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Renal involvement in Sjögren Disease

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Disclosures

- Novartis
- GSK
- BMS
- Servier
- Amgen
- Abbvie

Outline

- Immunopathology and general features of SjD
- Interstitial nephritis in SjD
- Glomerulopathy in SjD

Outline

- **Immunopathology and general features of SjD**
- Interstitial nephritis in SjD
- Glomerulopathy in SjD

Sjögren Disease

Epidemiology

- Prevalence
 - ~0.1% of general population
- Incidence (annual)
 - ~3/100.000 person-years
- Sex
 - ♀/♂ : >15/1
- 4th-5th decade of life
- Slowly progressive



Goules et al. Autoimmun Rev 2016

Chatzis et al. J Clin Med 2020

Hammit et al. Clin Exp Rheumatol 2020

Gabriel et al. Arthritis Res Ther 2009

Izmirli et al Arthritis Care Res 2019

François et al Nature Rev Nephrol 2015

Sjögren Disease

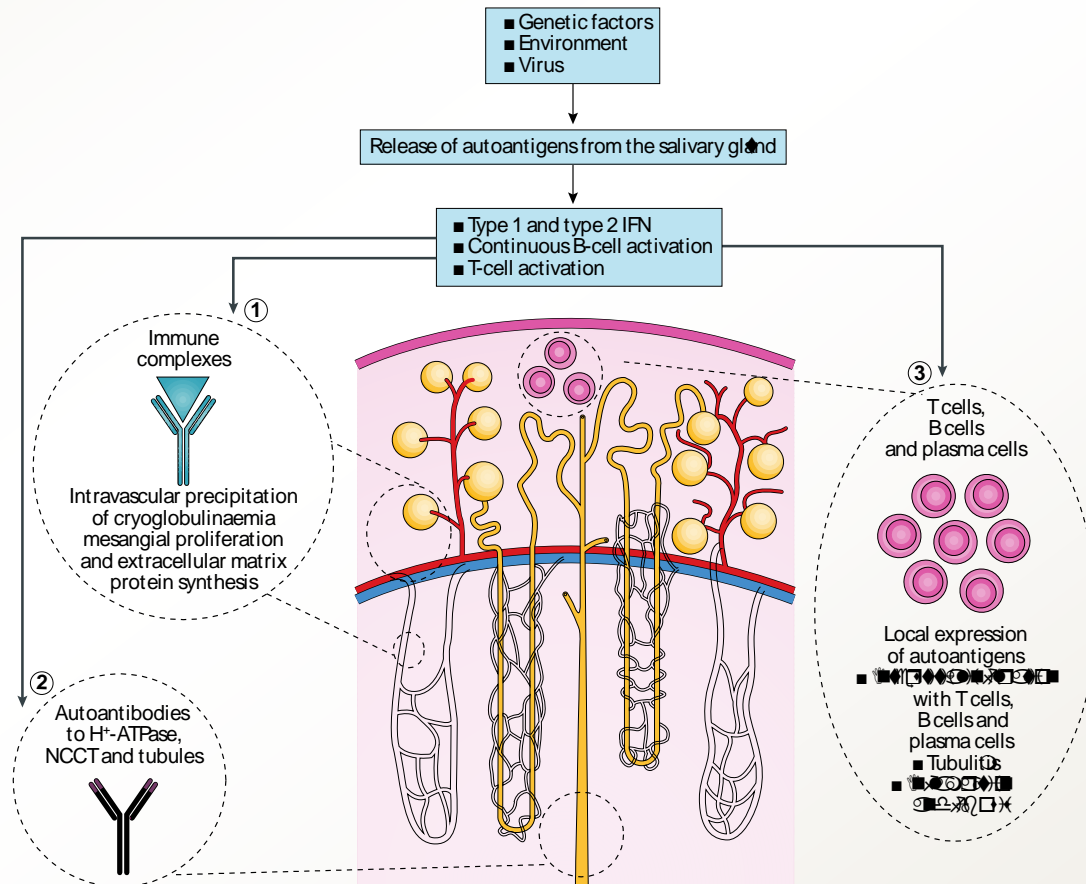
General Features

- Systemic autoimmunity
 - Isolated (primary)
 - Accompany other diseases (associated)
 - Humoral
 - Cellular
- Wide clinical spectrum
 - organ-specific
 - systemic
 - lymphoma

