



WELCOME TO

ESPN/ERKNet

**Educational Webinars on Pediatric
Nephrology & Rare Kidney Diseases**

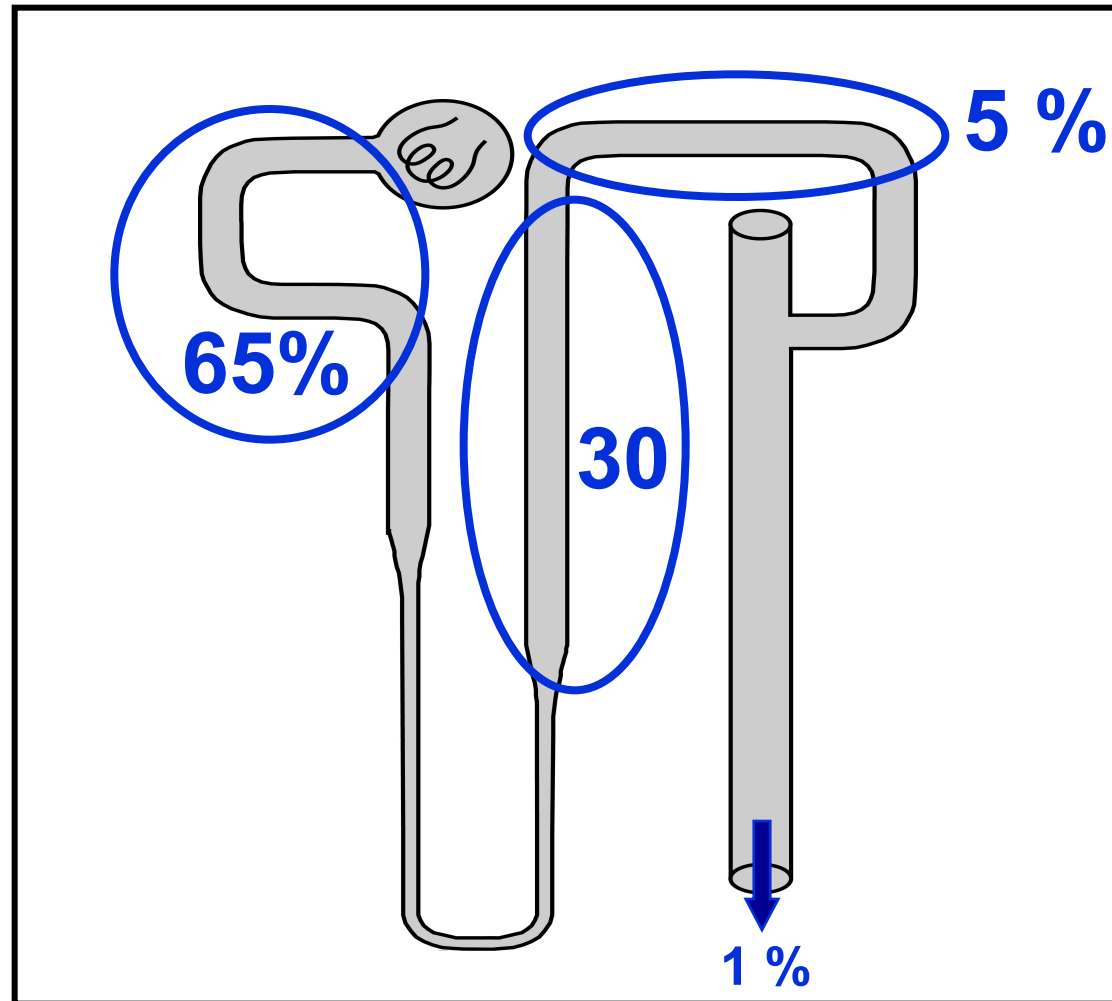
Date: 05 October 2021

Topic: Bartter and Gitelman syndromes

Speaker: Martin Konrad (Münster, Germany)

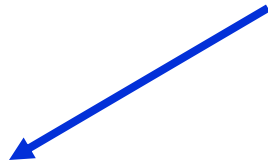
Moderator: Elena Levtchenko (Leuven, Belgium)

Renal Tubular Salt Reabsorption



„Bartter-like syndromes“

Set of inherited tubular disorders with
hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis,
activated RAAS, and
increased prostaglandin synthesis

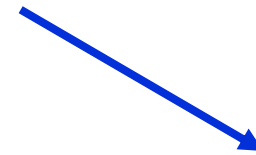


antenatal
Bartter syndrome

+/- deafness



classic
Bartter syndrome



Gitelman syndrome

Poll question 1

Poll question 2

Presentation of a Case

Mother: 31 years, 3rd pregnancy;
at 32 weeks of gestation complicated by polyhydramnios (amniotic fluid volume ~ 15 l), first seen in the 22nd week of gestation

