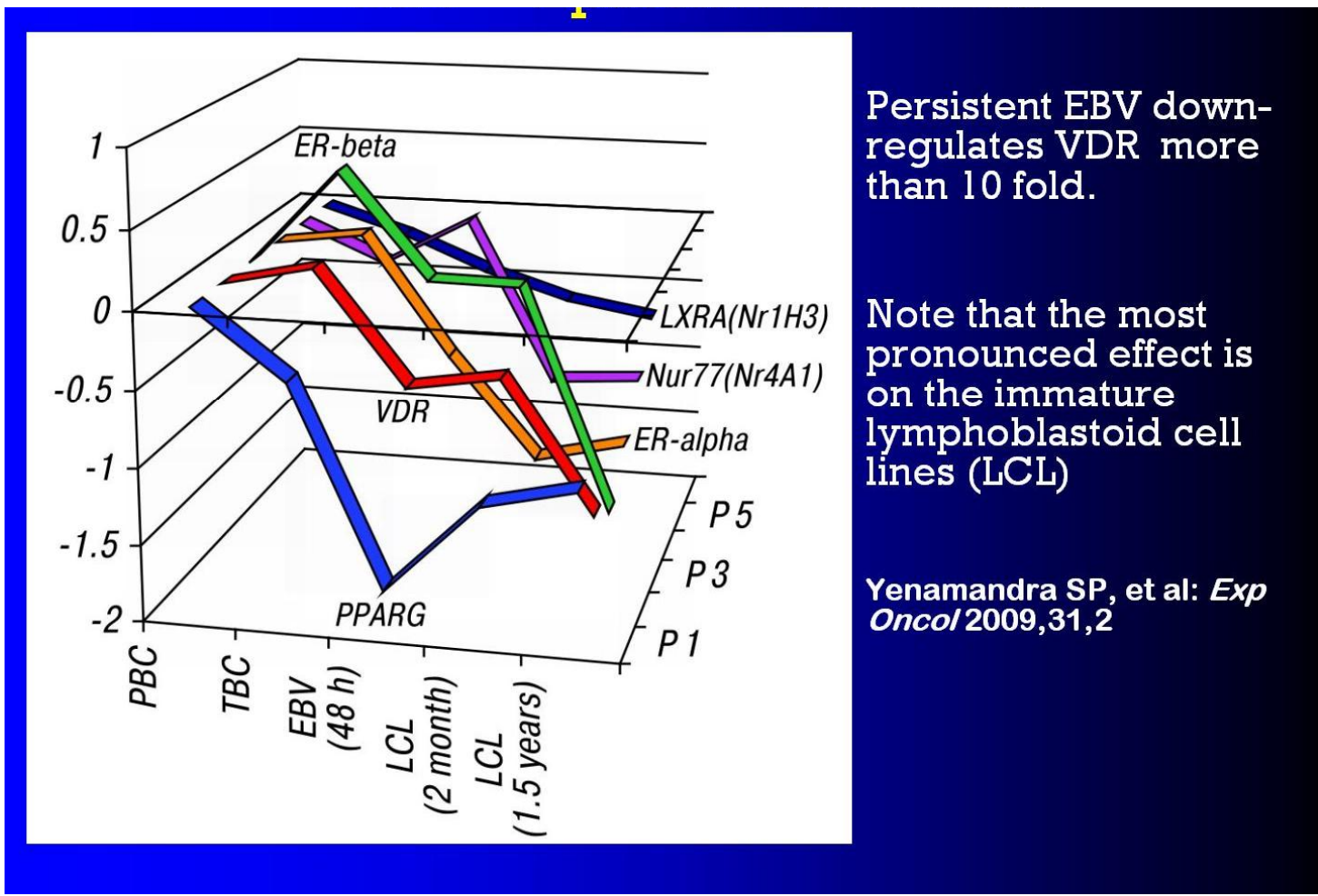
Transcription Activation
ligand binding

Cytoplasm





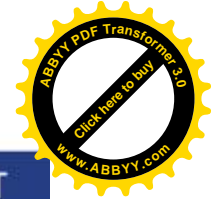
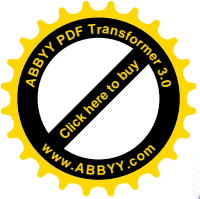
Epstein Barr Virus hatása NR expressiora B sejtekben



Persistent EBV down-regulates VDR more than 10 fold.

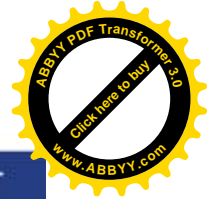
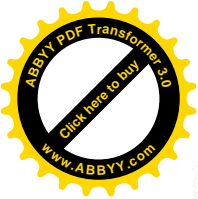
Note that the most pronounced effect is on the immature lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCL)

