

June 13, 2018

CEPD Courses & Hungarian Track								
08.45 12.25	CEPD 1 Primary & Secondary GN, vasculitis and autoimmune diseases	CEPD 2 CKD	CEPD 3 Hypertension, diabetes, CV diseases in CKD	CEPD 4 Bone Mineral disorders in CKD	CEPD 5 Genetic diseases and rare diseases	CEPD 6 Basic & translational Nephrology	CEPD 7 Nephropathology course	8.45-15.00 Hungarian Track
12.25 13.00	Lunch break							
13.00 16.40	CEPD 8 Haemodialysis and vascular access	CEPD 9 Renal transplantation	CEPD 10 AKI	CEPD 11 Peritoneal dialysis	CEPD 12 Electrolytes and urolithiasis	CEPD 13 ERA-EDTA Registry		

HUNGARIAN TRACK

From the distant past to the sunny future

1) Can we talk about regional common fate in Nephrology?

- The European perspective (epidemiology)
- The role of supranational-regional societies
- Dialysis: from patient selection to privatization
- Regional differences
- Special issues of AKI and CKD in medium income regions

2) From the molecule to social determinism. Challenges in Nephrology

- Molecular mechanisms/in vitro/in vivo models of disease
- Translational medicine and real life
- The kidney-gut axis
- Choice of dialysis modality paediatrics vs adults
- Transplantation
- Psycho-nephrology

3) The roots of adult diseases go back to childhood

- Are kidney diseases genetically encoded?
- The role of prematurity in kidney diseases in children and adults
- Hypertension management in children
- Adolescent hypertension: transition from the child to the adult
- Diabetes – the changing face of a disease
- Progression of kidney disease in childhood

4) The Hungarian perspective

- From Koranyi to WKD - Reestablishment of a European Centre
- From RAS to renal tissue repair - visualization of physiology and pathophysiology
- Non-traditional risk factors of kidney transplant recipients: pieces from a big Hungarian study
- New challenges in kidney transplantation: machine perfusion

WELCOME LECTURE

Diseases of emergence

Rafael Yuste, New York, NY, USA

June 14-15-16, 2018

56th ERA-EDTA Congress

Precision Nephrology

- **What we know**
- **What we think we know**
- **What we need to know**

PLENARY LECTURES

- 1) Interface of molecular mechanisms, pathology and genetics of developmental kidney diseases
Sanjay Jain, Saint Louis, MO, USA
- 2) Single-cell transcriptomics in kidney disease
Katlin Susztak, Philadelphia, PA, USA
- 3) The pre-dialysis to renal replacement therapy transition
Csaba P. Kovesdy, Memphis, TN, USA

- The global fluid study
- Self-care improves patient outcomes: what is the evidence?
- Molecular targets in renal transplantation: reality or fiction?
- The largest trial ever done in transplantation: TRANSFORM, with results at 3 years
- Vitamin D after kidney transplantation
- Vascular calcification and Iron metabolism - are they connected?
- Bariatric surgery: untangling the links between diabetes, hypertension and kidney disease
- The overdriven glomerulus as a CV risk factor
- Diabetic kidney disease in Asia: a growing threat
- AKI in the perioperative period
- Prevention of AKI in oncology
- Omics in AKI diagnosis

MINI LECTURES

- Renal and intestinal oxalate transport, inflammation and CKD
- Uric acid or potassium transporters
 Interallelic interactions of podocin
- Personalised diagnosis and CKD prediction in genetic tubular disorders
- Whole-exome sequencing in adults with CKD
- New therapies in the Henoch-Schönlein syndrome
- Role of complement in the pathogenesis of IgA nephropathy
- PCSK9 in kidney disease
- From human embryonic nephron stem cells to mature kidney tissue and regeneration
- Regenerative medicine
- Calciphylaxis
- The Swedish Health databases and kidney research
- When should a nephrologist take over - stage 3b or 4 - current perspective
- May we answer the question: "Doctor: how long may I live in dialysis"?
- Is there room to improve dialysis stability? Should we change time, dialysis modality, dialysate solute concentrations, dialysate temperature, all of them or none of it?
- How to measure residual renal function
- New approaches to enhance removal, particularly of protein bound solutes

