


Real World Evidence and Clinical Utility of KidneyIntelX on Patients With Early-Stage Diabetic Kidney Disease: Interim Results on Decision Impact and Outcomes

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Joji Tokita¹, Aida Vega², Catherine Sinfield³, Nidhi Naik³, Shivani Rathi³, Sharlene Martin³, Stephanie Wang², Leonard Amoruso², Azadeh Zabetian⁴, Steven G. Coca¹, Girish N. Nadkarni¹, Fergus Fleming⁴, Michael J. Donovan^{3,4} , and Robert Fields⁵

Abstract

Introduction and Objective: The lack of precision to identify patients with early-stage diabetic kidney disease (DKD) at near-term risk for progressive decline in kidney function results in poor disease management often leading to kidney failure requiring unplanned dialysis. The KidneyIntelX is a multiplex, bioprognostic, immunoassay consisting of 3 plasma biomarkers and clinical variables that uses machine learning to generate a risk score for progressive decline in kidney function over 5-year in adults with early-stage DKD. Our objective was to assess the impact of KidneyIntelX on management and outcomes in a Health System in the real-world evidence (RWE) study. **Methods:** KidneyIntelX was introduced into a large metropolitan Health System via a population health-defined approved care pathway for patients with stages 1 to 3 DKD between [November 2020 to March 2022]. Decision impact on visit frequency, medication management, specialist referral, and selected lab values was assessed. We performed an interim analysis in patients through 6-months post-test date to evaluate the impact of risk level with clinical decision-making and outcomes. **Results:** A total of 1686 patients were enrolled in the RWE study and underwent KidneyIntelX testing and subsequent care pathway management. The median age was 68 years, 52% were female, 26% self-identified as Black, and 94% had hypertension. The median baseline eGFR was 59 ml/minute/1.73 m², urine albumin-creatinine ratio was 69 mg/g, and HbA1c was 7.7%. After testing, a clinical encounter in the first month occurred in 13%, 43%, and 53% of low-risk, intermediate-risk, and high-risk patients, respectively and 46%, 61%, and 71% had at least 1 action taken within the first 6 months. High-risk patients were more likely to be placed on SGLT2 inhibitors (OR=4.56; 95% CI 3.00-6.91 vs low-risk), and more likely to be referred to a specialist such as a nephrologist, endocrinologist, or dietician (OR=2.49; 95% CI 1.53-4.01) compared to low-risk patients. **Conclusions:** The combination of KidneyIntelX, clinical guidelines and educational support resulted in changes in clinical management by clinicians. After testing, there was an increase in visit frequency, referrals for disease management, and introduction to guideline-recommended medications. These differed by risk category, indicating an impact of KidneyIntelX risk stratification on clinical care.

Keywords

diabetic kidney disease, early-stage, KidneyIntelX, decision impact study, Real World Evidence

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¹The Barbara T Murphy Division of Nephrology, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA

²Department of General Internal Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA

³Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA

⁴Renalytix AI, Inc, New York, NY, USA

⁵Mount Sinai Health System, New York, NY, USA

Corresponding Author:

Michael J. Donovan, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, 1460 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, USA.
Email: mdonovan@renalytix.com



Introduction

Diabetic kidney disease (DKD) develops in approximately 1 out of 4 adults with type 2 diabetes (T2D) with nearly 50 000 individuals progressing to kidney failure, resulting in dialysis or a kidney transplant every year.¹ The estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and urinary albumin creatinine ratio (UACR), used in the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) guidelines for risk stratification,² lacks the precision to identify patients who will experience progressive decline in kidney function (PDKF), which is especially true for patients with early-stage DKD (Grade (G)1-G3).³ As a result, primary care physicians (PCP) and diabetologists are often not able to appropriately risk stratify and counsel patients on the progressive nature of their disease. Easily interpretable and accurate prognostic tools that integrate into clinical workflow are lacking, resulting in suboptimal treatment and referral delays to a nephrology or other specialist. This has led, in part, to an unacceptable number of PDKF and kidney failure cases in this population⁴⁻⁸ with a high proportion of patients starting unplanned dialysis.^{1,9,10}