No diabetes
No hydrops fetalis
Fetal ultrasound normal

Fetal tubular disorder ?
Antenatal Bartter syndr



7

23.0cm

+

7



Antenatal Bartter syndrome

```
graph LR; A([Antenatal Bartter syndrome]) --> B[polyhydramnios<br/>prematurity]; A --> C[postnatally massive<br/>salt- and water loss]; A --> D[isosthenuria]; A --> E[hypokalemic<br/>metabolic alkalosis]; A --> F[hypercalciuria and nephrocalcinosis]; A --> G[salt / fluid supply,<br/>NSAID therapy (indomethacin,<br/>celecoxib)];
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polyhydramnios
prematurity

postnatally massive
salt- and water loss

isosthenuria

hypokalemic
metabolic alkalosis

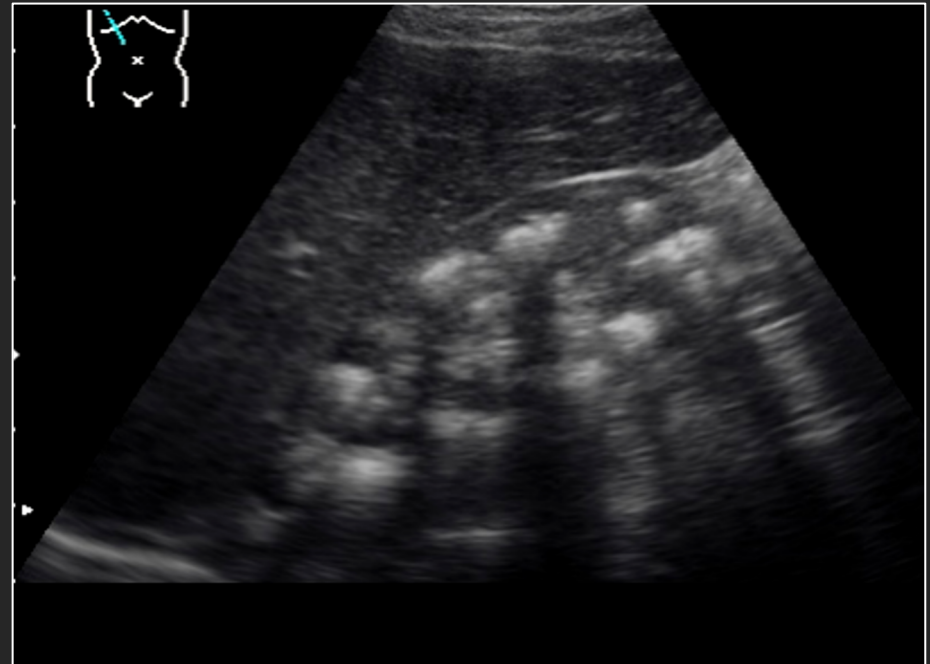
hypercalciuria and nephrocalcinosis

salt / fluid supply, NSAID therapy (indomethacin, celecoxib)

Nephrocalcinosis in antenatal Bartter syndrome



KCNJ1



NKCC2

Prematurity in aBS



Pathophysiology of antenatal Bartter syndrome

Furosemide

mTAL

Diuresis ↑

Saliuresis ↑

Urinary calcium ↑

Ototoxicity

Antenatal BS

mTAL

Diuresis ↑

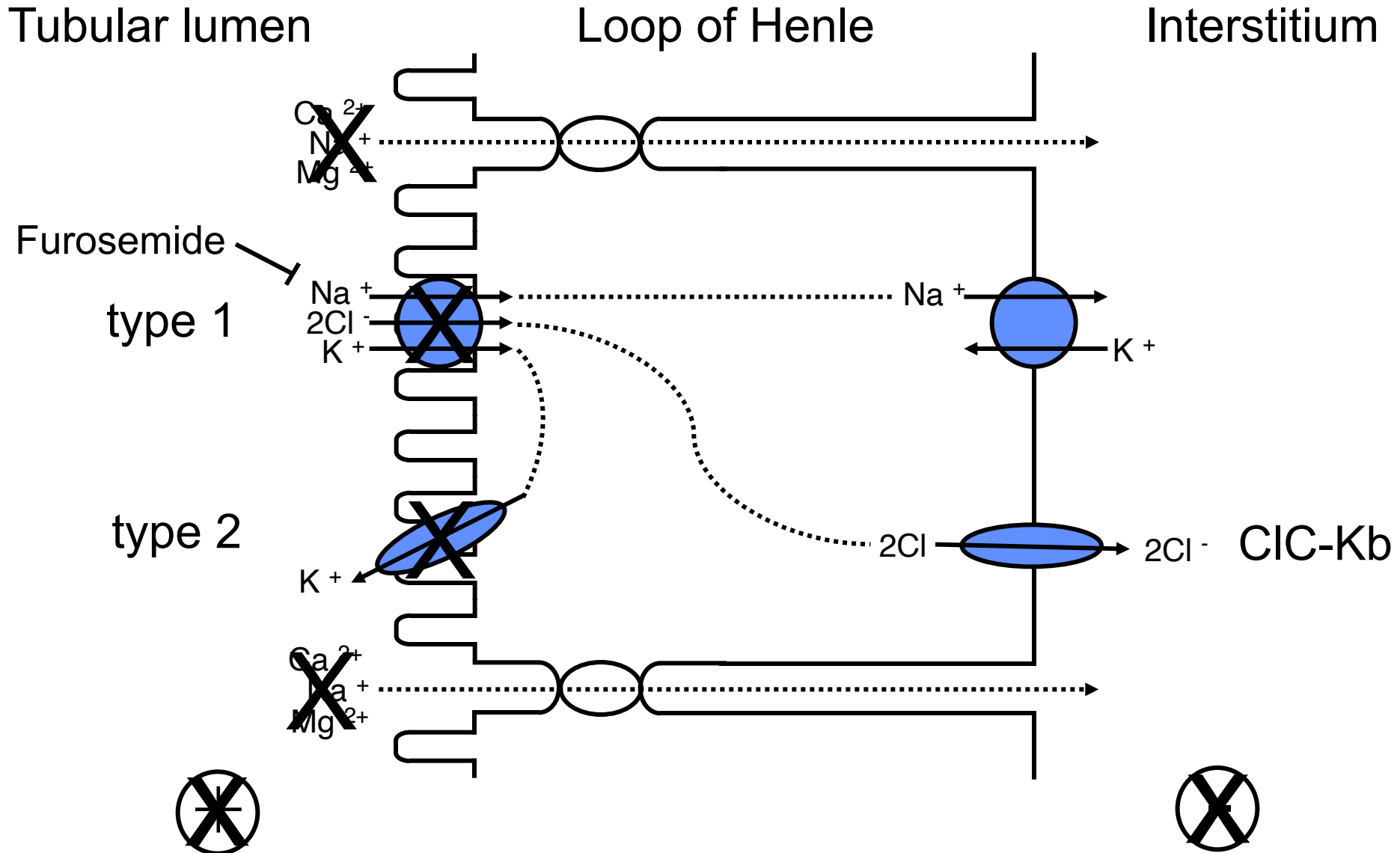
Saliuresis ↑

Urinary calcium ↑

Deafness

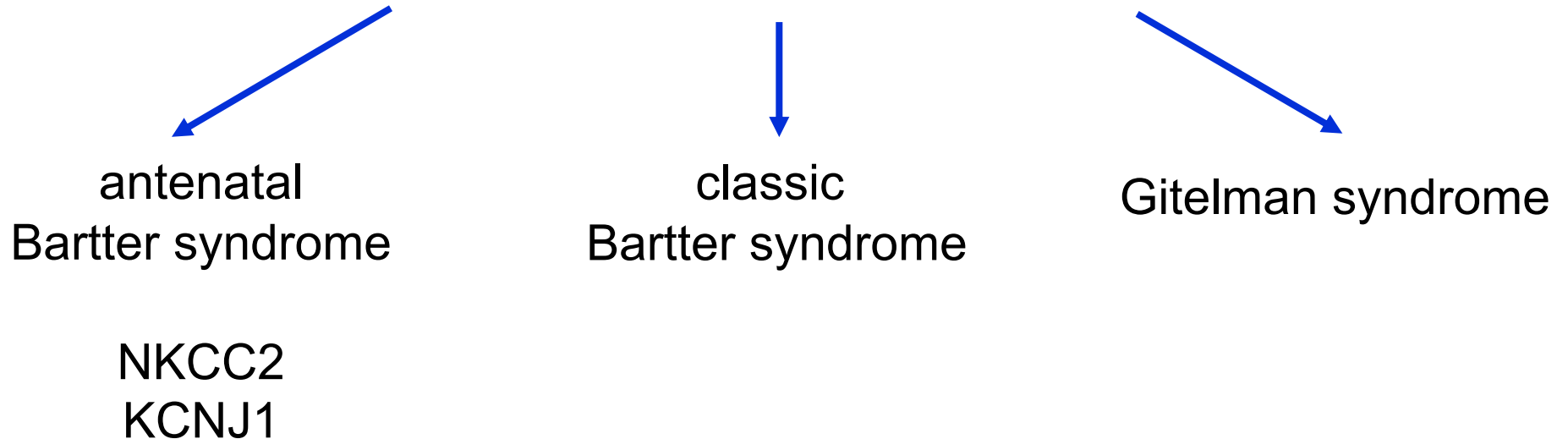
(Landau et al. 1995, Madrigal et al. 1997)

Pathophysiology of antenatal Bartter syndrome



„Bartter-like syndromes“

Set of inherited tubular disorders with
hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis

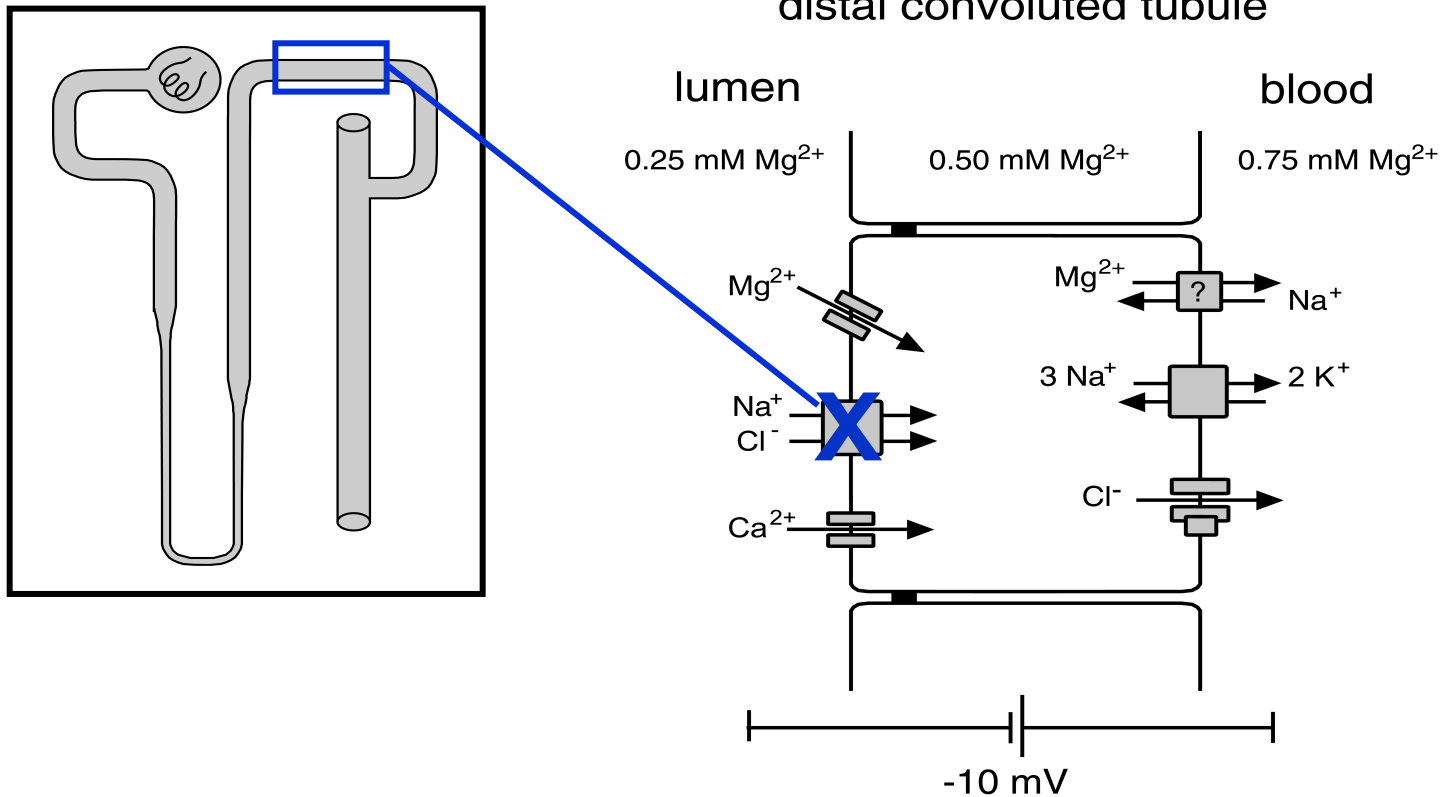


Gitelman Syndrome

- autosomal recessive inheritance
- hypokalemic alkalosis, hypomagnesemia, hypocalciuria
