Impact du choix de l'équation basée sur la créatinine sur la classification de la maladie rénale chronique dans une base de données de laboratoire

PIERRE DELANAYE[1], LAURA VRANKEN[2], HANS POTTEL[3], ETIENNE CAVALIER[2]

[1] DÉPARTEMENT DE NÉPHROLOGIE, DIALYSE ET TRANSPLANTATION, CHU SART TILMAN, UNIVERSITÉ DE LIÈGE, BELGIQUE

[2] DÉPARTEMENT DE CHIMIE CLINIQUE, CHU SART TILMAN, UNIVERSITÉ DE LIÈGE, BELGIQUE

[3] DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND PRIMARY CARE, KU LEUVEN CAMPUS KULAK KORTRIJK

Equation CKD-EPI

ARTICLE | Annals of Internal Medicine

A New Equation to Estimate Glomerular Filtration Rate

Andrew S. Levey, MD; Lesley A. Stevens, MD, MS; Christopher H. Schmid, PhD; Yaping (Lucy) Zhang, MS; Alejandro F. Castro III, MPH; Harold I. Feldman, MD, MSCE; John W. Kusek, PhD; Paul Eggers, PhD; Frederick Van Lente, PhD; Tom Greene, PhD; and Josef Coresh, MD, PhD, MHS, for the CKD-EPI (Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration)*

led. 2009;150:604-612.

Table 2. The CKD-EPI Equation for Estimating GFR on the Natural Scale*

Race and Sex	Serum Creatinine Level, *µmol/L (mg/dL)*	Equation
Black		
Female	≤62 (≤0.7)	$GFR = 166 \times (Scr/0.7)^{-0.329} \times (0.993)^{Age}$
	>62 (>0.7)	$GFR = 166 \times (Scr/0.7)^{-1.209} \times (0.993)^{Age}$
Male	≤80 (≤0.9)	$GFR = 163 \times (Scr/0.9)^{-0.411} \times (0.993)^{Age}$
	>80 (>0.9)	$GFR = 163 \times (Scr/0.9)^{-1.209} \times (0.993)^{Age}$
White or other		
Female	≤62 (≤0.7)	$GFR = 144 \times (Scr/0.7)^{-0.329} \times (0.993)^{Age}$
	>62 (>0.7)	$GFR = 144 \times (Scr/0.7)^{-1.209} \times (0.993)^{Age}$
Male	≤80 (≤0.9)	$GFR = 141 \times (Scr/0.9)^{-0.411} \times (0.993)^{Age}$
	>80 (>0.9)	$GFR = 141 \times (Scr/0.9)^{-1.209} \times (0.993)^{Age}$

KIDNEY DISEASE · IMPROVING GLOBAL OUTCOMES · KDIGO®

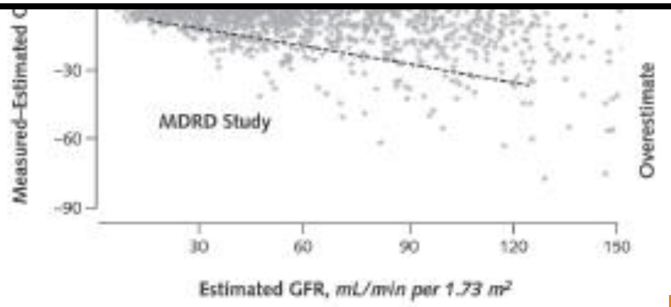
KDIGO 2012 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Kidney Disease

- CKD-EPI
- “Development dataset”: n=5504
- “Internal validation”: n=2750
- “External validation”: n=3896
- Créatinine calibrée
- DFG médian = 68 mL/min/1.73 m^2

Figure. Performance of the CKD-EPI and MDRD Study equations in estimating measured GFR in the external validation data set.