Prediction of near-term risk for kidney disease progression in the early stages is often not assessed. The Kidney Failure Risk Equation (KFRE) is an online tool used to predict risk of kidney failure using several clinical variables such as age, gender, eGFR, and UACR. Unfortunately, the KFRE has not been validated in individuals with relatively preserved kidney function, such as those with early-stage DKD. KFRE is similar to KDIGO in that it is limited by the physiologic variability of both eGFR and UACR,^{11,12} as well as confounded by hyperfiltration in early stages of DKD.^{11,13,14} As a result, PCPs and other specialists are not able to appropriately risk stratify and counsel patients on the progressive nature of DKD.^{7,8,15-18}

Several plasma biomarkers have been investigated to aid in the prediction of kidney disease progression. Three of the most widely studied are soluble tumor necrosis factor receptors (TNFR) 1 and 2 as well as plasma kidney injury molecule-1 (KIM-1).¹⁹⁻²⁴ Although these markers have uniformly shown independent associations with kidney function decline, they have only recently been combined into a single assay with clinical data (ie, a bioprognostic, biological risk assessment tool) to predict progression of kidney disease in the KidneyIntelX assay.^{25,26} Analytically and clinically validated, this assay is approved in the United States for clinical use in T2D patients with early-stage DKD to predict risk of a progressive decline of their kidney function.

Until recently, easily integrated and accurate prognostic models that combine clinical data from patients' electronic health records (EHR) and blood-based biomarkers, as in the KidneyIntelX assay, have not been available. Machine learning tools can combine biomarkers and EHR data and

identify those patients at high-risk of progressive decline in kidney function. An individualized, targeted approach such using the KidneyIntelX, has the potential to improve patient outcomes through prioritizing the use of cardiorenal protective medications such as angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi), angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs), sodium glucose transporter 2 inhibitors (SGLT2i), and non-steroidal mineralocorticoid antagonists^{27,28} as well as efficient resource allocation at the PCP level.

Through the RWE study and in collaboration with a large metropolitan Hospital Population Health Chronic Disease management program Mount Sinai (MS) Hospital, New York, NY, we introduced the KidneyIntelX bio-prognostic, immunoassay test into the T2D, early-stage DKD patient population. Here, the objective was to assess clinical decision-making and outcomes based on the KidneyIntelX risk score for early-stage DKD disease progression. We hypothesized that by introducing an awareness of risk for early-stage DKD progression in combination with educational materials, providers would be prompted to act according to established guidelines and introduce changes earlier in patient management to improve clinical outcomes.

Methods

Patients with T2D and early-stage DKD (with documented eGFR of 30-59 ml/minute/1.73 m² [G3a, G3b] or an eGFR \geq 60 with albuminuria [UACR] \geq 30 mg/g [A2, A3]) were prospectively enrolled by MS Hospital population health care navigation team to have a KidneyIntelX test as part of the RWE study (NCT04802395) between November 2020 and March 2022 (Figure 1). The study was approved by the MS Institutional Review Board with individual patient consent waived due to patient volume and number of providers. All providers received a 1-time, in-service by the study principal investigator or population health staff member who reviewed the study design, clinical and analytic validation of the KidneyIntelX assay, and alignment of the risk score with a MS recommended KDIGO/American Diabetes Association (ADA) guideline^{2,29,30} approach to patient management. Educational reinforcement was provided by the Renalytix medical affairs group and the population health care navigation team to address any outstanding operational and clinical questions.

This is a prospective collection of clinical data at baseline, 6-month posttest and a minimum 6 months pre-baseline serving as an internal patient control. Data collected included age, height, gender, race, weight, blood pressure, eGFR, UACR, HbA1c, and glucose levels, as well as a relevant medication history (record of statin use, changes in dose, type, frequency of anti-hypertensives, diuretics, and kidney protective medications etc.), clinical decisions