Yenamandra SP, et al: *Exp Oncol* 2009,31,2

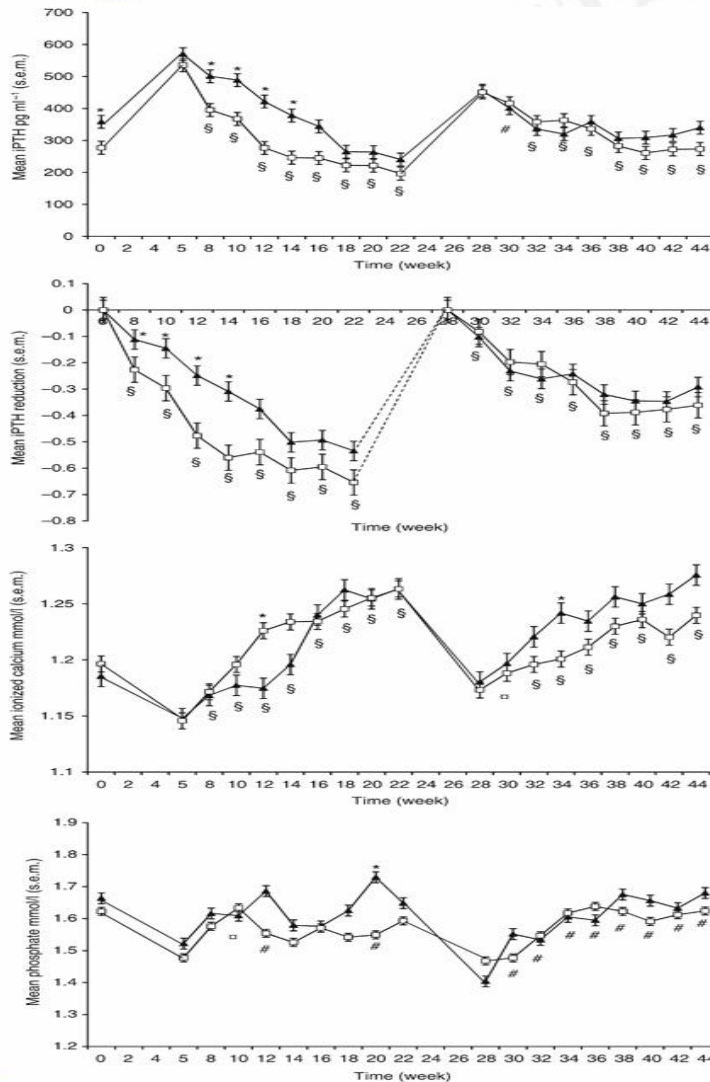


Paricalcitol vs. Calcitriol

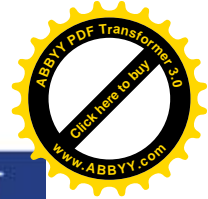
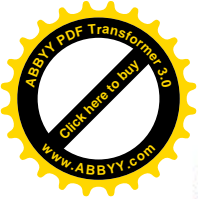
- Hypercalcaemia kevesebb volt
Coyne et al. *Am J Kidney Dis* 40: (6) 1283–1288, 2002
- Hypercalcaemia 18% vs. 33 %
Sprague et al. *Kidney Int.*, 63, (4), 1483-90, 2003
- Hypercalcaemia kevesebb volt
Mittman et al. *Proc Am S Nephrol* 2004.
- Frakcionált intestinalis Ca abszorpció kisebb volt
Lund et al *AmJ Nephrol* 31:(2), 165–170,2010
- Alacsonyabb kalcium, PTH és P szint
Mittman et al. *Kidney Int* 117: S33–S36, 2010



Paricalcitol vs. Alfacalcidol

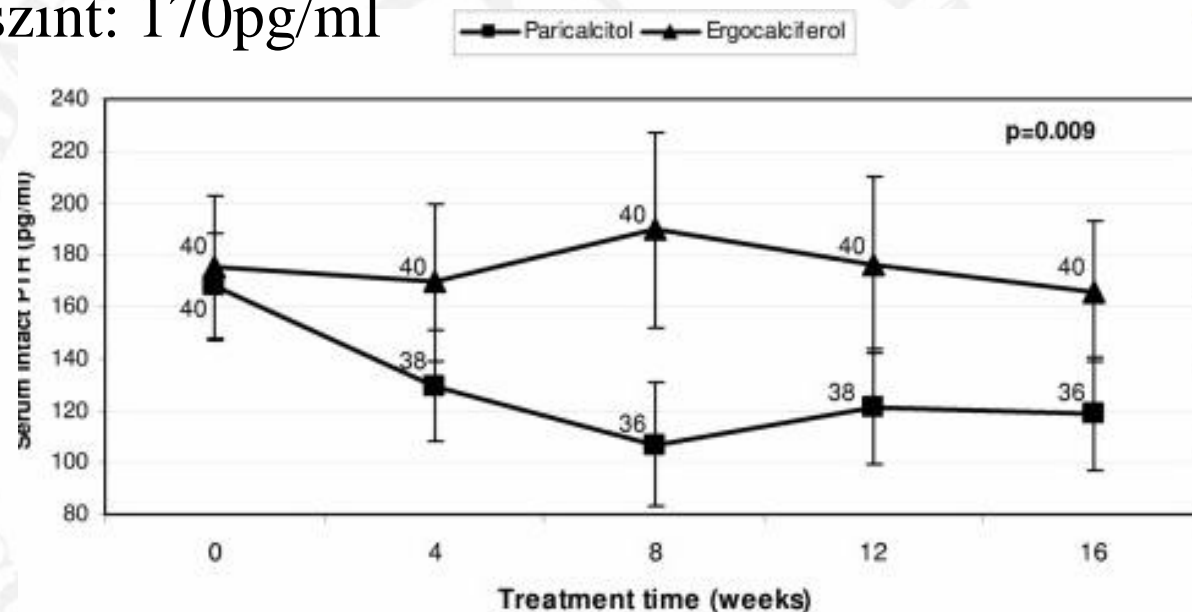


- 16 hetes iv. kezelés
- 80 Chr. HD beteg
- PTH 30%-os csökkenés
- Nincs különbség a magas ionizált Ca szintben
- Nincs különbség a magas phosphatszintben



Paricalcitol vs. Ergocalciferol (D₂-vitamin)

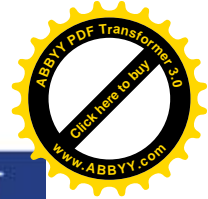
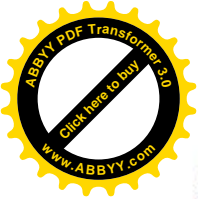
16 hetes RCT study, n= 80 CKD 3-4 stádiumú beteg,
Átlagos PTH szint: 170pg/ml



D2 csoport: nem nőtt a PTH szint, normalizálódott a 25OHD szint

Paricalcitol csoport: PTH szint csökkent 25%-al, 25OHD NS.

