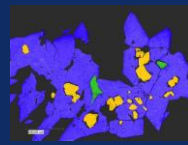


Drug treatment of PH





Specific Treatment

Daily fluid intake > 3 Liter

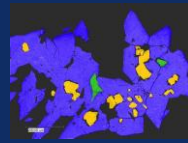
–Via (naso)gastral tube in small infants and children

Pyridoxine in PH type I

Alkaline citrate or orthophosphate

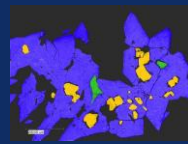
Magnesium

Avoid diet with high oxalate content



Treatment in normal kidney function

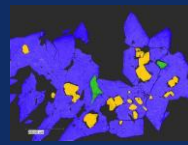
1. Fluids



Drink as much as you can!

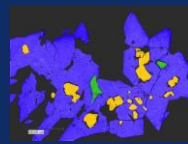
All other treatment efforts are „worthless“, if daily fluid intake is insufficient!





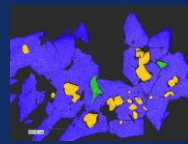
Drink, drink, drink.....

- | Repeated, means continuous daily fluid intake of at least $> 1 - 1.5$ Liter/per m^2 BSA**
- | the earlier young patients accept the necessity to drink the better they get used to it!**
- | Older kids, adolescents and adults should drink $> 2-3$ liter per day.**



...drink...

- | Increase fluid intake at great heat, fever, fluid loss, e.g. severe diarrhea**
- | If oral fluid intake is no longer sufficiently possible, prompt i.v. (re-)hydration is necessary!**
- | A gastrostomy tube may sometimes be helpful in small infants and children**



Oxalate reduced diet?

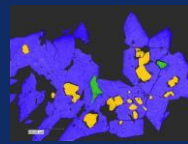
| Oxalate absorption in healthy children:

| 10.1 +/- 3.8 %

| Oxalate absorption in patients with PH I

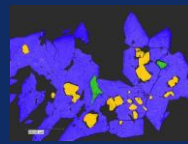
| 6.77 +/- 3.3 %

| Hence, only diet with extreme oxalate content should be avoided!



Diet?

Food	Ox content mg/100 g	Food	Ox content mg/100 g
Beans (fresh)	43.7	Cacao powder	623
Spinach (cooked)	356-780	Coffee	1.0
Rhubarb	537	Coffee powder	57-230
Potatoes (cooked)	14.5	Beer	1.7
Apple	1.5	Wine	3.1
Orange	6.2	Tea (2 Min.)	7.0-10.8
Strawberry	15.8	Tea leaves	375-1450

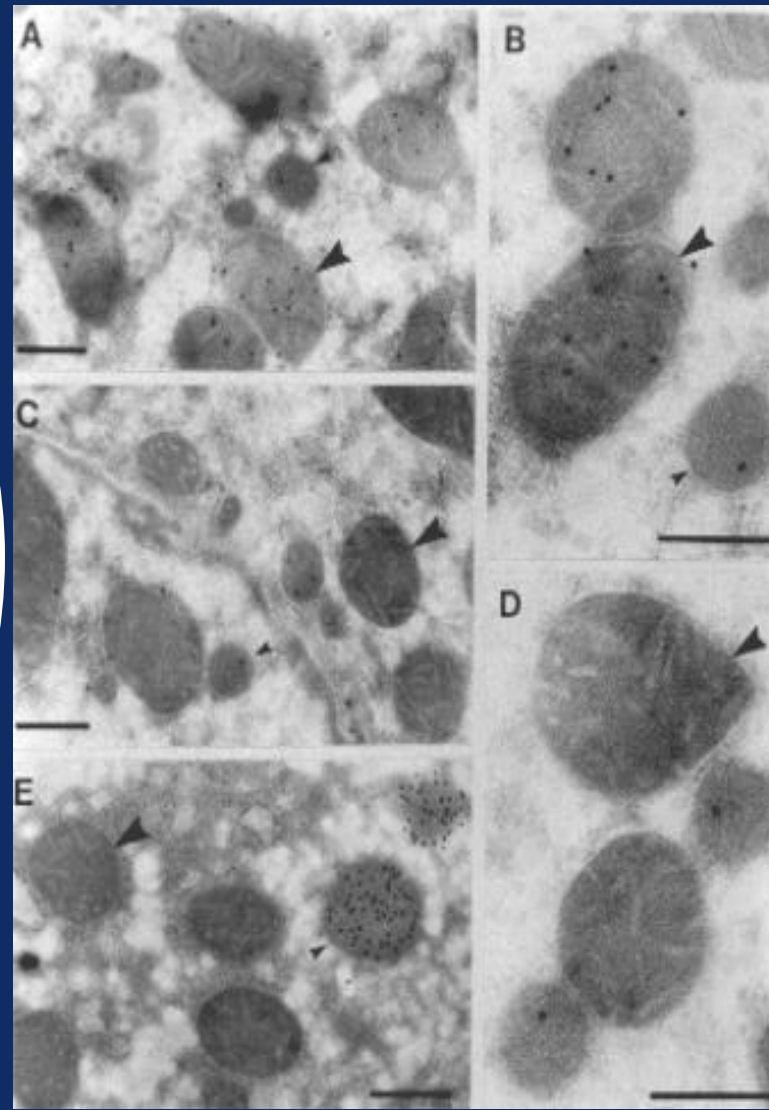
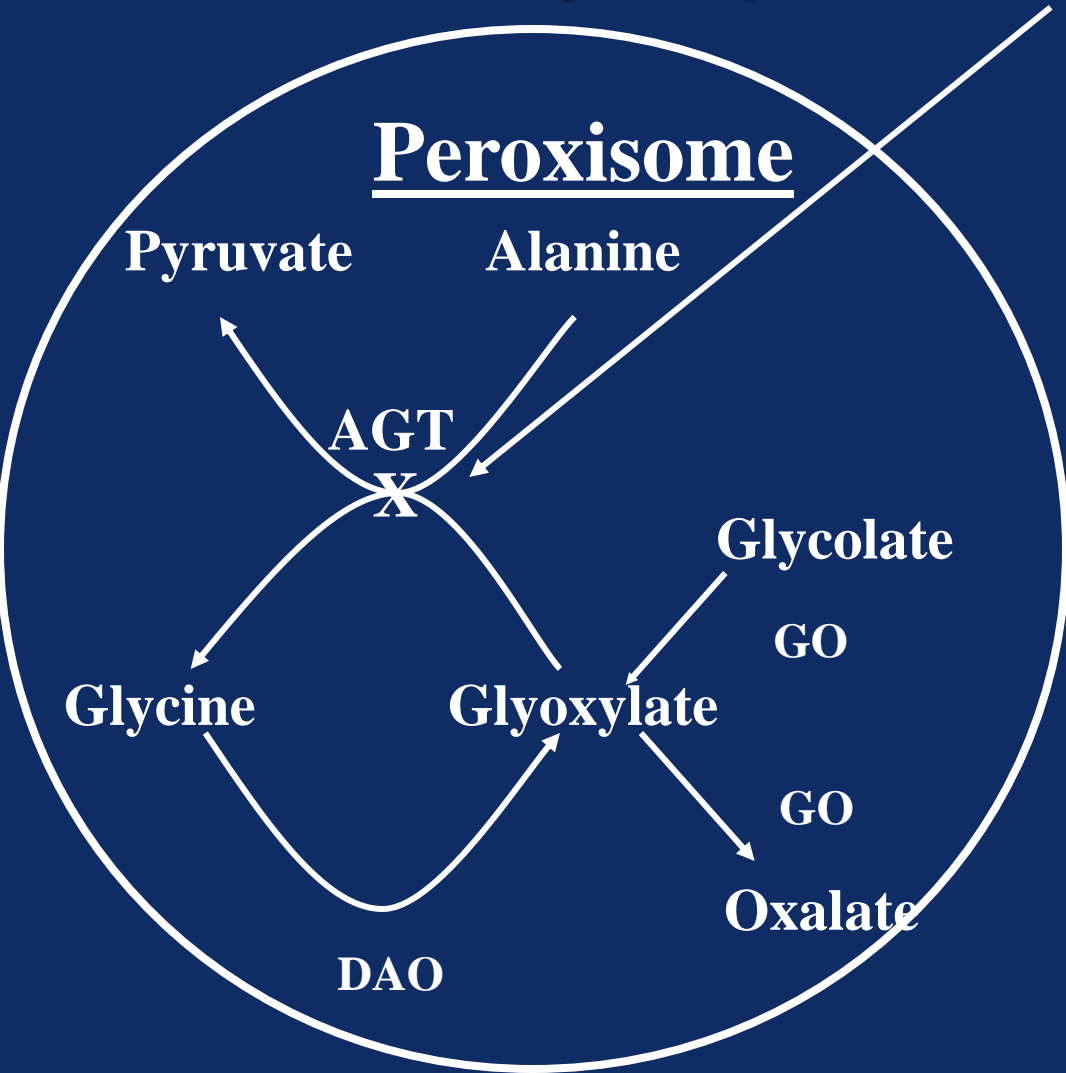