Table 3. Comparison of the CKD-EPI and MDRD Study Equations in Estimating Measured GFR in the Validation Data Set*

Variable and Equation	All Patients	Patients With Estimated GFR <60 mL/min per 1.73 m²	Patients With Estimated GFR ≥60 mL/min per 1.73 m²
Median difference (95% CI), *mL/min per 1.73 m²*†			
CKD-EPI	2.5 (2.1–2.9)	2.1 (1.7–2.4)	3.5 (2.6–4.5)
MDRD Study	5.5 (5.0–5.9)	3.4 (2.9–4.0)	10.6 (9.8–11.3)
Interquartile range for differences (95% CI), *mL/min per 1.73 m²*‡			
CKD-EPI	16.6 (15.9–17.3)	11.3 (10.7–12.1)	24.2 (22.8–25.3)
MDRD Study	18.3 (17.4–19.3)	12.9 (12.0–13.6)	25.7 (24.4–27.1)
P_{30} (95% CI), %§			
CKD-EPI	84.1 (83.0–85.3)	79.9 (78.1–81.7)	88.3 (86.9–89.7)
MDRD Study	80.6 (79.5–82.0)	77.2 (75.5–79.0)	84.7 (83.0–86.3)
Root mean square error (95% CI)			
CKD-EPI	0.250 (0.241–0.259)	0.284 (0.270–0.298)	0.213 (0.203–0.223)
MDRD Study	0.274 (0.265–0.283)	0.294 (0.280–0.308)	0.248 (0.238–0.258)



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Advance Access publication 29 February 2016

An estimated glomerular filtration rate equation for the full age spectrum

Hans Pottel[1], Liesbeth Hoste[1], Laurence Dubourg[2], Natalie Ebert[3], Elke Schaeffner[3], Bjørn Odvar Eriksen[4], Toralf Melsom[4], Edmund J. Lamb[5], Andrew D. Rule[6], Stephen T. Turner[6], Richard J. Glassock[7], Vandréa De Souza[8], Luciano Selistre[9], Christophe Mariat[10], Frank Martens[11] and Pierre Delanaye[12]

$$\text{FAS} - \text{eGFR} = \frac{107.3}{(\text{SCr}/Q)} \quad \text{for } 2 \leq \text{age} \leq 40 \text{ years}$$

$$\text{FAS} - \text{eGFR} = \frac{107.3}{(\text{SCr}/Q)} \times 0.988^{(\text{Age}-40)} \quad \text{for age} > 40 \text{ years}$$

N=6870, 735 enfants

Un concept plus qu’une régression…
Pas de « birthday paradox »

Table 1. *Q*-values [=median serum creatinine in µmol/L (mg/dL)] for the FAS equation, according to age or height (from refs [4, 5, 10])

Age, years	Height[a], cm	Q[b], µmol/L (mg/dL)
Boys and girls		
1	75.0	23 (0.26)
2	87.0	26 (0.29)
3	95.5	27 (0.31)
4	102.5	30 (0.34)
5	110.0	34 (0.38)
6	116.7	36 (0.41)
7	123.5	39 (0.44)
8	129.5	41 (0.46)
9	135.0	43 (0.49)
10	140.0	45 (0.51)
11	146.0	47 (0.53)
12	152.5	50 (0.57)
13	159.0	52 (0.59)
14	165.0	54 (0.61)
Male adolescents		
15	172.0	64 (0.72)
16	176.0	69 (0.78)
17	178.0	72 (0.82)
18	179.0	75 (0.85)
19	180.0	78 (0.88)
Male adults		
≥20	≥181.5	80 (0.90)
Female adolescents		
15	164.5	57 (0.64)
16	166.0	59 (0.67)
17	166.5	61 (0.69)
18	167.0	61 (0.69)
19	167.5	62 (0.70)
Female adults		
≥20	≥168.0	62 (0.70)

[a]Height is the median height of a child or adolescent at the specified age (Belgian growth curves).

Table 3. Prediction performance results of different eGFR equations on the pooled databases according to age group and measured GFR categories (mGFR below or above 60 mL/min/1.73 m^2)