Sjögren Disease

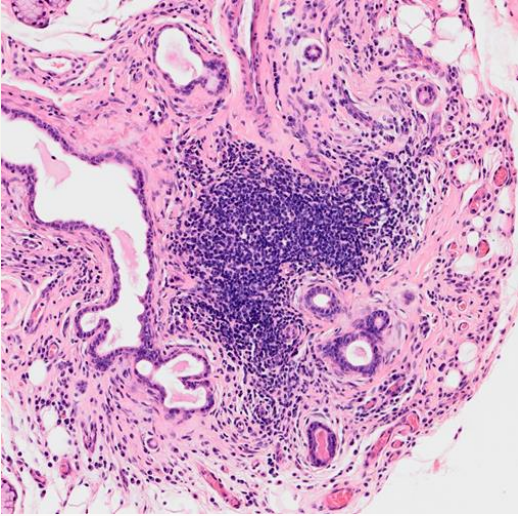
Immunopathology

- Lymphocytic infiltration of the affected epithelial structures
- B cell hyperactivity-
autoantibodies

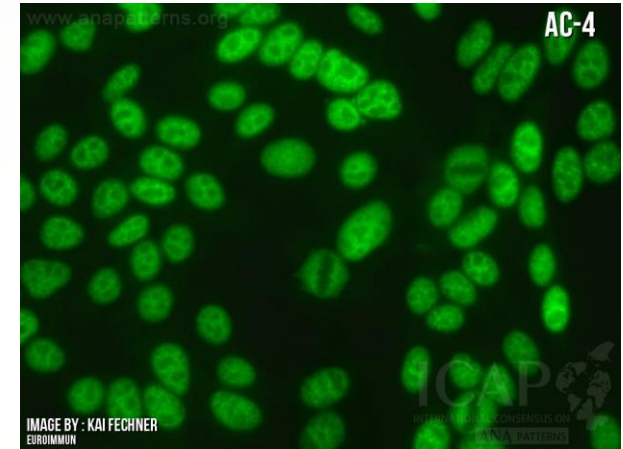


Sjögren Disease

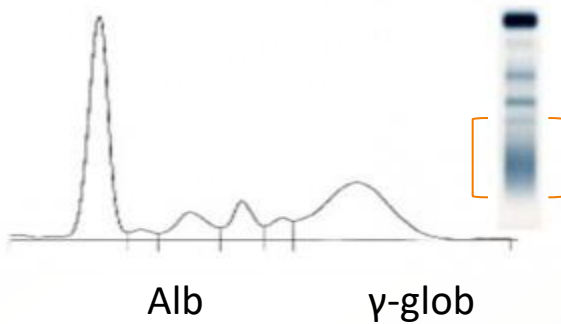
Immunopathology



Periductal infiltration by activated T and B cells



Fine tiny speckled pattern across nucleoplasm compatible with anti-Ro/SSA and anti-La/SSB



Sjögren Disease

Clinical Manifestations

Glandular

- Oral dryness
- Ocular dryness
- Salivary gland enlargement
- Other type of dryness
 - Skin
 - Nasal
 - Pharynx
 - Xerotrachea
 - Vagina

Extra-glandular/systemic

Non-specific

- Arthralgias/arthritis
- Fatigue
- Limb pain
- Raynaud's phenomenon

Peri-epithelial

- Bronchitis/bronchiolitis
- PBC
- Interstitial nephritis

Extra-epithelial (immune complex mediated)

- Palpable purpura
- Glomerulonephritis
- Peripheral neuropathy

Sjögren Disease

Clinical Manifestations

Peri-epithelial

- Early during disease course
- Stable for many years
- Low prevalence of end stage-organ failure
- T cells predominate within MSLG biopsy lesions

