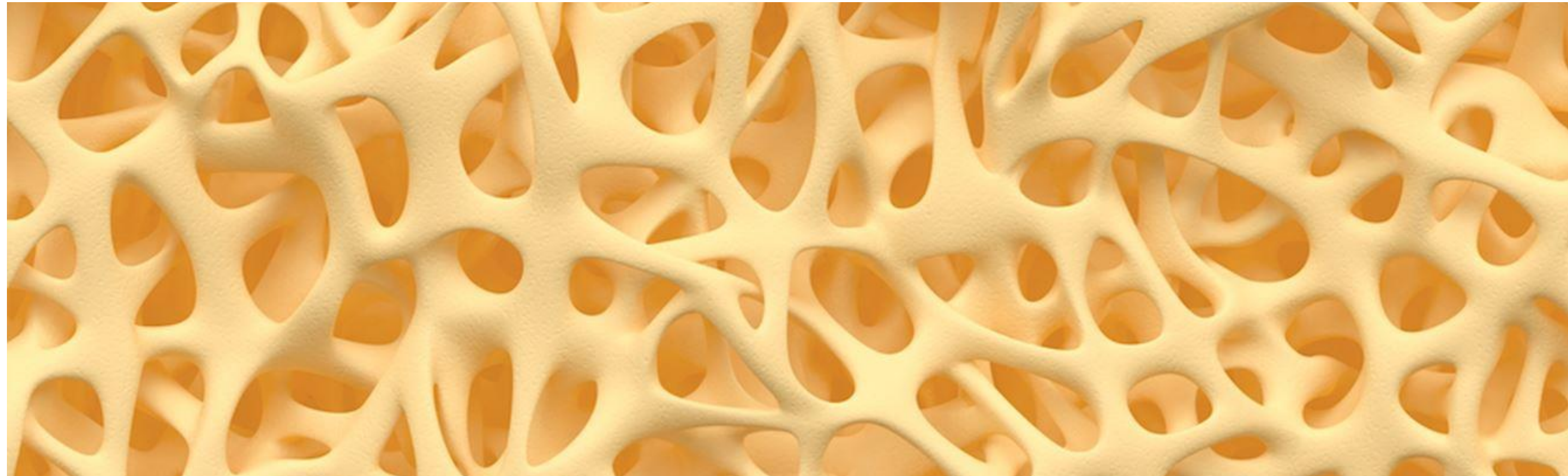


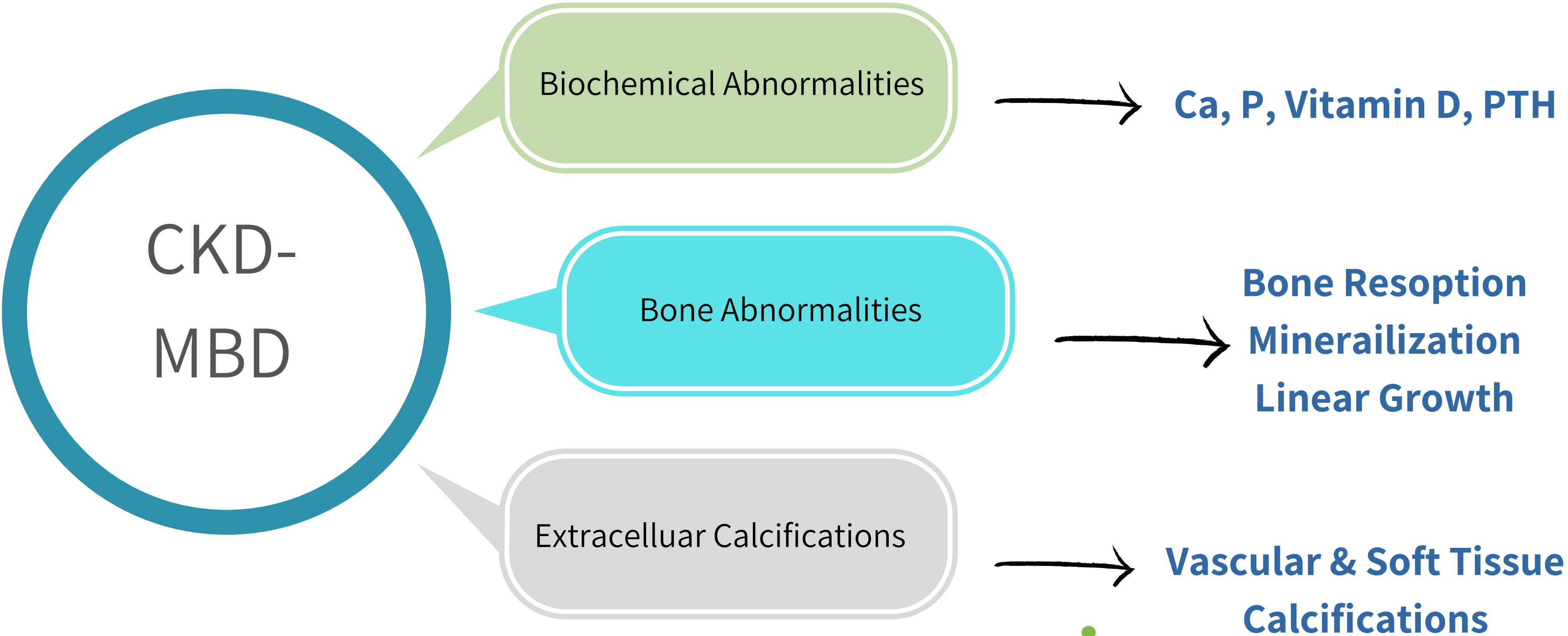
# Chronic Kidney Disease Mineral Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD)