- Phenotypically, GS reminds chronic thiazide treatment
- Significantly decreased QOL, especially endurance, muscular weakness, fatigue
- Arrhythmia, chondrocalcinosis

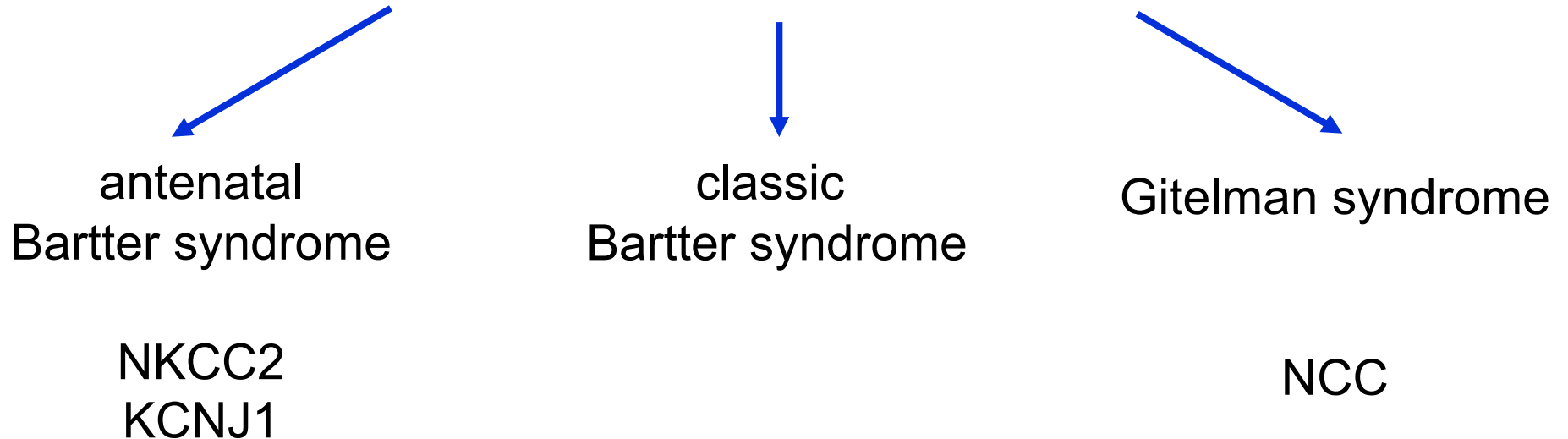
Transepithelial Chloride Transport in DCT

Gitelman Syndrome, NCC



„Bartter-like syndromes“

Set of inherited tubular disorders with
hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis



Classic Bartter syndrome

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graph LR; A([Classic Bartter syndrome]) --> B[polyuria, failure to thrive in the first two years of life]; A --> C[rarely polyhydramnios with prematurity]; A --> D[hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis and frequently hypochloremia]; A --> E[rarely hypercalciuria and nephrocalcinosis]; A --> F[hypomagnesemia may occur during follow-up]
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polyuria, failure to thrive
in the first two years of life

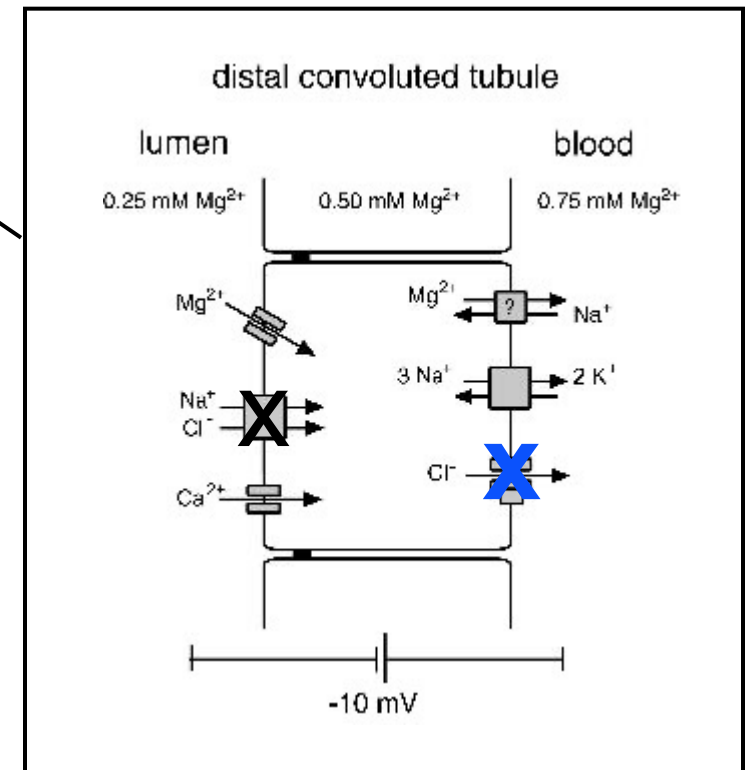
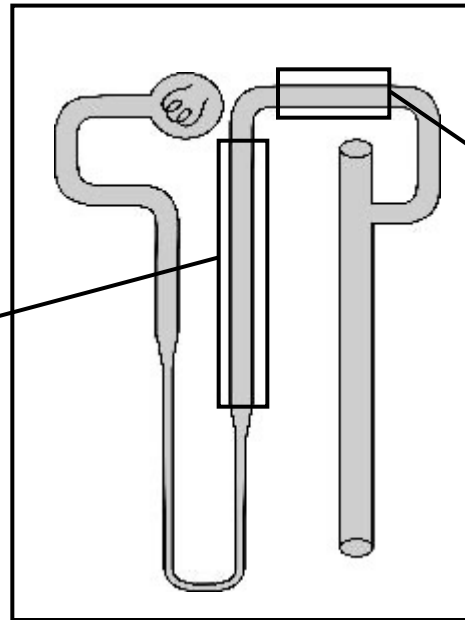
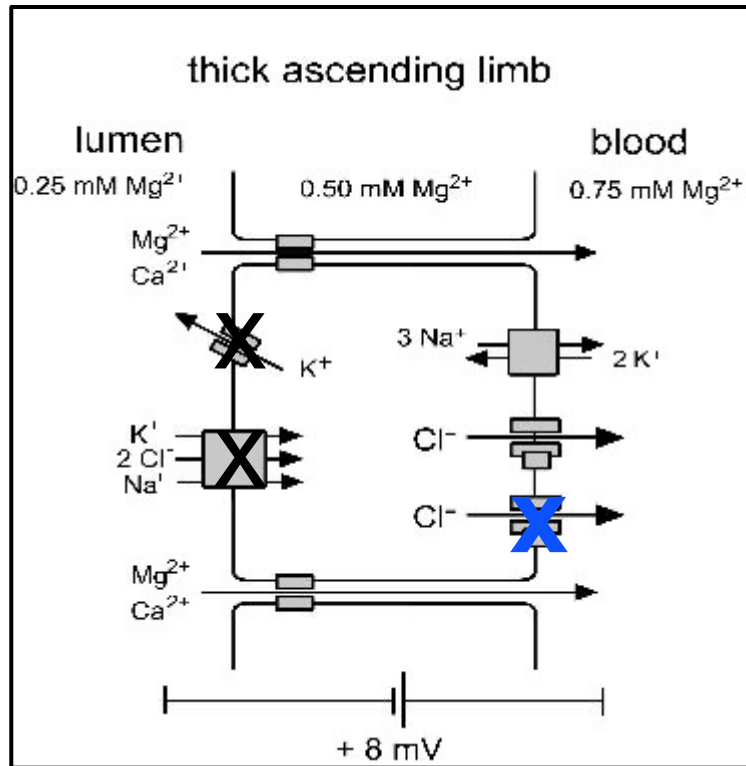
rarely polyhydramnios
with prematurity

hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
and frequently hypochloremia

rarely hypercalciuria and nephrocalcinosis

hypomagnesemia may occur during follow-up

Transepithelial Chloride Transport in TAL and DCT



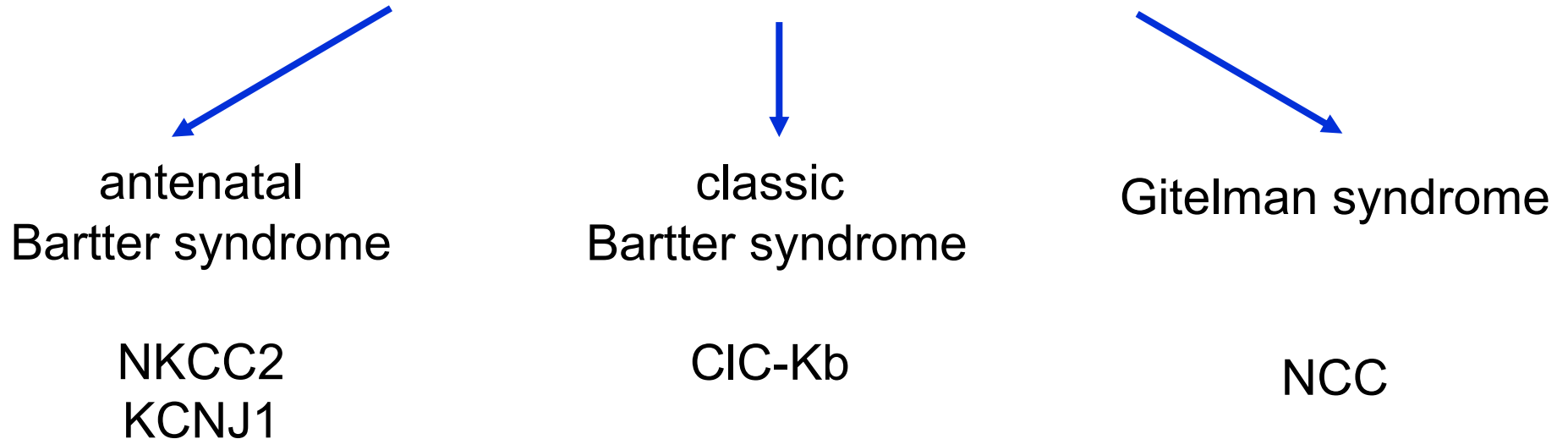
Antenatal Bartter syndrome, KCNJ1
Antenatal Bartter syndrome, NKCC2

Gitelman syndrome, NCC

Classic Bartter syndrome, ClC-Kb

„Bartter-like syndromes“

