

Title: Rituximab versus cyclophosphamide as first steroid sparing agent in childhood frequently relapsing and steroid dependent nephrotic syndrome

Short running title: Rituximab versus cyclophosphamide in steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome

Authors:

*^{1&2}Jameela A Kari, MD, FRCP, FRCPCH: jkari@doctors.org.uk or jkari@kau.edu.sa

*³Khalid A Alhasan , FRCP: kalhasan@ksu.edu.sa

⁴Amr S Albanna,MD, MSc : amralbanna@gmail.com

^{1&2}Osama Y Safder (MD,FRCPc) :safderosama@hotmail.com

^{1&2}Mohamed A Shalaby (MBBS, MSC) mshalaby1977@hotmail.com

^{5&6}Detlef Böckenhauer(PhD): d.bockenhauer@ucl.ac.uk

^{1&2}Sherif M El-Desoky, MRCP, MD: sherifd68@hotmail.com

*joint first authors

Affiliations:

¹Faculty of Medicine, ²Paediatric Nephrology unit, Department of Pediatrics, King Abdul-Aziz University, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, ³ Pediatrics Department, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia , ⁴King Abdullah International Medical Research Center, King Saud Bin Abdul-Aziz University for Health Sciences, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, ⁵Department of Renal Medicine, University College London, London, UK

⁶Renal Unit, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

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Corresponding Author:

Name: Jameela Abdulaziz Kari

Address: King Abdul-Aziz University, PO Box 80215, Jeddah 21589, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Phone number: +996 505677904

E-mail address: jkari@doctors.org.uk or jkari@kau.edu.sa

Abstract:

Background: Approximately 50% of children with steroid sensitive nephrotic syndrome (SSNS) will suffer from frequent relapses or steroid dependency, prompting the use of so-called steroid-sparing drugs. In this pilot study, we compare the efficacy and safety of rituximab to oral cyclophosphamide as first-line steroid-sparing medications.

Methods: A prospective open label non-randomized study of children with frequent relapsing or steroid-dependant SSNS. Exclusion criteria were steroid-resistant disease, prescription of immunosuppressive agents other than prednisolone or levamisole, evidence of impaired kidney function, leucopenia or active infection. The recruited children were allocated either to the oral cyclophosphamide (3mg/kg/day for 8 weeks) or intravenous rituximab treatment (two doses of 375 mg/m²/dose, 2 weeks apart) and were monitored for relapses and side effects for 12 months.

Results: 46 subjects were included from two centers; 27 received cyclophosphamide and 19 received rituximab. One-year relapse-free survival was reached in 17 (58.6%) patients treated with cyclophosphamide compared to 16 (84.2%) with rituximab (adjusted HR: 0.36; 95% CI: 0.09 – 1.45; p=0.151). The mean interval to relapse was 6.9 months in the cyclophosphamide group (N=10) and 6.3 months in the rituximab group (N=3). Both treatments were associated with a significant (p<0.001) reduction in prescribed dose of oral alternate days steroid from 1.02 to 0.36mg/kg (cyclophosphamide) and 0.86 to 0.08mg/kg (rituximab). Importantly, a significantly (p = 0.003) higher percentage of patients achieved complete withdrawal of steroid within 3 months of commencing study treatment in the rituximab (73.7%) versus cyclophosphamide (29.6%) group.

Transient leucopenia was the most frequent adverse effect observed in the cyclophosphamide group (18.5%) and one patient (3.4%) had acute hepatotoxicity beside severe leucopenia and neutropenia in the 7th week of treatment with complete recovery with withdrawal of cyclophosphamide and maintenance of remission. A minor infusion related reaction in form of a generalized macular skin rash was observed in 1 patient (5%) in the rituximab group.

Conclusion: Rituximab is non-inferior to cyclophosphamide and safe as a first-line steroid-sparing agent in children with SSNS. A larger multicenter study is required to assess superiority over cyclophosphamide.

Introduction:

Childhood idiopathic nephrotic syndrome (INS) is sensitive to steroid therapy in most children and therefore often referred to as steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome (SSNS). However, a significant number (40–50%) of patients will have frequent relapses (FRNS) or steroid-dependent disease (SDNS) [1].

Various steroid-sparing immunosuppressive medications have been used to maintain remission in these children; however, these medications have significant potential adverse effects. There is no consensus on the most appropriate first-line sparing agent in children with relapsing steroid-sensitive disease [2].

Oral cyclophosphamide (OCP) has been used as a steroid-sparing therapy for children with FRNS or SDNS. The average response rate (remission for one year or longer) in various studies has ranged from 28 to 75% for SDNS children and from 24 to 70% in FRNS at 1–3 years [3]. The wide availability, affordability and efficacy of cyclophosphamide, with induction of long-term remission (\geq a year) in approximately a third of patients have promoted its use as a steroid sparing agent in childhood SSNS [4]. However, this must be balanced against potential side effects of alkylating agents such as leucopenia, bladder toxicity and risk of infertility [5].

