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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

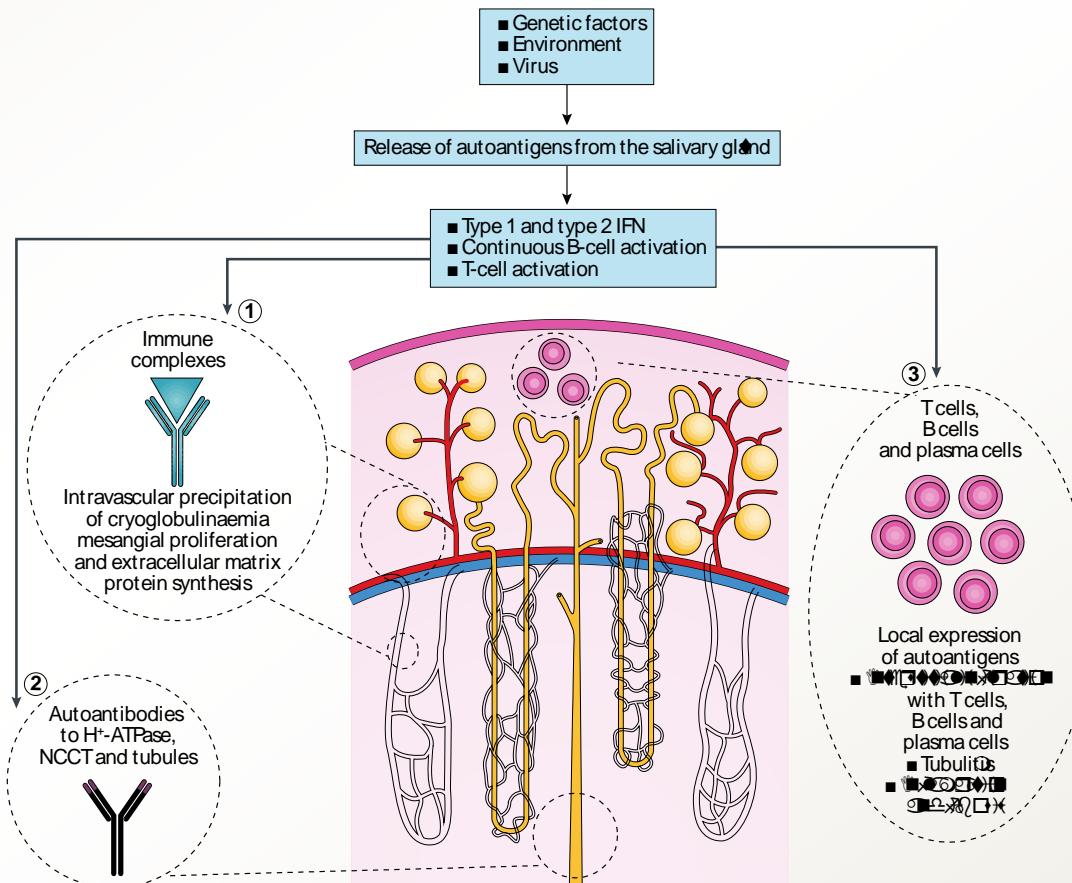
Sjögren Disease

General Features

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

Sjögren Disease Immunopathology

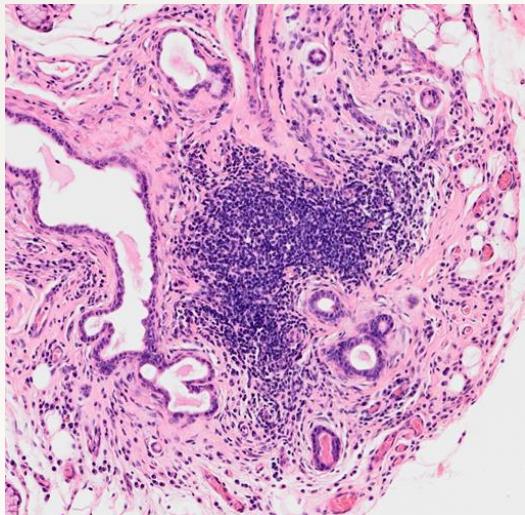
- Lymphocytic infiltration of the affected epithelial structures
- B cell hyperactivity- autoantibodies



