

Management of Glomerular Diseases

General principles plus disease-specific first-line therapy for MN, childhood NS, MCD, FSGS, infection-related GN, MPGN-pattern disease, and anti-GBM disease.

GRADE 1 • We Recommend 2 • We Suggest NG • Not Graded / Practice Point

1 General Principles

NG

Biopsy is the gold standard for diagnosis; may be deferred in select scenarios (e.g., nephrotic + positive anti-PLA2R for MN). Repeat if it would change therapy/prognosis.

NG

Proteinuria: 24-h urine PCR preferred in adults; first-morning PCR in children (goal <200 mg/g or <8 mg/m²/h) – spot PCR not ideal.

NG

eGFR equation: CKD-EPI creatinine (adults); modified Schwartz (children); FAS equation usable in both.

NG

ACEi or ARB first-line for proteinuria reduction and BP control in glomerular disease.

NG

Anticoagulation: full-dose for VTE events in nephrotic syndrome; prophylactic dosing when thrombosis risk exceeds bleeding risk – MN carries the highest VTE risk of NS causes.

NG

Infection prevention: pneumococcal/influenza/zoster vaccination; screen TB/HBV/HCV/HIV/syphilis before immunosuppression; consider TMP-SMX prophylaxis on high-dose steroids/rituximab/cyclophosphamide.

2 Membranous Nephropathy (MN)

NG

No immunosuppression if proteinuria <3.5 g/d + albumin >30 g/L + eGFR >60; OR nephrotic with normal eGFR and no progression risk factors/complications.

1B

≥1 risk factor: rituximab or cyclophosphamide + alternate-month glucocorticoids ×6mo, OR CNi-based therapy ≥6mo, per risk estimate.

NG

Monitoring: anti-PLA2R antibody levels at 6mo (some centers at 3mo) to assess response and guide adjustments.

3 Nephrotic Syndrome in Children

NG

Initial episode: oral glucocorticoids ×8wk (4wk daily, then tapering).

NG

Frequent relapse/steroid-dependent: daily low-dose steroid or a steroid-sparing agent.

NG

Serious steroid toxicity: CNi, mycophenolate mofetil, levamisole, or cyclophosphamide.

NG

Steroid-resistant: cyclosporine or tacrolimus as initial second-line therapy.

4 Minimal Change Disease — Adults

1C

Initial treatment: high-dose oral glucocorticoids.

NG

Relapsing/dependent/resistant: cyclophosphamide, rituximab, CNIs, or a mycophenolic acid analog.

5 FSGS — Adults (Primary)

NG

First-line: high-dose oral glucocorticoids for primary FSGS with nephrotic syndrome.

NG

Steroid-resistant: cyclosporine or tacrolimus.

6 Infection-Related GN

NG

Bacterial: biopsy if diagnosis unclear/culture-negative; treat underlying infection + supportive care.

1C

HBV (DNA >2000 IU/mL): nucleos(t)ide analogues per standard HBV guidelines; avoid pegylated interferon and cyclophosphamide/rituximab until virologic remission.

1C

HIV/HIVAN: initiate ART in all patients with HIV and CKD regardless of CD4 count; glucocorticoids case-by-case adjunct.

NG

HCV: per KDIGO 2018 HCV-in-CKD guideline (DAA-based therapy).

NG

Schistosomiasis/filariasis/malaria: antiparasitic therapy to eradicate organism – no indication for immunosuppression.

7 Ig-/Complement-Mediated GN (MPGN Pattern)

NG

Idiopathic, non-nephrotic: proteinuria <3.5 g/d, no NS, normal eGFR – supportive care with RAS inhibition alone.

NG

Idiopathic, nephrotic: normal/near-normal SCr – limited course of glucocorticoids.

NG

Abnormal function, active sediment: add glucocorticoids + immunosuppressive therapy to supportive care (non-crescentic).

NG

Crescentic/RPGN: high-dose glucocorticoids + cyclophosphamide.

NG

eGFR <30: supportive care alone for most patients.

NG

C3 glomerulopathy: no monoclonal gammopathy + moderate–severe disease – MMF + glucocorticoids first; eculizumab if this fails.

8 Anti-GBM Disease

NG

Diagnosis without delay in suspected RPGN; start treatment before confirmation if strongly suspected.

1C

Induction: cyclophosphamide + glucocorticoids + plasmapheresis in all patients, except dialysis-dependent at presentation with 100% crescents/ >50% global sclerosis AND no pulmonary hemorrhage.

NG

Regimen detail: plasma exchange until anti-GBM titers undetectable; cyclophosphamide ×2–3mo; glucocorticoids ×~6mo.

NG

Maintenance: none needed if anti-GBM alone; if anti-GBM + ANCA positive, treat as AAV maintenance. Refractory disease: consider rituximab.

NG

Transplant: delay until anti-GBM antibodies undetectable for ≥6 months.