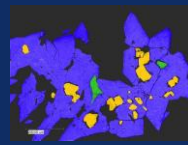
Treatment in normal kidney function

2. Pyridoxine in primary hyperoxaluria type I



When and why helps Vitamin B6?





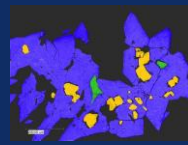
Dosage?

Vitamin B6 should be administered in every patient with PH I

Result of liver biopsy, or molecular genetic testing may give evidence on therapeutic efficiency

Dosage: 5-20 (30) mg/kg body weight/day

Attention: side effects



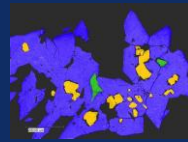
Treatment control?

| 24 h urine analysis before/under treatment

| How much reduction of urinary oxalate excretion is achieved?

| Stop of treatment when no success?

| In end stage renal failure => control of plasma oxalate levels?!

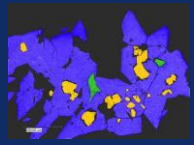


Investigation of the relative reduction of UOX excretion under increasing dosages of vitamine B6 at study week 24 compared to baseline in a prospective setting.

Correlation of serum B6 level with urinary oxalate excretion

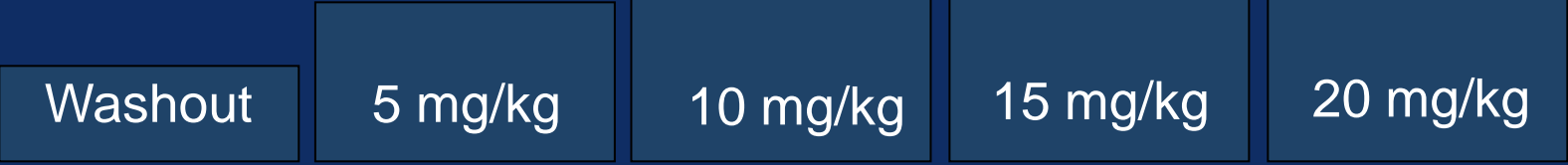
Differences in genotype/phenotype correlation