Extra-epithelial

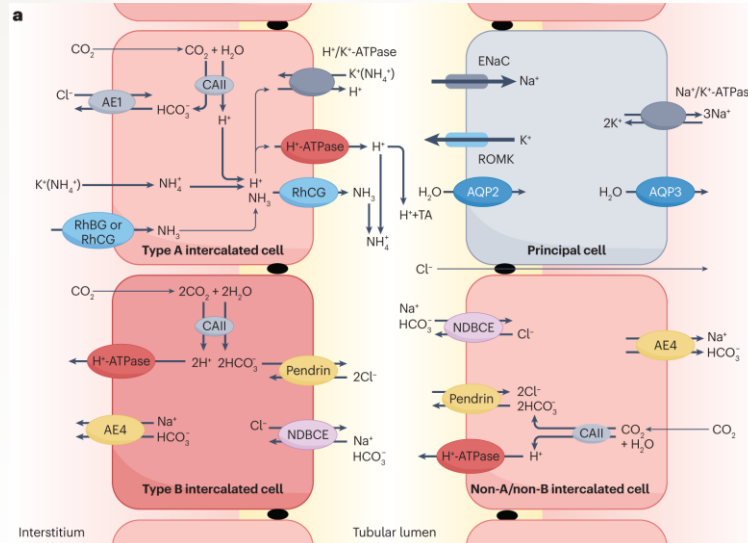
- Late during disease course
- Evolve if left untreated
- May lead to end-stage organ failure
- Risk factors for NHLs
- B cells predominate within MSLG biopsy lesions

Outline

- Immunopathology and general features of SjD
- **Interstitial nephritis in SjD**
- Glomerulopathy in SjD

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: the tubular system



Proximal RTA:

Finding	Mechanism
Acidosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NHE3 - NBCe1 - Carbonic anhydrase II
Hypokalemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acidosis → Sodium wasting → Hyperaldosteronism - Bicarbonaturia → Increased distal sodium → Potassium wasting
Glycosuria	- Proximal tubule dysfunction
Uricosuria	- Proximal tubule dysfunction
Aminoaciduria	- Proximal tubule dysfunction
Diabetes insipidus	- AQP2

Distal RTA:

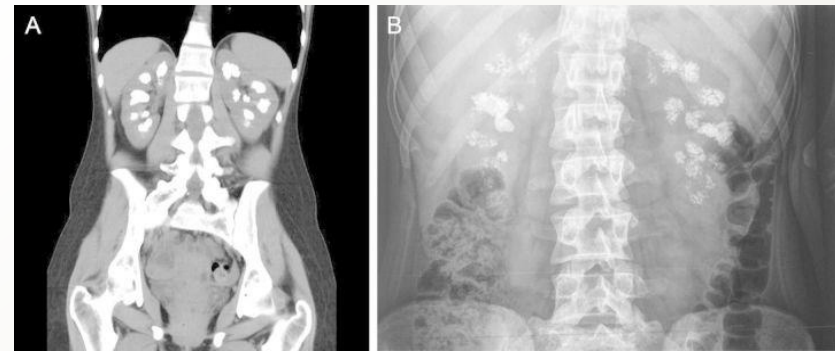
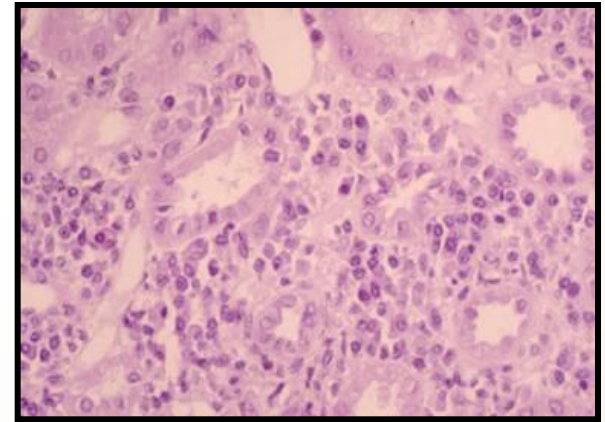
Finding	Mechanism
Acidosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H⁺/ATPase (Type A IC cells) - H⁺/K⁺/ATPase
Hypocitraturia	- NaDC1 (Proximal) (stimulated by acidosis)
Hypercalciuria	- Reduced calcium reabsorption (stimulated by acidosis)
Hypokalemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hyperaldosteronism - Increased distal sodium delivery
Diabetes insipidus	- AQP2

