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## PROGRESSION IN PRIMARY MEMBRANOUS NEPHROPATHY IS ASSOCIATED WITH PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR INHIBITOR-1 GENE POLYMORPHISM

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**BACKGROUND:** Plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 (PAI-1) activity plays an important role in renal fibrosis. This study was conducted to determine the association of PAI-1 gene polymorphism 4G/5G with membranous nephropathy (MN) in clinical manifestations and progression.

**METHODS:** We recruited 92 MN patients as study group. The PAI-1 genotype results were interpreted in relation to the clinical manifestations of MN.

**RESULTS:** After follow-up of  $6.9\pm4.9$  years, creatinine clearance in MN patients with 4G/4G genotype was significantly lower than that in patients with 4G/5G or 5G/5G genotype (41.7±26.9, 59.7±41.8 and 75.0±27.6 mL/min, respectively, p=0.006). Coronary artery diseases were more prevalent in patients with 4G5G genotype (12/29%) and 4G4G genotype (3/10%) as compared with those with 5G5G genotype (1/5%) (p=0.024). Higher incidence of peripheral vascular events was also found in patients with 4G5G (18/44%), and 4G4G (6/20%) as compared with those with 5G5G genotype (3/14%) (p=0.021). The disease progression was seen more frequently in patients with 4G4G (11/37%), and 4G5G (12/30%) as compared with those with 5G5G genotype (2/9.5%, p=0.023). The deterioration of renal function was associated with the histological stage, degree of glomerulosclerosis, degree of tubulointerstitial fibrosis and severity of intimal fibroplasia of vessels in renal biopsy.

**<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>**: However, the carriage of the 4G allele was associated with renal deterioration and increased cardiovascular as well as other vascular events in MN patients. This novel and unique finding should prompt a specific consideration in the treatment of MN patients with the 4G4G genotype.

Keywords:Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor, Gene Polymorphism, Primary Membranous Nephropathy