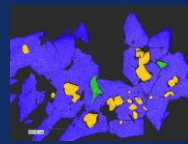
12 patients included



Study Design

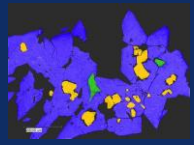
UOX / B6 level measurement





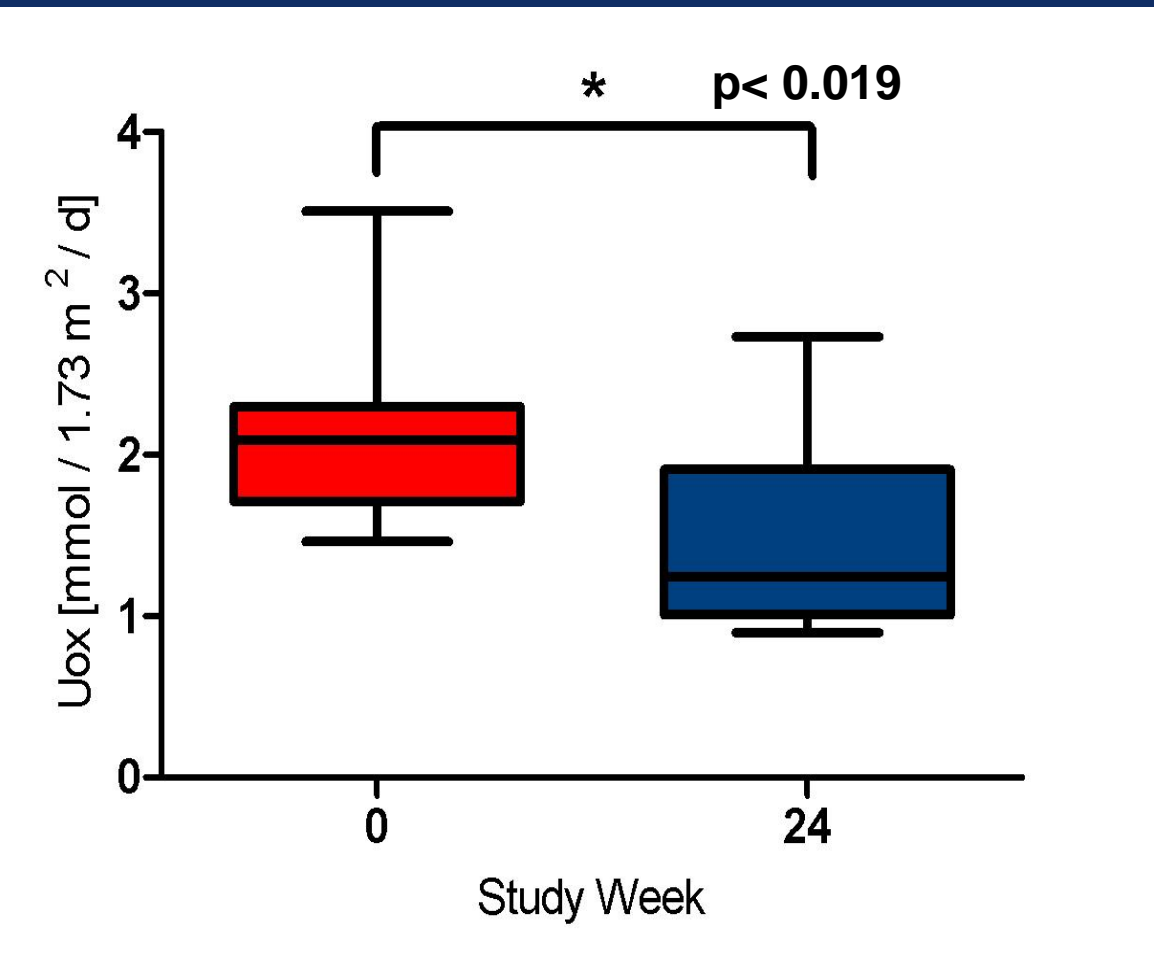
Baseline- characteristics

Variable	PH I patient (n=12)
Female/ male (n)	7/ 5
Age (yr) (mean +/- SDS)	13.5 ± 3.3
GFR (ml/min*1.73m ²) (mean +/- SDS)	139 ± 37
c.508G>A homozygous (n)	3
c.508G>A heterozygous (n)	5
c.508G>A negative (n)	4
Nephrocalcinosis (n)	6
Urolithiasis (n)	8
Vit B6 before study entry (n)	8



Results

Primary objective- relative reduction of UOX excretion

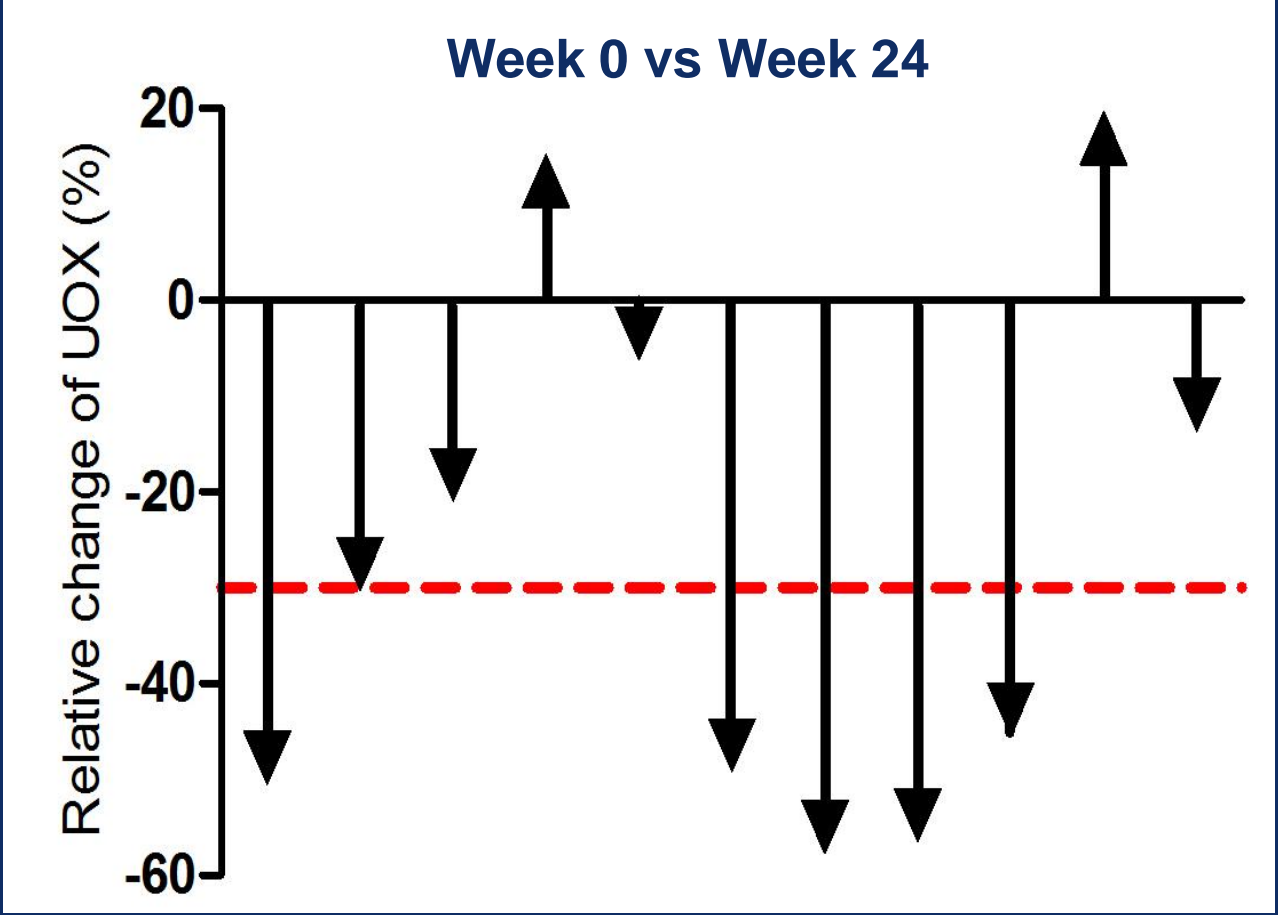


Relative UOX reduction of the whole group 25.0%!