Pooled data	eGFR equivalent	RMSE (95% CI)	Constant bias (95% CI)	Proportional bias (95% CI)	P10, % (95% CI)	P30, % (95% CI)
Children and adolescents <18 years						
All (n = 735)	FAS	20.1 (18.5, 21.6)	−1.7 (−3.1, −0.2)*,†	1.01 (0.99, 1.03)*,†	40.1 (36.6, 43.7)	87.5 (85.1, 89.9)*
mGFR = 94.5	FAS-height	19.8 (18.1, 21.4)	−2.7 (−4.1, −1.3)*,‡	1.00 (0.98, 1.01)*,‡	41.9 (38.3, 45.5)	88.8 (86.6, 91.1)†
	Schwartz	21.7 (19.5, 23.7)	6.0 (4.5, 7.5)†,‡	1.09 (1.07, 1.11)†,‡	40.1 (36.6, 43.7)	83.8 (81.1, 86.5)*,†
mGFR < 60 (n = 99)	FAS	14.6 (8.5, 18.9)	6.2 (3.6, 8.9)*,†	1.15 (1.09, 1.21)*,†	34.3 (24.8, 43.9)	75.8 (67.2, 84.3)
mGFR = 45.1	FAS-height	13.5 (4.2, 18.6)	4.7 (2.2, 7.2)*,‡	1.12 (1.06, 1.17)*,‡	39.4 (25.6, 49.2)	77.8 (69.4, 86.1)*
	Schwartz	16.7 (8.2, 22.1)	9.4 (6.7, 12.2)†,‡	1.22 (1.16, 1.28)†,‡	31.3 (22.0, 40.6)	70.7 (61.6, 79.8)*
mGFR ≥ 60 (n = 636)	FAS	20.8 (19.1, 22.4)	−2.9 (−4.5, −1.3)*,†	0.99 (0.97, 1.00)*,†	41.0 (37.2, 44.9)	89.3 (86.9, 91.7)*
mGFR = 102.2	FAS-height	20.6 (18.9, 22.3)	−3.8 (−5.4, −2.3)*,‡	0.98 (0.96, 0.99)*,‡	42.3 (38.4, 46.1)	90.6 (88.3, 92.8)†
	Schwartz	22.4 (20.0, 24.5)	5.4 (3.7, 7.1)†,‡	1.07 (1.05, 1.09)†,‡	41.5 (37.7, 45.3)	85.8 (83.1, 88.6)*,†
Adults 18–70 years						
All (n = 4371)	FAS	17.2 (16.6, 17.8)	5.0 (4.5, 5.5)*	1.12 (1.11, 1.12)*	40.4 (38.9, 41.9)*	81.6 (80.4, 82.7)
mGFR = 78.6	CKD-EPI	16.4 (15.8, 16.9)	6.3 (5.9, 6.8)*	1.13 (1.12, 1.14)*	42.5 (41.1, 44.0)*	81.9 (80.7, 83.0)
mGFR < 60 (n = 1089)	FAS	19.0 (17.7, 20.2)	13.4 (12.6, 14.2)*	1.35 (1.33, 1.37)*	19.1 (16.8, 21.4)*	52.2 (49.3, 55.2)*
mGFR = 42.3	CKD-EPI	19.2 (18.1, 20.3)	12.7 (11.8, 13.5)*	1.31 (1.29, 1.34)*	21.9 (19.4, 24.3)*	55.2 (52.2, 58.1)*
mGFR ≥ 60 (n = 3282)	FAS	16.6 (15.9, 17.2)*	2.2 (1.6, 2.7)*	1.04 (1.03, 1.04)*	47.5 (45.8, 49.2)*	91.3 (90.3, 92.3)
mGFR = 90.6	CKD-EPI	15.3 (14.7, 15.8)*	4.2 (3.7, 4.7)*	1.07 (1.06, 1.07)*	49.4 (47.7, 51.1)*	90.7 (89.7, 91.7)
Older adults ≥70 years						
All (n = 1764)	FAS	11.2 (10.7, 11.7)*	−1.1 (−1.6, −0.6)*	1.02 (1.01, 1.03)*	39.7 (37.5, 42.0)*	86.1 (84.4, 87.7)*
mGFR = 55.6	CKD-EPI	12.9 (12.4, 13.4)*	5.6 (5.1, 6.2)*	1.13 (1.12, 1.15)*	35.0 (32.8, 37.3)*	77.6 (75.7, 79.6)*
	BIS1[a]	12.0 (11.4, 12.6)	−1.2 (−1.9, −0.6)	1.05 (1.03, 1.07)	34.7 (32.0, 37.4)	81.8 (79.7, 84.0)
mGFR < 60 (n = 986)	FAS	9.5 (8.8, 10.1)*	2.2 (1.6, 2.7)*	1.09 (1.07, 1.11)*	36.6 (33.6, 39.6)*	81.0 (78.6, 83.5)*
mGFR = 40.7	CKD-EPI	13.1 (12.3, 13.8)*	6.9 (6.2, 7.6)*	1.19 (1.17, 1.21)*	29.5 (26.7, 32.4)*	67.7 (64.8, 70.7)*
	BIS1[a]	9.7 (9.0, 10.3)	3.7 (3.0, 4.4)	1.16 (1.13, 1.18)	35.3 (31.8, 38.8)	75.4 (72.2, 78.5)
mGFR ≥ 60 (n = 778)	FAS	13.1 (12.3, 13.8)	−5.2 (−6.1, −4.4)*	0.94 (0.93, 0.95)*	43.7 (40.2, 47.2)	92.4 (90.6, 94.3)
mGFR = 74.4	CKD-EPI	12.7 (12.1, 13.3)	4.1 (3.2, 4.9)*	1.07 (1.06, 1.08)*	42.0 (38.6, 45.5)	90.1 (88.0, 92.2)
	BIS1[a]	14.8 (13.7, 15.7)	−8.6 (−9.7, −7.5)	0.90 (0.88, 0.91)	33.9 (29.6, 38.1)	91.5 (89.0, 94.0)