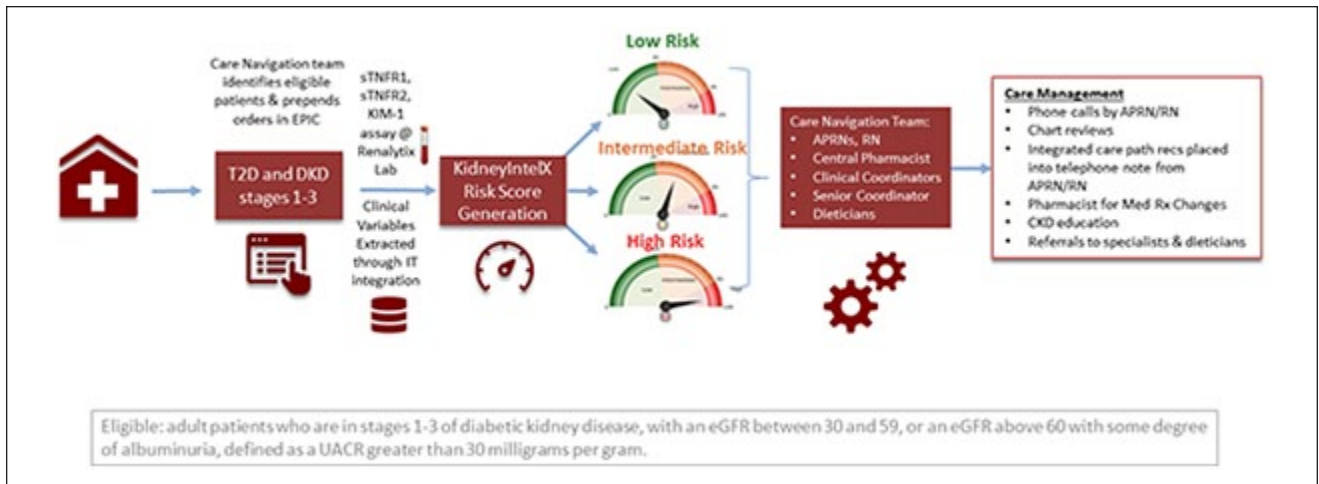


Figure 1. RWE clinical study diagram.



Figure 2. KidneyIntelX contains a risk score and categorization linked to a guideline driven care path.

(change in visit frequency), and associated outcomes extracted from medical records and curated by study clinicians. Participant clinical data, provider clinical decisions and actions/outcomes were captured within the designated 6-month post-test period.

The primary objective was the demonstration of risk-based clinical impact within 3- to 6-months of baseline KidneyIntelX test. Clinical impact was defined by any of the following measures: 20% increase in referrals by any provider to specialty services (eg, dietician, diabetologist, or nephrologist), 20% increase in use of statins or dose adjustment of ACEi/ARB, or 20% increase of patients treated with SGLT2 inhibitors or glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP1) agonists.

Every provider received a KidneyIntelX test report that contains low-, intermediate-, and high-risk categories and a guideline-based clinical care pathway developed and approved by MS Population Health (Figure 2). Each report contained the recommended care pathway based on the patient's level of risk and included visit frequency (1-3x/year), specialist referral, medication use and modifications (ie, maximal titration of ACEi/ARBs), or introduction of novel therapies (eg, SGLT2i). Determination of a new referral to a specialty consult service (ie, nephrology, endocrinology, nutrition), any new prescriptions, or modification to any existing prescription medication for ACEi/ARB, SGLT2i, or GLP-1 agonists was based on a 6-month pre-baseline to 6-month post-test assessment, which also

Table 1. RWE Interim Cohort Demographics.

	All patients N = 1686	Low-risk N = 804	Intermediate-risk N = 678	High-risk N = 204
Age, years median (IQR)	68 (13)	69 (13)	67 (14.75)	68 (12.25)
% Female	53.9%	56.1%	52.2%	50.5%
Race, n (%)				
Black	496 (29.4%)	236 (29.4%)	190 (28.0%)	70 (34.3%)
White	406 (24.1%)	214 (26.6%)	157 (23.2%)	35 (17.2%)
Other	784 (46.5%)	354 (44.0%)	331 (48.8%)	99 (48.5%)
Ethnicity, n (%)				
Hispanic/Latino	22 (1.3%)	9 (1.1%)	9 (1.3%)	4 (2.0%)
Not Hispanic/Latino	143 (8.5%)	66 (8.2%)	60 (8.8%)	17 (8.3%)
Not specified	1521 (90.2%)	729 (90.7%)	609 (89.8%)	183 (89.7%)
Comorbidities				
Hypertension, n (%)	1588 (94.2%)	742 (92.3%)	647 (95.4%)	199 (97.5%)
CAD, n (%)	480 (28.5%)	199 (24.8%)	212 (31.3%)	69 (33.8%)
Heart failure, n (%)	103 (6.1%)	34 (4.2%)	52 (7.7%)	17 (8.3%)

Abbreviation: CAD, coronary artery disease.

included impact on risk level categorization. Patient compliance with filling the prescription was not available for this interim evaluation but is planned for the long-term study outcomes.

