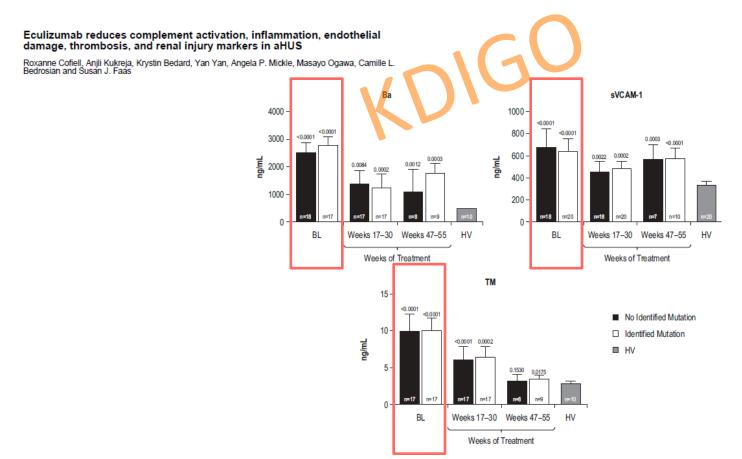
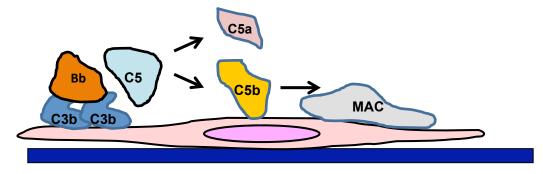
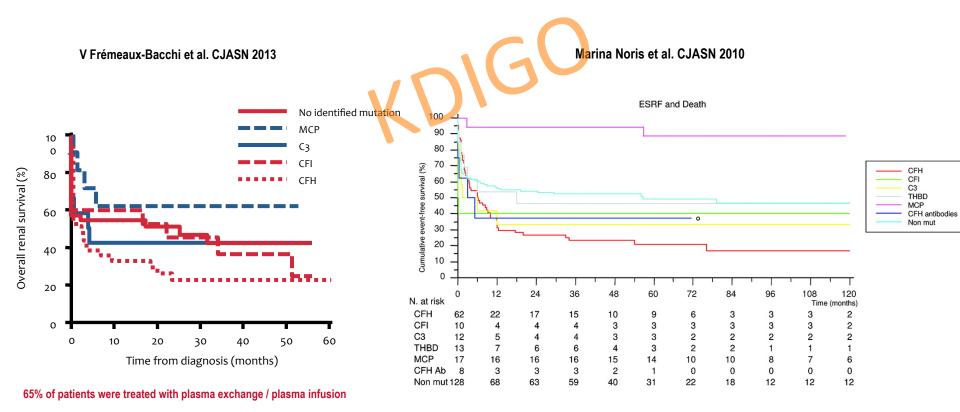


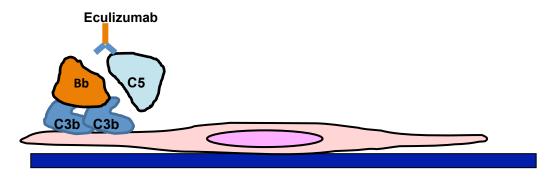
Plasma therapy fails to curb complement activation and EC damage and improve renal function.





Plasma therapy fails to curb complement activation and EC damage and improve renal function.



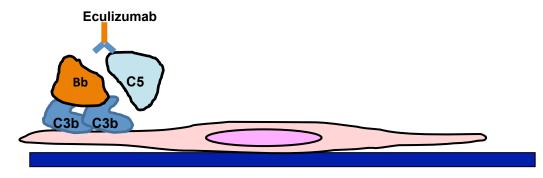


Eculizumab inhibits complement activation and EC damage and improves renal function.