The same symbols (*,†,‡) within each subgroup and column indicate significant differences (paired t-test for constant and proportional bias, McNemar's test for P10 and P30 = % of subjects with an eGFR value within 10% and 30% of measured GFR).

[a]For the BIS1 performance results, the data (n= 570) from the BIS1 study were not included (therefore, no comparisons with FAS and CKD-EPI were made).

Estimating glomerular filtration rate at the transition from pediatric to adult care

Hans Pottel[1,13], Jonas Björk[2,3,13], Arend Bökenkamp[4,13], Ulla Berg[5], Kajsa Åsling-Monemi[5], Luciano Selistre[6], Laurence Dubourg[7,13], Magnus Hansson[8], Karin Littmann[8], Ian Jones[9], Per Sjöström[9], Ulf Nyman[10,12,13] and Pierre Delanaye[11,12,13]

[1]Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven Campus Kulak Kortrijk, Kortrijk, Belgium; [2]Division of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Lund University, Lund, Sweden; [3]Clinical Studies Sweden, Forum South, Skåne University Hospital, Lund, Sweden; [4]Emma Children's Hospital, Amsterdam University Medical Center, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands; [5]Department of Clinical Science, Intervention, and Technology, Division of Pediatrics, Karolinska Institutet, Karolinska University Hospital Huddinge, Stockholm, Sweden; [6]Mestrado em Ciências da Saúde—Universidade Caxias do Sul Foundation, Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior, Brazil; [7]Exploration Fonctionnelle Rénale, Groupement Hospitalier Edouard Herriot, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France; [8]Department of Laboratory Medicine, Division of Clinical Chemistry, Karolinska Institutet, Karolinska University Hospital Huddinge, Stockholm, Sweden; [9]Department of Laboratory Medicine, Örebro University Hospital, Örebro, Sweden; [10]Department of Translational Medicine, Division of Medical Radiology, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden; and [11]Nephrology-Dialysis-Transplantation, University of Liège, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire du Sart Tilman, Liège, Belgium