Rituximab was first reported in the treatment of nephrotic syndrome in 2004 [6]. Since then, numerous case reports and case series have been published supporting the efficacy of rituximab in the treatment of nephrotic syndrome. In the difficult group of steroid-dependent or resistant cases, the use of rituximab has been associated with partial or complete remission rates of 77-91% and many patients were able to discontinue other immunosuppressive medications [7]. Traditionally, rituximab has been used as a “drug of

last resort” in patients with difficult to treat SSNS, who had exhausted all other immunosuppressive treatments and comparison with other drugs is mainly limited to retrospective cohort studies [2,8]. Late-onset neutropenia occurring at least 4 weeks after treatment has been reported following rituximab treatment for hematologic disorders [9]. B-cell recovery usually occurs within approximately 6 months following the completion of treatment [10], but this is not directly associated with relapse [11]. Rituximab is usually well tolerated with only rare occurrences of serious adverse events, making it an attractive therapeutic option in patients with autoimmune or immune-mediated conditions [12].

Based on the favourable experience, rituximab has been proposed as a potential replacement for cyclophosphamide and calcineurin inhibitors in SDNS [13]. Here we report on a prospective clinical trial to better assess rituximab versus cyclophosphamide as a first-line steroid sparing medication in children with FRNS and SDNS.

Patient and Methods:

We performed a prospective, open-label, non-randomised pilot study of pediatric patients (>1 and <18 years) diagnosed with idiopathic frequently relapsing (defined as two or more relapses within 6 months after the initial response, or four or more relapses over a 12-month duration) and/or steroid dependent (defined as two consecutive relapses while tapering corticosteroid therapy, or within 14 days of stopping steroid) nephrotic syndrome, who received only steroid treatment with or without levamisole. To minimise the costs of the study, it was performed within the routine clinical care of the patients. Adjustment of steroid dose was at the discretion of the treating physician. All patients/legal guardians provided written and informed consent.

The research ethics committees at both contributing centers approved the study. Written informed consents were obtained from one of the parents of all included children. The study was performed according to the principles of the declaration of Helsinki.

Inclusion criteria included normal estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR= >90 ml/min per 1.73 m²), remission at study entry with nil or trace proteinuria by dipstick test or urine protein <100 mg/dl for at least 3 days. Exclusion criteria included the following: current or previous prescription of other immunosuppressive agents, steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome (SRNS) and secondary forms of nephrotic syndrome; congenital and infantile onset nephrotic syndrome, severe leucopenia (leucocytes <3.0×1000 cells/mm³), neutropenia (neutrophil count <1500) or evidence of active infection defined by either fever ≥ 38 Celsius, high leucocyte count, high C-reactive protein or positive blood or urine culture results.

Eligible children were allocated either to cyclophosphamide using 3mg/kg/day for 8 weeks or rituximab with two doses of 375mg/m² intravenous infusion two weeks apart. Both treatments were offered to parents and they selected between them. Premedication in the form of methylprednisolone 100mg in 100ml normal saline infused over 30 minutes, intravenous chlorphenamine 10 mg and paracetamol 10mg/kg orally was commenced 60 minutes before rituximab infusion. The following investigations were performed for both groups at 3, 6 and 12 months: complete blood count (CBC), differential count, renal and liver function test, urine analysis, albumin/creatinine ratio. For cyclophosphamide group; weekly CBC, differential count was performed during the treatment course. Children were reviewed monthly in the outpatient clinic during the study duration and adjustment of the prednisolone dose was at the discretion of the treating physician. Glomerular filtration rate was estimated (eGFR) using the revised Schwartz formula at the beginning and at the end of the study [14].

Children were followed for a minimum of 12 months. Complete remission was defined as negative or trace proteinuria (albustix) for 3 consecutive early morning urine specimens or a urine albumin/creatinine ratio <30mg/g and serum albumin > 35 gm/l. Partial remission was defined as proteinuria level reduced by 50% and/or urine albumin/creatinine > 30mg/g and < 300mg/g and/or serum albumin > 25 g/l but < 35 g/l. Relapse was defined as nephrotic range proteinuria as **assessed** by $\geq 2+$ on urine albustix for 3 consecutive days and/or protein/creatinine ratio >2.0mg/g and/or albumin/creatinine > 300mg/g and/or urine protein 1g/m²/day in 24 hours urine collection and serum albumin < 25 g/l. SSNS was defined as achieving remission within 4 weeks of full dose prednisolone. Steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome (SRNS) was defined as not achieving

remission after 4 weeks on daily dose of oral prednisolone (60mg/m²) (15). The primary study end point was occurrence of relapse or significant drug adverse effects during the study observation period. Secondary study end point was maintenance of remission for 12 months after completion of the study treatment course with no other therapy or with a small dose (\leq 0.5 mg/kg/alternate days) of alternate oral steroids.