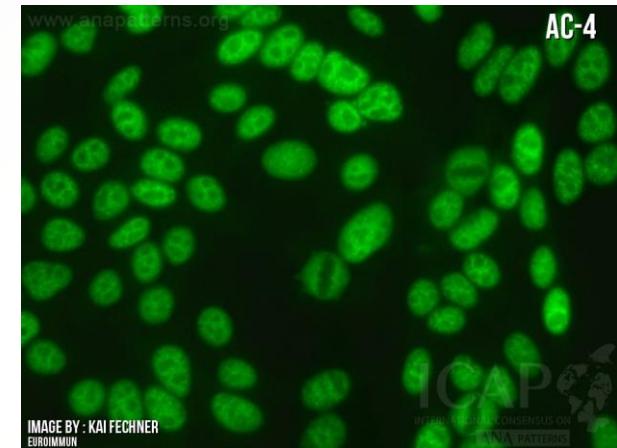
Moutsopoulos et al. *Clin Immunol immunopathol* 1994,

Goules et al. Autoimmun Rev 2016, François et al Nature Rev Nephrol 2015

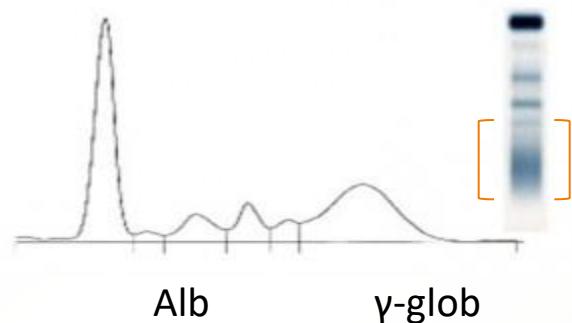
Sjögren Disease Immunopathology



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

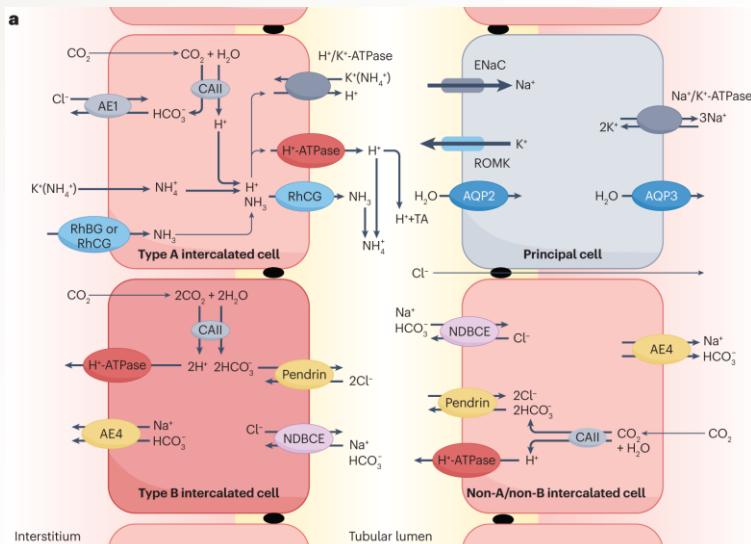
- Late during disease course
- Evolve if left untreated
- May lead to end-stage organ failure
- Risk factors for NHLs
- B cells predominate within MSLG biopsy lesions

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) - $\text{H}^+/\text{K}^+/\text{ATPase}$
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