Statistical Analyses

This was a prospective data collection study to evaluate the impact of the KidneyIntelX test result on clinical decision-making and outcomes. The primary outcomes evaluated were the percent change of descriptive statistics between high- and low-risk patients, as well as non-adjusted and adjusted odds ratio (OR) by clinical covariates (ie, age, sex, race, eGFR, and UACR) with 95% confidence intervals. Only the adjusted OR will be reported unless statistical differences are noted.

Results

A total of 1686 patients were enrolled in the MS RWE study at 20 practice locations with 75 medical providers. The median age was 68 years, 54% female, 29% Black, and 94% with hypertension. Six-month prior baseline median systolic blood pressure was 141 mmHg, with eGFR at 59 ml/minute/1.73 m², UACR of 64 mg/g, and 7.9% HbA1c (Table 1). All patients had a KidneyIntelX test result, with post-test follow-up at 6-months. The risk breakdown of RWE population was similar to the clinical validation cohort²⁹ (high-risk 12% vs 17%, intermediate-risk 40% vs 37%, and low-risk 48% vs 46%). Race stratification identified 34% of the Black population (n=70) to be high-risk, which was nearly double that of White patients (17%, n=35). The majority (61%, n=1028) of all enrolled patients were seen by their PCP,

while others saw an endocrinologist (24%, n=405), nephrologist (13%, n=219), or other specialist (2%, n=34).

Importantly, 53% of all KidneyIntelX high-risk patients had a follow-up visit within 1 month and 57% had action taken (medication change or referral) within 3 months compared to 13% and 35%, respectively, for low-risk individuals. Traditionally, the standard-of-care (SOC) for follow-up visit frequency is every 12 months. Thus, these results reflect a needed change in management for high-risk patients with regard to visit frequency and any action taken. It is worth noting that this increase of visit frequency occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when triaging patients for in-person visits was based on their risk level, while directing lower risk individuals to telehealth.

Thirteen percent of low-risk, 43% of intermediate-risk, and 53% of high-risk patients were seen by their primary care physician in the first month, and 46%, 61%, and 71% had at least 1 action taken within the first 6 months. New referrals by risk group were 6%, 12%, and 15% (OR=2.49, 95% CI: 1.53-4.01 for high- vs low-risk; Figure 3). The OR suggests that high-risk patients are almost 2.5× more likely to be referred to a specialty service compared to a low-risk patient. High-risk patients were referred predominately to nephrology (63%) and endocrinology (37%), while across all risk groups, PCPs referred patients first to endocrinology (53%), nephrology (34%) second, and a small percentage (13%) was referred to the nutrition service.

When evaluating new or modified prescriptions for anti-hypertensive at 6-months, both ACEi and ARBs achieved a greater than 20% change in the high-risk group (ACEi, OR=1.36; 95% CI: 0.77-2.30; ARBs, OR=1.65; 95% CI: 1.01-2.63). The ORs are mostly suggestive of trends in change of dose or type of antihypertensives between high

