IgAN IS THE MOST COMMON GLOMERULONEPHRITIS[1]

IgAN greatly contributes to the burden of chronic kidney disease. It often affects younger adults between 20 and 30 years of age[1]

HETEROGENEITY IN IgAN[2,3]

The epidemiology of IgAN varies, as there are differences across racial and ethnic populations in the following areas:

- ✓ Clinical presentation
- ✓ Disease progression
- ✓ Long-term outcomes

PERSISTENT PROTEINURIA AND PROGRESSION[4]

A retrospective study found that 30% of patients experience kidney failure within 10 years when their time-averaged proteinuria ranges from 0.5 g/day to <1 g/day.*,†

What factors could be contributing to your patient's glomerular injury?

IgAN, immunoglobulin A nephropathy.

*1 g/day is approximately equivalent to 0.88 g/g.[4]

†Data from United Kingdom retrospective cohort of 2299 adults and 140 children with IgAN of the UK National Registry of Rare Kidney Diseases (RaDaR). Patients enrolled had a biopsy-proven diagnosis of IgAN plus proteinuria >0.5 g/day or estimated glomerular filtration rate <60 mL/min per 1.73 m^2 at any time in their history of their disease. Analyses of kidney survival were conducted using Kaplan–Meier and Cox regression. Recruitment into RaDaR was initiated in 2013. Availability of patient medication and blood pressure data was a limiting factor in this study.[4]

NOVARTIS

ACCURATE IgAN CLASSIFICATION AND CODING ARE IMPORTANT TO THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUR PATIENTS[5]

IgAN ICD-10-CM codes

Code	Description
N02.B1	Recurrent and persistent immunoglobulin A nephropathy with glomerular lesion
N02.B2	Recurrent and persistent immunoglobulin A nephropathy with focal and segmental glomerular lesion
N02.B3	Recurrent and persistent immunoglobulin A nephropathy with diffuse membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
N02.B4	Recurrent and persistent immunoglobulin A nephropathy with diffuse membranous glomerulonephritis
N02.B5	Recurrent and persistent immunoglobulin A nephropathy with diffuse mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis
N02.B6	Recurrent and persistent immunoglobulin A nephropathy with diffuse mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis
N02.B9	Other recurrent and persistent immunoglobulin A nephropathy

LEARN MORE ABOUT IgAN

Visit GlomTalk.com or scan the QR code

ICD-10-CM, International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification.

References: 1. Rovin BH, Adler SG, Barratt J, et al; Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Glomerular Diseases Work Group. KDIGO 2021 clinical practice guideline for the management of glomerular diseases. *Kidney Int*. 2021;100(suppl4):S1-S276. doi:10.1016/j.kint.2021.05.021 **2.** Rajasekaran A, Julian BA, Rizk DV. IgA nephropathy: an interesting autoimmune kidney disease. *Am J Med Sci*. 2021;361(2):176-194. doi:10.1016/j.amjms.2020.10.003 **3.** Yeo SC, Goh SM, Barratt J. Is immunoglobulin A nephropathy different in different ethnic populations? *Nephrology (Carlton)*. 2019;24(9):885-895. doi:10.1111/nep.13592 **4.** Pitcher D, Braddon F, Hendry B, et al. Long-term outcomes in IgA nephropathy. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2023;18(6):727-738. doi:10.2215/CJN.0000000000000135 **5.** ICD-10-CM Codes: Recurrent and persistent hematuria N02. ICD10Data.com; 2023. Accessed October 26, 2023. icd10data.com/ICD10CM/Codes/N00-N99/N00-N08/N02-

NOVARTIS

Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation
East Hanover, New Jersey 07936-1080

11/23

313762