

**Harvard Medical School Department of
Continuing Education and the Renal Division
of Brigham and Women's Hospital**



Nephrology Rounds
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**Aldosterone/Mineralocorticoid Receptor in Chronic Kidney Disease and
Metabolic Syndrome**

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Objectives:

This issue of *Nephrology Rounds* will allow the reader to:

- Learn the clinical and experimental evidence for the pathogenic role of aldosterone in the progression of proteinuria and chronic kidney disease (CKD)
- Know the results of clinical trials assessing the efficacy and safety of mineralocorticoid receptor (MR) antagonists and their meta-analysis in CKD
- Understand the importance of podocyte injury in the pathogenesis of proteinuria associated with lifestyle-related disease
- Learn that MR in the target organ can be activated in patients with normal or even low plasma aldosterone concentrations
- Understand the postulated mechanisms linking the metabolic syndrome to CKD, and possible roles of MR activation and fat-derived factors

Questions:

1. The anti-proteinuric effect of MR antagonists in patients with CKD was shown by meta-analysis.
True False
2. MR antagonists are efficacious only in patients with high aldosterone concentrations.
True False
3. MR antagonists are contraindicated in patients with aldosterone breakthrough.
True False
4. Weight reduction, salt restriction, MR antagonists, and antioxidants may be renoprotective in patients with the metabolic syndrome.
True False
5. Several clinical studies have demonstrated that the metabolic syndrome increases the risk of albuminuria and/or CKD.
True False
6. The glomerular mesangial cell is a component of the glomerular filtration barrier, and its injury is a major cause of proteinuria.
True False
7. Foot-process effacement of the podocyte is the result of a fusion of the neighboring foot processes, and cannot be reversed by therapy.
True False

8. Adrenal aldosterone production is regulated not only by angiotensin II, but also by various factors, including hyperkalemia and adipocyte-derived factors.

True False

9. Serum potassium should be monitored, especially when an MR antagonist is co-administered with an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor and/or an angiotensin-receptor blocker (ARB) because hypokalemia is a major concern.

True False

10. High plasma aldosterone concentrations in metabolic syndrome patients may not be corrected by ACE inhibitors or ARBs.

True False

11. This issue of *Nephrology Rounds* adequately addressed the topic, and the data and discussion were fair and balanced.

AGREE DISAGREE

12. Potential conflicts of interest disclosed by the author on the back page were properly expressed.

AGREE DISAGREE

13. The information presented in this issue of *Nephrology Rounds* will increase my clinical knowledge and improve the care of my patients.

AGREE DISAGREE

14. *Nephrology Rounds* from Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School is an effective CME program.

AGREE DISAGREE

Comments/Topic Suggestions: _____

To receive AMA category 1 credit, you must correctly answer 60% of questions 1-10, and answer 11-14.

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