

# The relationship between proteinuria and disease progression in IgA nephropathy (IgAN)

## A summary of the RaDaR study



## What does this research mean for people with IgAN?



Even patients who were considered “lower-risk” (proteinuria levels of less than 1,000 mg/day)<sup>a</sup> were shown to have poor long-term outcomes



Starting treatments early is important for people with IgAN



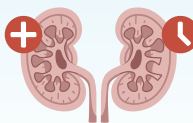
New treatments that **reduce proteinuria** levels may improve outcomes in people with IgAN, including **slower kidney disease progression** and delaying kidney failure

## Why was this study done?

To understand how **proteinuria** affects people with IgAN over time

### Researchers looked at:

How well their kidneys work (**kidney function**)



How long they live without needing kidney dialysis or transplant (**kidney survival**)

## Background of the study

When the kidneys are damaged, protein leaks into the urine



Excess protein in the urine is called **proteinuria**



Levels of **proteinuria**<sup>a</sup> can predict how likely kidney disease is to get worse



IgAN risk categories were traditionally thought to be:



**Less than 1,000 mg/day (1 g/day): lower risk** for disease worsening



**More than 1,000 mg/day (1 g/day): higher risk** for disease worsening

## What is RaDaR?

The **United Kingdom Registry of Rare Kidney Diseases (RaDaR)** is the largest rare kidney disease registry in the world, collecting information on patients with rare kidney diseases

RaDaR works closely with kidney centers and laboratories around the UK



The database includes **>33,000 patients**

Researchers examined data from **2,439 people with IgAN** who were part of RaDaR

<sup>a</sup>Sometimes, proteinuria values are expressed as mg/g (mg of protein per gram of creatinine), rather than mg/day. As a rule of thumb, you can find an estimate by multiplying the “per day” measurement by 0.7 (e.g. 300 mg/day x 0.7 = 210 mg/g).

**Reference:** Pitcher D, et al. Long-term outcomes in IgA nephropathy. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2023;18(6):727-738.

See other side to find out the results of the study



How was this study done?

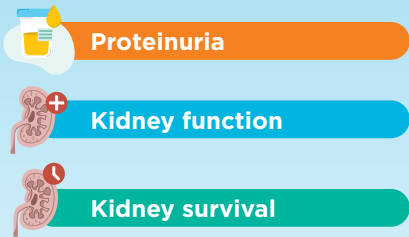


The study included **2,439** people with IgAN, including **140** children



On average, patients were followed for **8 years**

Researchers looked at:



What were the main results of the RaDaR study?

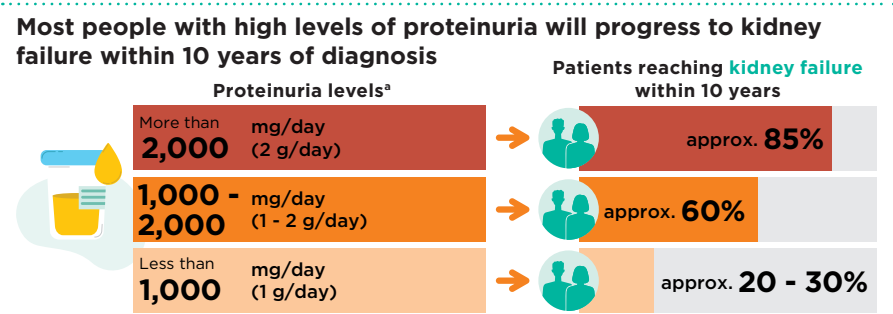
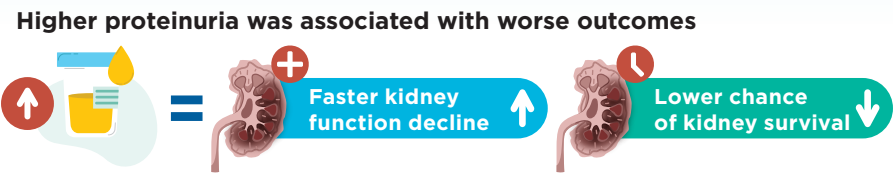
**Clinical outcomes for people with IgAN were poor**

**Approx. 50% of adults progressed to kidney failure or death** during the study period

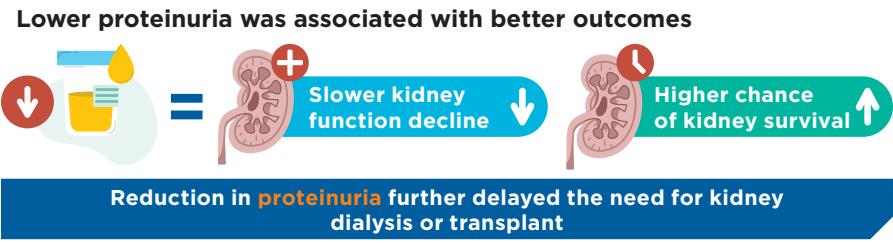
Most patients progressed to kidney failure **within 10-15 years** in all age groups

Treatment options for IgAN have been made available in recent years

SCAN TO SEE WHAT TREATMENT OPTIONS MAY BE AVAILABLE TO YOU



Even people with **proteinuria levels of less than 1,000 mg/day (1 g/day)** were at risk of developing **kidney failure**



SCAN TO SEE THE PLAIN-LANGUAGE SUMMARY PUBLICATION

Pitcher D, et al. *Future Rare Diseases*.

SCAN TO SEE THE FULL RESEARCH PUBLICATION

Pitcher D, et al. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*.

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**TRAVERE THERAPEUTICS**