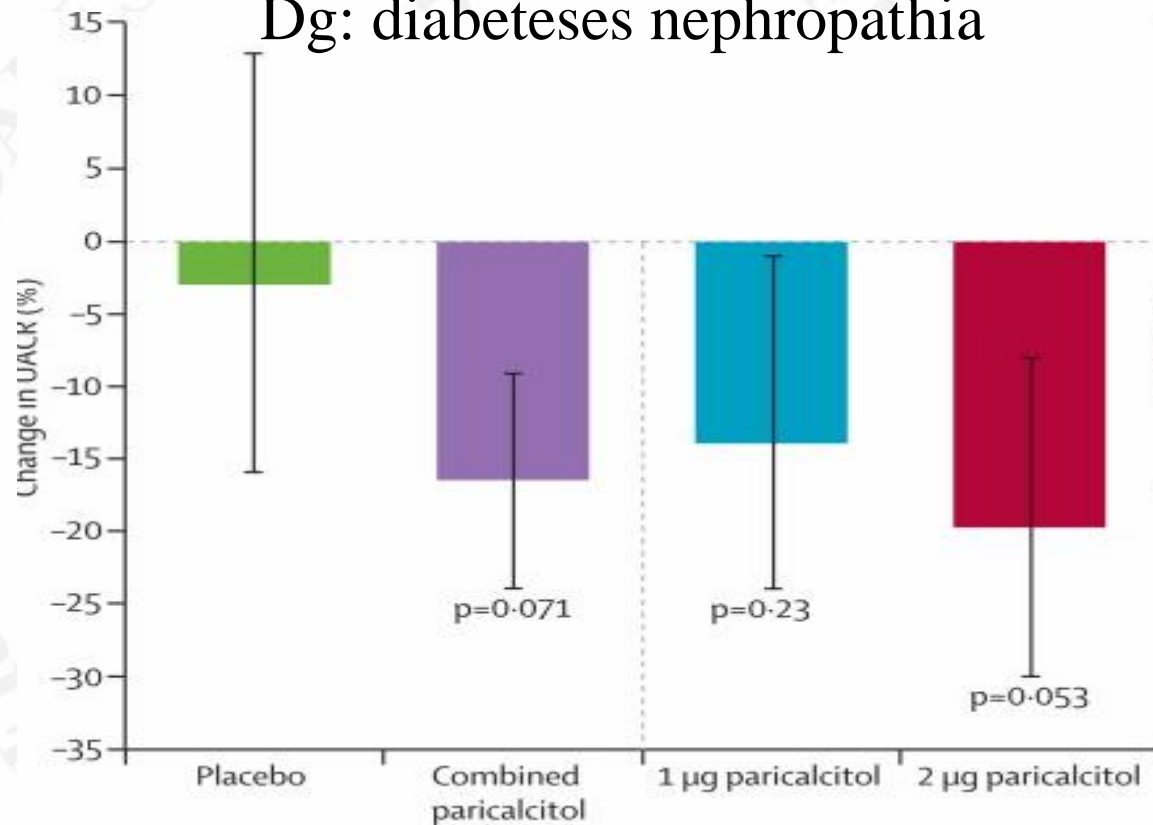
Hypercalcaemia és hyperphosphataemia nem különbözött



Paricalcitol csökkenti az albuminuriát

Átlagos
vizelet
albumin
/
kreatinin
arány
(UACR)

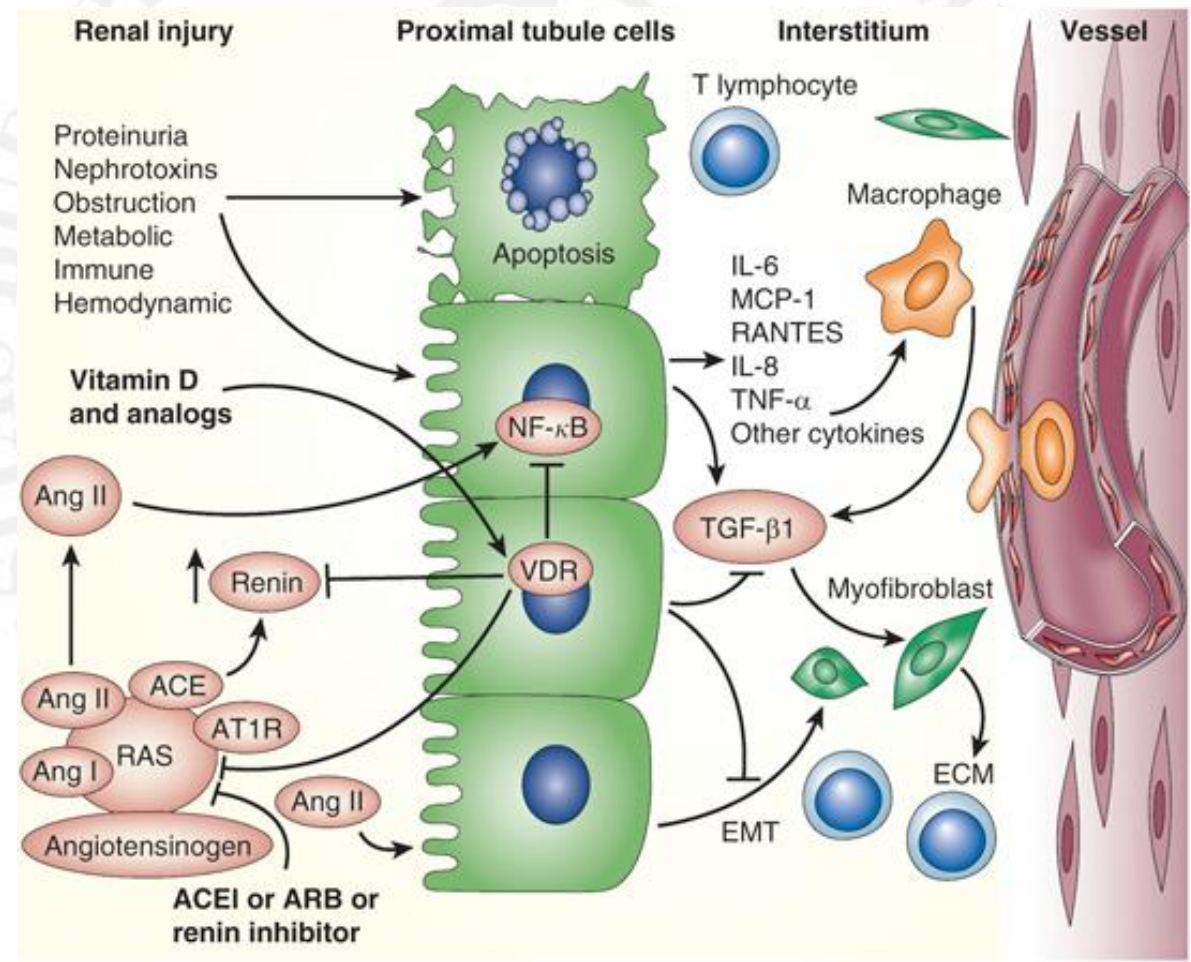
Dg: diabeteses nephropathia

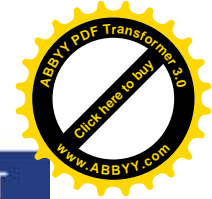
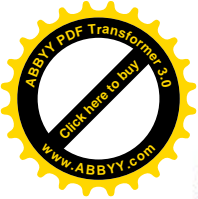