(prospective non-controlled trials)
Adults

| ESRD (% patients) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Follow-up | French cohort N= 125 | Trial 1 N=17 | Trial 2 N=20 | Trial 4 N=41 | | | | | | | | |
| First episode | 46% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 months | | 6% | 10% | 15% | | | | | | | | |
| 1 year | 56% | 6% | 10% | 12% | | | | | | | | |
| 2 years | | 12% | 10% | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 years | 64% | | | | | | | | | | | |

C. Loirat Ped Nephrol, 2015



Eculizumab inhibits complement activation and EC damage and improves renal function.

(retrospective studies)

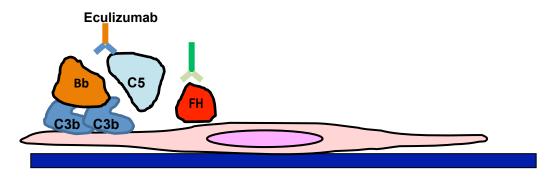
| | Historical controls (n=41) | Eculizumab-treated aHUS cases (n=18)* | p-value | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|--|
| Female | 28 (68%) | 13 (72%) | 0.8 | |
| Age | 34 (18-85) | 27 (19-53) | 0.4 | |
| Complement genes mutations | 28 (68%)** | 13 (72%) | 0.2 | |
| Hemodialysis | 29 (71%) | 12 (63%) | 0.8 | |
| Platelet count > 150 G/L | 6/36 (17%) | 4 (21%) | 0.6 | |
| Plasma exchanges | 24/38 (63%)*** | 15 (83%) | 0.1 | |
| End-stage renal disease within 3m of aHUS flare | | 3 (17%) | 0.02 | |
| End-stage renal disease at 1 year | 23/36 (63%) | 2/8 (25%) | 0.04 | |

Why does a minority of patients not respond to Ecu?

How to monitor complement blockade (CH50, AP50, free vs total C5, EC tests)?

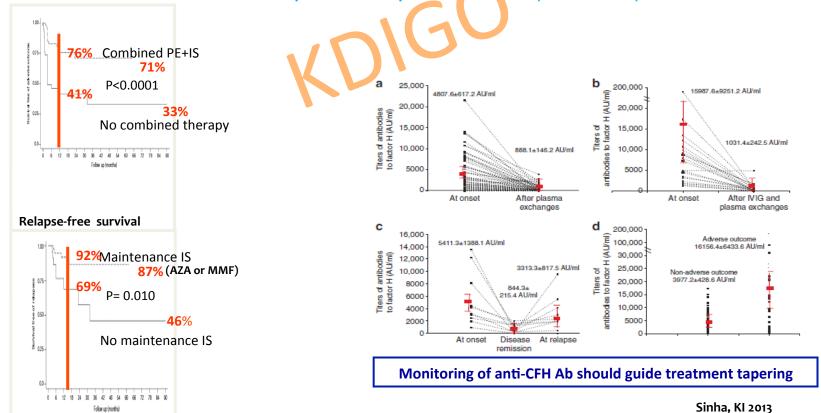
sC5b-9 may remain detectable...