SYMPOSIA

SPECIAL SYMPOSIA

ERA-EDTA Registry

- Administrative databases: potential and challenges
- Insights from Equal



Late Breaking Clinical Trials

ASN Highlights



Nephrology Pearls (special closing session)

Track 1

FLUID & ELECTROLYTES, TUBULAR TRANSPORT, RENAL PHYSIOLOGY

Phosphate and FGF23

- FGF23 signalling in the kidney
- Regulation of FGF23
- Phosphate toxicity in the kidney

Track 2

HEREDITARY DISORDERS, DEVELOPMENT, PREGNANCY, PAEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY

Redefining the ontology of kidney diseases using genomic analysis

- Genetic landscape of hereditary amyloidosis
- What's up in hereditary tubulo-interstitial nephritis?
- Adult-onset ESRD of unknown aetiology: when should we think genetics?

Novel therapies in hereditary kidney diseases

- New therapeutic targets in Alport syndrome
- Targeted therapies in ADPKD: what will be in the pipeline in 2020?
- Therapeutic management of cystinuria: today and tomorrow

Paediatric Nephrology

- Childhood nephrotic syndrome: lessons from the PODONET registry
- Evidence based treatment of minimal change nephrotic syndrome: lessons from the PREDNOS trials
- Novel therapies for childhood minimal change nephrotic syndrome
- Blood pressure in children

Pregnancy

- AKI during pregnancy: no longer an issue?
- Lupus nephritis and pregnancy: concerns and management
- Preventing preeclampsia

Track 3

GLOMERULAR DISEASES AND GENERAL CLINICAL NEPHROLOGY

The many faces of monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance

- MGRS classification: bringing order to the nomenclature chaos
- MGRS diagnosis: establishing causality is the hardest job
- MGRS treatment: should we follow the haematologist or take the lead?

Molecular mechanisms of kidney atrophy and fibrosis

- The cannabinoid system and CKD progression
- Does less fibrosis improve renal function? Insights from collagen I-deficiency
- Pathology and mechanisms of interstitial granuloma formation

ANCA-associated vasculitis

- Extrarenal involvement in AAV and its impact on the outcome of patients
- ANCA-associated vasculitis in the elderly and very elderly
- Should the anti-PR3 and anti-MPO patients be treated in a different way?

Lupus nephritis

- Histologic classification of lupus nephritis - is there already a time for change?
- Pathogenesis of SLE and systemic lupus nephritis - what is new?
- Biologic therapy in lupus nephritis - where are we now?

Primary glomerulonephritides

- Anti-THSD7A-positive disease, outcome and treatment
- Spontaneous remission in membranous nephropathy - how long should we wait?
- Serology-based algorithm of the treatment of membranous nephropathy
- What is the optimal approach to the treatment of IgA nephropathy in 2019?

Track 4

CKD - PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, PREVENTION, PROGRESSION, AGEING

The many facets of hypoxia in CKD

- Hypoxia and CKD progression
- Sleep disordered breathing: a pervasive problem in CKD
- Intradialysis hypoxia

Neuroinflammation and CKD

- The gut-brain axis, b2microglobulin and neuroinflammation: a re-interpretation of an old story?
- Anti-inflammatory role of the parasympathetic system in CKD
- Neuroinflammation and hypertension

The role of diet in the prevention of CKD progression: food for thought

- Kidney disease and the westernisation and industrialisation of food
- Dietary protein restriction: PRO
- Dietary protein restriction: AGAINST
- Sodium as a regulator of immunity

The gut-kidney-cardiovascular axis

- Gut microbiota and microbial metabolism in CKD across stages of diseases
- Gut dysbiosis and thrombosis
- Gut dysbiosis and vascular calcification

The paradox of estimated GFR in the era of precision medicine

- Overview of the error of creatinine and cystatin-c-based formulas in clinical practice
- Measured GFR in clinical practice, the Swedish experience
- Which method to measure GFR and in which clinical conditions?
- MRI approaches to assess kidney injury and function

New insights in molecular mechanism of cardiovascular diseases in CKD

- Oxidative stress on myocardial function in CKD
- Post-translational lipoprotein modification in uraemia
- Atherosclerosis, cardiac remodelling and CKD

Track 5 END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE, HAEMODIALYSIS

Haemodialysis. From incremental approaches to frequent treatments

- The concept of incremental dialysis
- Clinical experiences with incremental haemodialysis schedules
- Quality of life and haemodialysis frequency

Controversy: does haemodiafiltration improve patient outcomes and survival?