Other outcome measures were: cessation of oral prednisolone within the first 3 month after completion of the treatment course in patients who maintained remission or the dose of alternate day oral prednisolone to maintain remission.

The initial power analysis suggested a sample size of 165 subjects per treatment arm (total of 330 subjects), based on an estimated relapse rate of 40% with the standard treatment (cyclophosphamide), clinically important effect size of 15%, power of 80% and alpha of 0.05. In order to get more accurate estimates on relapse rate and effect size in our patient population, this pilot study was set up to provide more accurate data for a power analysis for designing a definitive clinical trial.

Statistical analysis: All analyses were performed using STATA (StataCorp. 2011. Stata Statistical Software: Release 12. College Station, TX: StataCorp LP) software. The proportion and mean for dichotomous and continuous variables, respectively, were measured to describe patients' characteristics. The relapse-free survival among patients treated with rituximab and cyclophosphamide was analysed using the Kaplan-Meier Curve. Comparison of the relapse-free survival between both treatment groups was estimated using the Cox proportional-hazards regression model. A multi-variable regression model was used to adjust for the following potential confounding variables: age, sex, and number of disease relapses during the year prior to treatment. The effect

of using rituximab and cyclophosphamide on reducing the steroid dose was estimated using paired *t* test (comparing the lower required steroid dose during a year of follow-up before and a year after the start of treatment). Comparison of the adverse-drug reactions between the two treatment groups was estimated using chi-square test. Statistical significance was determined using the 95% confidence interval and p-value of 0.05.

Results:

Forty-six children were included from two centers from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; 27 were allocated to cyclophosphamide and 19 to rituximab. The baseline patients' characteristics are shown in table 1.

The one-year relapse-free survival was reached in 17 (58.6%) patients treated with cyclophosphamide compared to 16 (84.2%) with rituximab (adjusted HR: 0.36; 95% CI: 0.09 – 1.45; $p=0.151$) (figure.1). Eight patients (29.6%) in the cyclophosphamide group and 14 (73.7%) in the rituximab group achieved complete withdrawal of oral prednisolone within 3 months of treatment ($p=0.003$) (figure 2). Furthermore, both oral cyclophosphamide and intravenous rituximab were associated with a significant reduction in the prescribed dose of oral alternate day steroid during the year of follow-up from 1.02 to 0.36 mg/kg (cyclophosphamide) and 0.86 to 0.08mg/kg (rituximab, figure 3). In those patients who relapsed in the first year, the mean interval to relapse was comparable at 6.9 months in the cyclophosphamide group (N=10) and 6.3 months in the rituximab group (N=3). Table 2 shows the changes of laboratory investigations over the follow-up period among both groups.

Transient leucopenia was the most frequent adverse effect observed in the cyclophosphamide group (22%) and one patient girl (3.5%) had acute hepatotoxicity (elevations of liver enzymes), beside severe leucopenia and neutropenia on the 7th week of treatment. She showed complete recovery within few days of discontinuation of cyclophosphamide and remained in remission. A minor infusion related reaction was observed in 1 patient (5.2%) of rituximab group (figure 4).

Discussion

Our study showed that both rituximab and cyclophosphamide were associated with a significant reduction of the dose of steroid prescribed in children with FRNS or SDNS. Importantly, the proportion of patients stopping prednisolone after three months of therapy was significantly higher with rituximab. While adjustment of the dose of prednisolone was at the discretion of the treating physician, the fact that the proportion of patients achieving one-year relapse-free survival was higher with rituximab, albeit not statistically significant, argues against a biased adjustment of the dose. Our data thus fit with evidence from recently published studies, supporting a beneficial effect of rituximab in the treatment of FRNS or SDNS with the advantage of minimizing the use of steroids and other immunosuppressive drugs [16-19].

Webb et al, in a retrospective study comparing rituximab to cyclophosphamide, showed that most children could be weaned off prednisolone while maintaining remission after rituximab therapy: the median time off prednisolone was 12 months for children treated with rituximab versus three months for those who received cyclophosphamide, while the median time to relapse was 7 months following cyclophosphamide treatment and 14 months following rituximab. Long-term remission (>24 months) was assessed as patients in their study had at least 2 years of follow-up after treatment and was achieved in 24 % after cyclophosphamide and 32 % after rituximab [16]. Of note, only the most difficult to treat patients who were deemed inadequately controlled on other immunosuppressants were prescribed rituximab in this study, therefore potentially biasing the results against rituximab.

Ravani et al, compared using rituximab with calcineurin inhibitors (CNI) in children with SDNS on prednisolone. They reported the risk of relapse was lower in the rituximab group, while the probabilities of being off prednisone at 3 months was higher in the rituximab group [19]. Gulati et al, showed that two doses of rituximab treatment induced sustained remission in 20 of 24 (83.3%) patients with complicated SDNS [20]. A multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial from Japan showed that weekly doses for 4 weeks induced significantly longer remission in the rituximab group than in the placebo group with significantly lower daily steroid dose after randomization in the rituximab group than in the placebo group [21].