Set of inherited tubular disorders with
hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis

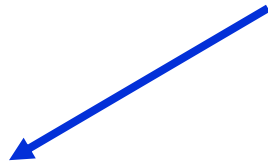


Clinical Characterization

	KCNJ1 / NKCC2 (n=34)	ClC-Kb (n=35)	NCC (n=20)
Polyhydr/Îsosthen/NC	100 %		
Polyhydramnios	100 %	35 %	
Isosthenuria	100 %	45%	
Nephrocalcinosis	100 %	11%	
Hypocalciuria		43%	90 %
Hypomagnesemia		10%	90 %

„Bartter-like syndromes“

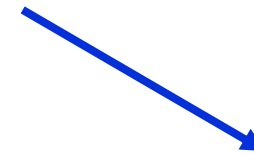
Set of inherited tubular disorders with
hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis



antenatal
Bartter syndrome
NKCC2
KCNJ1



classic
Bartter syndrome
ClC-Kb



Gitelman syndrome
NCC

Bartter syndrome/deafness
Barttin, combined Ka/Kb

Antenatal BS with sensorineural deafness

- Often more severe clinical course
- Higher needs for fluid and electrolytes
- Limited success of NSAID therapy
- Risk of renal failure

Kidneys look different.....



Barttin defect

- diffuse hyperechogenicity
- loss of cortico-medullary-differentiation

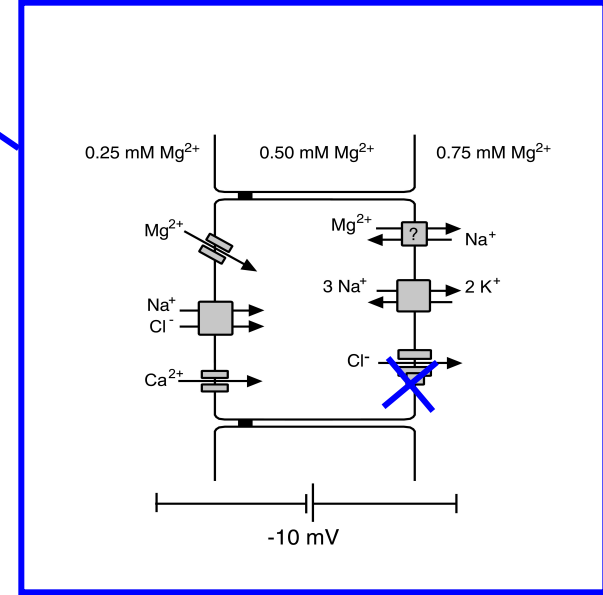
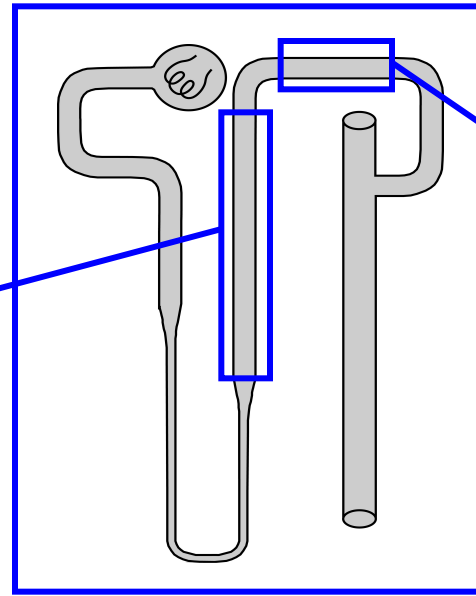
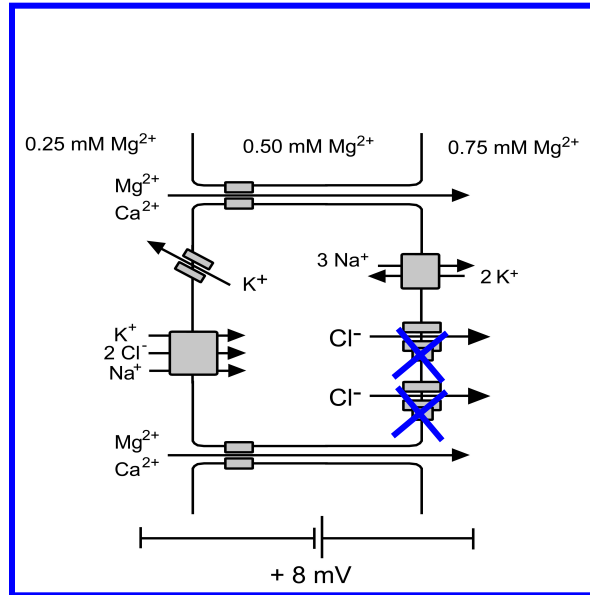


NKCC2 / ROMK

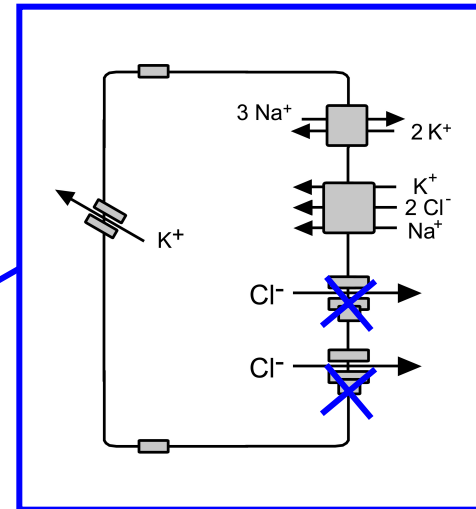
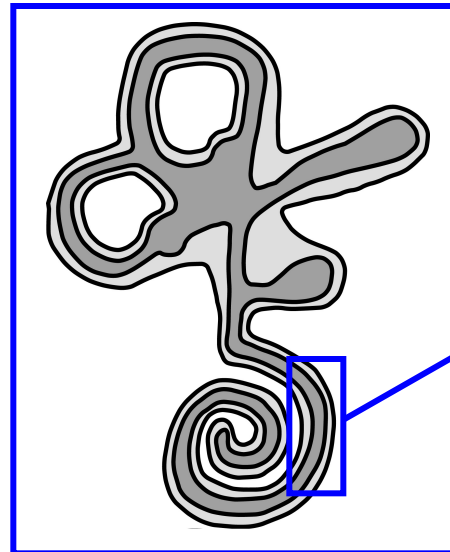
- hyperechogenic pyramids
- nephrocalcinosis type C

Pathophysiology of Barttin defects

Kidney

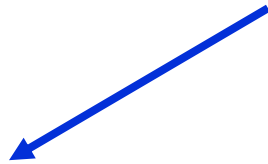


Inner ear



„Bartter-like syndromes“

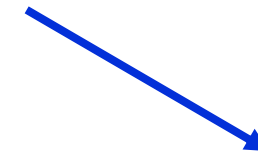
Set of inherited tubular disorders with
hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis



antenatal