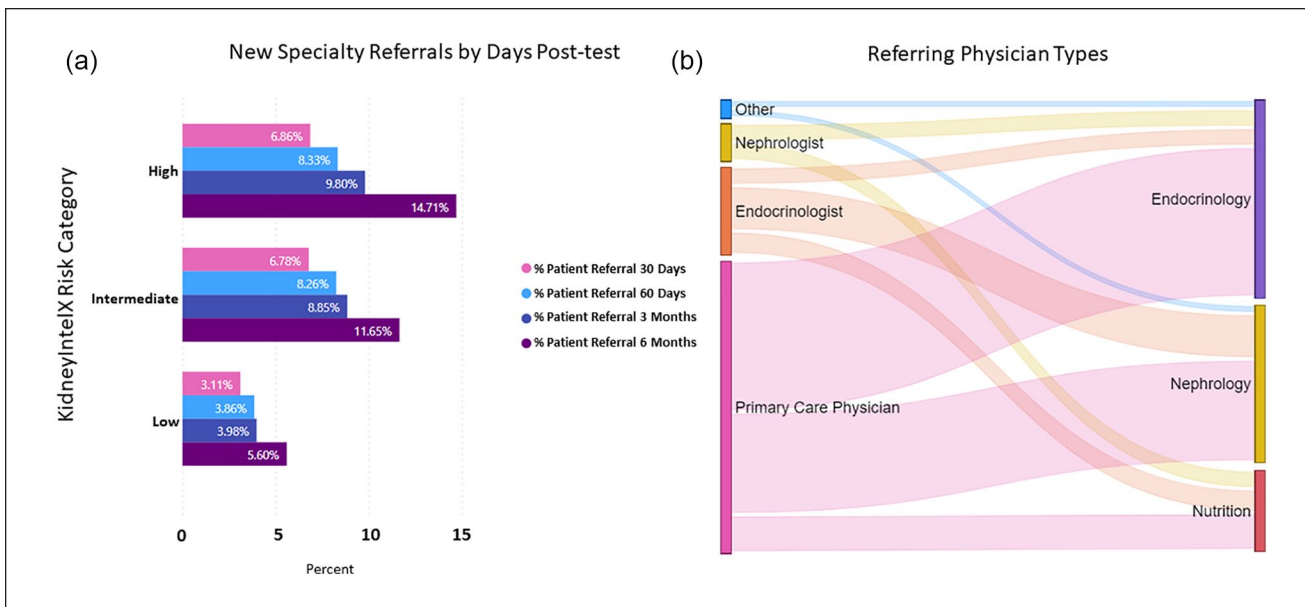


Figure 3. Time to specialist referral. Time to specialist referral based on (a) KidneyIntelX and (b) Sankey Flow diagram demonstrating proportion of referrals based on provider. Greater than 20% increase in referrals for patients at high- versus low-risk for progression of their DKD ordered by their Primary Care Physician (high-risk vs low-risk, new referrals; OR = 2.49; 95% CI: 1.53-4.01).