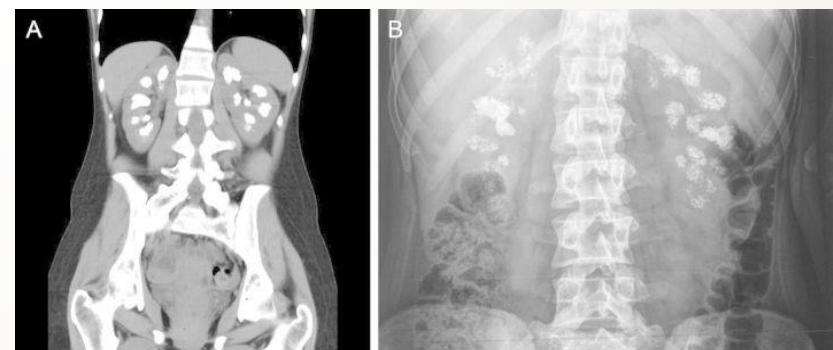
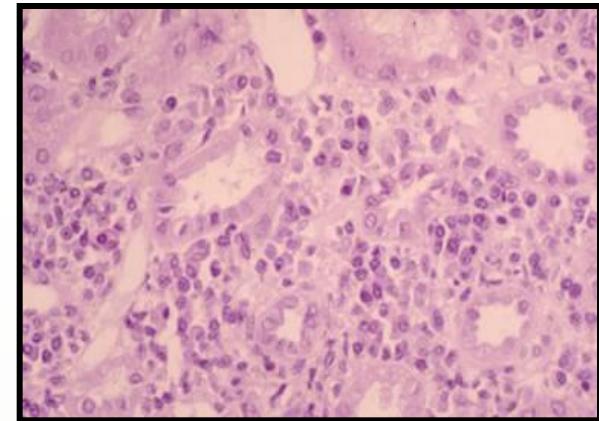
Kidney Disease: interstitial nephritis

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/nephrocalcinosi
 - 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, hypercalciouria, alkaline urinary pH*** → Nephrolithiasis/nephrocalcinosi

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

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: $1-2 \text{ mEq/L NaHCO}_3 \rightarrow$ divided in 4 doses (1/2
teaspoon baking soda x 4 or 3tbs NaHCO_3 x 4) (titration)
- Proximal RTA: $10-15 \text{ mEq/L NaHCO}_3 \rightarrow$ 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

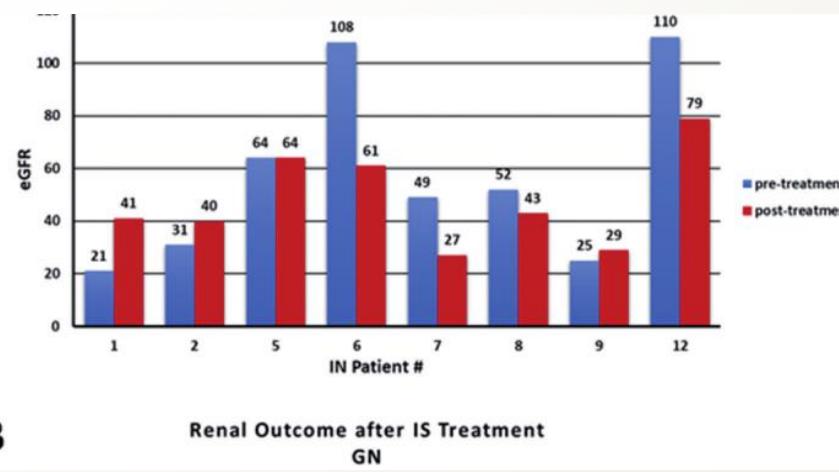
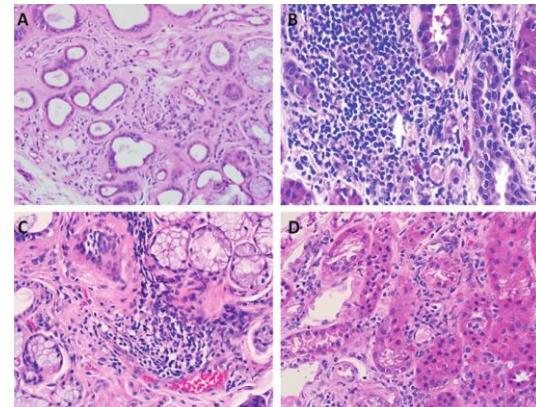
Group	Treated	Untreated	Outcome	Confounders
	TIN only patients	TIN only patients		
Maripuri et al.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 patients • mainly prednisone, (range 30-60mg/d) for median duration of 30w 	0 patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >20% eGFR gain responders: 9 	No information
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