**Oded Volovelsky, MD PhD**

Hadassah Hebrew University Medical Center

# CKD-MBD Definition



# CKD-MBD Symptoms

**1** Growth retardation

**2** Bone Pain and Deformities

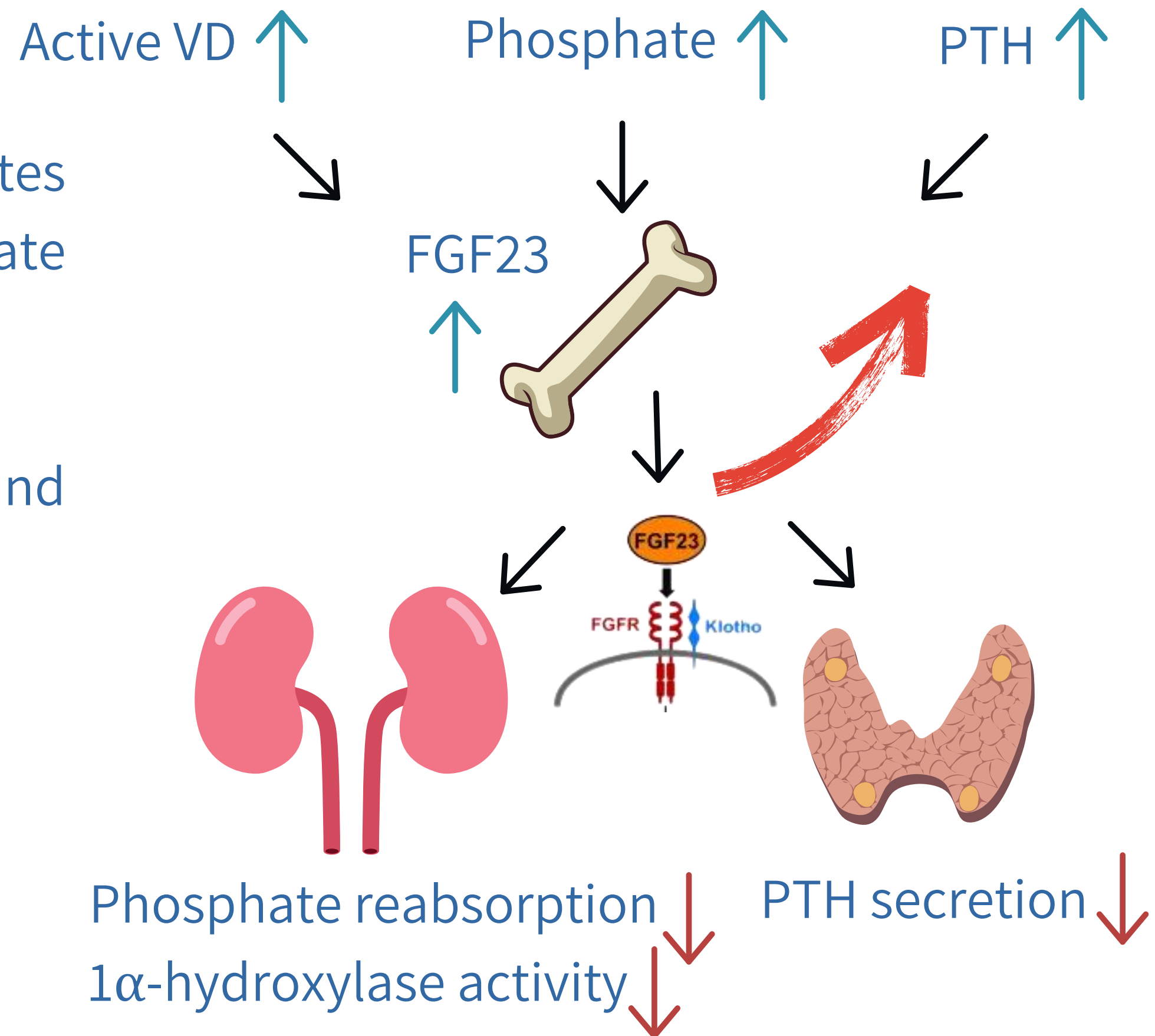