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: interstitial nephritis

Interstitial nephritis (25%-30%)

- Urinary concentrating defects
 - Incomplete dRTA (subclinical)
 - Nephrolithiasis/nephrocalcinosis
 - Complete dRTA
 - Proximal renal tubular acidosis (pRTA)
 - Arginine vasopressin resistance (diabetes insipidus)
 - Hypokalemia
 - Chronic kidney disease
- common
- rare



Goules et al. Medicine 2000, Goules et al. Arthritis Rheum 2013, Goules et al. Clin Exp Rheumatol 2018, Gharbi et al. Clin Kidney J 2014, Bossini et al. Nephrol. Dial. Transplant. 2001, Maripuri et al Clin. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 2009, Ren et al. J Rheumatol 2008, François et al Nature Rev Nephrol 2015

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: interstitial nephritis

Distal renal tubular acidosis

- Incomplete dRTA (subclinical)
 - Normal serum HCO_3 levels and blood pH
 - Serum potassium $> 3.8\text{mEq/L}$
 - ***Persistently elevated urinary (fasting morning) pH*** >5.5
 - ***Hypocitraturia, hypercalciuria, alkaline urinary pH*** → Nephrolithiasis/nephrocalcinosis
 - NH_4Cl loading or furosemide/fludrocortisone (F+F) test
- Complete dRTA
 - ***Hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis with normal serum anion gap*** and increased urinary anion gap
 - ***Hypokalemia***
 - Serum HCO_3 levels: $<16\text{ mEq/L}$
 - Hypocitraturia, hypercalciuria, alkaline urinary pH → Nephrolithiasis/nephrocalcinosis

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: interstitial nephritis

Other clinical manifestations

- Proximal RTA (established)
 - Hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis with normal serum anion gap and increased urinary anion gap
 - Low normal potassium levels or mild hypokalemia
 - Serum HCO_3 levels: <14-20 mEq/L
 - Urinary pH<5.3
 - Glycosuria, aminociduria
 - No nephrolithiasis
 - Intravenous infusion of sodium bicarbonate test
- Arginine vasopressin resistance (diabetes insipidus)
 - Polyuria, polydipsia

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: interstitial nephritis

A 45 year old female:

- Bilateral parotid and submandibular enlargement
- Low fasting morning urine specific gravity
- Microscopic hematuria and proteinuria
- Slightly impaired renal function



Differential diagnosis?

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: interstitial nephritis

Differential diagnosis

IgG4RD

- Acute or chronic kidney injury
- Mass lesions
- Plasma rich infiltrate
- Storiform fibrosis
- Proteinuria (often)
- Hematuria (rare)
- Sterile pyuria (rare)
- No nephrolithiasis
- Urinary concentrating defects (occasionally)
- Response to steroids

SjD

- Distal RTA or chronic kidney injury or hypokalaemia or nephrolithiasis
- Mass lesions-MALTs (rare)
- Lymphocytic infiltrate
- Proteinuria (occasionally)
- Hematuria (occasionally)
- Sterile pyuria (occasionally)
- Nephrolithiasis
- Urinary concentrating defects (common)
- Occasionally response to steroids

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: interstitial nephritis

RTA treatment

- Goal: i) ***alkali treatment*** to achieve HCO_3 serum level $>22\text{mEq/L}$,
ii) ***prevention of stone formation***
- Distal RTA: $1\text{-}2\text{mEq/L NaHCO}_3 \rightarrow$ divided in 4 doses (1/2 teaspoon baking soda x 4 or 3tbs NaHCO_3 x 4) (titration)
- Proximal RTA: $10\text{-}15\text{mEq/L NaHCO}_3 \rightarrow$ plus thiazide/amiloride or spironolactone
- Hypokalemia: potassium bicarbonate or citrate plus spironolactone
- Citrate: $<500\text{mg/d} \rightarrow 30\text{mEq}$ potassium citrate (titration)

Immunosuppression (IS)?