Other therapeutic options? Prophylaxis? C5a **C5** Bb C₅b MAC C3b C3b

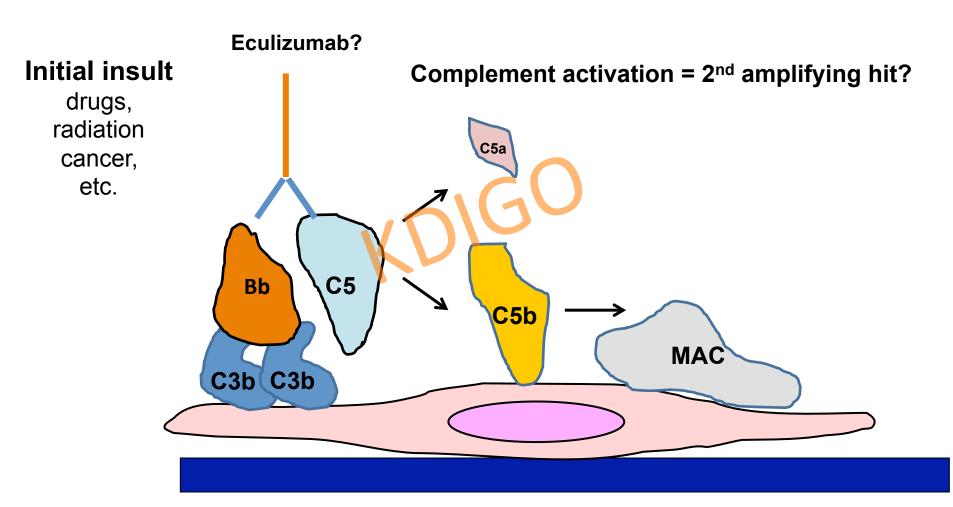


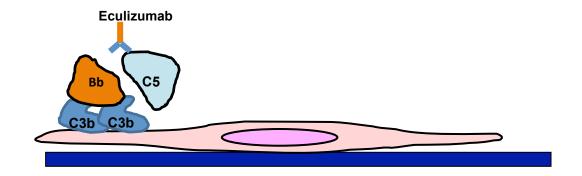
What is the best strategy for aHUS due to anti-FH antibodies?

PE + Immunosupressive therapies ± eculizumab (or vice-versa)?



What pathophysiological model apply to secondary HUS?



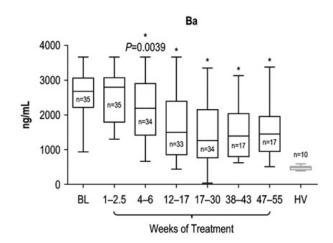


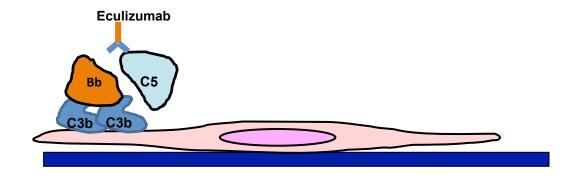
For how long should we use eculizumab in aHUS patients?

Does chronic « clinically-relevant » complement activation occur in all aHUS patients?

Eculizumab reduces complement activation, inflammation, endothelial damage, thrombosis, and renal injury markers in aHUS

Roxanne Cofiell, Anjli Kukreja, Krystin Bedard, Yan Yan, Angela P. Mickle, Masayo Ogawa, Camille L. Bedrosian, and Susan J. Faas

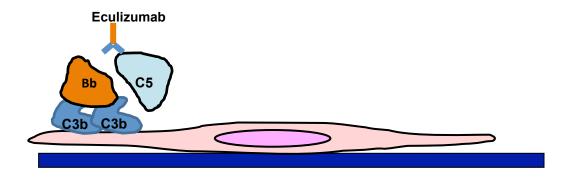


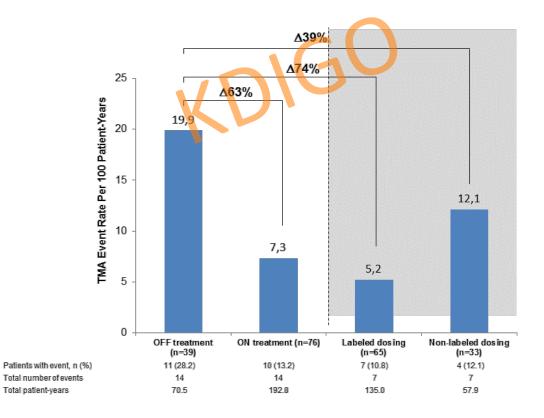


For how long should we use eculizumab in aHUS patients?

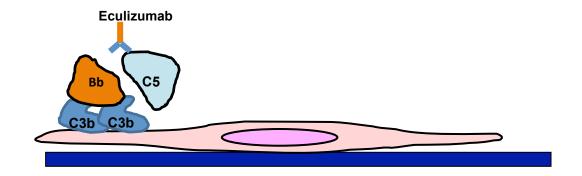
Does chronic « clinically-relevant » complement activation occur in all aHUS patients?

Risk of relapse / CKD-ESRD vs Meningococal infection / biweekly perfusions / cost.





(Menne, ASN 2015)



For how long should we use eculizumab in aHUS patients?