**3** Muscle Weakness

**4** Cardiovascular disease

# Main Players - Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 (FGF23)

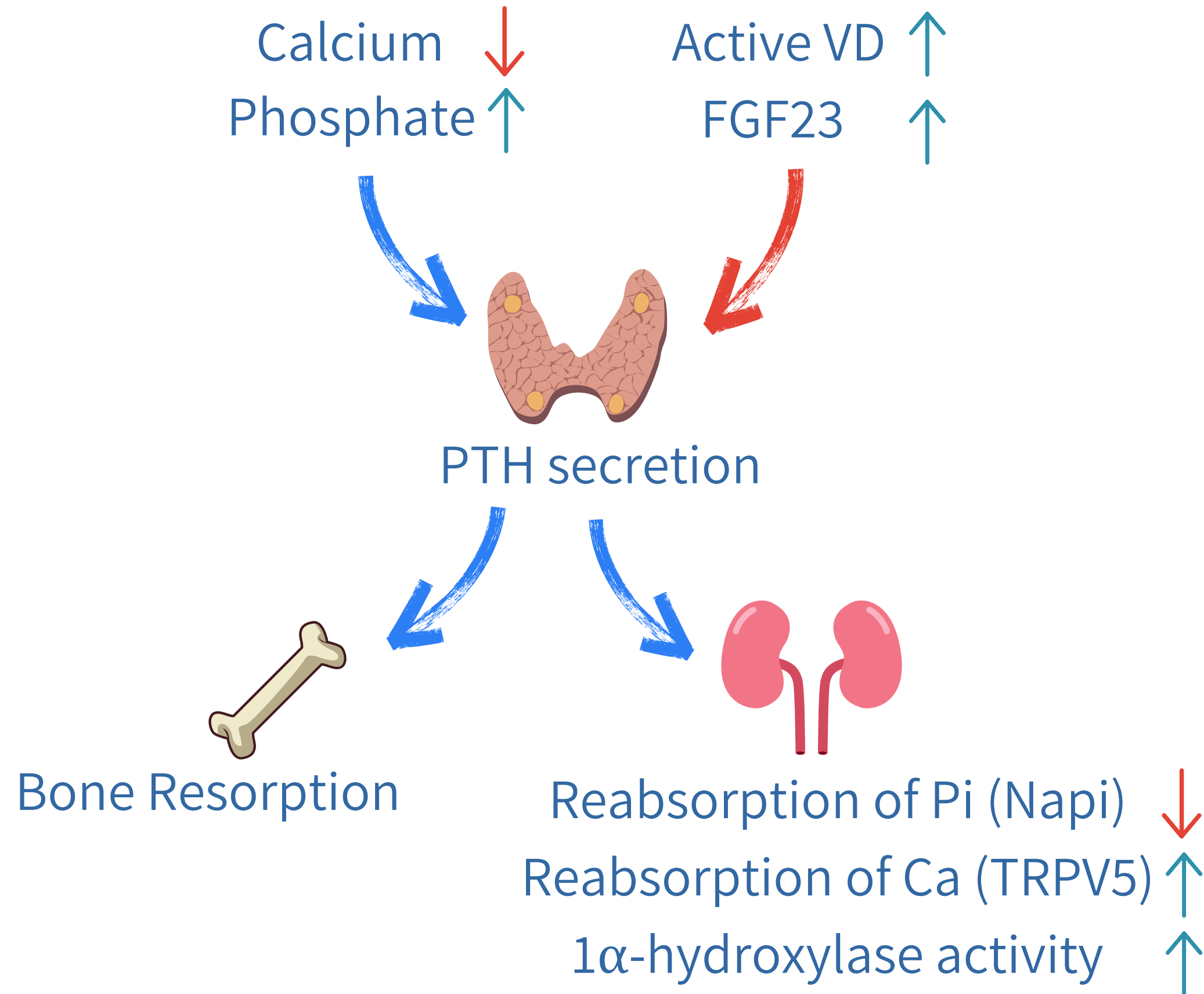
A hormone produced by osteocytes that plays a critical role in phosphate metabolism