- Prednisone \pm MMF or AZA or Rx

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: interstitial nephritis

Immunosuppression (IS)?

- 9 case series
- Heterogeneity regarding regimen, duration, follow up, renal status, renal disease duration
- No controls patients
- Outcome: mean eGFR change or >20% GFR improvement
- Confounders

Group	Treated TIN only patients	Untreated TIN only patients	Outcome	Confounders
Maripuri et al.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 patients • mainly prednisone, (range 30-60mg/d) for median duration of 30w 	0 patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >20% eGFR gain responders: 9 	No information
Jasiek et al.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 patients • prednisone median (range 5-80mg/d) for at least for 6 months plus rituximab, AZA or MMF 	8 patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean GFR change 7.5ml/min/1.73m² • pre=35, post=42.5 (at 12 month follow up) 	No information
Shen et al.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56 patients • Prednisone, mean dose 25.5mg/d for more than 3 months 	0 patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean GFR change: 2.72±19.11 ml/min/1.73m² (at 12 month follow up) • Pre=64.86±30.45 ml/min/1.73m² 	ACEi, ARB

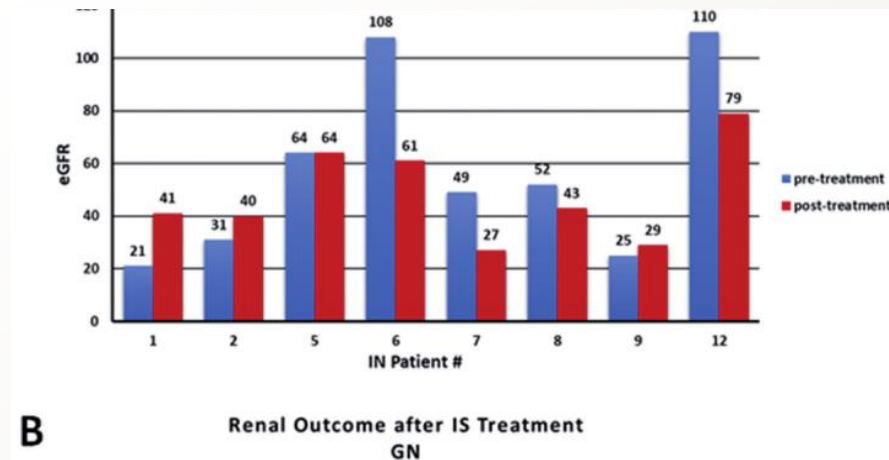
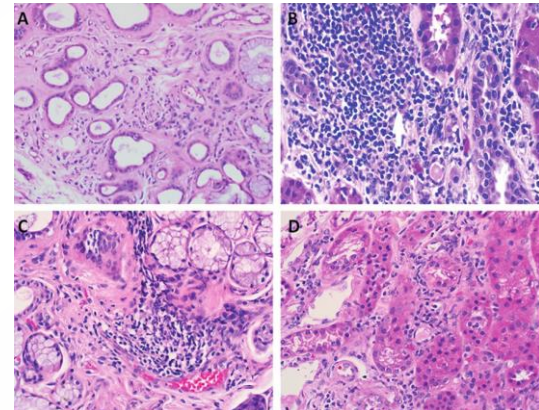
Kidder et al Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2015, Maripuri et al. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol. 2009, Jasiek et al. Rheumatology (Oxford). 2017, Evans et al BMC Musculoskelet Disord. 2016, Shen et al. Am J Nephrol. 2017, Goules et al Clin Exp Rheumatol. 2019, Jeon et al. Sci Rep 2025, Narvaez et al. Clin Exp Rheumatol. 2020, Jain et al. Rheumatol Int 2018