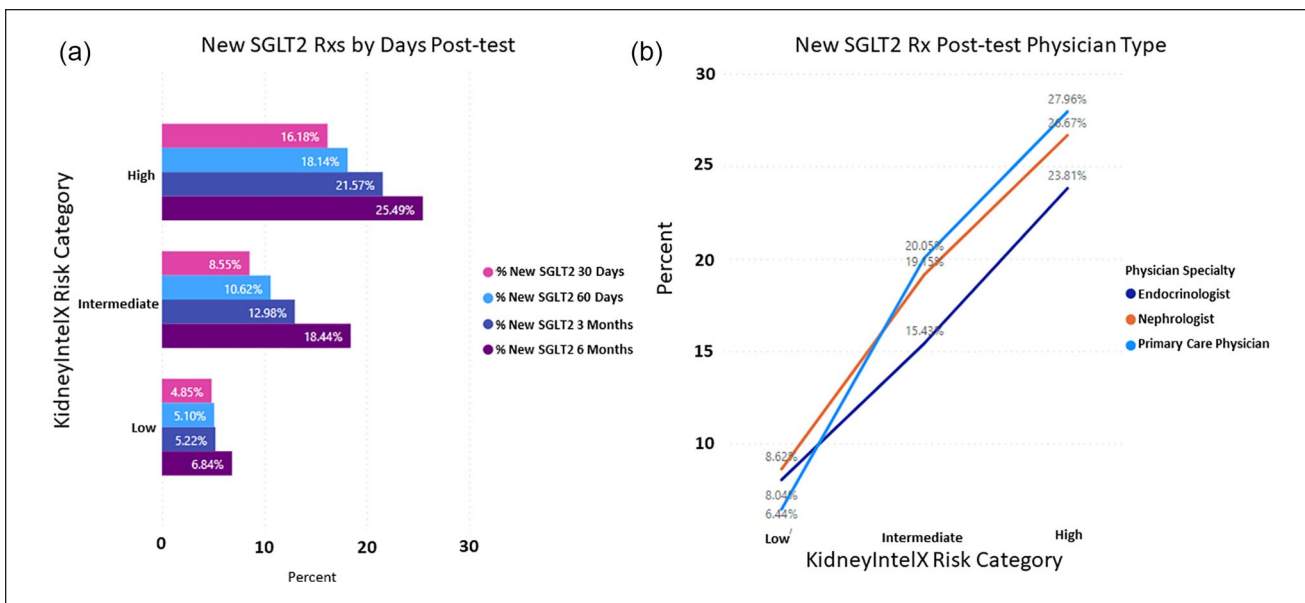


Figure 4. Decision impact of KidneyIntelX risk level on new prescriptions for SGLT2 inhibitors. (a) Post-test result at 6 months in the high- (25%) vs low-risk (7%) groups (OR = 4.56; 95% CI: 3.00-6.91) and (b) the physician type most likely to order SGLT2 inhibitors.

and low risk patients. Most of these changes were directed by the PCP of the low-and intermediate-risk groups, with an overall increase in the use of ARBs in the intermediate-risk group, as per guideline recommendations on the KidneyIntelX test report. Even more pronounced were the changes associated with new prescriptions for SGLT2i at

6 months in the high- (25%) vs low-risk (7%) groups (OR = 4.56; 95% CI: 3.00-6.91; Figure 4), which is more than 4.5× the rate in high-risk patients compared to low-risk patients. Primary care physicians represented 32% of the physicians ordering SGLT2i in the high-risk group followed by nephrologists (30%) and endocrinologists (28%).

Table 2. Pre- and Post-Test Variables.

	All patients N = 1686	Low-risk N = 804	Intermediate-risk N = 678	High-risk N = 204
Pre-test median				
SBP	141	137	145	150.5
DBP	80	80	81	82
eGFR	59.5	61	64.5	46.5
UACR	64	33	104.5	720.5
HbA1c	7.95	7.4	8.25	8.2
Post-test median				
SBP	140	135	145	149
DBP	80	80	81.5	81.5
eGFR	60.5	61.5	63.5	46.5
UACR	59	26	88.5	726.5
HbA1c	7.6	7.1	8	7.45

Abbreviations: DBP, diastolic blood pressure; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HbA1c, hemoglobin A1C; SBP, systolic blood pressure; UACR, urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio.

Early evidence suggests that the introduction of the SGLT2i lowered HbA1c levels most notably in the high-risk category (median 8.2% HbA1c at 6 months pre KidneyIntelX vs 7.45% post-test, Table 2). Although eGFR and SBP remained unchanged, there were reductions in the median UACR levels within the low- and intermediate-risk groups, which is where the PCPs introduced modifications to the use of ACEi/ARBs (Table 2).

Discussion

In the present study, we demonstrate that patients with early-stage DKD who were identified as high-risk via the KidneyIntelX score received earlier follow-up visits, necessary change in medications or specialist referral compared to those who were identified as low- or intermediate-risk patients. Specifically, high-risk patients were more likely to be referred to a nephrologist and by 6 months, these patients had a significant increase in anti-hypertension medications compared to those of intermediate- and low-risk who were more likely to receive SOC. Most pronounced was the increased frequency in new SGLT2i prescriptions among high-risk patients ordered by treating physicians, with favorable effects on HbA1c. Collectively, these interim data provide evidence that the KidneyIntelX individualized risk score positively influenced disease management decisions, which should ultimately lead to improved outcomes for patients with early-stage DKD.

Although DKD is present in one-third of adults with T2D, most people are unaware they have the condition.³¹ This lack of understanding is primarily due to the intra-individual variability of the markers used to diagnose and efficiently prognosticate DKD using eGFR and UACR. Moreover, UACR is often not performed at the frequency

recommended by guidelines for this population due to the high within-person variability.^{12,32} The current diagnostic approach, especially when used to predict progression of “early-stage” DKD, is further flawed with the use of staging systems such as KDIGO that rely on small changes within these highly variable markers to stratify patients’ risk of disease progression at the individual level.³³