Works with its co-receptors Klotho and FGFR to mediate effects

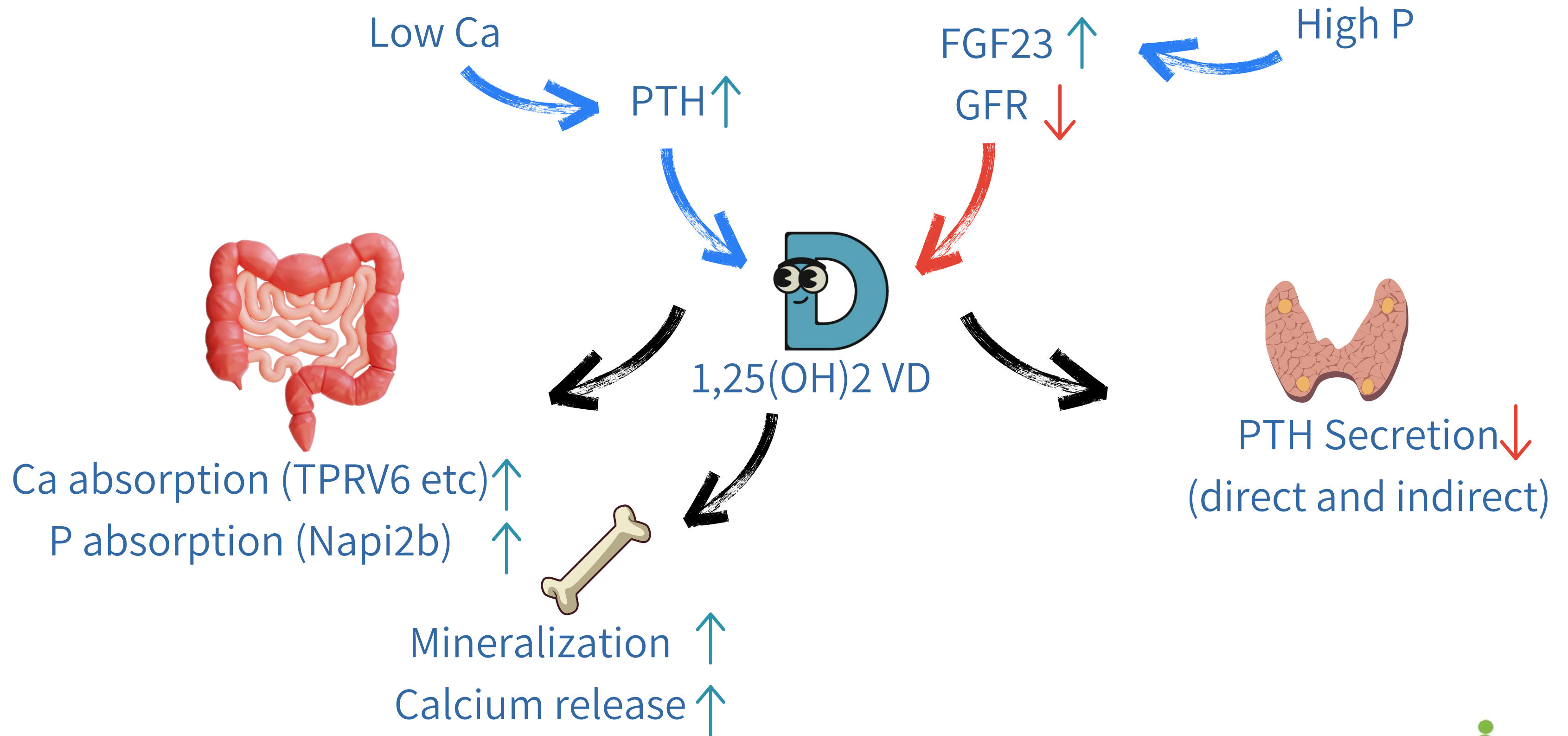




# Main Players - Parathyroid Hormone (PTH)



# Main Players - Vitamin D



# FGF23 in CKD

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FGF23 is the **earliest factor** to rise in CKD, increasing before P retention or PTH elevation

**Early CKD:** Increased FGF23 secretion maintains phosphate balance and reduced VD activity

**Progression:** Reduced Klotho expression leads to FGF23 resistance, impairing phosphaturia and hyperphosphatemia

**Late CKD:** Extremely high FGF23 levels contribute to cardiovascular disease progression

# Phosphate and Calcium in CKD

## Phosphorus (P):

- **Early CKD:** FGF23 enhances phosphate excretion, maintaining normal levels
- **Progression:** FGF23 resistance develops, leading to phosphate retention
- **Late CKD:** Severe hyperphosphatemia due to nephron loss and ineffective FGF23-Klotho signaling

## Calcium (Ca):

- **Early CKD:** Calcium levels remain normal
- **Progression:** Hypocalcemia develops due to suppression of  $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}$
- **Late CKD:** Calcium fluctuations due to phosphate binders, vitamin D therapy



# Vitamin D in CKD

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## Vitamin D:

- **Early CKD:** FGF23 inhibits renal 1-alpha hydroxylase, reducing  $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}$  production
- **Progression:** Declining renal parenchyma further reduces vitamin D synthesis
- **Late CKD:** Severe vitamin D deficiency requires high-dose active vitamin D analogs