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

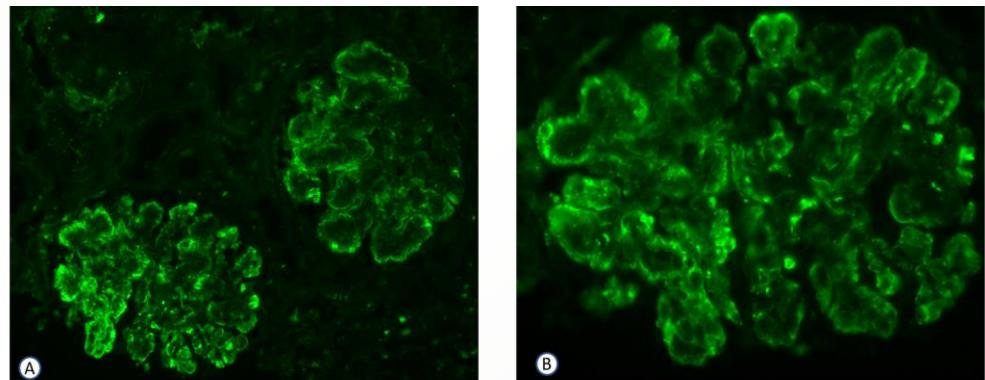
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- **Glomerulopathy in SjD**

Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: glomerulonephritis

Glomerulonephritis (2%)

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

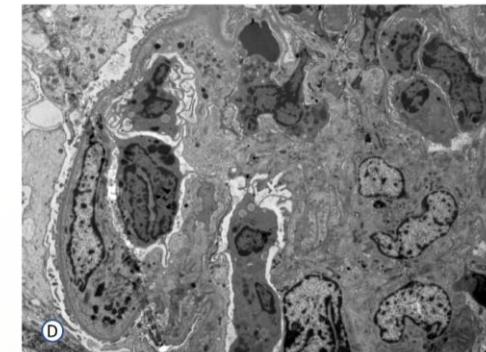
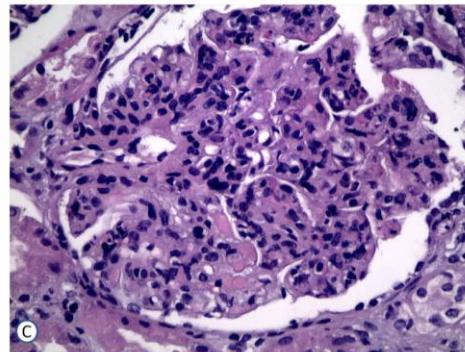