n = 281, 24 hét kezelés placebo v. 1 µg/nap és 2 µg/nap paricalcitol

Placebo : konvencionális RAS blokád: ACE gátló, ARI

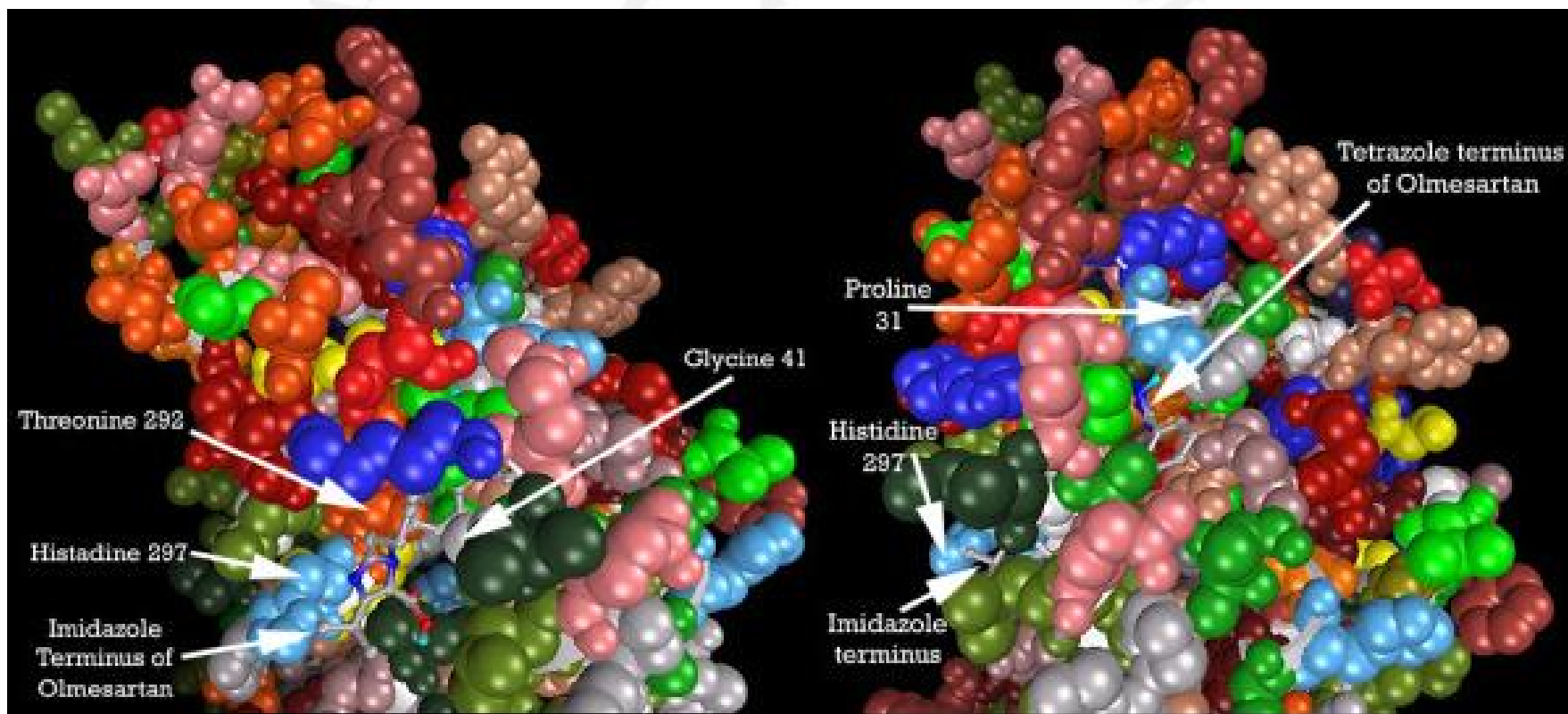
Diabéteszes nephropáthiában a D vitamin és az ARB neproprotektív hatása



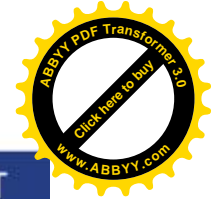
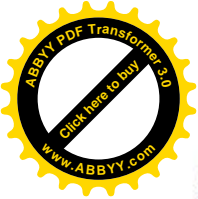


Common angiotensin receptor blockers may directly modulate the immune system via VDR...