Bartter syndrome
NKCC2
KCNJ1



classic
Bartter syndrome
ClC-Kb

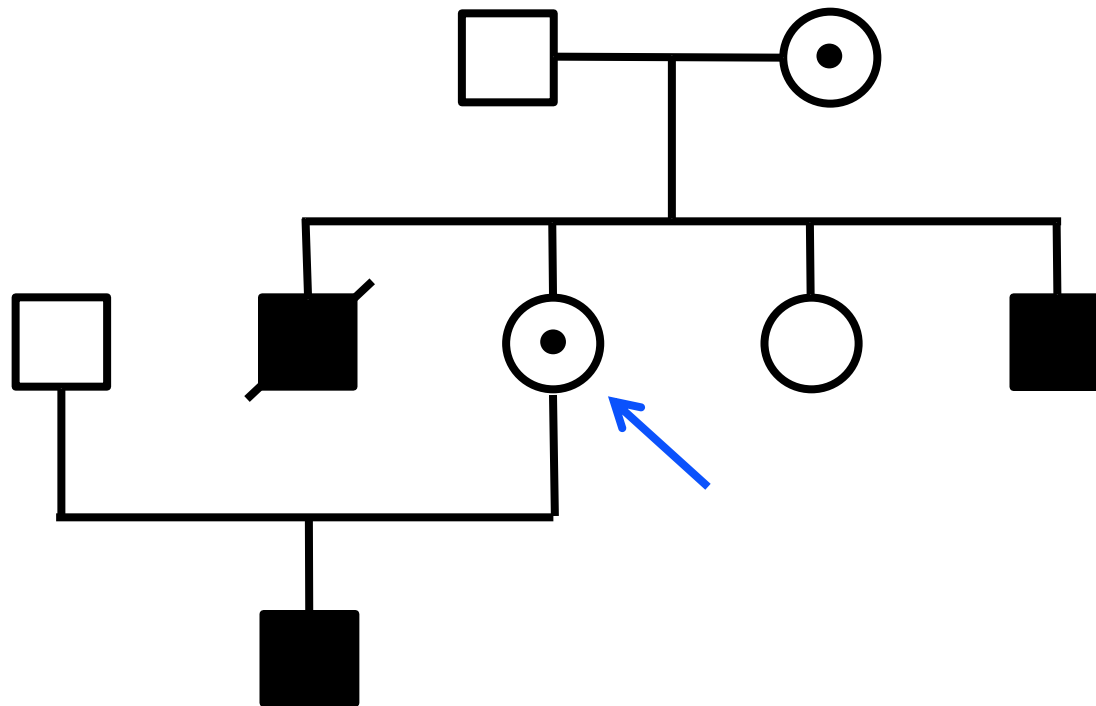


Gitelman syndrome
NCC

Bartter syndrome/deafness
Barttin, combined Ka/Kb

transient Bartter sy

Dutch family with three boys affected by polyhydramnios and polyuria in two



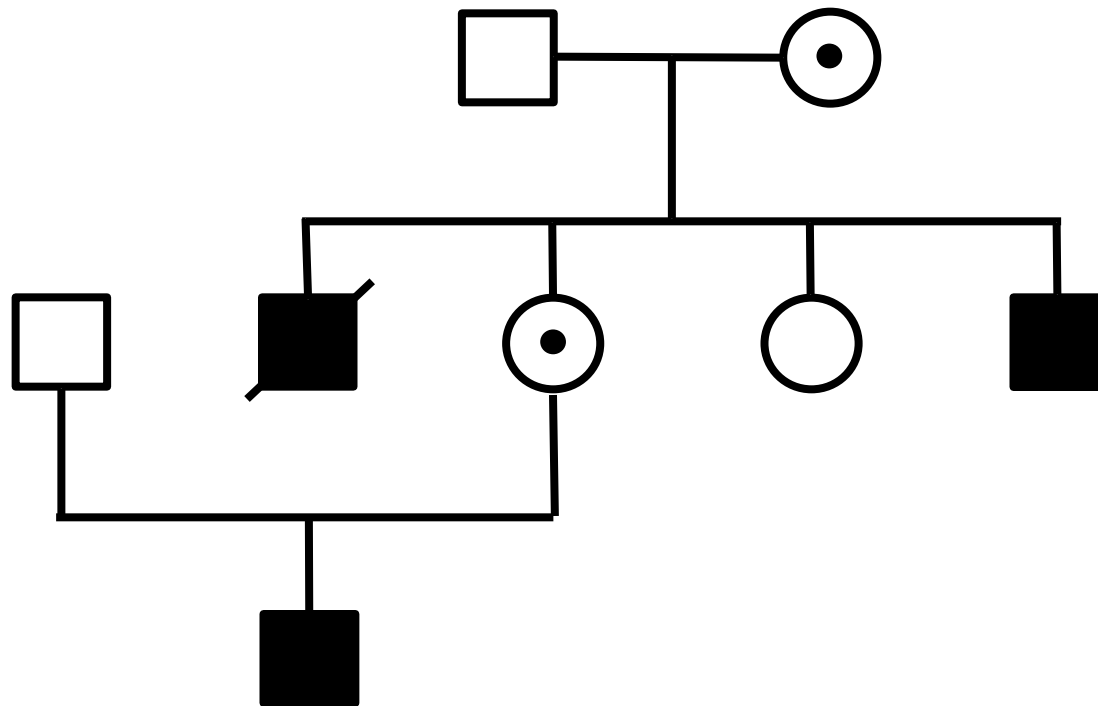


20 weeks of gestation



31 weeks

An X-linked disorder?



Whole exome sequencing

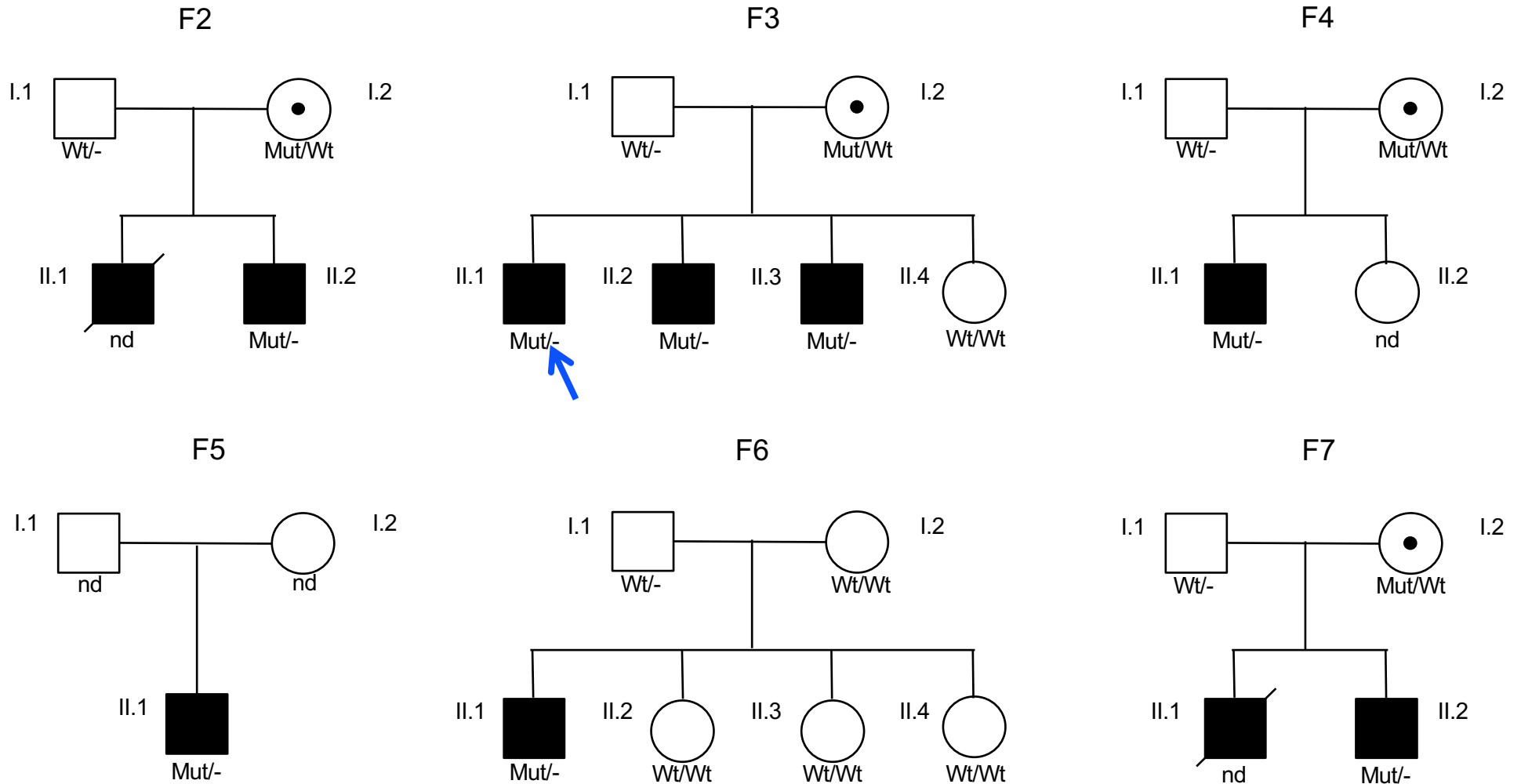
premature stop codon (c.1038C→G, p.Y346*)
in *MAGED2* (chrom X) encoding Melanoma associated antigen D2

the mutation segregates with the phenotype and female carriers in the index-family

Certain MAGE's promote ubiquitination, not shown for MAGE-D2

Interference with fetal salt and water transport ?

MAGED2 mutations in six additional families with transient Bartter syndrome



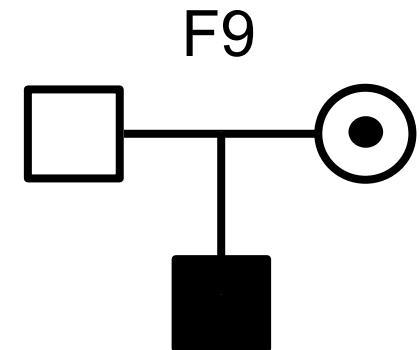
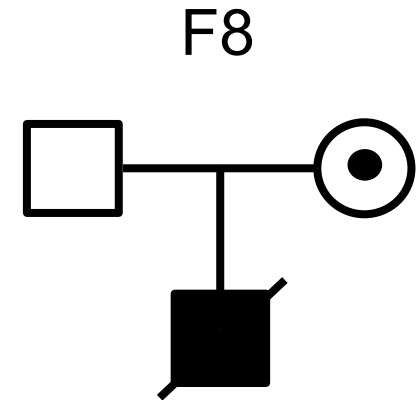
MAGED2 and acute (recurrent) Polyhydramnios ?

Rare condition affecting male fetuses,
first described in 1976 in 3 males (Pitkin 1976).

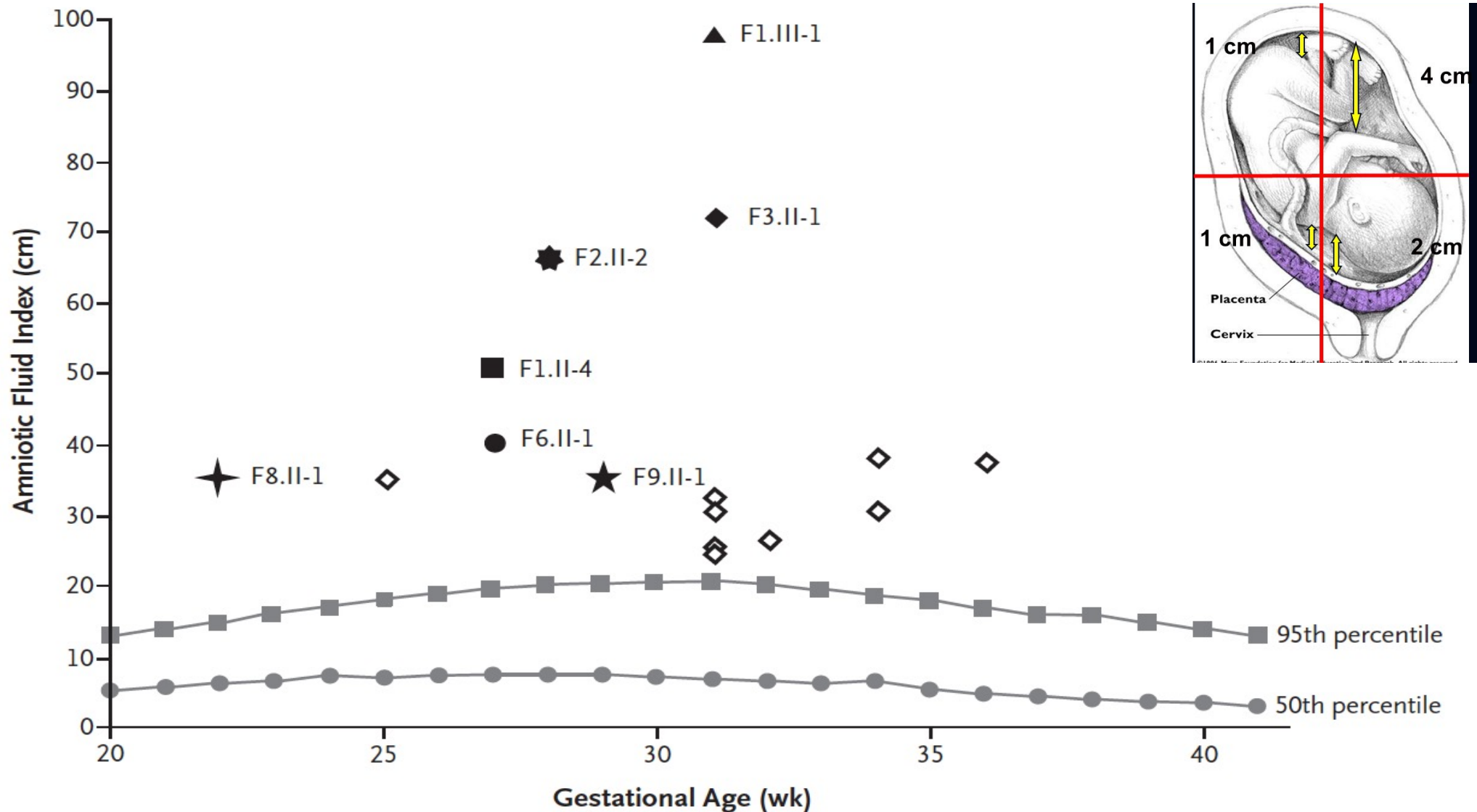
Polyhydramnios in 4 males (Weissman 1987).

Repeated amniocentesis with NSAIDs may
be curative (Rode et al, 2007).

We studied a cohort of 11 women with
acute, idiopathic polyhydramnios
and male fetuses.



Women with *MAGED2* mutations have early & excessive polyhydramnios as shown by the amniotic fluid index (AFI)



What is the explanation for the phenotype?

MAGE family designated as „tumor antigens“, most data deal with proliferation, apoptosis, etc.