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: interstitial nephritis

Immunosuppression (IS)

- IS does not seem to improve renal function (prednisone, MMF, AZA, Rx)
- Consider IS: AKI attributed to no other cause with or without tubulitis



Outline

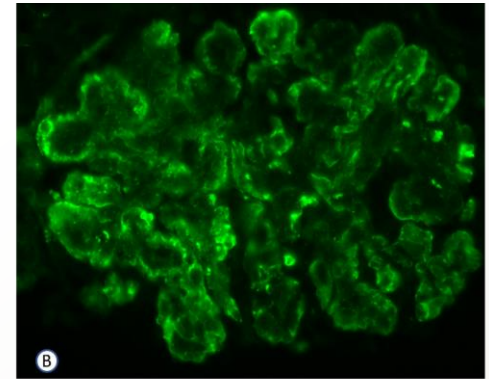
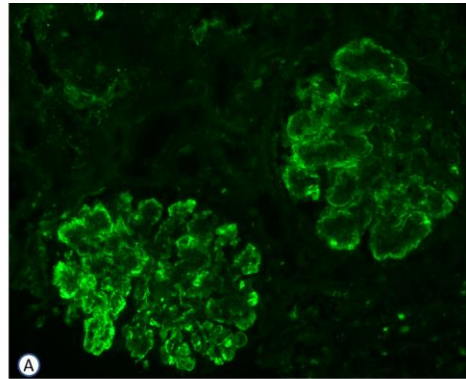
- Immunopathology and general features of SjD
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- **Glomerulopathy in SjD**

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: glomerulonephritis

Glomerulonephritis (2%)

- Clinical presentation
 - Nephritic syndrome
 - Nephrotic range proteinuria
 - Cryoglobulinemic manifestations
- Histopathology (LM)
 - Membranoproliferative
 - Membranous
 - Mesangioproliferative

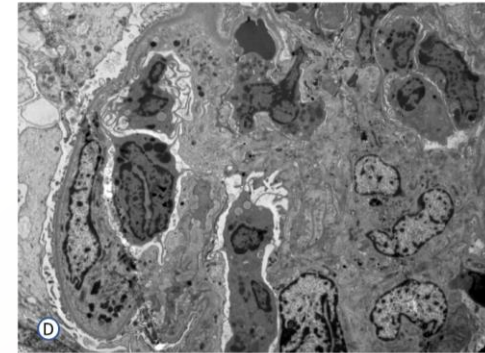
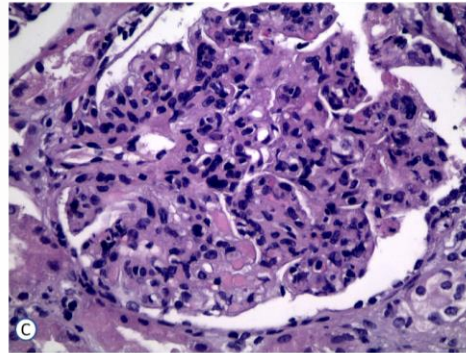


Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: glomerulonephritis

Evaluation

- Serology (HIV, HBV, HCV)
- Serum cryoglobulins (type II IgMk), RF, C4
- Autoantibody profile
- Lymphoma work up

