TREATING "REFRACTORY" NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

Program Description and Objectives
Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) and membranous nephropathy are the two most common forms of nephrotic syndrome. Unfortunately, current first-line therapies are associated with a slow rate of response and a low rate of complete remission. Relapses of nephrotic syndrome are frequent after partial remissions. This symposium reviews currently established therapies and their rates of response. This symposium also reviews the rationale and available data for proposed new treatments in refractory or relapsing disease.

Upon completion of this symposium, the participant will be able to: 1) describe the frequency and time to response to standard therapies in patients with membranous nephropathy and focal segmental glomerulosclerosis; 2) define refractory disease, and identify patients in need of additional or alternative treatment; and 3) describe the rationale and review data on treatment approaches for patients with refractory disease.

Target Audience
Physicians
Researchers
Medical and Other Trainees—including medical students, residents, graduate students, and post-docs

Nurses and Nurse Practitioners
Pharmacists
Physician Assistants
Other health care professional

Faculty
Stephen Korbet
Jack Wetzels
Jai Radhakrishnan