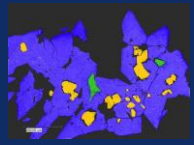


Results

Primary objective- individual relative change of UOX excretion

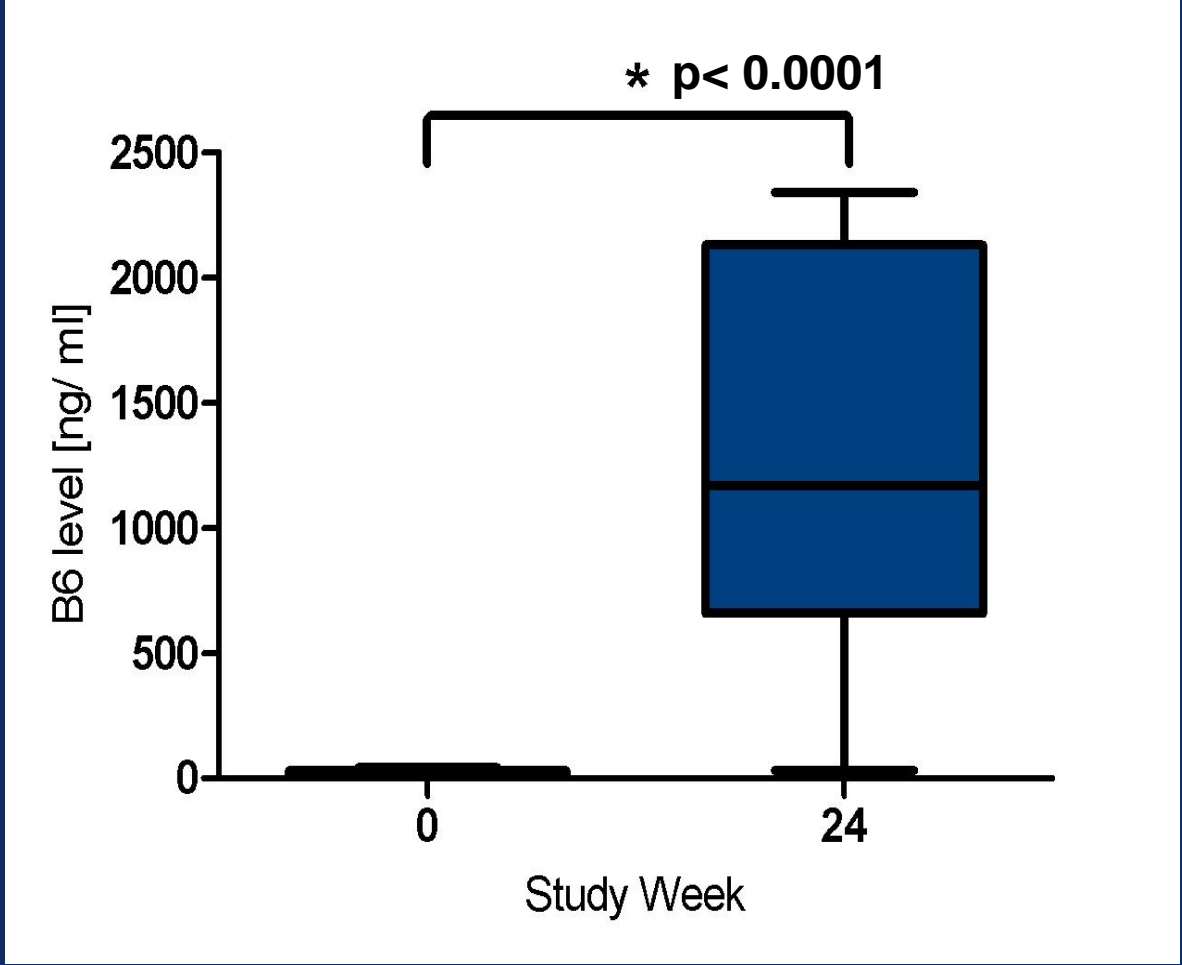


**5/12 UOX
reduction > 30%**

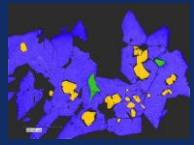


Results

Secondary objective: Vitamine B6 levels serum



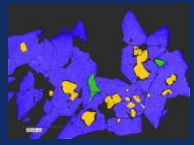
B6 levels variable!



Results

Patient	5mg/kg	10mg/kg	15mg/kg	20mg/kg	Genotype
12	+	+			c.508G>A homoz.
06	+	+	+	+	c.508G>A homoz.
07	+	+	+	+	c.508G>A homoz.
09	+	+	+	+	c.508G>A heteroz.
03	+	+	+	-	c.508G>A heteroz.
11	+	+	+	-	c.508G>A heteroz.
01	+	+	+	+	c.508G>A heteroz.
02	-	-	-	-	c.508G>A heteroz.
08	-	-	+	+	c.508G>A negative
05	+	+	+	-	c.508G>A negative
10	-	-	-	-	c.508G>A negative
04	-	-	-	-	c.508G>A negative

Brothers!