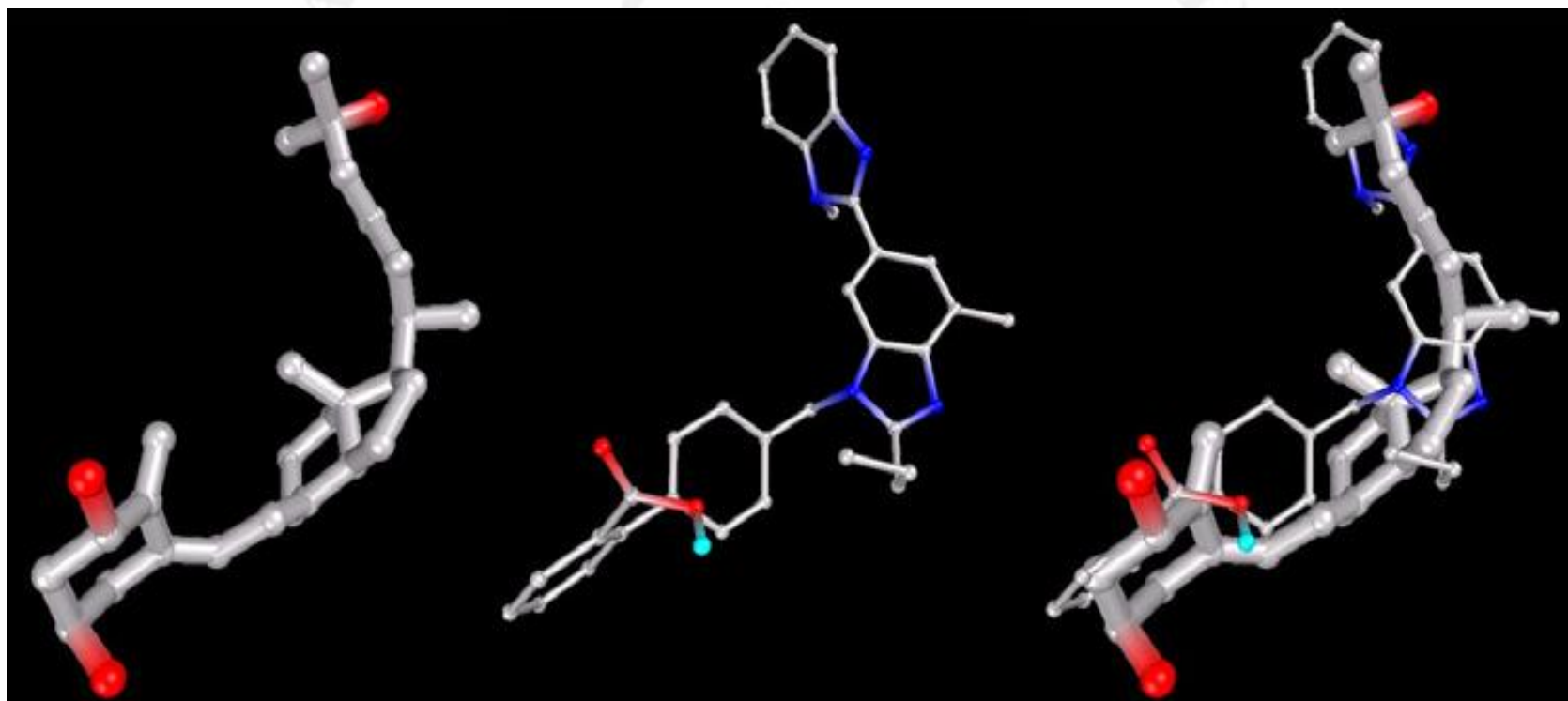
T.G Marshall, *Theoretical Biology and Medical Modelling* 2006, 3:1



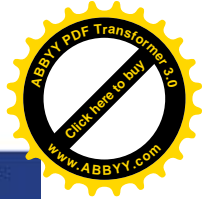
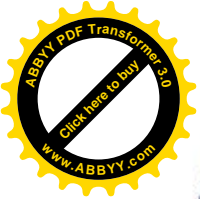
Vitamin D Receptor



VDR-dokkoló konfiguráció és a Telmisartan



Szénatom : szürke, oxigén :piros, nitrogén: kék

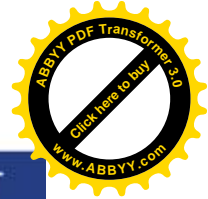
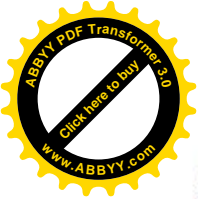


- D vitamin csökkenti a vérnyomást gátolva a RAAS-t az angiotensin receptor blokkolással

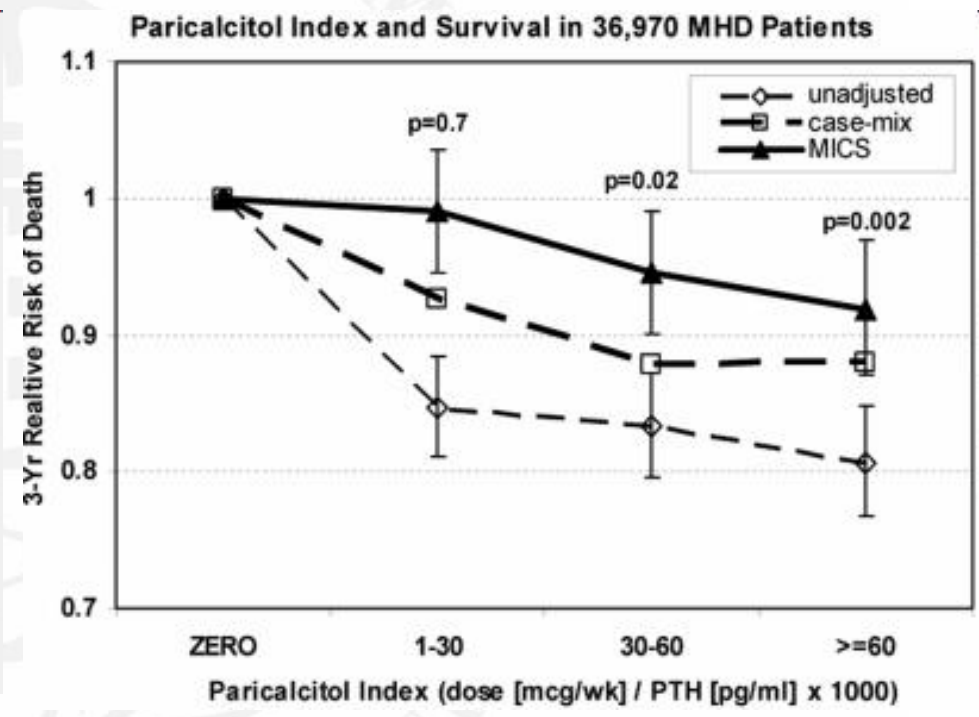
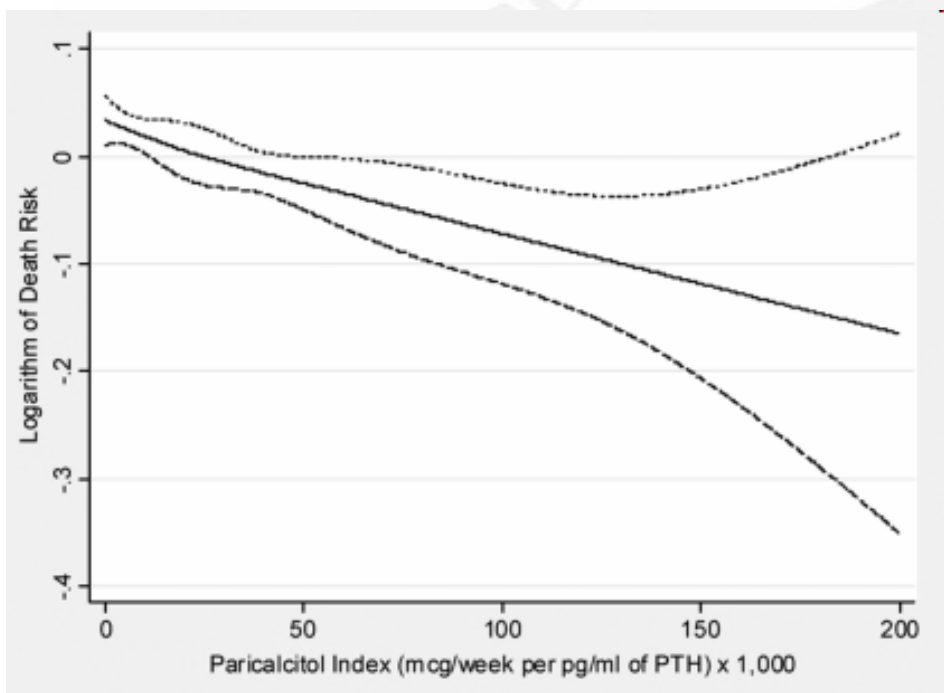
de Borst MH et al: „Cross Talk Between the Renin- Angiotensin- Aldosteron System and Vitamin D-FGF-23- klotho in CKD”
J Am Soc Nephrol 2011 Aug.18 (Epub)