Certain MAGE's promote ubiquitination, not shown for MAGED2

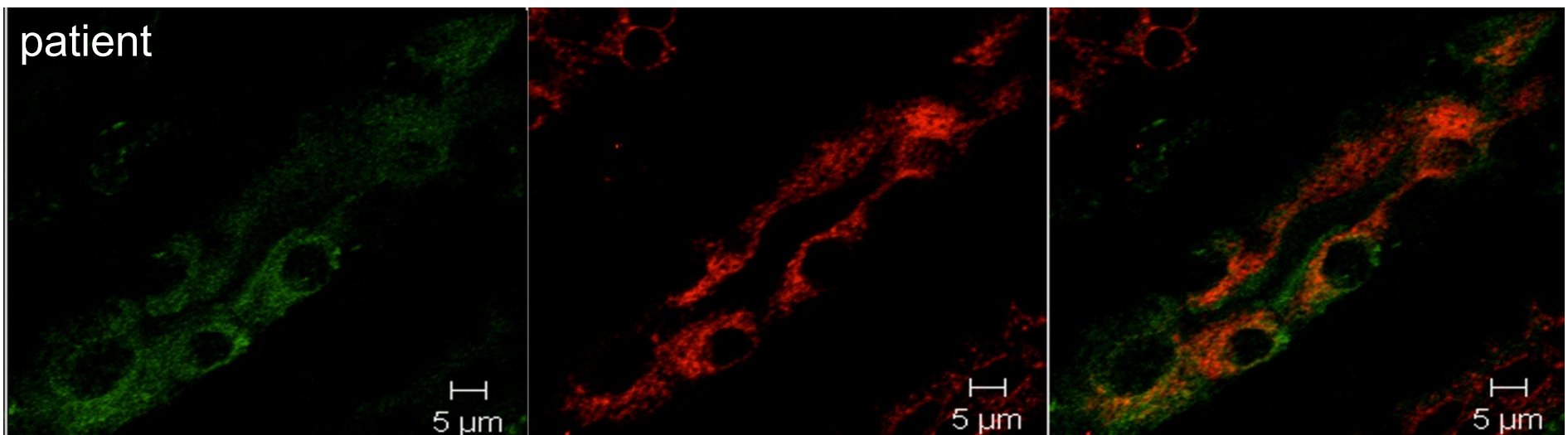
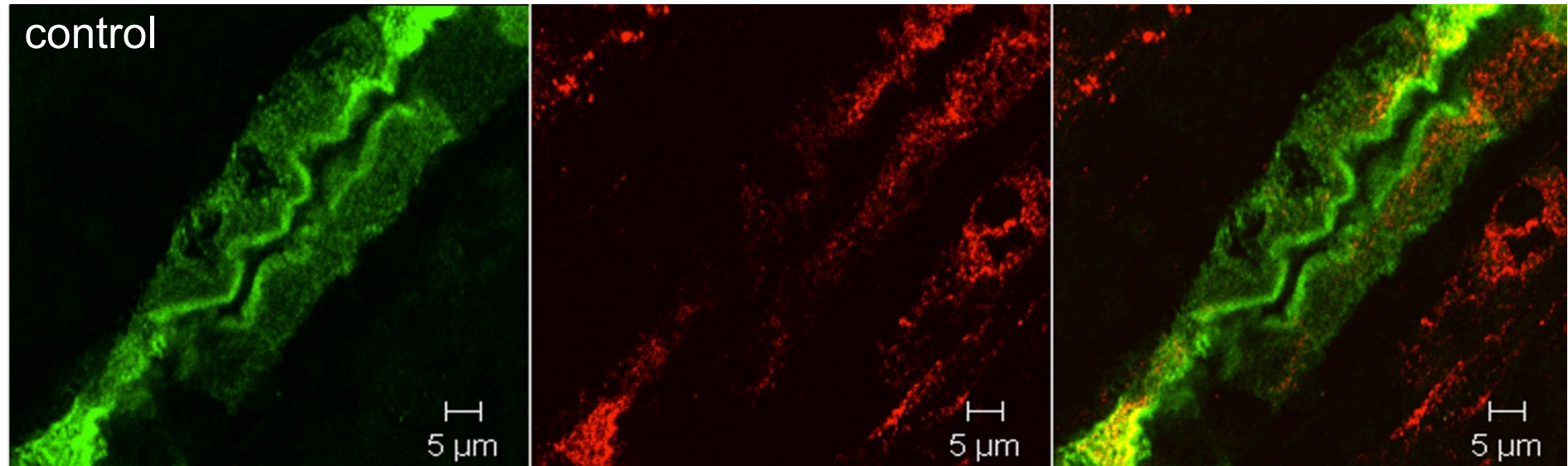
Interference with fetal salt and water transport ?

NKCC2 in human fetal control and patient tissue

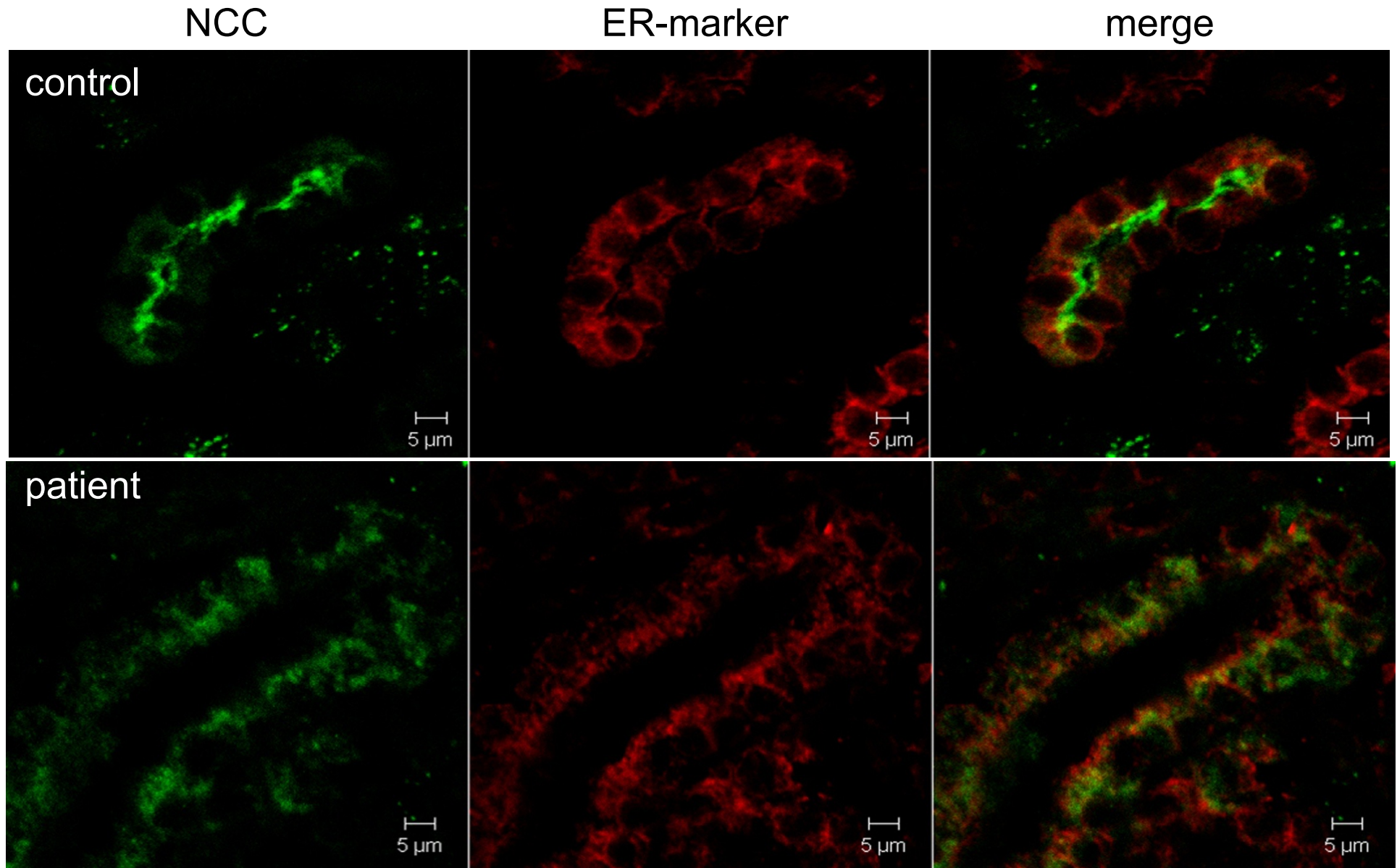
NKCC2

ER-marker

merge



Thiazide-sensitive NCC in control and patient kidney



Data in French Bartter Cohort

MAGED2 mutation in 16 / 171 families (9 %).

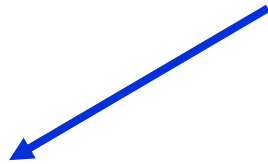
In 44 % of male patients without mutation in another BS gene.

2 females affected, partly explained by selective X-inactivation.

High birth weight and length, even macrosomia is frequent.

„Bartter-like syndromes“

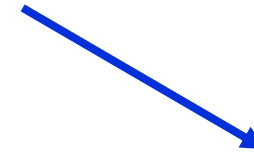
Set of inherited tubular disorders with
hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis



antenatal
Bartter syndrome
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classic
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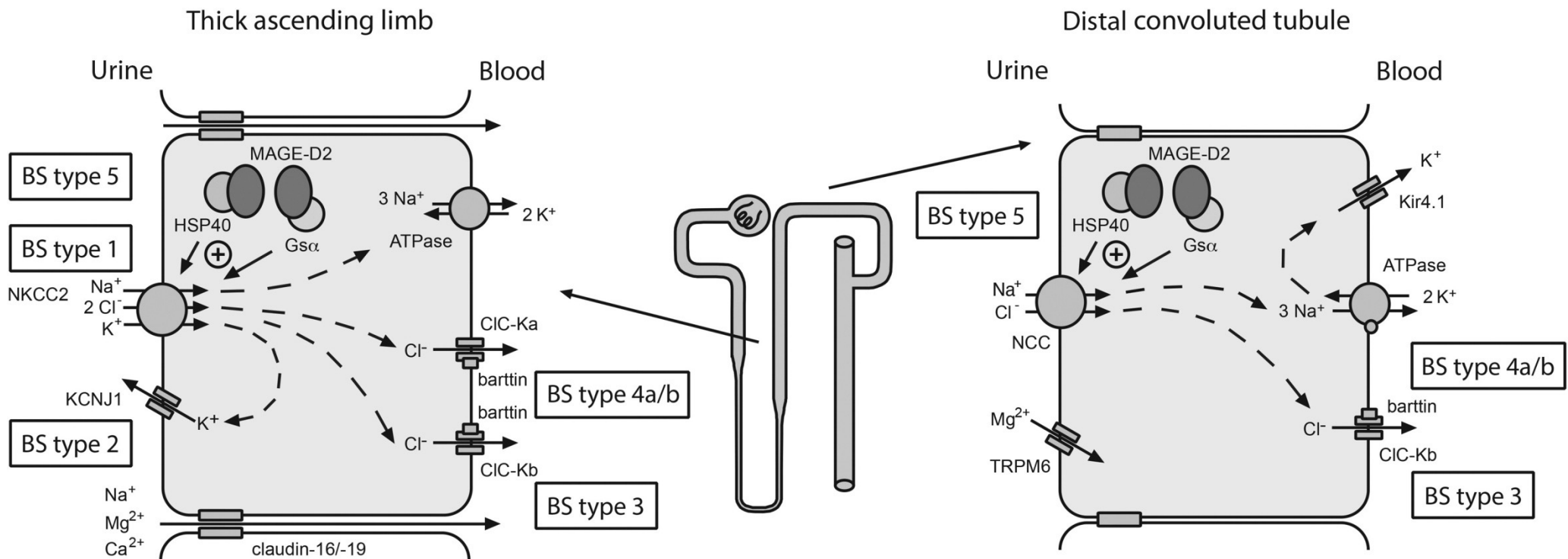


Gitelman syndrome
NCC

Bartter syndrome/deafness
Barttin, combined Ka/Kb

X-linked transient BS
MAGE-D2

Pathophysiology of Bartter syndrome



Molecular genetics of Bartter/Gitelman syndrome

	BS 1	BS 2	BS 3	BS 4a	BS 4b	BS 5	GS
OMIM	601678	241200	607364	602522	613090	300971	263800
Gene	<i>SLC12A1</i>	<i>KCNJ1</i>	<i>CLCNKB</i>	<i>BSND</i>	<i>CLCNKA</i> + <i>CLCNKB</i>	<i>MAGED2</i>	<i>SLC12A3</i>
Protein	NKCC2	KCNJ1 (ROMK)	ClC-Kb	Barttin	ClC-Ka + ClC-Kb	MAGE-D2	NCC