Outcome prediction (kidney function)

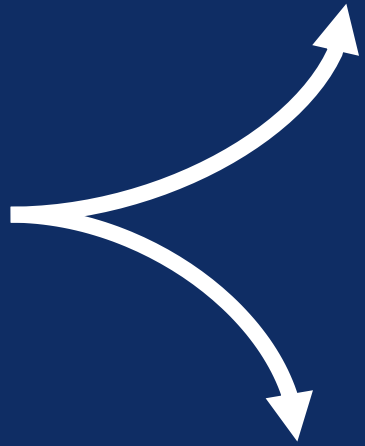
28% Gly170Arg
Phe152Ile



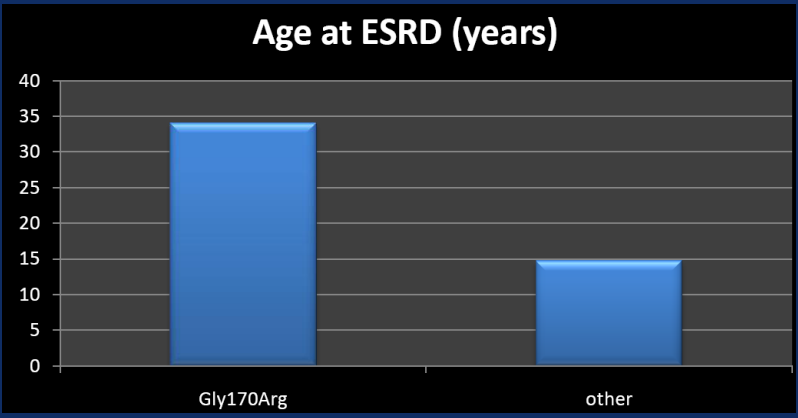
good:

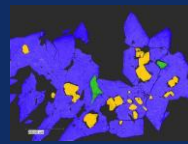
Pyridoxine reduces Oxalate excretion

AGXT gene mutations:



bad:

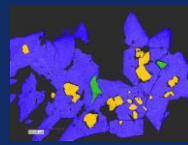




Conclusions

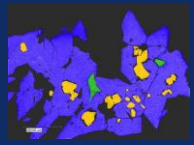
- **Vitamine B6 reduces Uox in some patients with PH I**
- **No dose/response relationship detectable**
- **Reasonable dosage recommendations remain unclear**
- **No safety problem**

- **Further modifiers must be identified to realize an individual translational concept**

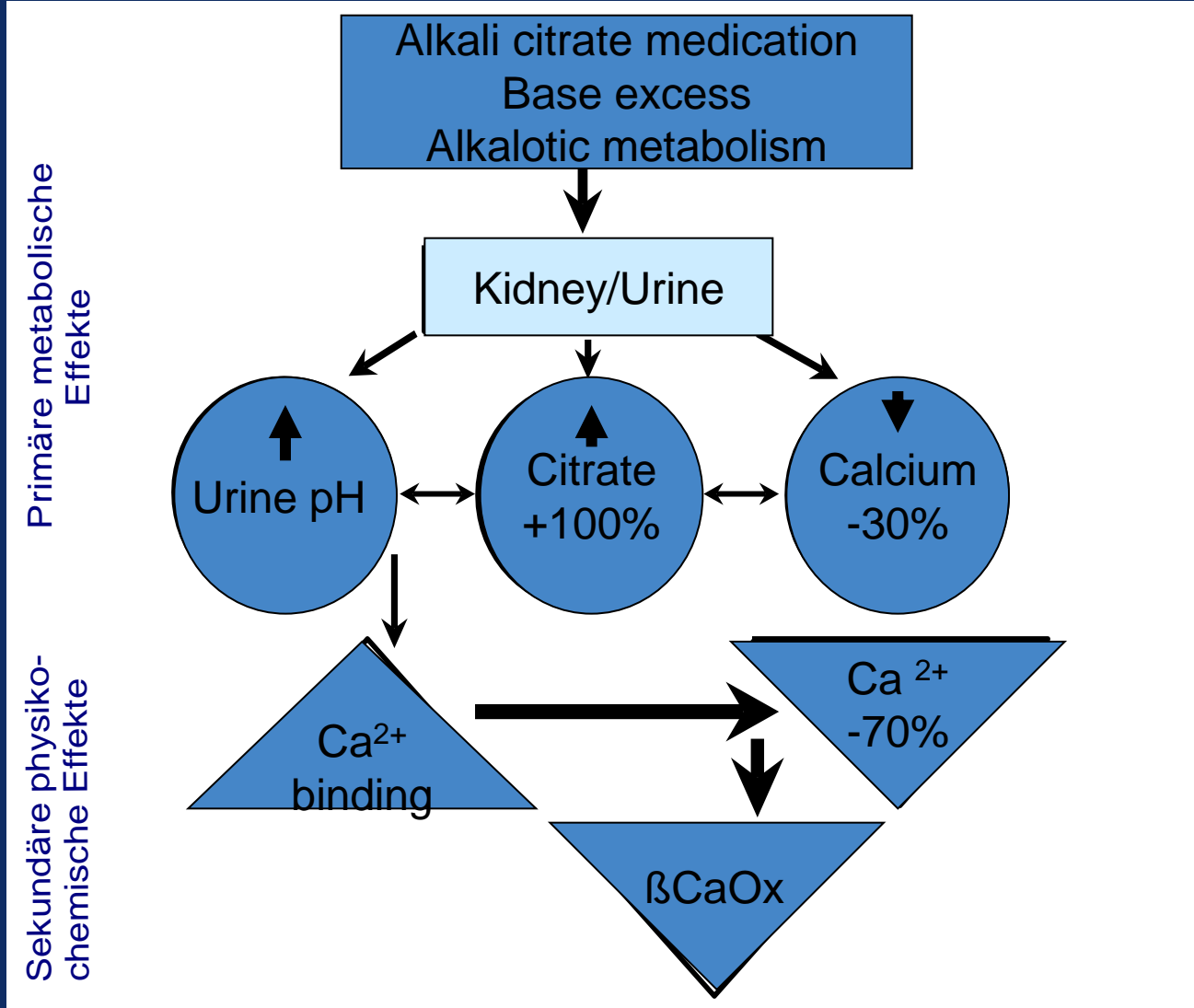


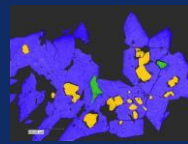
Treatment in normal kidney function

3. Alkaline citrate/Orthophosphate



Background





Dosage?

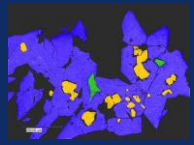
- | Alkaline citrate

- | 0.1-0.15g/kg body weight/d (or 1-1.5 meq/kg/d)

- | Preparations

- | Bicitra

- | Shol's solution



Results?