Our data show that children who received rituximab appeared to have fewer adverse drug reactions than those who received cyclophosphamide. This is line with other studies who found that rituximab was associated with a low rate of adverse effects [16, 22].

However, there are case reports of serious complications following rituximab administration, including progressive multifocal encephalopathy and progressive pulmonary fibrosis [23]. It is important to note that these cases received multiple immunosuppressive drugs and the serious complications may thus not only be attributable to rituximab but to the compound effect of the various drugs.

There was no mortality in our study and the adverse effects in either group were infrequent and mild. With cyclophosphamide, transient and reversible leucopenia with neutropenia were the commonest, only one case had also acute hepatitis. Hepatotoxicity with high-dose cyclophosphamide is well recognized, but hepatitis due to low-dose cyclophosphamide immediately after treatment has rarely been described [24].

Hepatotoxicity may occur even after low-dose intravenous cyclophosphamide treatment [25], as well as oral cyclophosphamide [26]. Initial and follow-up liver function tests should be monitored in all patients receiving cyclophosphamide treatment.

Other reported acute adverse effects of cyclophosphamide treatment include bone marrow suppression with opportunistic infections, hemorrhagic cystitis, temporary infertility, nausea, vomiting, and hair loss. Pneumonitis, liver or cardiac toxicity is rarely reported. In addition, cyclophosphamide (especially with increased cumulative dose) is associated with an increased incidence of myelodysplastic syndrome, lymphoma, bladder carcinoma, and permanent infertility after several years of treatment [27]. This obviously limits the repeated administration of cyclophosphamide. In contrast, rituximab has been given repeatedly, especially in rheumatoid disease, albeit complicated by hypogammaglobulinaemia in some cases [28].

The only adverse event observed with rituximab in our study was a mild infusion reaction with generalized macular skin rash, which occurred in one case and resolved after decreasing the rate of infusion. Similarly, Takei et al, reported only infusion reactions, such as rash and chills, after single-dose rituximab infusion which can be managed by pre-medication or infusion rate adjustments [29].

Several potential limitations of this study merit consideration. One of the main limitations is the small sample size, which makes it difficult to draw relevant comparisons. The second limitation is the relatively short follow-up of the patients, which may mask a potential longer-term effect of rituximab. Nevertheless, our results so far exceed our expectations prior to the start of the study and a repeat power analysis based on a relapse free rate of 58.6% with cyclophosphamide, versus 84.2% with rituximab treatment,

suggest that a much smaller sample size of 112 subjects will be needed for a meaningful study, compared to the initially calculated 330 subjects per treatment arm.

Conclusions from our study are limited by the lack of a general consensus on rituximab dose and number of infusions per treatment cycle. In this study, we applied a protocol of two infusions of rituximab of 375mg/m² each. Previous trials have used between 1-4 infusions per cycle and the total dose per cycle varies from 375 to 1875 mg/m² between treatment protocols [30-36]. In a recent retrospective analysis of 511 children with FRNS/SDNS treated at 11 tertiary centers, the medium dose of 750mg/m² was the most commonly used regime and associated with longer remission time compared to 375 mg/m² [37]. Thus, our results reflect the most commonly used treatment protocol and consequently, our results inform the treatment at most centres.

Lastly, albuminuria at baseline was not comparable, being significantly higher in the cyclophosphamide group (table 2). Likely, this reflects the aim of clinicians to achieve complete remission before administration of rituximab to avoid potential loss of the drug in the urine. If so, it suggests that prednisolone use may have been higher in the rituximab group before study entry, potentially introducing a bias. As data on prednisolone dosage were not captured, except for the lowest dose during the study, such a bias cannot be excluded.

Conclusion

Our pilot data suggest that rituximab is effective and safe as a first-line sparing agent in children with steroid-dependent or frequently relapsing nephrotic syndrome. However, a

larger multicenter study is required to confirm the superiority of rituximab over cyclophosphamide in its ability to prolong the relapse-free survival and minimize or eliminate the need for steroids in children with frequently relapsing or steroid-dependent nephrotic syndrome.

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Tables:

Table 1: Baseline Patients' demographic and disease characteristics, showing no difference between children received cyclophosphamide and those who received rituximab.

Table 2: Results of laboratory investigation among patients treated with rituximab versus cyclophosphamide at baseline and during one-year follow up. Both groups had normal kidney function over the study duration.