Sjögren Disease

Kidney Disease: glomerulonephritis

Evaluation

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

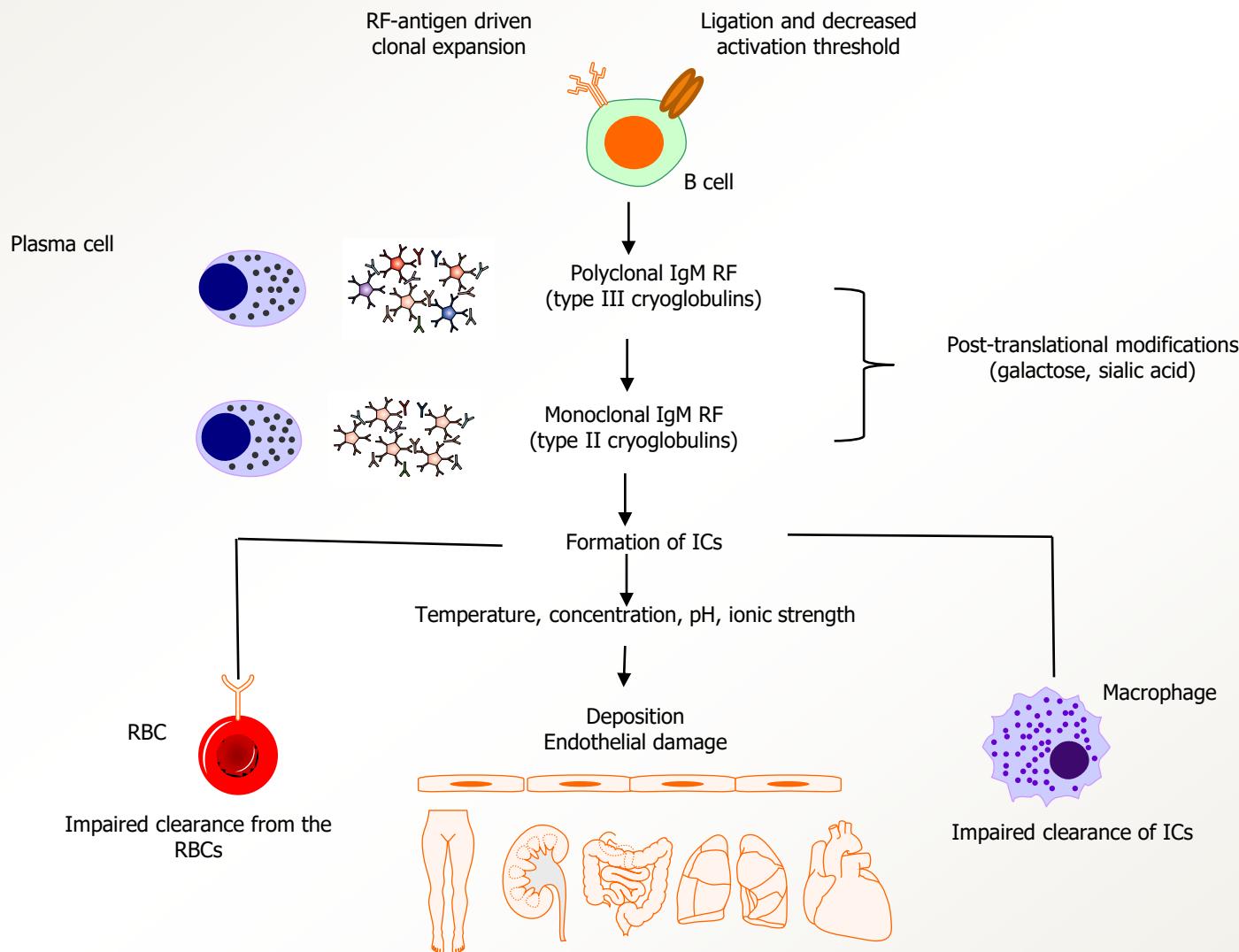


Differential diagnosis

- 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) ± 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 ± belimumab or CYC***

Monitoring

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

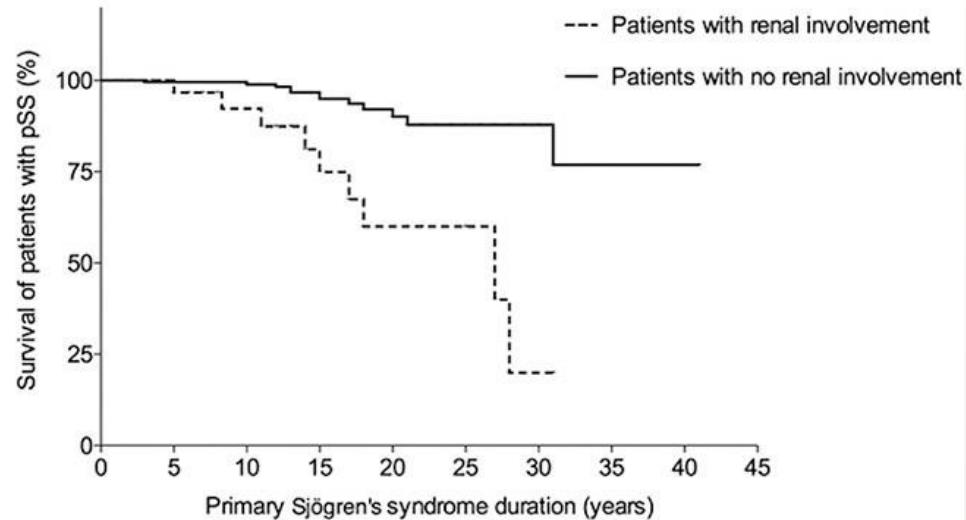
Goules et al. Medicine 2000, Goules et al. Arthritis Rheum 2013, Goules et al. Clin Exp Rheumatol 2018, Roccatello et al. Nat Rev Dis Primer 2018, Ramos-Casals et al. Lancet 2012, Sneller et al. Arthritis Rheum 2012, De Vita S et al. Arthritis Rheum 2012, Terrier et al. Blood 2012, De Vita S et al. Clin Exp Rheum 2014, Mariette et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2013, Marriette 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 insignificant and has a variable prognosis
- All SjD patients should be initially screened for renal involvement
- Specific clinical manifestations 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