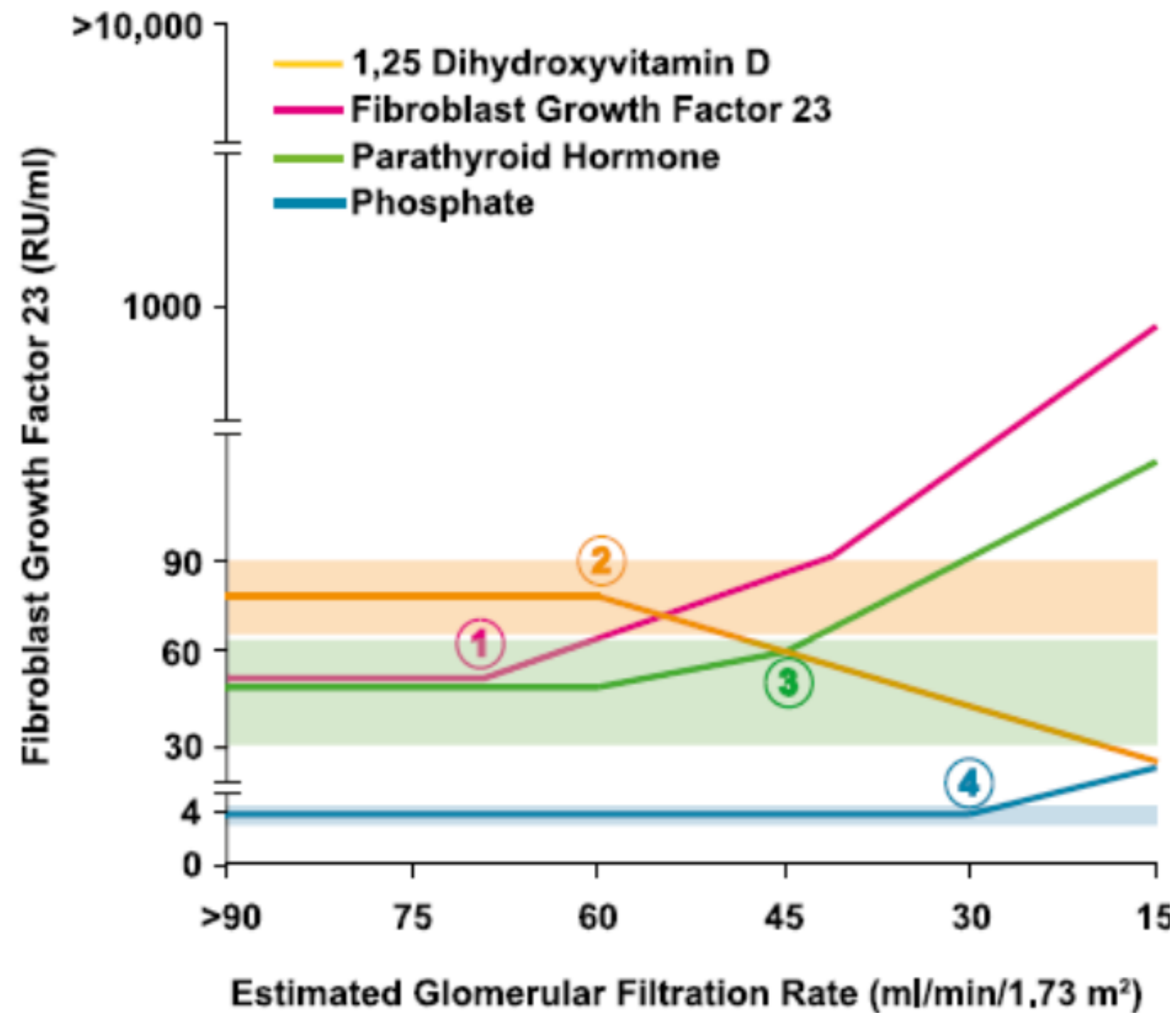
# Parathyroid Hormone in CKD

## Parathyroid Hormone (PTH):

- **Early CKD:** PTH rises to compensate for low calcium and high FGF23
- **Progression:** Phosphorus retention and low VD lead to persistent PTH elevation.
- **Late CKD:** Severe hyperphosphatemia and vitamin D resistance cause significant secondary hyperparathyroidism. Persistent hypocalcemia further stimulates PTH secretion

\*Tertiary hyperparathyroidism may develop.

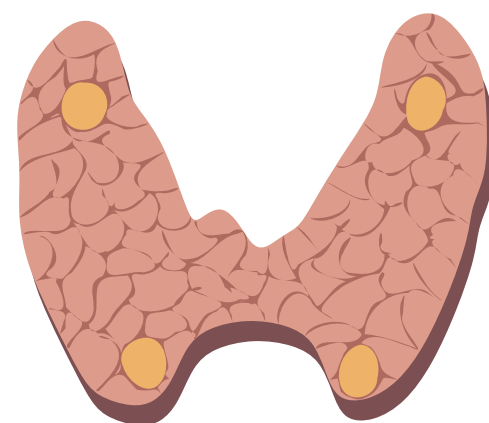
# CKD-MBD Course



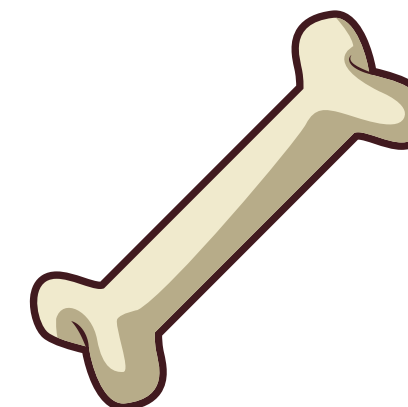
JASN, 26: 2328-2339, 2015

# CKD-MBD Treatment

## Aims

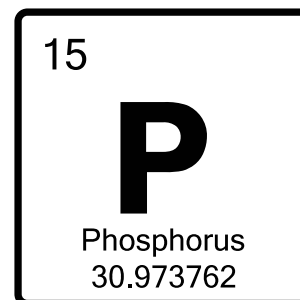
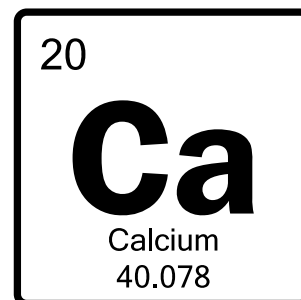