Figures:

Figure 1: Relapse-free survival during one-year follow-up comparing patients treated with rituximab and cyclophosphamide. The one-year relapse-free survival was 58.6% with cyclophosphamide compared to 84.2% with rituximab (adjusted HR: 0.36; 95% CI: 0.09 – 1.45; $p=0.151$)

Figure 2: Steroid withdrawal within three months of treatment achieved in (73.7%) with rituximab compared to (29.6%) with cyclophosphamide ($p=0.003$)

Figure 3: The effect on reducing the prescribed dose of oral alternate day steroid during the year of follow-up was from 1.02 to 0.36 mg/kg (cyclophosphamide) and 0.86 to 0.08mg/kg (rituximab)

Figure 4: Adverse drug reactions associated with the use of rituximab (5%= infusion related reaction) compared to cyclophosphamide (22% leucopenia +3.5% hepatotoxicity).

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Table 1: Baseline Patients' demographic and disease characteristics.

Characteristics	Rituximab		Cyclophosphamide	
	Estimate	95% CI	Estimate	95% CI
Age (mean, months)	86.2	66.7 - 105.6	68.2	55.1 – 81.2
Male sex (%)	73.7	48.8 – 90.9	48.1	28.7 – 68.1
Baseline weight				
Mean (kg)	27.9	22.8 – 33.0	27.3	21.8 – 32.8
Z-score	1.22	0.59 – 1.8	1.33	0.56 – 2.10
Percentile	78.2	65.2 – 91.2	73.1	61.1 – 85.2
Baseline height				
Mean (cm)	114	107 – 120	111	106– 117

Z-score	-0.41	-0.92 – 0.98	-0.03	-0.99 – 0.94
Percentile	41.2	28.2 – 54.2	40.9	27.7 – 54.0
<hr/>				
Baseline BMI				
Mean	21.1	18.6 – 23.5	21.0	18.5 – 23.5
Z-score	1.75	1.10 – 2.44	1.5	0.92 – 2.1
Percentile	85.8	73.0 – 98.5	78.6	66.9 – 90.2
<hr/>				
Baseline BP (systolic BP/diastolic BP)				
Mean (mmHg)	111/64	105/59 – 116/70	112/68	109/64 – 115/72
Z-score	1.4/0.87	0.93/0.44 1.9/1.3	– 1.4/1.0	0.97/0.4 – 1.9/1.6
Percentile	84/74	74/63 – 94/85	88/78	80/69 – 95/88
<hr/>				
Use of ACEI (%)	47.4	24.4 – 71.1	74.1	53.7 – 88.9
<hr/>				
Disease relapse in the past year (%)	94.7	74.0 – 99.9	100	87.2 - 100

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure;

Table 2: Results of laboratory investigation among patients treated with rituximab versus cyclophosphamide at baseline and during one-year follow up.

Laboratory test	Treatment regimen	Baseline	P Value	3 months	P Value	6 months	P Value	12 months	P Value
WBC (k/ul)	Rituximab	14.4	0.0696	10.6	0.0624	10.0	0.4075	9.8	0.7065
	Cyclophosphamide	11.1		8.2		9.4		10.2	
Neutrophils PNL (k/ul)	Rituximab	7.39	0.3668	5.19	0.9515	5.18	0.8471	4.92	0.0838
	Cyclophosphamide	6.28		5.13		5.29		6.24	
Creatinine (umol/l)	Rituximab	28.6	0.2857	29.1	0.4938	30.6	0.2005	33.5	0.9206
	Cyclophosphamide	31.6		30.9		34.4		33.2	
eGFR (mL/min/ m ²)	Rituximab	129.0	0.6602	-	-	-	-	125.3	0.6334
	Cyclophosphamide	125.4		-		-		128.7	
Blood urea (mmol/l)	Rituximab	3.64	0.8199	3.28	0.8323	3.88	0.4763	3.88	0.2370
	Cyclophosphamide	3.73		3.23		4.4		3.52	
ALT (U/l)	Rituximab	24.2	0.1246	26.5	0.3679	27.3	0.1884	28.2	0.3034
	Cyclophosphamide	28.2		66.7		31.8		32	
Albumin (g/l)	Rituximab	32.4	0.0077	38.1	0.0124	38.5	0.0290	38.4	0.2358
	Cyclophosphamide	32.7		33.8		32.3		36.2	
Total Protein (g/l)	Rituximab	65.1	0.0745	70.1	0.4697	70.7	0.3330	73	0.6038
	Cyclophosphamide	58.4		67.9		67.5		72.1	
Albuminuria (mg/L)	Rituximab	35	0.0650	22.2	0.1638	382	0.9864	26.7	0.2090
	Cyclophosphamide	1572		223		388		518	
Urine creatinine (g/L)	Rituximab	0.70	0.0095	1.18	0.7359	1.32	0.1558	1.11	0.9706
	Cyclophosphamide	1.04		1.13		1.10		1.11	
Alb:Cr (mg/g)	Rituximab	48.5	0.0408	19.5	0.1232	262.7	0.6030	26.1	0.2007
	Cyclophosphamide	1476		205		427		533	
C3 (g/L)	Rituximab	1.25	0.1288	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cyclophosphamide	1.39		-		-		-	

C4 (g/L)	Rituximab	0.38	-	-	-	-	-
	Cyclophosphamide	0.35	0.6468	-	-	-	-

Abbreviations: WBC, white blood cells; Cr., creatinine; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; C3, complement 3; C4, complement 4.