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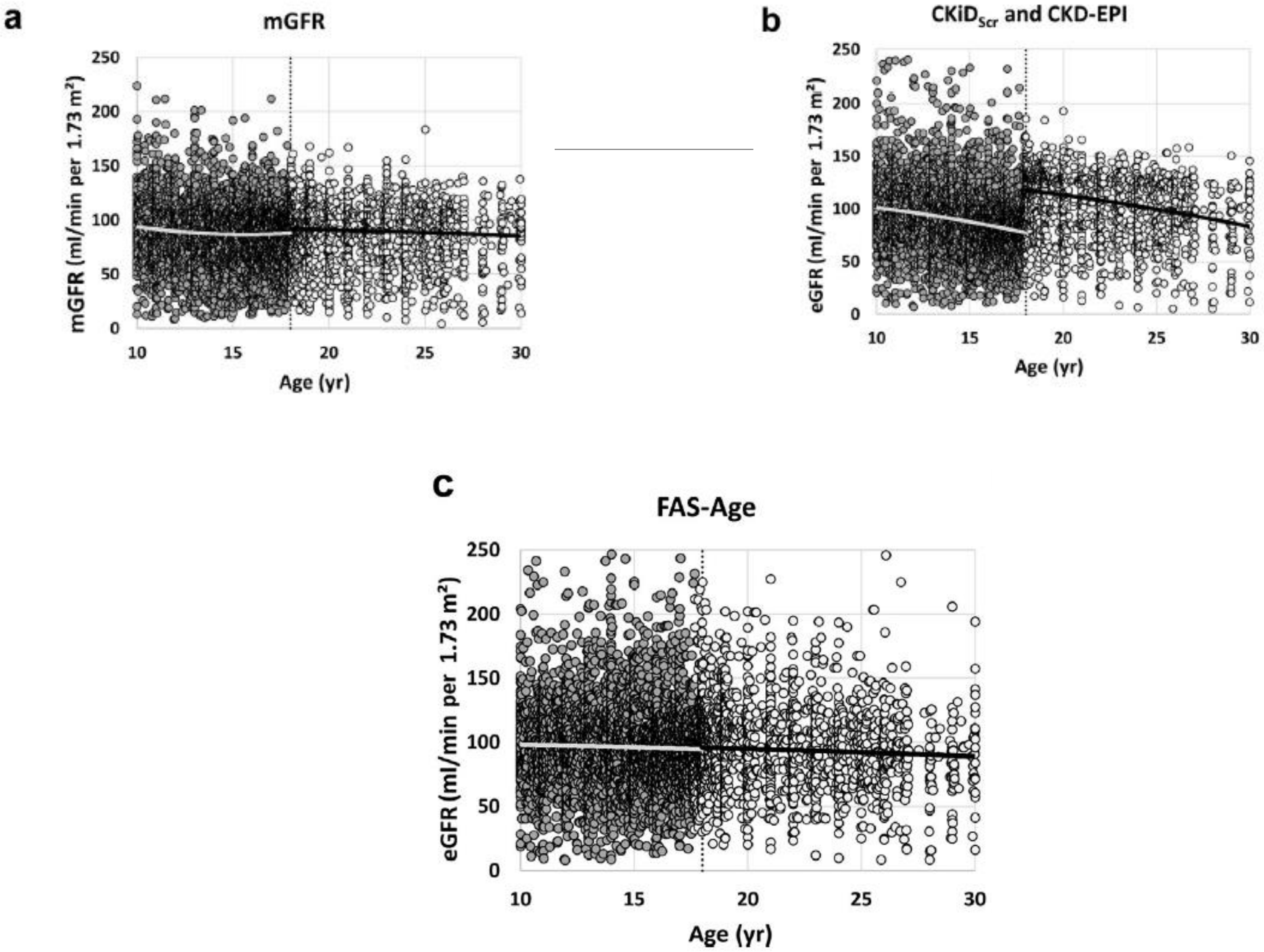
5764 enfants, adolescents et jeunes adultes


a
mGFR
mGFR (ml/min per 1.73 m²)
Age (yr)
b
CKiD$_{Scr}$ and CKD-EPI
eGFR (ml/min per 1.73 m²)
Age (yr)
c
FAS-Age
eGFR (ml/min per 1.73 m²)
Age (yr)

But de l’étude

Quel impact “épidémiologique” du choix de l’un ou l’autre équation?

Méthodologie

Données de laboratoire:

- résultats des patients ambulatoires de plus de 18 ans
- hôpital périphérique
- données de créatinine entre janvier et novembre 2018
- un seul résultat de créatinine par sujet
- créatinine mesurée par une méthode enzymatique (Roche, Cobas), « IDMS traceable »

KDIGO 2012 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Kidney Disease

Table 1. Current CKD staging according to GFR and urine ACR

CDK Stage	Measurement
GFR category	GFR (ml/min per 1.73 m^2)
G1	≥90
G2	60–89
G3a	45–59
G3b	30–44
G4	15–29
G5	<15

REVIEW www.jasn.org

CKD: A Call for an Age-Adapted Definition

Pierre Delanaye,[1] Kitty J. Jager,[2] Arend Bökenkamp,[3] Anders Christensson,[4] Laurence Dubourg,[5] Bjørn Odvar Eriksen,[6,7] François Gaillard,[8] Giovanni Gambaro,[9] Markus van der Giet,[10] Richard J. Glassock,[11] Olafur S. Indridason,[12] Marco van Londen,[13] Christophe Mariat,[14] Toralf Melsom,[6,7] Olivier Moranne,[15] Gunnar Nordin,[16] Runolfur Palsson,[12,17] Hans Pottel,[18] Andrew D. Rule,[19] Elke Schaeffner,[20] Maarten W. Taal,[21] Christine White,[22] Anders Grubb,[23] and Jan A. J. G. van den Brand[24]

Due to the number of contributing authors, the affiliations are listed at the end of this article.