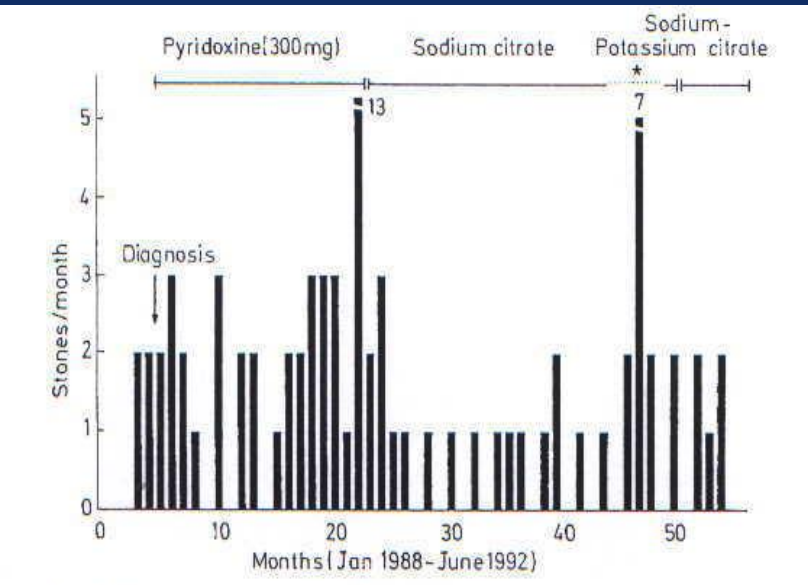
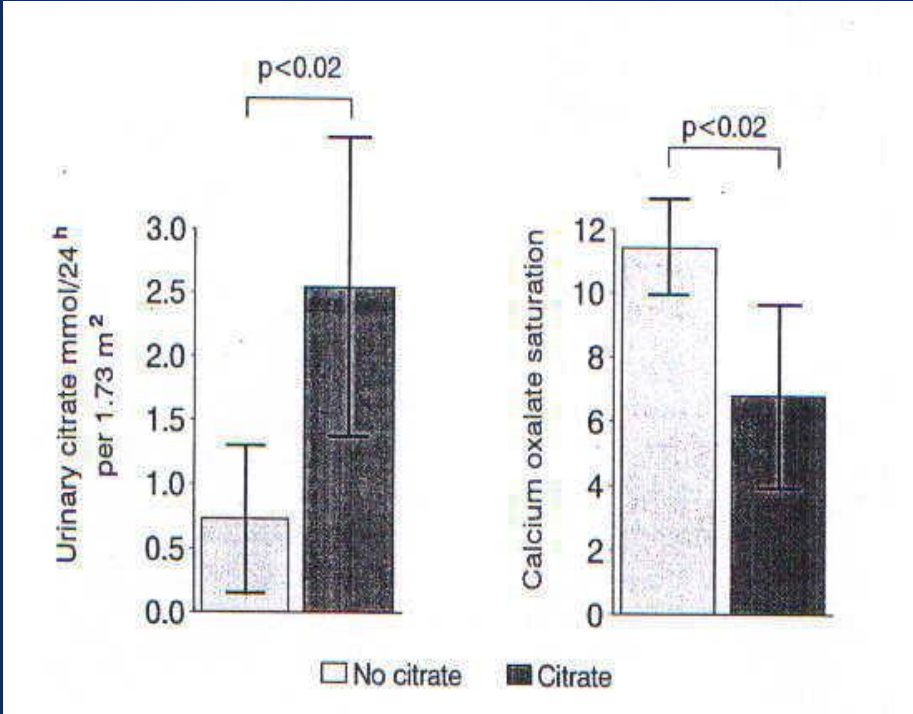
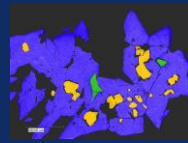
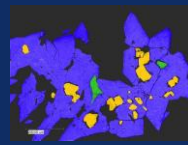


Fig. 1. Spontaneous passage of stones in patient no. 1 with primary hyperoxaluria type I without and during administration of alkali citrate. ---*, Non-compliance





Future treatment options



Oxalobacter formigenes

New phase III study starting 05/2013

Small molecules (chaperones)