Secondary  
Hyperparathyroidism



Bone Disease  
Adynamic Bone Disease

## Inteventions



Phosphate  
Restrictions



Phosphate  
Binders



Vitamin D  
Vitamin D Analogs

קווים משיקים ברפואת הילדים

7.3.2025, מרכז רפואי שמיר

# CKD-MBD Biochemical Monitoring

Ca, P, Alkaline phosphate, PTH, 25-VD

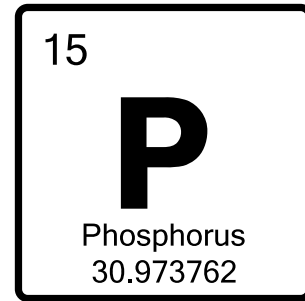
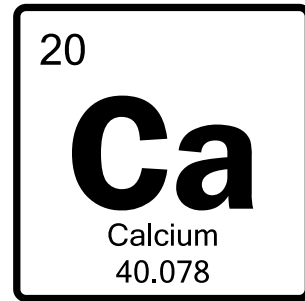
**Table 5** Biochemical monitoring of serum biochemical variables according to chronic kidney disease (CKD) stage in pediatric patients

	GFR (ml/ min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> )	Calcium, phosphate, alkaline phosphatase	Parathyroid hormone	25-hydroxyvitamin-D
CKD 2	60–89	Yearly	Yearly	If not on vitamin D therapy: every 6-12 months
CKD 3	30–59	Every 6 months	Every 6 months	Three months after starting/modifying vitamin D treatment, if levels are normal, continue every 6 months
CKD 4	15–29	Every 3 months	Every 3 months	
CKD 5 and 5D	< 15	Monthly	Every 1–3 months	

Calcified Tissue International,  
2021



# CKD-MBD Treatment - Phosphate Binders



Age	Serum phosphate mg/dL
0–3 months	4.8–7.4
1–5 years	4.5–6.5
6–12 years	3.6–5.8
13–20 years	2.3–4.5

Age	Phosphorus DRI (mg/day)	Calcium DRI (mg/day)
0–6 months	100	210
6 months–1 year	275	270
1–3 years	460	500
4–8 years	500	800
9–19 years	1250	1300

With elevated PTH and normal P - 100% of Phosphate DRI

With elevated PTH and P levels - 80% of Phosphate DRI

Keeping an adequate protein intake

Avoid Hypophosphatemia

Up to 200% of Calcium DRI



# CKD-MBD Treatment - Phosphate Binders

## Calcium-Based Phosphate Binders

First-line therapy in children without hypercalcemia

Growth vs. calcification

Calcium Carbonate as - Caltrate, Calcimore, Tums, Cal Vita and others



15 mins before meals

## Calcium-Free Phosphate Binders

First-line therapy in children with hypercalcemia to avoid calcifications

Sevelamer (Renvela \ Renagel) - Binds phosphate in the GI tract through ionic interactions  
may reduce cholesterol level and acidosis

Velphoro - An iron-based phosphate binder, minimally absorbed, lower number of pills

# CKD-MBD Treatment - Native Vitamin D, Cholecalciferol)



## Vitamin D

Low 1,25-VD due to retention of P & high FGF23 levels  
Leads together with high P to low Ca and SHPT

Age	25 (OH)D serum concentration	Vitamin D supplementation dose (IU/day)
Intensive replacement phase (3 months)		
< 1 year		600
> 1 year		
50–75 nmol/l (20–30 ng/ml)		2000
12–50 nmol/l (5–20 ng/ml)		4000
< 12 nmol/l (5 ng/ml)		8000
Maintenance phase		
< 1 year		400
> 1 year		1000–2000 based on CKD stage