- No
- Yes
- Increasing convection: what happens to the different uraemic toxins when increasing convection in post-dilutional HDF?

Start dialysis? Stop dialysis? - Challenging conversations

- Dialysis or conservative care?
- Is this the time to consider dialysis withdrawal?
- Different conversations for different ethnic groups?

Delivering good quality dialysis - what should we measure?

- Small solute clearance: what are the pitfalls?
- Patient-reported outcomes: are these fit for purpose?
- Towards a multidimensional measure of dialysis adequacy?

The hidden risks of haemodialysis

- Silent ischemia during haemodialysis
- Haemodynamic instability and ischemic brain injury
- Tolerability of extracorporeal treatments in 2019

CKD-MBD patterns and therapeutic approaches: update 2019

- Klotho, a new player coming to age
- New insights in pathogenesis and treatment of vascular calcification
- Osteoporosis in CKD, a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge on the move

Track 6 HOME THERAPIES, PERITONEAL DIALYSIS

Optimising peritoneal dialysis prescription

- Why testing peritoneal membrane characteristics?
- Biomarkers to guide personalised interventions in peritoneal dialysis
- Individualising prescription for residual renal function

Home haemodialysis: on the move

- Reducing the costs of end stage renal disease while delivering quality health care: are home therapies the answer?
- Striving to achieve an integrated home dialysis system
- Vascular access in HHD: the Achilles tendon?

Frail elderly: management best at home

- Integrating geriatric assessment into routine dialysis care
- Outcomes on assisted PD
- Integrating with community geriatric services

Track 7 TRANSPLANTATION AND IMMUNOLOGY

Overcoming age with frailty evaluation in the kidney transplant recipient

- Is frailty evaluation a precise evaluation of the patient with chronic disease?
- The best frailty evaluation before kidney transplantation
- Outcomes of frail patients after kidney transplantation

Precision medicine for the sensitised transplant recipient. The TTT

- Tailoring a transplant route for the sensitised patient on dialysis
- Treating the patient while listed
- Taking care: balancing immunosuppression avoiding weapons of mass destruction

Basic immunology and pathology

- Necroinflammation in kidney transplantation
- Polyoma nephropathy
- Banff update

Improving the organ donor pool

- controlled Cardiac Donor Death program in Spain: one vision for the future
- Kidney protection in living donors
- Compatibility barriers/Increasing the pool of marginal donors

Track 8

HYPERTENSION, DIABETES, VASCULAR DISEASES

Improving outcomes in DKD

- Renal inflammation: its pathogenetic role in diabetic kidney disease
- Basic science: SGLT2 inhibitors in the prevention of renal fibrosis
- Update on SGLT2i in CKD
- GLP-1 receptor agonists in DKD: mechanisms and outcomes

Salt and disease: a changing scenario / Sodium: where is it? How does it harm? How could we intervene?

- Salt and hypertension: a bacterial affair
- Tissue sodium storage in end stage kidney disease
- Gender and renal salt handling
- Renal potassium sensing and control of sodium balance

Cardiovascular disease in CKD: risk factors and remedies

- Why is the risk of stroke so high in CKD and in dialysis patients?
- Clinical trials and research priorities in dialysis patients
- Modifiable risk factors for cardiovascular disease in CKD: a hierarchical approach

Digging the aetiology of hypertension

- Biological insights from GWAS
- Why is CKD not considered a more frequent cause of hypertension?
- Insights from adverse effects of drugs

Blood pressure targets

- Optimal BP target for renoprotection in CKD patients is <140/90
- Optimal BP target for renoprotection in CKD patients is <130/80
- Managing resistant hypertension

Track 9

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY AND INTENSIVE CARE NEPHROLOGY

AKI: current problems in clinical practice

- To fill or not to fill: what is the evidence
- Heart failure and AKI
- Genetic variability and AKI
- Vascular surgery

Renal Replacement Therapy in the Intensive Care Unit

- Modality and dose: where do we stand?
- When to start dialysis: the final answer?
- The intertwined relation between CKD and AKI: pitfalls and cobblestones