- ARB stimulálja a VDR-t ezért fokozza a szervezet immunitását és nephroprotektív hatása is van

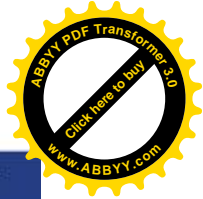
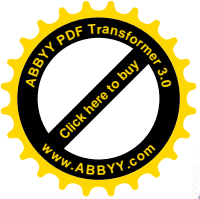
J. C. Waterhouse, et al: Reversing Bacteria-induced Vitamin D Receptor Dysfunction Is Key to Autoimmune Disease
Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 1173: 757–765 (2009).



Paricalcitol dózis/PTH szint arány

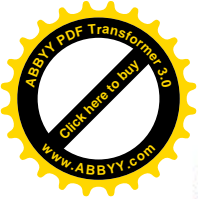


Paricalcitol Index: mcg/wk dózis / pg/ml PTH szint x1000



Paricalcitol vs. Calcitriol és a mellékpajzsmirigy (MPM) nagysága

- A csoport MPM <9mm, B csoport MPM >9mm
6 hónap előkezelés calcitriollal
- 12 hónapos paricalcitol kezelés után A = 41% , B= 7,7% reagált
- Kalcium szint a B csoportban emelkedett szignifikánsan
- Paricalcitol hatékonyabban csökkentette a PTH szintet, mint a calcitriol, de a hatékonyság és a hypercalcaemia a MPM nagyságától függött
- MPM nagyság meghatározása UH vizsgálattal javasolt



Költség-hatékony Paricalcitol kezelés UK National Health Service (NHS)

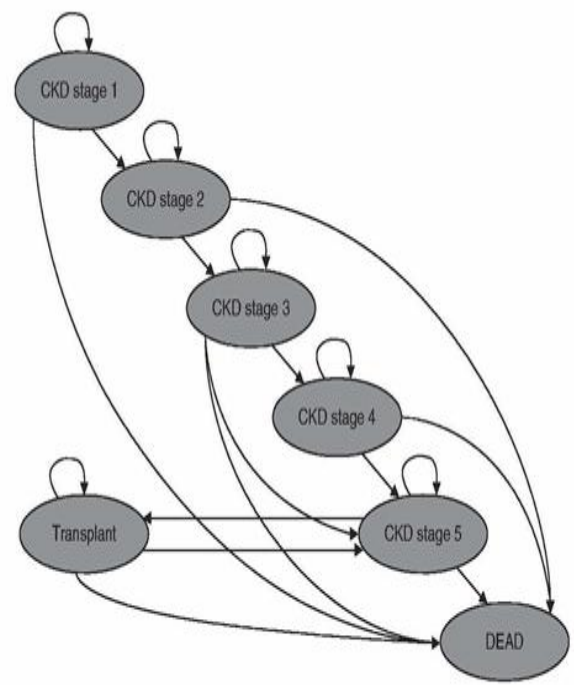


Fig. 1. Markov model representing the natural history of chronic kidney disease (CKD). Ovals represent the various health states for CKD as defined by the Kidney Dialysis Outcomes Quality Initiative.^[13] Arrows represent annual transition probabilities between the various health states, for example, patients in CKD stage 3 may remain in this stage, progress to stage 4, progress to stage 5, or die (see table I for definitions of CKD stages).

J. Virtamo

38.3143 Queueing Theory / Markov processes

1

Markov processes (Continuous time Markov chains)

Consider (stationary) Markov processes with a continuous parameter space (the parameter usually being time). Transitions from one state to another can occur at any instant of time.

- Due to the Markov property, the time the system spends in any given state is memoryless: the distribution of the remaining time depends solely on the state but not on the time already spent in the state \Rightarrow the time is exponentially distributed.