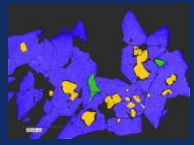
Studies/Research ongoing

Hepatocyte transplantation

Performed in other metabolic diseases

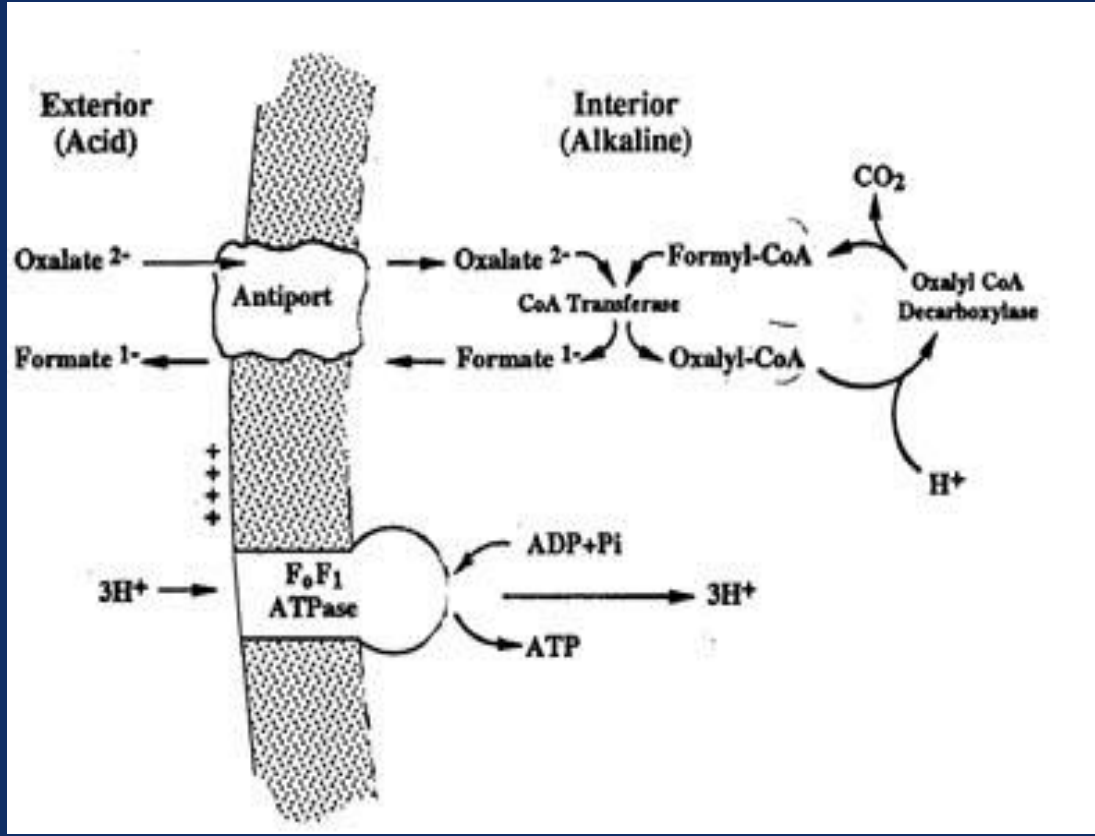
Gene/stem cell therapy

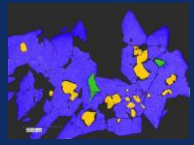
Performed in other metabolic diseases



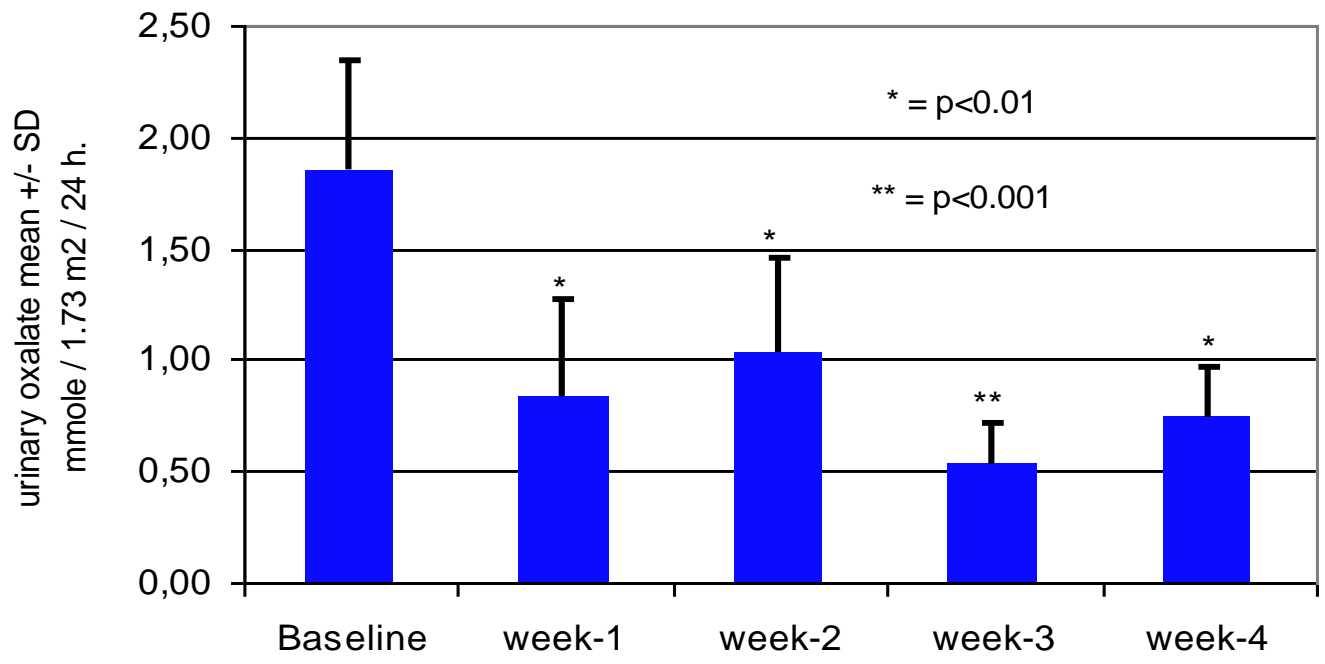
Oxalobacter formigenes (Oxf): Oxalate degrading enzymes

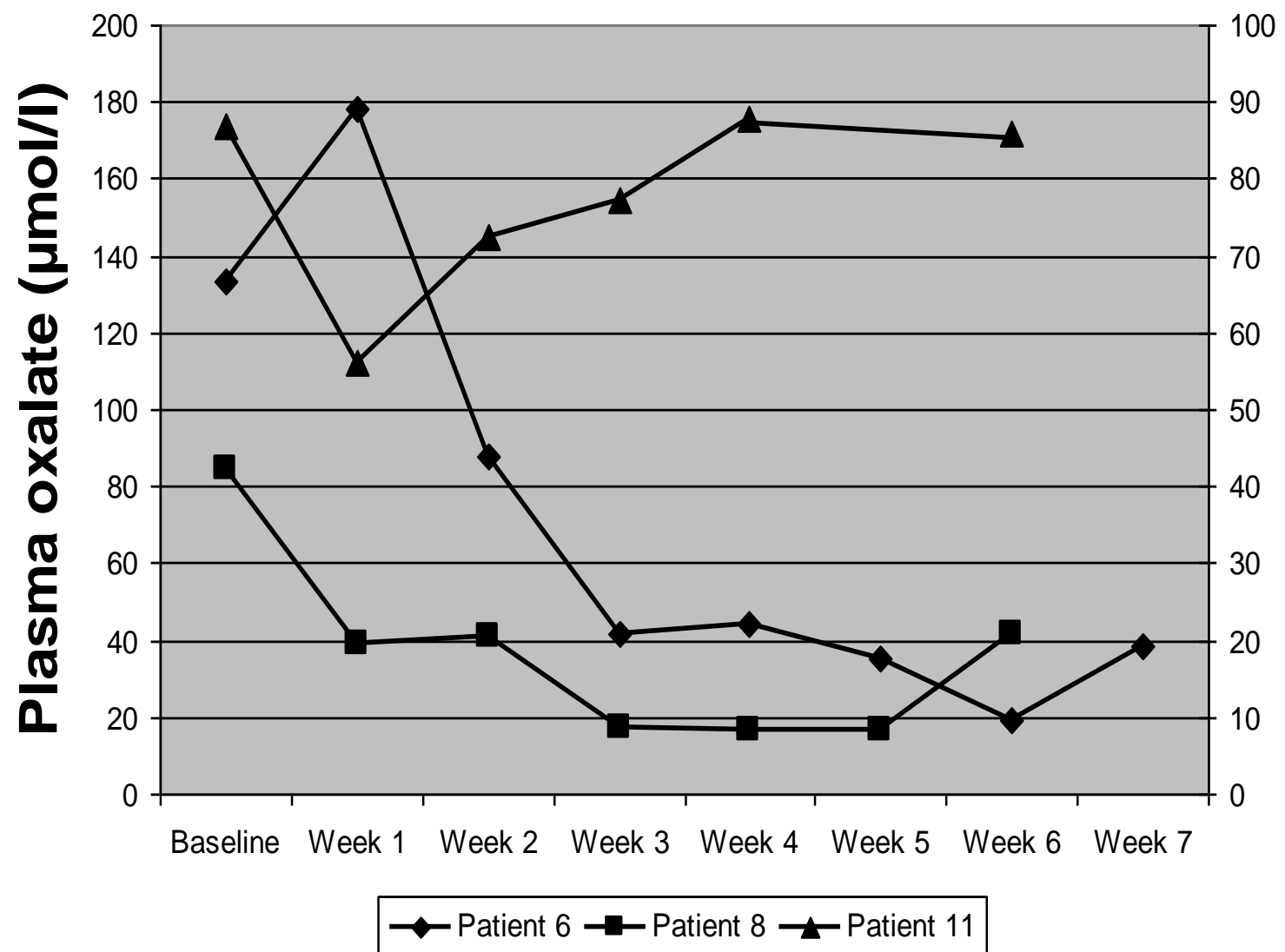
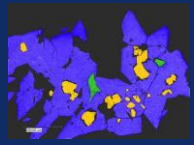
Oxf metabolises
Oxalate to CO_2 +
Formate