Inheritance	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	XLR	AR

Main clinical findings in Bartter/Gitelman syndrome

Characteristic	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4a/b	Type 5	GS
Age at onset	prenatally	prenatally	0 -5 years	prenatally	prenatally	> childhood
Polyhydramnios	severe	severe	absent/mild	severe	very severe	absent
Gestational age	32 (29-34)	33 (31-35)	37 (36-41)	31 (28-35)	29 (21-37)	regular
Leading symptoms	polyuria hypochloremia alkalosis hypokalemia	polyuria hypochloremia alkalosis neonatal hyperkalemia	hypokalemia hypochloremia alkalosis failure to thrive	polyuria hypochloremia alkalosis hypokalemia	polyuria hypochloremia alkalosis hypokalemia	hypokalemia hypochloremia Alkalosis hypomagnesemia
Calcium excretion	high	high	variable	variable	high	low
Nephrocalcinosis	very frequent	very frequent	rare, mild	rare, mild	rare, mild	absent
Plasma Cl/Na ratio	normal	normal	decreased	decreased	increased	decreased?
Other findings			low magnesium	deafness risk for CKD ESKD	large for gestational age transient disease	chondrocalcinosis



Poll question 3

Further reading....

BRIEF REVIEW

www.jasn.org

Salt-Losing Tubulopathies in Children: What's New, What's Controversial?

Robert Kleita  and Detlef Bockenhauer 

UCL Centre for Nephrology and Great Ormond Street Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom

[executive summary](#)

www.kidney-international.org

JASN 29, 2018

Diagnosis and management of Bartter syndrome: executive summary of the consensus and recommendations from the European Rare Kidney Disease Reference Network Working Group for Tubular Disorders