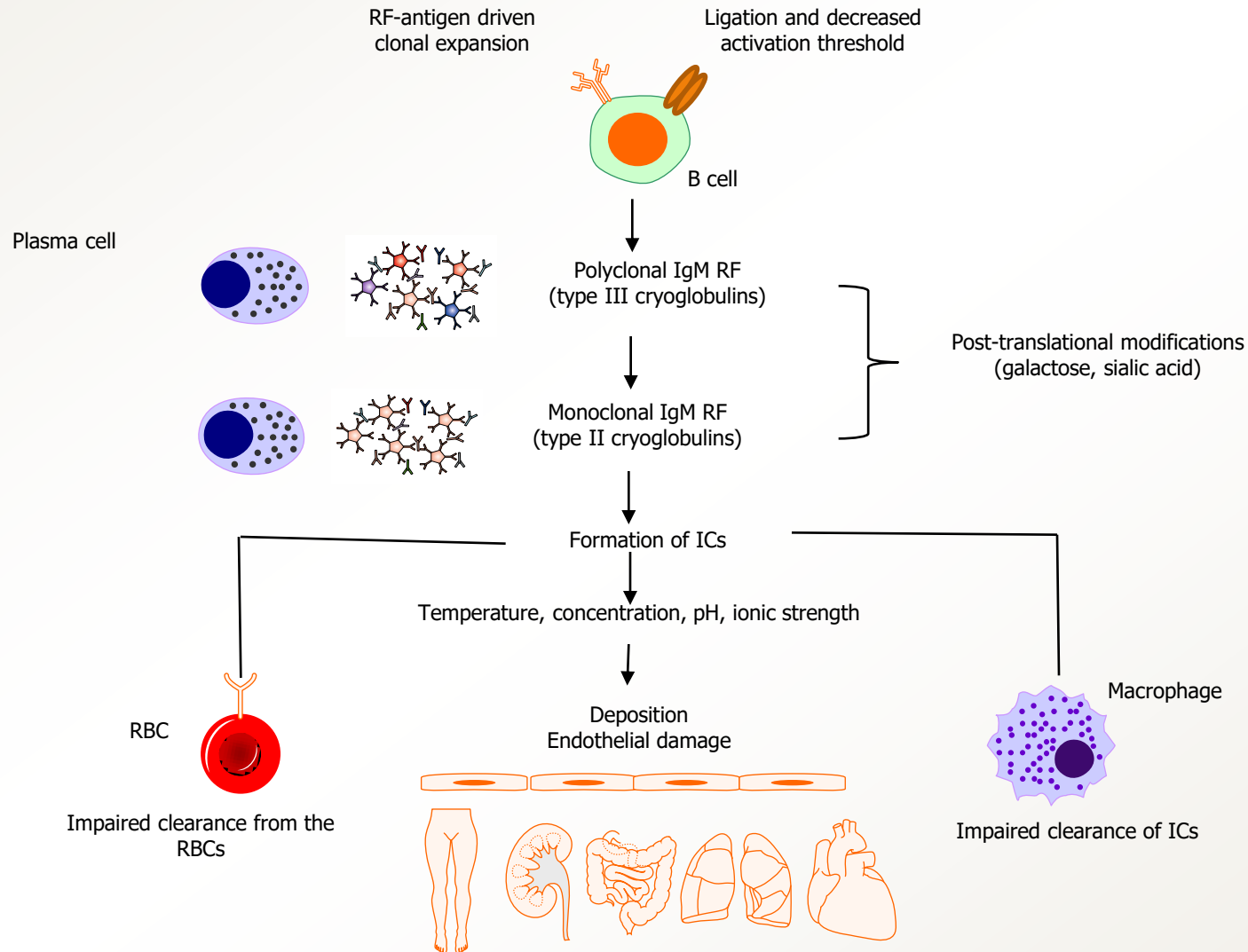


Differential diagnosis

- Viral infections
- Lupus
- NHL lymphomas

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: cryoglobulinemia



Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: glomerulonephritis

Differential diagnosis

- Overlapping clinical phenotype between lupus and SjD
- SjD patients with disease onset <40 years old may switch to lupus
- Lupus patients may suffer from associated SjD
- Lupus patients may develop usually type III cryoglobulins

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: glomerulonephritis

Differential diagnosis

SjD

- LM: mesangial, membranous membranoproliferative with ***intraluminal hyaline thrombi***
- IF: predominantly ***IgM deposits*** along with C3 and C1q deposition
- EM: subendothelial and endomembranous deposits with ***cylinder or microtubular shape***
- ***Type II IgMk*** cryoglobulins
- Steroids + Rx \pm belimumab
- Different autoantibody profile