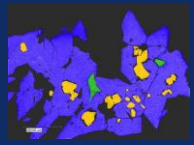




Urinary oxalate excretion of 7 PH patients with normal renal function under Oxalobacter formigenes treatment

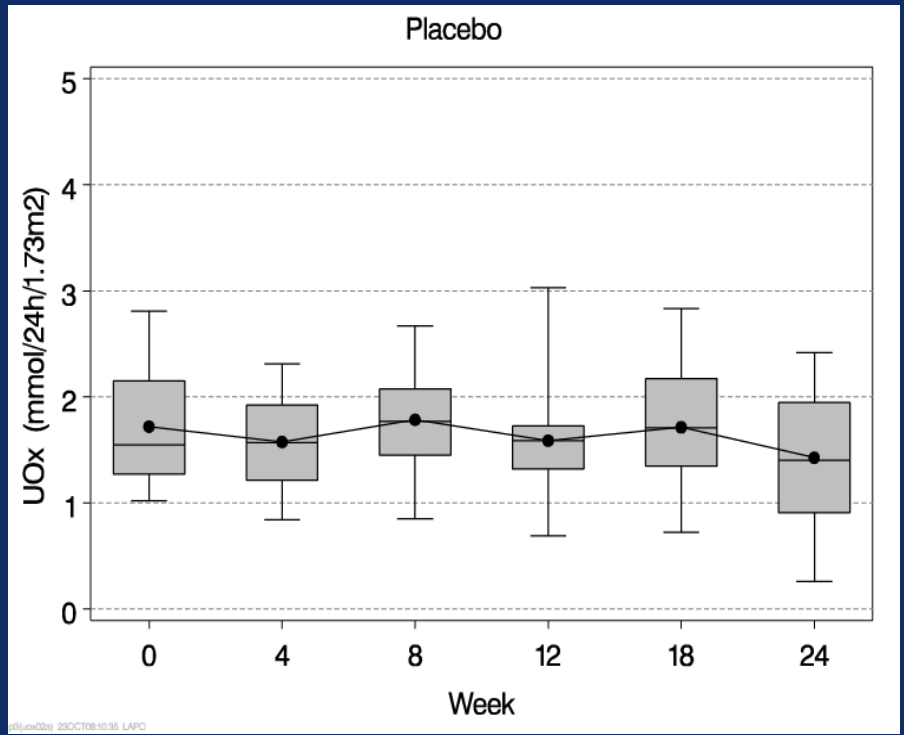
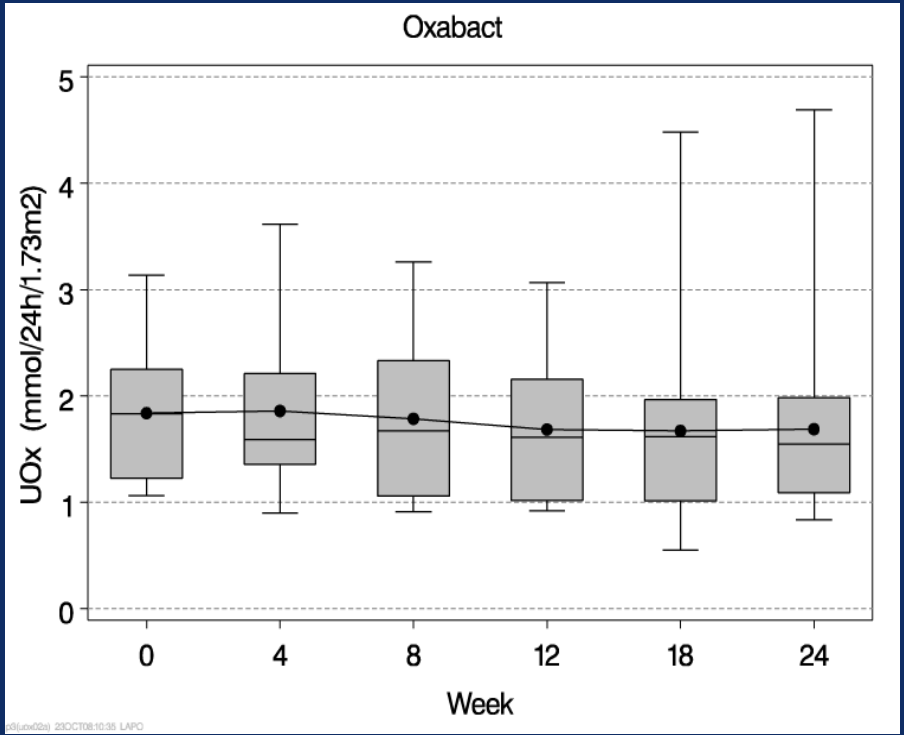


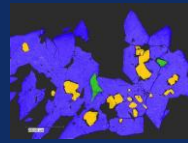




Phase III Oxalobacter Study

Urine oxalate (mmol/24h/1.73m²)
n = 42





- | Drink as much as possible
- | (Diet)
- | Increase urine solubility
- | Pyridoxine (in PH I)
- | Hope for new treatment options