The KidneyIntelX is a first-in-class bio-prognostic (ie, blood-based biomarkers combined with clinical data to predict outcomes) assay to predict the progressive decline of DKD function by quantifying TNFR1, TNFR2, and Kim-1 in blood and combine these values with specific clinical features to generate a unique patient risk score and category. This integrated risk score has near-term clinical implications, especially when linked to clinical decision support (CDS) and embedded care pathways. This is different from other clinically based tools like KFRE, which uses kidney replacement therapy as the endpoint, is based on eGFR and UACR variables, is not validated in early stage DKD and is not linked to care pathways. Thus, the wide range of risk at 2 and 5 years provided by this tool raises practical issues on how best to use at the patient care management level.³³

The current standard for clinical risk stratification (KDIGO risk strata)² has 3 risk strata that overlap with the population of DKD patients that we included in our study. The KidneyIntelX also uses a risk score with 3 risk strata (low, intermediate, and high) incorporating KDIGO classification components (eGFR and UACR), as well as the addition of other clinical variables, and 3 blood-based biomarkers. As a result, the ability to accurately risk-stratify DKD patients was increased, thereby enabling improved patient management. As demonstrated in the RWE study, the clinical impact with the KidneyIntelX assay was evident across all risk groups and in line with the report embedded

ADA and KDIGO guidelines/MS care path. Several important observations were identified, specifically related to the level of risk for the individual patient. Fifty-two percent of high-risk patients were seen within 1 month (compared to yearly standard of care recommendation) and 57% had some action taken within 3 months. Similarly, 66% of referrals in this group occurred within the first 3 months and 63% of these referrals were to the nephrology service by their PCP. At 6 months, there were significant fold changes in anti-hypertensive (ACEi/ARBs; OR X), initiation of SGLT2i (OR 4.56) and increased referrals to nephrologists, endocrinologists, or dieticians (OR=2.49) in high-risk vs low-risk patients.

The increase in referrals to nephrology,³⁴ improved awareness of kidney health, referral to dieticians, medication review by pharmacists, reinforcement of usage of antagonists of the renin angiotensin aldosterone system, and increased use of recently approved novel medications (eg, SGLT2 inhibitors and GLP-1 receptor agonists) represents important changes made to help slow progression of DKD.³⁵⁻³⁸ Furthermore, UACR levels were lower in the low- and intermediate-risk groups where PCPs modified dosing and introduced additional medications (ie, ARBs) based on guideline-directed plans to address hypertension and ultimately improve kidney function.

The current study has limitations. First, the patient characterization in this study did not include information such as compliance with filling prescriptions, co-morbidities, or additional clinical laboratory values beyond what was measured in the clinic. Additional information such as health insurance coverage, which would potentially impact the ability for some patients to obtain recommended medications was also not recorded. It is worth noting that these attributes will be included as we reach important study milestones at year 1 and 2. Second, we were not able to capture frequency of emergency room visits and/or hospitalizations at this interim time-point. However, this also will be captured in the 2 to 5 years outcome and is included as an objective for that future study report. We will also continue to build upon our interrogation of patient and population level controls to re-affirm current observations.

Conclusion

In summary, DKD is an increasingly complex and systemic problem challenging modern healthcare systems. The ability to identify a patient's level of risk for kidney function decline in early-stage DKD has the potential to change the trajectory of the disease through awareness and implementation of clinical solutions. As suggested in this RWE study, the KidneyIntelX individualized risk score was associated with management decisions of PCPs including visit frequency, specialist referrals, and implementation of cardiovascular

and kidney medications, which should ultimately result in improved outcomes. It is anticipated that the continued enrollment and follow-up will further support and add to these interim observations.

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Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared the following potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: AZ, FL, and MJD are employees of Renalytix; SC and GN are consultants for Renalytix.

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Trial Registration Number

Real World Evidence (RWE) study, NCT04802395.

Study Enrollment Dates

November 2020 to March 2022.

IRB Approval

Mount Sinai Institutional Review Board (HS#-21-00165, Approved: 3/3/2022)

Ethical Approval

All authors assert that all procedures contributing to this work comply with the ethical standards of the Mount Sinai Institutional Review Board.

Ethics and Consent to Participate

In accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, this study was approved by the Mount Sinai Institutional Review Board (IRB). Individual patient consent waived due to patient volume and number of providers.

ORCID iD

Michael J. Donovan  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0772-598X>

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