Lupus

- LM: mesangial, membranous, proliferative, membranoproliferative
- IF: ***full house pattern*** with IgG, IgM, IgA, C3, C1q deposits
- EM: mesangial, subendothelial and subepithelial deposits
- ***Cryo (-) or type III IgG*** cryoglobulins
- Steroids + MMF/CYC + belimumab
- Different autoantibody profile

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: glomerulonephritis

Treatment

- **Steroids (0.5-1mg/Kg) \pm Rx** or CYC
- Plasmapheresis (limited role)
 - Hyperviscosity syndrome
 - High cryocrit (>10%)
 - Life threatening or rare conditions
 - Before or 3-4 days after Rx
 - 3 sessions/weekly x 3 weeks/FFPs
- Refractory cases
 - **Steroids+Rx \pm belimumab** or CYC

Monitoring

- Urinalysis: proteinuria, active urine sediment
- Serum creatinine and eGRF
- Cryoglobulins, RF, C4

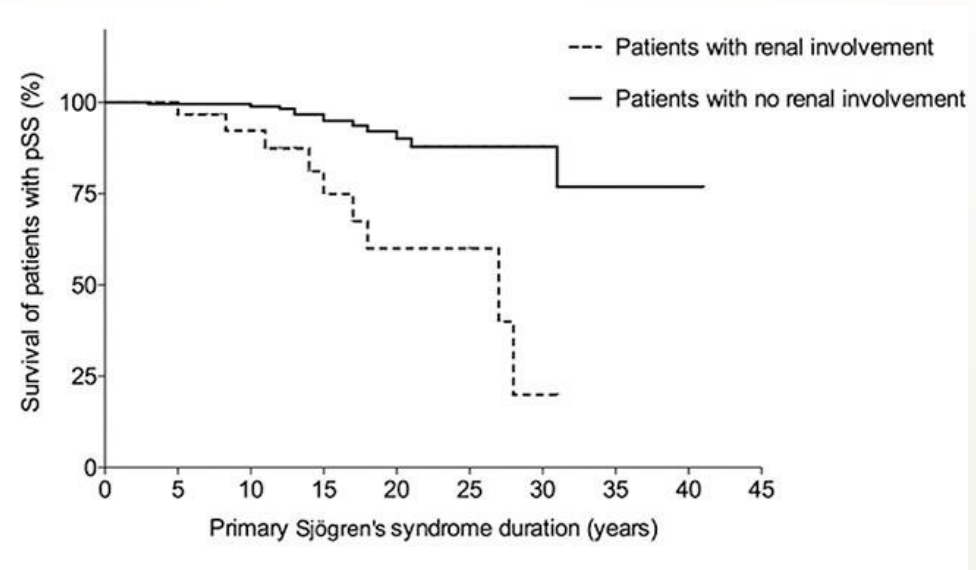
Goules et al. Medicine 2000, Goules et al. Arthritis Rheum 2013, Goules et al. Clin Exp Rheumatol 2018, Roccatello et al. Nat Rev Dis Primer 2018, Ramos-Casals et al. Lancet 2012, Sneller et al. Arthritis Rheum 2012, De Vita S et al. Arthritis Rheum 2012, Terrier et al. Blood 2012, De Vita S et al. Clin Exp Rheum 2014, Mariette et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2013, Mariette et al JCI insights 2022

Sjögren Disease

Kidney disease: outcome

Clinically significant renal involvement

- Impaired renal function, renal colics, urinary pH>7.0, proteinuria>500mg/d, active urine sediment
- 35/715 (4.9%): 13 (37%) IN only, 17 GN (49%) only, 5 (14%) both
- Outcome (252 person-years): 9 (25%) died, 11 (31%) developed CKD/GFR<50ml/min (4 hemodialysis), 9 developed lymphoma (25%) (mainly GN)
- 5-year overall survival rate=85%



Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease

Conclusions

- Clinically significant renal involvement in SjD is NOT isignificant and has a variable prognosis
- All SjD patients should be initially screened for renal involevment
- Specific clinical manifatations imply kidney involvement in SjD
- Immunosuppression in IN should be reserved for selected cases
- SjD patients with glomerulonephritis are at high risk for lymphoma

Thank you for your attention