JASN: All 24 patients who had at least 4 years of follow-up achieved complete or partial remission. Rates of remission were similar between patients with or without previous immunosuppressive treatment. Four patients died and four progressed to ESRD. Measured GFR increased by a mean 13.2 (SD 19.6) ml/min per 1.73 m2 among those who achieved complete remission. Serum albumin significantly increased and albumin fractional clearance decreased among those achieving complete or partial remission. Proteinuria at baseline and the follow-up duration each independently predicted the decline of proteinuria. Furthermore, the magnitude of proteinuria reduction significantly correlated with slower GFR decline (P=0.0001). No treatment-related serious adverse events occurred. In summary, rituximab achieved disease remission and stabilized or improved renal function in a large cohort of high-risk patients with IMN.

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