**Check after 3 months**

25(OH)D 25-hydroxy Vitamin D

# CKD-MBD Treatment - Active Vitamin D Analog



Vitamin D

## Indications -

1. High PTH level
2. Normal Vitamin D
3. No hypercalcemia
4. Preferably no hyperphosphatemia

**Check monthly after start and then every 3 months**

### Vitamin D receptor-activating compounds

After intake needs enzymatic activation

Ergocalciferol  
Cholecalciferol

• 25- and 1 $\alpha$ -hydroxylation

Alfacalcidol  
Doxercalciferol

• 25-hydroxylation

Calcifediol

• 1 $\alpha$ -hydroxylation

Already active

• Natural hormone

Calcitriol

• Side chain modification

Paricalcitol  
Maxacalcitrol  
Oxacalcitriol

Cunningham, John et al. Kl, Volume 79, Issue 7, 702 - 707

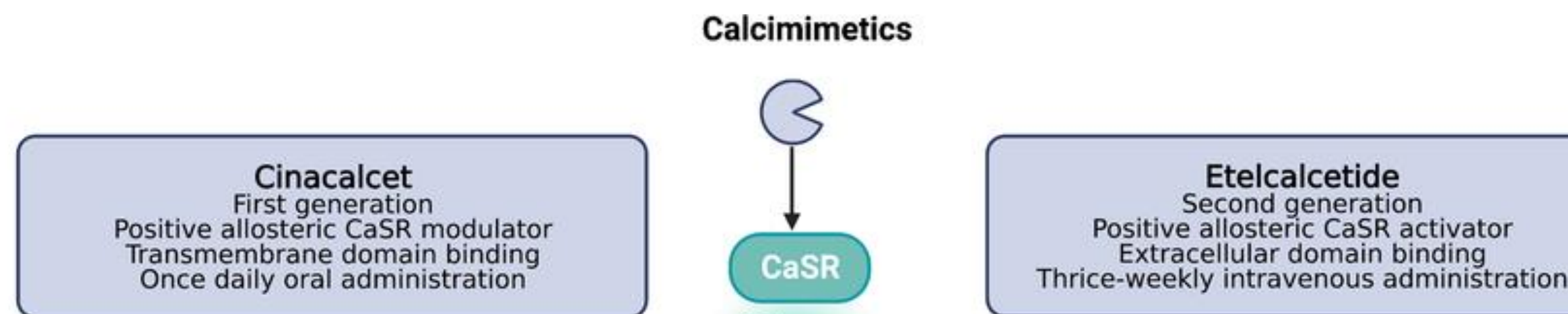
# CKD-MBD Treatment - Calcimimetics

Suppresses PTH secretion by enhancing calcium receptor sensitivity without hypercalcemia

Limited pediatric studies; effective in refractory hyperparathyroidism

Adverse Effects: Hypocalcemia (10.7%), mortality (0.2%)

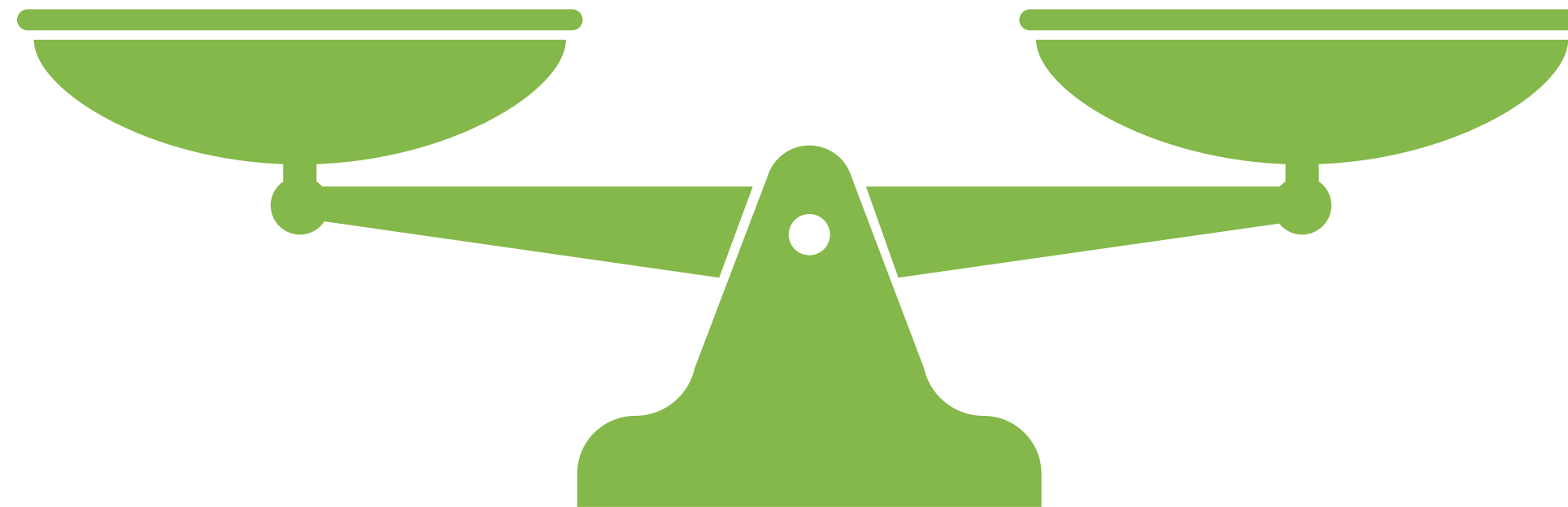
Requires close monitoring; more research needed