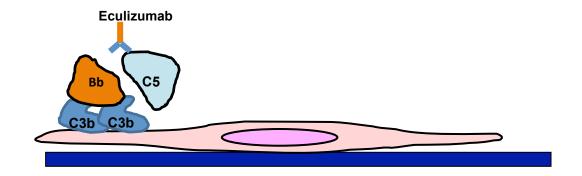
Does chronic « clinically-relevant » complement activation occur in all aHUS patients?

Risk of relapse / CKD-ESRD vs Meningococal infection / biweekly perfusions / cost.

Can eculizumab be discontinued in some patients and how to select candidates for eculizumab withdrawal?



Age
Quality of renal recovery
Duration of Ecu treatment
Native kidneys vs renal graft
Willingness of the patient (physician)
Biomarkers C activation / EC damage



For how long should we use eculizumab in aHUS patients?

Does chronic « clinically-relevant » complement activation occur in all aHUS patients?

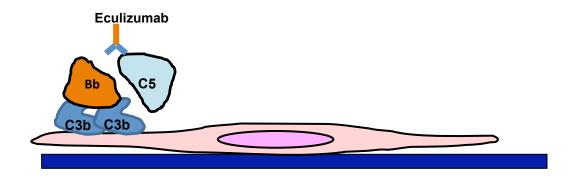
Risk of relapse / CKD-ESRD vs Meningococal infection / biweekly perfusions / cost.

Can eculizumab be discontinued in some patients and how to select candidates for eculizumab withdrawal?



Quality of renal recovery Duration of Ecu treatment Native kidneys vs renal graft Willingness of the patient (physician) Biomarkers C activation / EC damage

Complement genetics



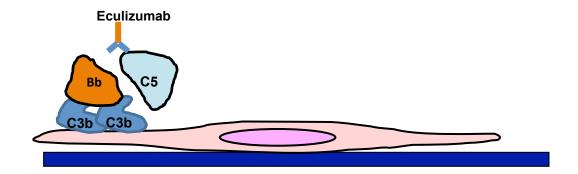
For how long should we use eculizumab in aHUS patients?

Discontinuation of Eculizumab Maintenance Treatment for Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome: A Report of 10 Cases

Ardissino, AJKD 2013

Table 1. Patients' Baseline Characteristics and Biomarkers of TMA Activity Before Eculizumab Discontinuation and at Last Available Observation

| | | | | | Time Since Duration of Start of Eculizumab | | Scr (eGFR ^b) | | Platelet Count (10³/μL) | | LDH (IU/L) | | Haptoglobin (mg/dL) | | UPCR (mg/mg) | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----|---|---------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------------------|-----|-----------------|------|
| Patient No. | Age at aHUS Onset (y) | Sex | Complement Abnormality ^a | Relapse | Eculizumab (mo) | Discontinuation (mo) | T1 | Т2 | T1 | T2 | T1 | T2 | T1 | T2 | T1 | T2 |
| 1 | 4.3 | М | CFH (Ser1191Leu) | Yes | 31.0 | 1.5 | 0.92 (49) | 0.80 (58) | 334 | 290 | 367 | 206 | 97 | 103 | 0.67 | 0.17 |
| 2 | 37.7 | F | CFH (p.Arg1210Cys) + CFI (p.Asp519Asn) + THBD (p.Ala43Thr) | Yes | 25.2 | 0.9 | 1.41 (44) | 1.25 (51) | 244 | 227 | 482 | 219 | 117 | 94 | 1.53 | 0.96 |
| 3 | 52.7 | M | CFI (p.lle140Thr) | No | 24.3 | 22.7 | 1.03 (97) | 1.00 (100) | 180 | 256 | 467 | 371 | 312 | 292 | NA | 0.08 |
| 4 | 34.8 | F | CFI (p.Gly269Ser) | No | 21.5 | 10.1 | 2.72 (29) | 2.54 (22) | 281 | 286 | 406 | 403 | 98 | 88 | 1.38 | 0.70 |
| 5 | 2.6 | М | CFI (p.Asp519Asn) | No | 21.4 | 15.9 | 0.38 (132) | 0.44 (117) | 261 | 299 | 517 | 426 | 68 | 105 | 0.35 | 0.24 |
| 6 | 1.3 | F | Homozygous deletion at CFHR3/R1 locus | No | 19.9 | 6.5 | 0.29 (128) | 0.27 (138) | 447 | 390 | 688 | 654 | 91 | 60 | 3.46 | 2.32 |
| 7° | 19.1 | M | Anti-CFH antibody (titer, 27 IU) | No | 19.8 | 14.2 | 1.33 (72) | 1.20 (79) | 245 | 167 | 390 | 325 | 236 | 178 | 0.14 | 0.08 |
| 8 | 5.4 | F | MCP (p.Phe175Val) | No | 14.0 | 13.5 | 1.28 (36) | 0.52 (89) | 300 | 420 | 682 | 423 | 46 | 78 | 3.21 | 0.20 |
| 9 | 13.3 | М | Anti-CFH antibody (titer, 100 IU) + hom zygous deletion at CFHR3/R1 locus | No | 11.2 | 8.6 | 0.64 (110) | 0.58 (122) | 268 | 298 | 435 | 371 | 108 | 106 | 0.22 | 0.19 |
| 10 | 10.9 | F | CFH (r. Gln950His) + homozygous deletion at C +HR3/R1 locus + anti-CFH antibody (titer, 230 IU) | Yes | 6.4 | 1.2 | 0.95 (73) | 0.66 (105) | 180 | 239 | 466 | 221 | 88 | 88 | 0.45 | 0.12 |