OPEN

Kidney Int 99, 2021

Martin Konrad¹, Tom Nijenhuis², Gema Ariceta³, Aurelia Bertholet-Thomas⁴, Lorenzo A. Calo⁵, Giovambattista Capasso⁶, Francesco Emma⁷, Karl P. Schlingmann¹, Mandeep Singh⁸, Francesco Trepiccione⁶, Stephen B. Walsh⁹, Kirsty Whitton¹⁰, Rosa Vargas-Poussou^{11,12} and Detlef Bockenhauer^{9,13}

[meeting report](#)

www.kidney-international.org

Gitelman syndrome: consensus and guidance from a Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Controversies Conference



OPEN

Kidney Int 91, 2017

Anne Blanchard^{1,2,3,4}, Detlef Bockenhauer^{5,6}, Davide Bolignano⁷, Lorenzo A. Calò⁸, Etienne Cosyns⁹, Olivier Devuyst¹⁰, David H. Ellison¹¹, Fiona E. Karet Frankl^{12,13}, Nine V.A.M. Knoers¹⁴, Martin Konrad¹⁵, Shih-Hua Lin^{16,17} and Rosa Vargas-Poussou^{2,18}

Thank you !



Next Webinars



IPNA Clinical Practice Webinars

Date: **14 Oct 2021**

Speaker: **Detlef Bockenhauer**

Topic: **Distal Renal Tubular acidosis guideline**

ESPN/ERKNet Educational Webinars on Pediatric Nephrology & Rare Kidney Diseases

Date: **19 Oct 2021**

Speaker: **Gema Ariceta**

Topic: **Claudin – related disorders**

ESPN/ERKNet Virtual Workshop on Fundamentals in pediatric Dialysis

Date: **20/21 Oct 2021**

Speaker: **Various Speakers, organized by the ERKNet Paediatric CKD & Dialysis Working Group and the ESPN Dialysis Working Group**

Topic: **Fundamentals in pediatric dialysis**

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