JASN 30: ●●●–●●●, 2019. doi: https://doi.org/10.1681/ASN.2019030238

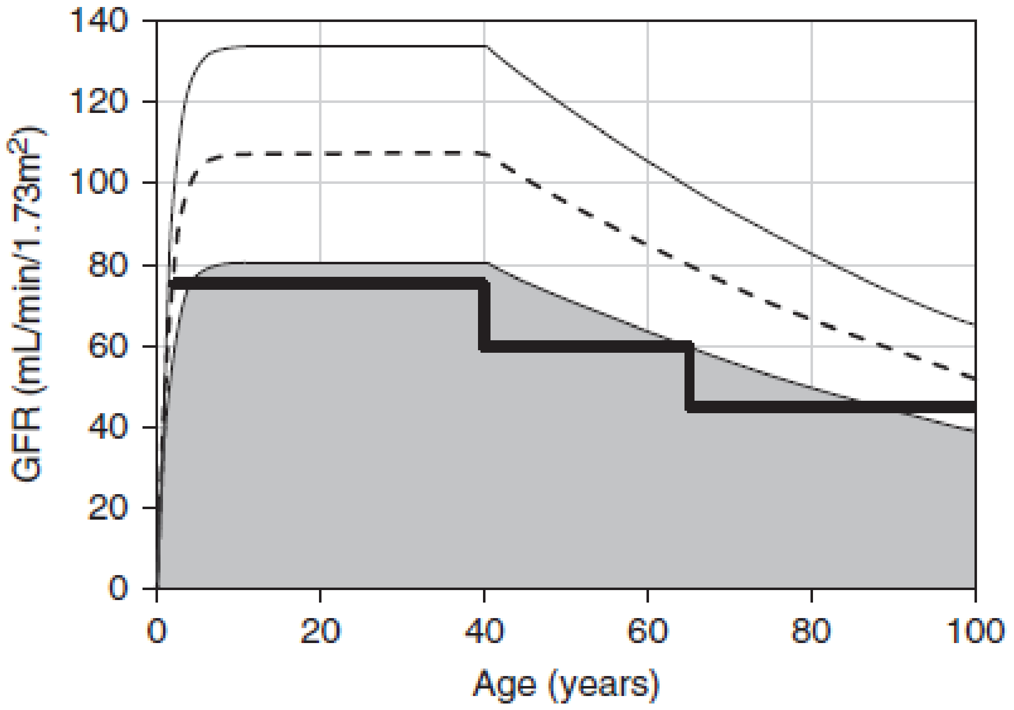


Figure 3. Age-specific thresholds in relation to age-specific GFR percentiles. GFR cut-off values and percentiles according to age (here percentiles of eGFR are calculated using the FAS equation). The bold line represents an age-adapted threshold for CKD: 75 ml/min per 1.73 m^2 for age below 40 years, 60 ml/min per 1.73 m^2 for age between 40 and 65 years, and 45 ml/min per 1.73 m^2 for age above 65 years. The dashed line represents the median (50th percentile) and the thin solid lines represent the 97.5th and 2.5th percentiles. The shaded zone is considered as below the normal reference intervals for GFR (<2.5th percentile).