For how long should we use eculizumab in aHUS patients?

Does chronic « clinically-relevant » complement activation occur in all aHUS patients?

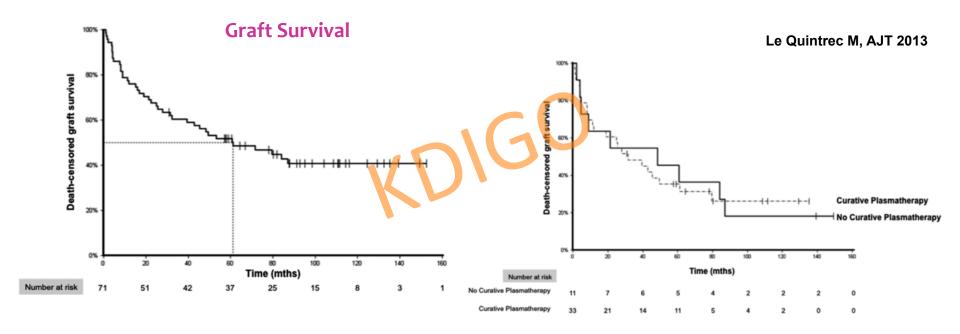
Risk of relapse / CKD-ESRD vs Meningococal infection / biweekly perfusions / cost.

Can eculizumab be discontinued in some patients and how to select candidates for eculizumab withdrawal?

When a relapse has occured what is the optimal treatment strategy?

n = 57 aHUS pts + 71 RT

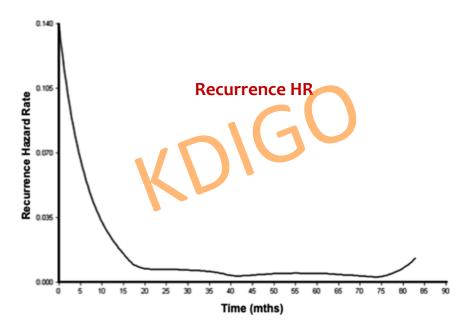
Renal transplantation in aHUS



Prophylactic use of eculizumab in high-risk patients for aHUS recurrence. Combined liver-renal transplantation in selected patients?

n = 57 aHUS pts + 71 RT

Renal transplantation in aHUS



Le Quintrec M, AJT 2013

Prophylactic use of eculizumab in high-risk patients for aHUS recurrence. Combined liver-renal transplantation in selected patients?

Optimal duration of treatment in RT patients with aHUS?