A Markov process X_t is completely determined by the so called generator matrix or transition rate matrix

$$q_{i,j} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P\{X_{t+\Delta t} = j | X_t = i\}}{\Delta t} \quad i \neq j$$

- probability per time unit that the system makes a transition from state i to state j
- transition rate or transition intensity

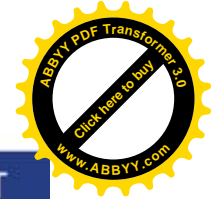
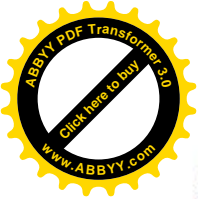
The total transition rate out of state i is

$$q_i = \sum_{j \neq i} q_{i,j} \quad | \text{ lifetime of the state } \sim \text{Exp}(q_i)$$

This is the rate at which the probability of state i decreases. Define

$$q_{i,i} = -q_i$$

Markov process 10 – év vizsgálata Indult CKD st. 3 és folytatódott CKD st. 4 és az CKD st.5



Költség-hatékony Paricalcitol kezelés UK National Health Service (NHS)

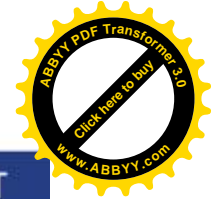
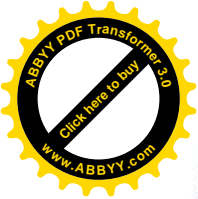
Table VI. Base case cost-effectiveness results (UK National Health Service perspective)

Variable	Paricalcitol	VDR activator	Difference
Costs	£16 805	£13 581	£3224
QALYs	4.807	4.342	0.465
ICER			£6933

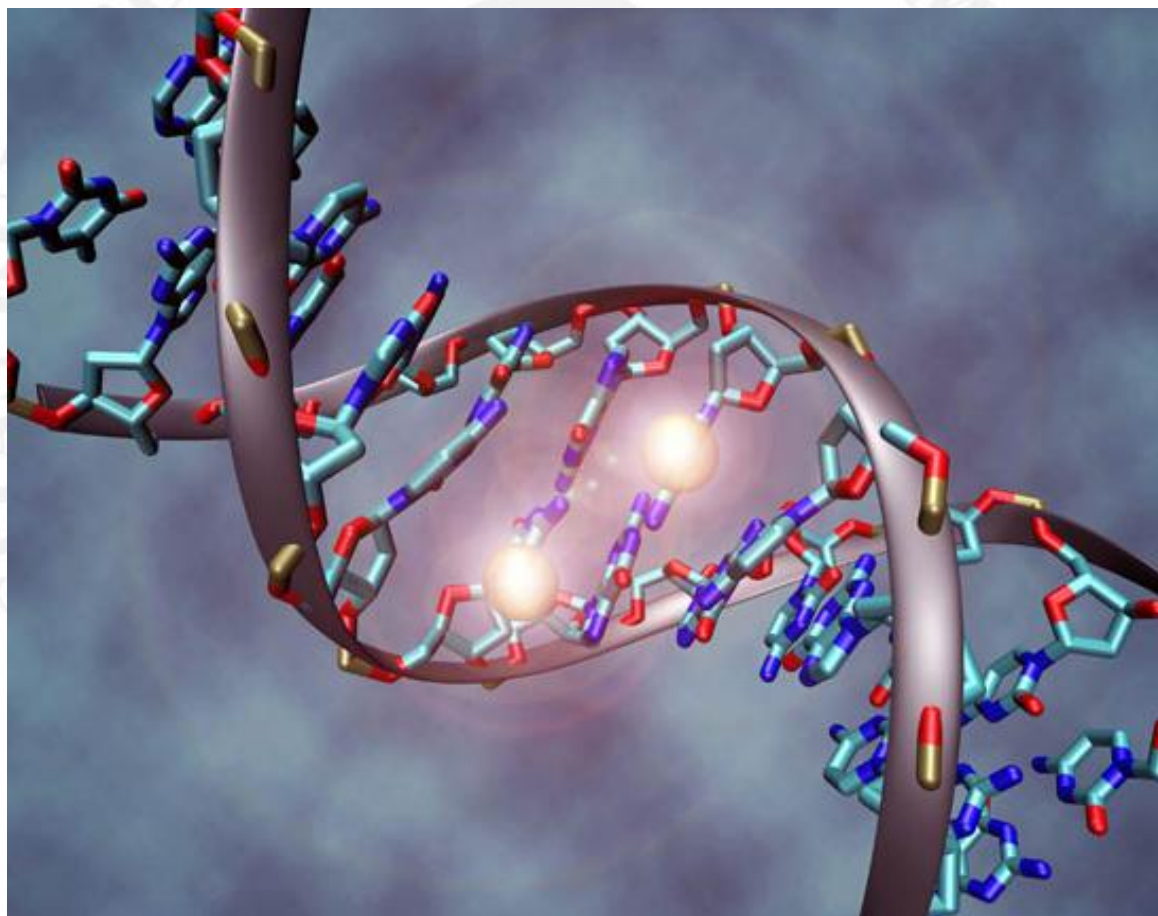
ICER = incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; **QALY** = quality-adjusted life-year; **VDR** = vitamin D receptor.

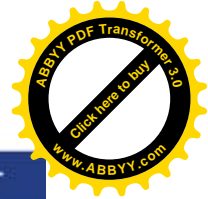
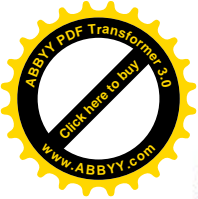
Nem-szelektív D vitamin receptor (VDR) aktivátor (alfacalcidol)

- SHPT csökkenés, proteinuria, szövődmények és mortalitás
- Minőségi életévek száma (QALYs)