Résultats

58,366 résultats sont disponibles

56.9% de femmes

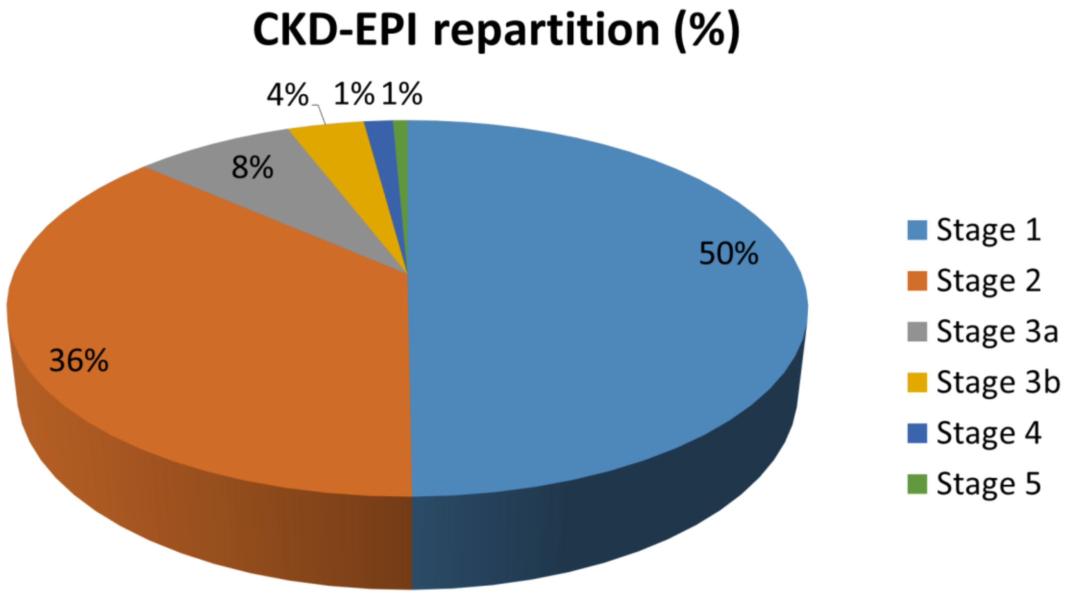
Moyenne d’âge: 53±18 ans

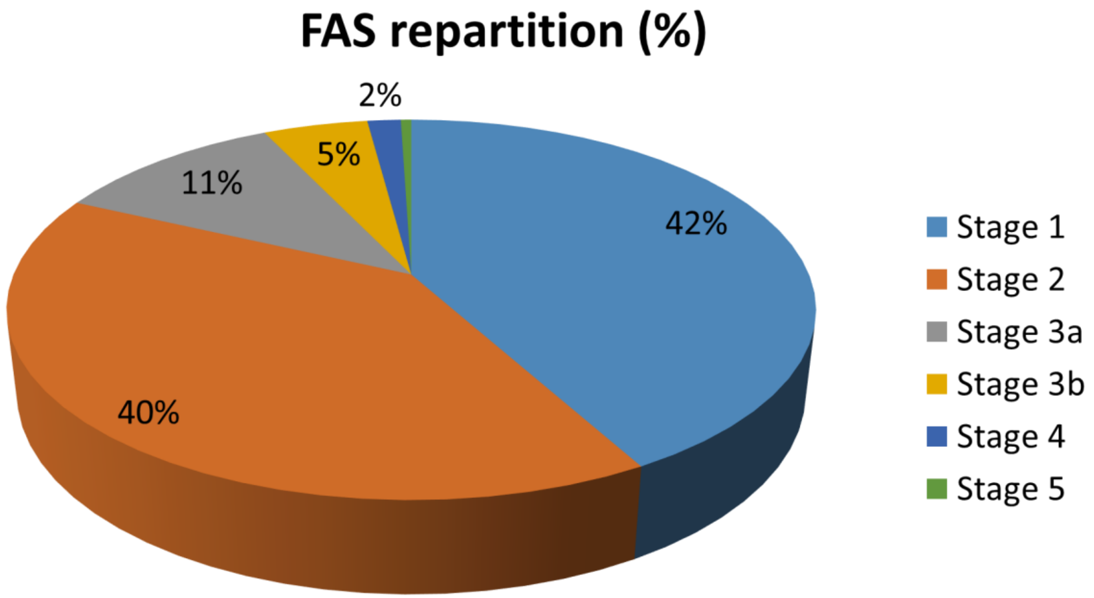
MRC : DFG_e < 60 mL/min/1.73m²

CKD-EPI: 13,6%

FAS: 18,8%

Concordance: 94,5%





Concordance de 84%

	CKD-EPI repartition (%)	FAS repartition (%)	Concordance (%)
Stage 1	49.9	42	84
Stade 2	36.7	40	85
Stage 3a	7.7	11	76
Stage 3b	3.7	5	91
Stage 4	1.4	1.6	91
Stage 5	0.7	0.5	79
All-stage			84

	Age	Concordance (%)
N=8556	18 to 30	93
N=16063	30 to 50	95
N=22160	50 to 70	80
N=11095	70 to 90	71
N=492	Over 90	52

MRC : DFG_e < 60 mL/min/1.73m^2

=> < 75 mL/min si moins de 40 ans
< 60 mL/min si entre 40 et 60 ans
< 45 mL/min si plus de 65 ans