Figure 1: Relapse-free survival during one-year follow-up comparing patients treated with rituximab and cyclophosphamide.

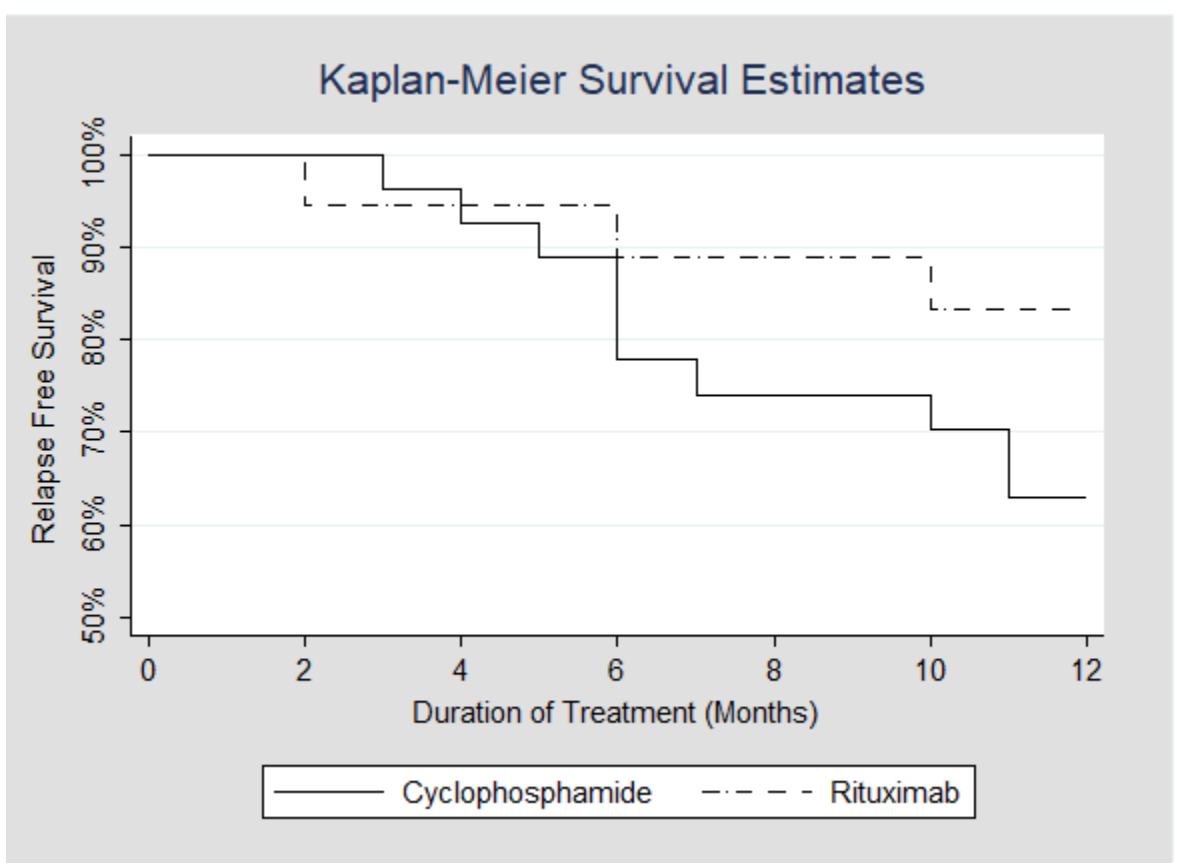
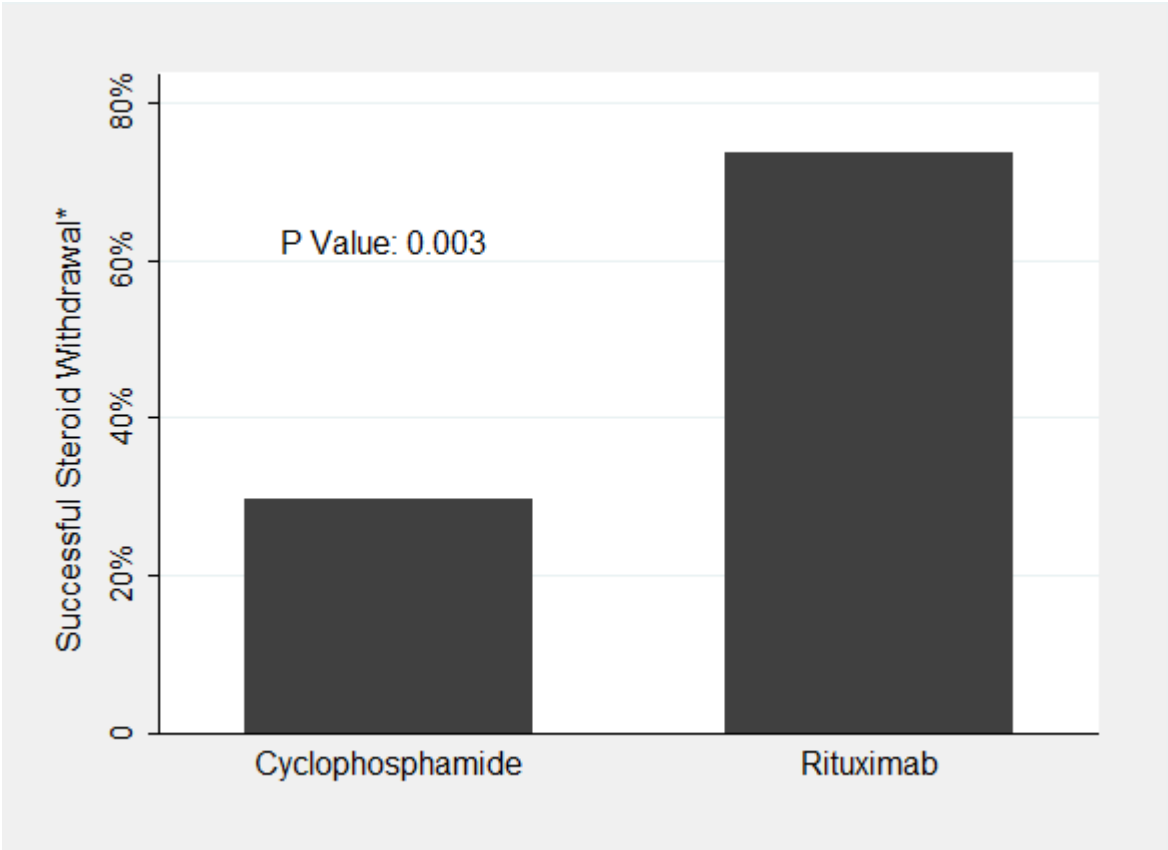
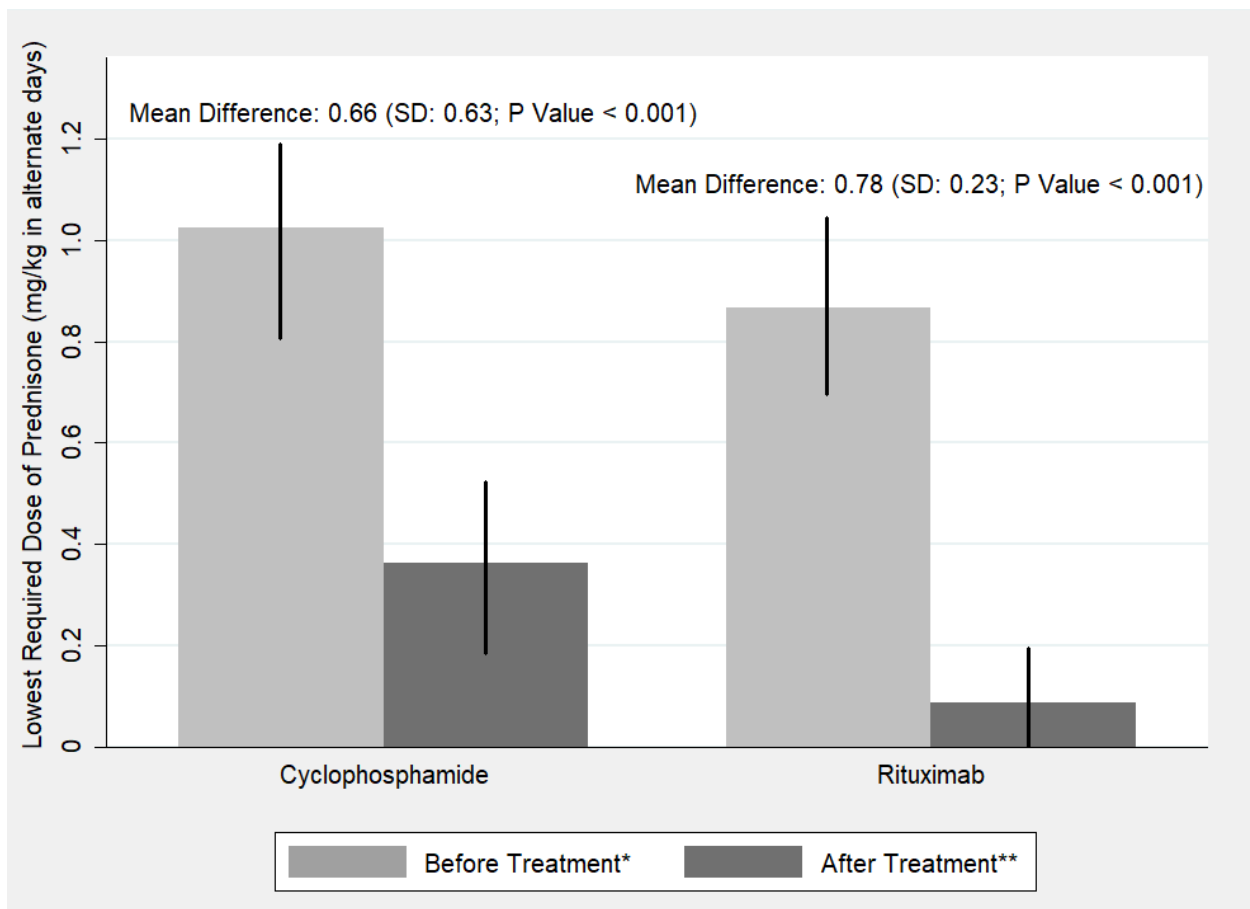