Current Osteoporosis Reports  
27 February 2023



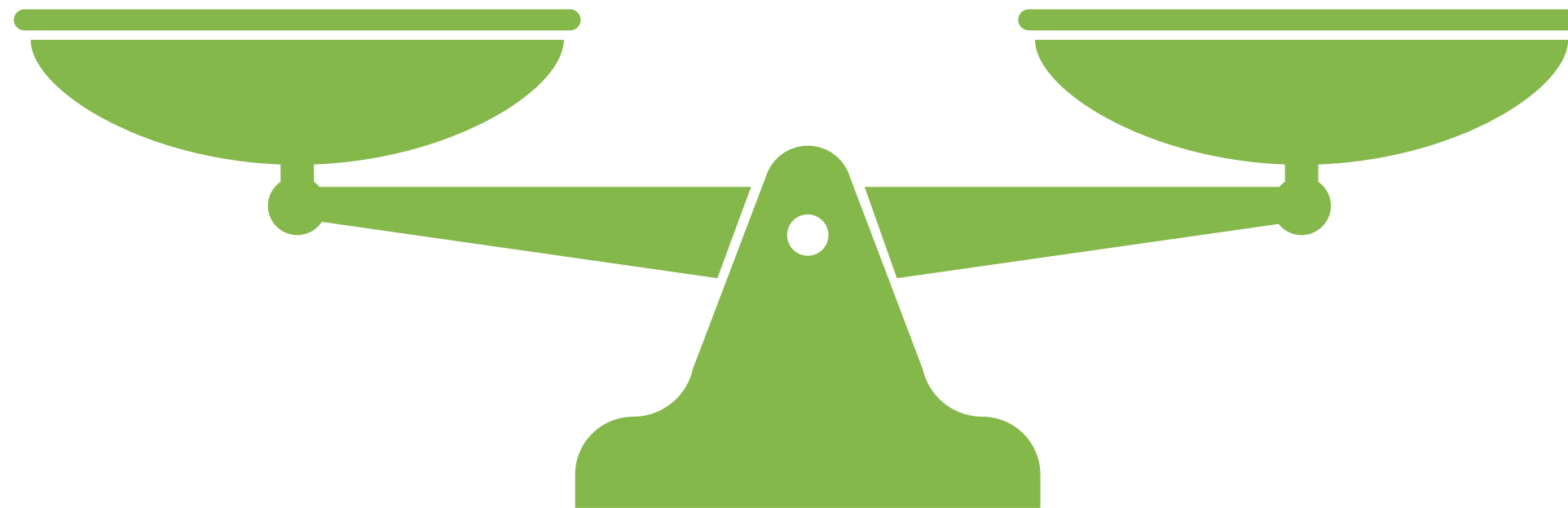
# Target PTH level





# Target PTH level

Renal osedodystrophy  
Growth failure  
Anemia  
Cardiovascular disease  
(LVH & calcification)



# Target PTH level



Lower P and improve Ca  
Calcitriol stimulating  
Side effects of treatment  
U-curve mortality shape  
PTH unresponsiveness  
Adynamic bone disease



# Target PTH level

**Table 1** Recommended PTH target range according to CKD stage

Reference	CKD stage	GFR (ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	iPTH (fold UNL)
K/DOQI [12]	2	60–89	1×
	3	30–59	1×
	4	15–29	1–2×
	5	< 15, dialysis	3–5×
KDIGO [13]	5	< 15, dialysis	2–9×
ESPN [14]	2	60–89	1×
	3	30–59	1×
	4	15–29	2–3×
	5	< 15, dialysis	2–3×
IPPN [15]	5	Peritoneal dialysis	1.7–3×
Present article	2	60–89	1–2×
	3	30–59	1–2×
	4	15–29	1.7–5×
	5	< 15, dialysis	1.7–5×

None were validated in a large pediatric CKD cohort study

CKD, chronic kidney disease; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; iPTH, intact parathyroid hormone; K/DOQI, Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative; KDIGO, Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes; ESPN, European Society for Paediatric Nephrology; IPPN, International Pediatric Dialysis Network

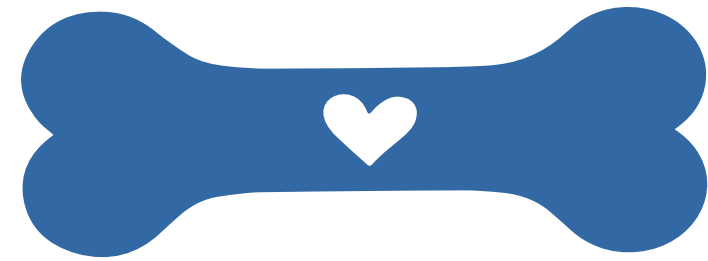


# Summary

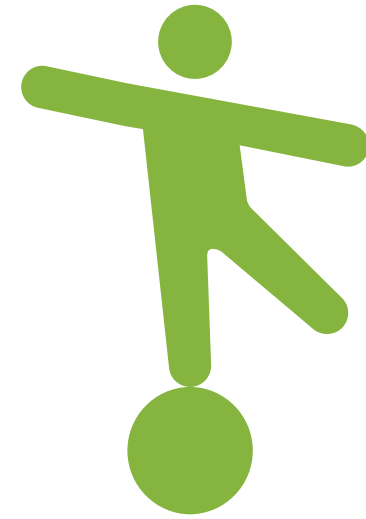
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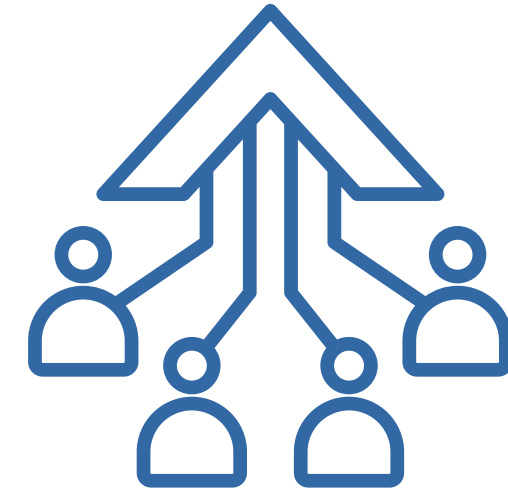
**Early Detection**



**Protect Growth  
Bone and Heart  
Health**



**Balanced  
Treatment**



**Multidisciplinary  
Care**



# Summary