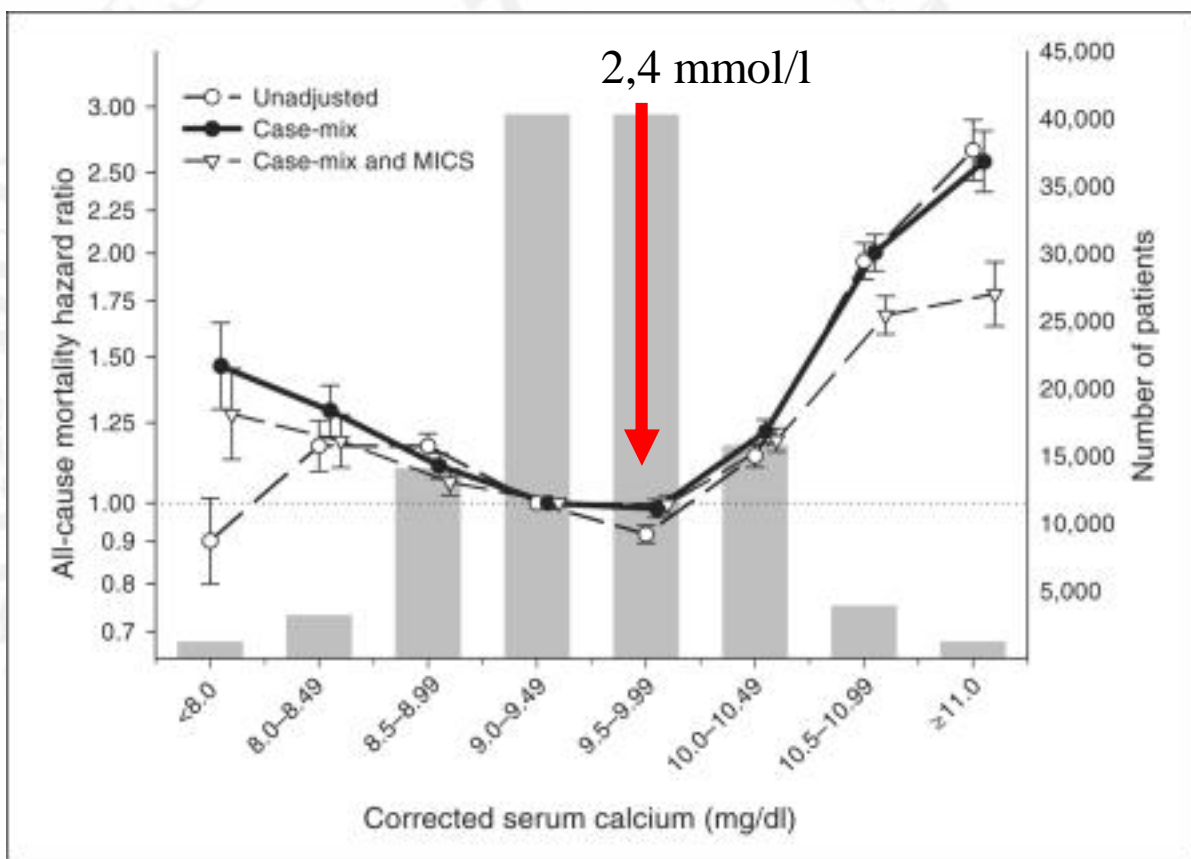


Köszönöm a figyelmet

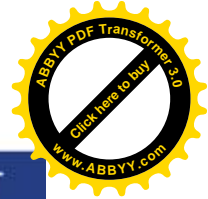
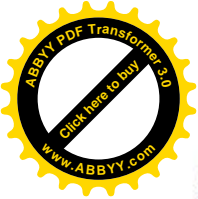




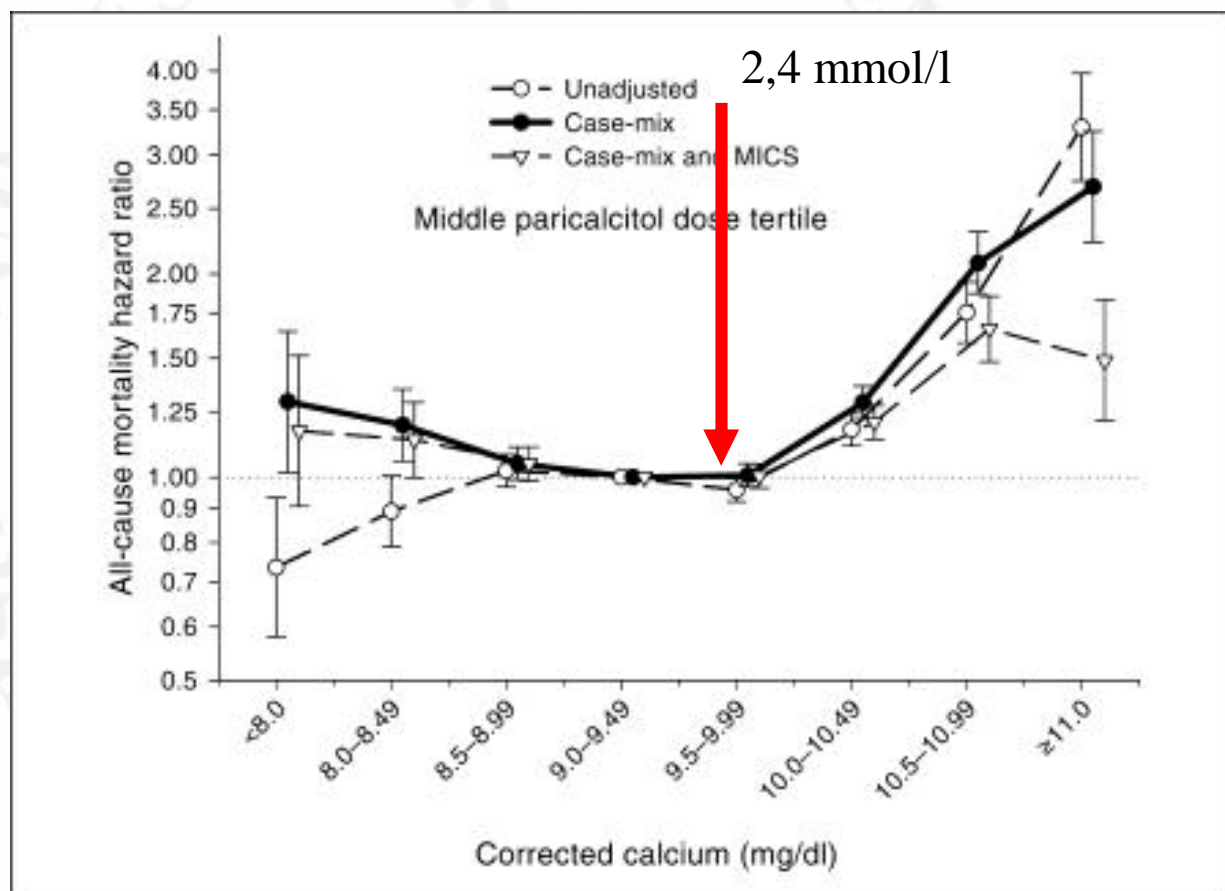
5-éves átlagos halálozási rizikó és a korrigált Se-Ca szint tartós HD kezelt betegen (2001–2006).



n= 107 200



5-éves átlagos halálozási rizikó és a korrigált Se-Ca szint tartós HD kezelt betegen (2001–2006).



Paricalcitol hatása a halálozási kockázatra