Figure 2: Steroid withdrawal within three months of treatment with rituximab and cyclophosphamide.



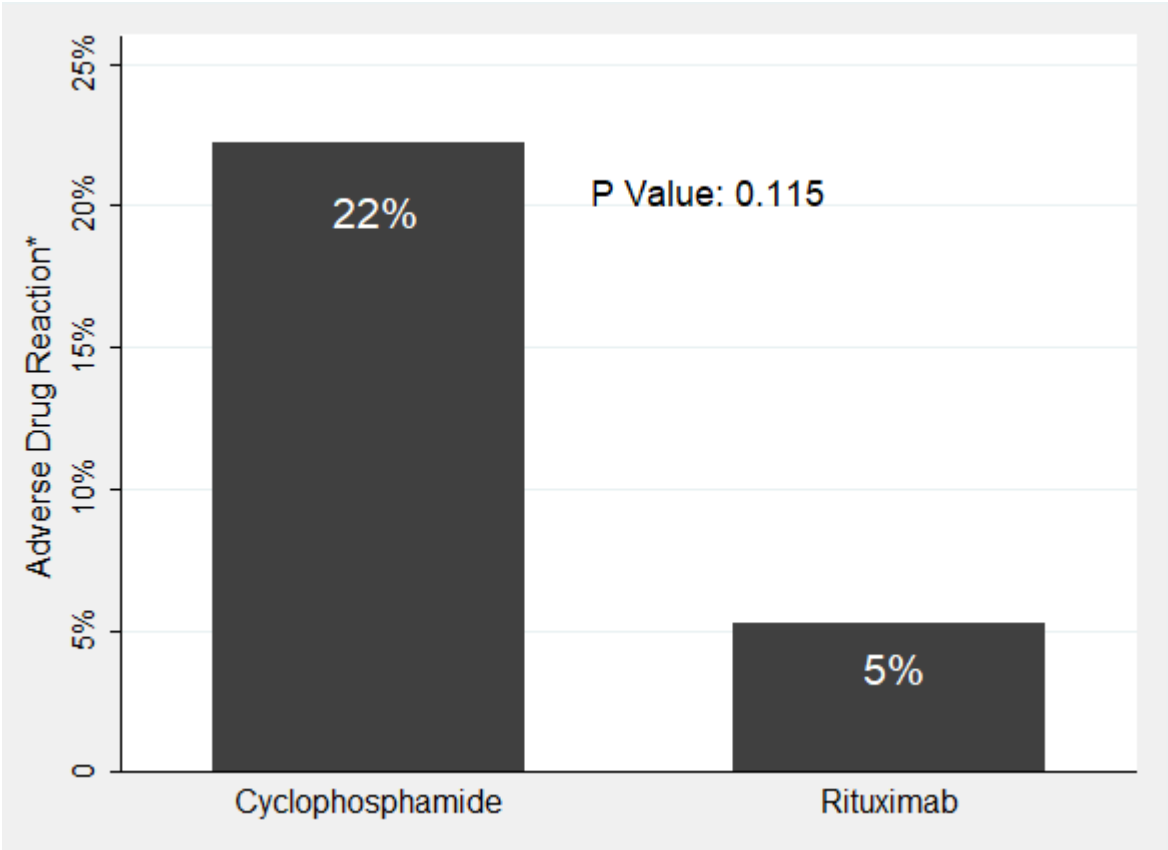
Notes: *During the initial three months of treatment.

Figure 3: The effect of using rituximab and cyclophosphamide on reducing the steroid dose.



Notes: *During a year of follow-up before the start of treatment; **During a year of follow-up after the start of treatment.

Figure 4: Adverse drug reactions associated with the use of rituximab compared to cyclophosphamide.



Notes: * leucopenia, acute hepatitis in cyclophosphamide group and drug reaction in Rituximab group.

