EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF TOLVAPTAN IN THE TREATMENT OF POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE

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AIM AND OBJECTIVE

To analyze the efficacy and safety of Tolvaptan in the treatment of PQRAD and compare them with those of the TEMPO study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

• Descriptive, observational and retrospective study of patients treated with Tolvaptan (August 2017-April 2019).
• Variables: age, sex, arterial hypertension, total renal volume, creatinine, K⁺ Na⁺ serum, transaminases, GFR. Adverse reactions.
• Collection of data: electronic medical history. Statistical analysis: Stata14 program

RESULTS

• Median age: 46 years
• VRT > 1000 ml.
• Median : 1920 ml
• GFR at the beginning: 49.7 ml/min/1.73m²

• Tolvaptan was suspended in 2 patients due to impaired renal function; GFR < 20 ml/min/ 1.73m²
• Polyuria and polydipsia in all patients
• No clinically relevant alterations in K⁺ Na⁺
• 2 patients suffered alterations of AST and ALT values (57 and 76 UI/L)

CONCLUSIONS

✓ Our results, compared with the TEMPO study, show a higher rate of renal function deterioration, measured as a decrease in the GFR at one year of treatment (8.49 ml/min/1,73m² vs 2.7 ml/min/1,73m²), probably in relation to the worst baseline state of the patients included in our study.
✓ It is essential to identify the population susceptible to receiving this drug, prioritizing those patients with a GFR> 45 ml/min/1,73m² and with a high risk of rapid progression of the disease.