CKD-EPI: 13,6% => 8,2%

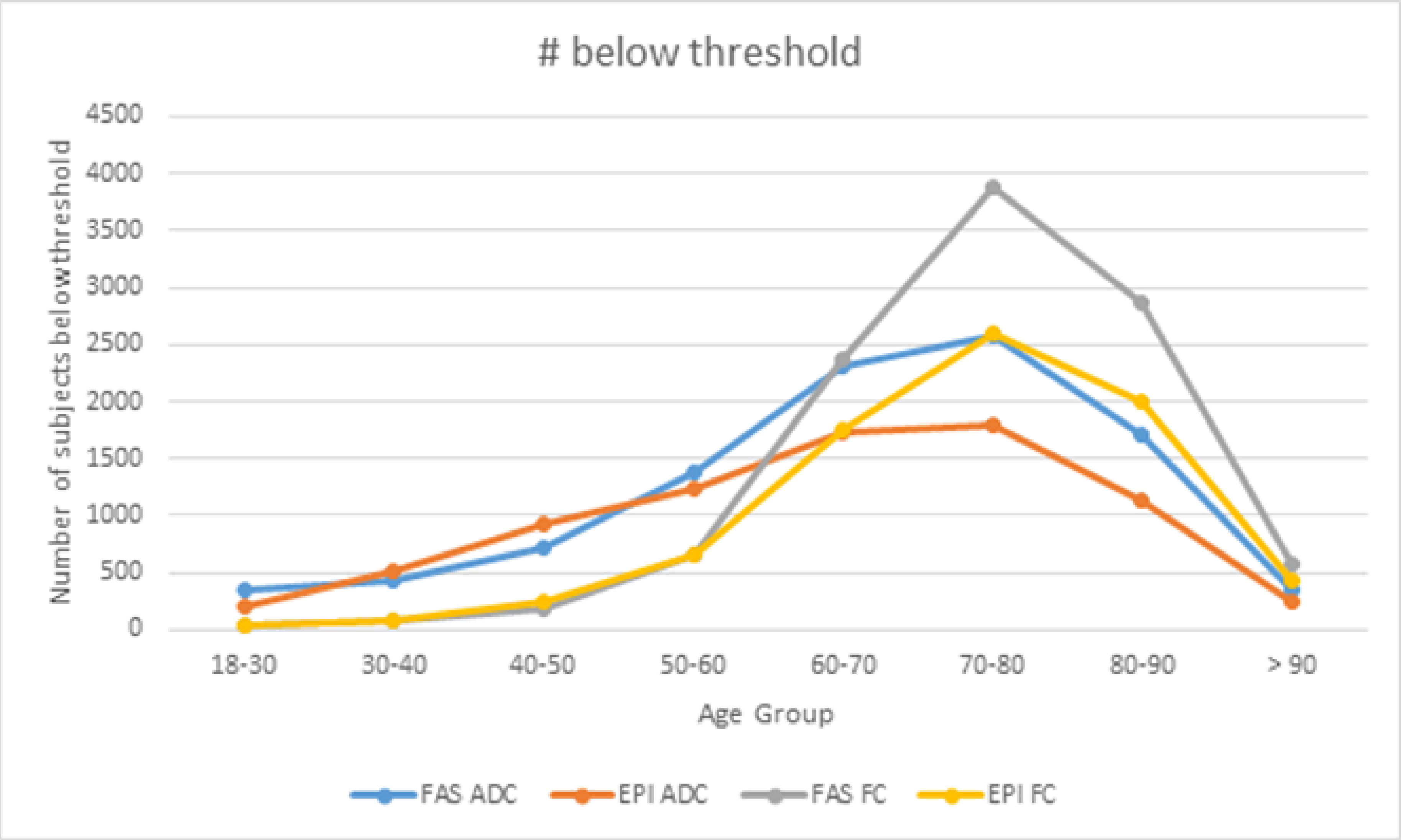
FAS: 18,8% => 10,3%

Concordance: 94,5% => 97,4%

Conclusions et limitations

1. Le choix de l'équation impacte l'épidémiologie de la MRC…
2. …Mais la définition de la MRC aussi
3. Pas une étude épidémiologique *sensu stricto*
4. Une seule valeur de DFG (pas de confirmation)
5. Notre étude est et reste une illustration de l'impact des formules

Merci de votre attention !



below threshold
Number of subjects below threshold
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
18-30
30-40
40-50
50-60
60-70
70-80
80-90
> 90
Age Group
FAS ADC
EPI ADC
FAS FC
EPI FC