

Letter regarding: "A Case of Gross Hematuria and IgA Nephropathy Flare-Up Following SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination"



To the Editor: We have followed with interest reports of female patients (n=4) with indolent IgA nephropathy, evidenced by normal kidney function and microscopic hematuria without proteinuria at baseline, presenting after a second dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech (n=2) or Moderna (n=2) SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccine with self-limited gross hematuria. $^{1-3}$

With the hope of spurring continued discussion of best management in patients with more aggressive IgA nephropathy at baseline, we share 4 additional cases of IgA nephropathy and/or IgA vasculitis flairs temporally associated with Moderna SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccination (Table 1).

Patients 1 and 2 are both women with normal kidney function who developed gross hematuria and mild proteinuria without rise in serum creatinine within 48 hours of a second vaccine dose. By 1 week and sustained through at least 1-month follow-up, both had complete resolution of hematuria and no additional flairs without intervention.

In contrast, patients 3 and 4 are both men with chronic kidney disease and mild proteinuria at baseline, who developed not only gross hematuria but also significant proteinuria and kidney function decline.

Owing to persistent kidney dysfunction, 3 months after second vaccine dose, patient 3 underwent a kidney biopsy, showing an active and chronic IgA nephropathy with 13% active crescents. As his kidney function and proteinuria showed improvement, patient 3 declined immunosuppressive therapy and was treated with angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibition and close follow-up.

Patient 4 developed gross hematuria followed by lower extremity rash 1 month after his first vaccine dose (5 days before second dose); skin biopsy showed IgA vasculitis. Cutaneous but not renal symptoms of IgA vasculitis worsened though 10 days after second vaccine dose, and he received a 1-week course of prednisone 40 mg daily, with resolution of rash and improved renal function.

Table 1. Patient clinical characteristics

These cases highlight that in the absence of intervention, COVID-19 vaccine—associated IgA nephropathy and IgA vasculitis flairs may improve

Follow-up 1 mo post second dose 0-3 / 0.09 / 1.40 (hematuria and 11–25 / 2.20 / 1.24 (hematurio proteinuria returned to baseline; 0-3 / 0.27 / 0.80 (hematuria (hematuria / uPCR / SCr) 0 / below detection / 0.80 and proteinuria returned to baseline; SCr improving bu SCr improving but above returned to baseline) Treatment Steroid RAASi Vone Yes, kidney skin Biopsy ટ ટ Yes, Evidence of systemic IgA vasculitis after Yes, bilateral lower maculopapular rash vaccination 운 운 운 (hematuria / uPCR / >50 / 2.10 / 2.90 >50 / 0.90 / 0.80 >50 / 3.56 / 1.54 >50 / 0.40 / 0.80 Presentation 11-25 / 2.40 / 1.17 4-10 / neg / 0.80 0-3 / 0.05 / 1.20 0-3 / neg / no Temporal relation of gross 24 h after second dose 18 h affer second dose 18 h affer second dose hematuria to Moderna SARS-CoV-2 mRNA 1 mo affer first dose Evidence of systemic IgA vasculitis before vaccination Yes 운 운 운 vasculitis at age 10 yr None since episodic steroids for IgA RAASi Ę Ę Ξ Sex Σ Patient Age, yr 22 39 20 67

Hematuria is expressed as number of red blood cells per high-powered field on urinalysis. None of the patients had episodes of gross hematuria before vaccination, and none were known to have been infected with SARS-CoV-2, although urine protein-to-creatinine ratio. (in mg/dL); uPCR, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system inhibition; SCr, serum creatinine male; neg, negative; MH, medical history; RAASi, serologic testing before vaccination was not performed female; HTN, hypertension; M,

spontaneously; however, important questions remain regarding utility and risks of immunosuppressants or subsequent vaccine doses.

DISCLOSURE

All the authors declared no competing interests.

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