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## Ritiximub in refractory childhood nephrotic syndrome

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Idiopathic nephrotic syndrome is one of the most common glomerular disease in children, although most of cases respond to steroid treatment (>80%) approximately 40% develop refractory nephrotic syndrome, these patients usually treated with high dose of steroid in addition to immunosuppressant. As its difficult to use this immunosuppressant's for long time because of their serious side effects. Ritiximub is a monoclonal antibody directed against the CD20 receptor on B-cells, has been successfully used to treat patients with refractory nephrotic syndrome, and it's significantly reduce the use of steroid and immunosuppressant. Its considered that ritiximub is relatively well tolerated in children with nephrotic syndrome, with minimal side effect. Still no established regimen dose, some center used single dose of 357mg/m<sup>2</sup> some used repeated doses 2-4 in weekly intervals.

The aim of this literature review is to asses efficacy and safety of ritiximub in treating childhood refractory nephrotic syndrome, and to review different protocols of ritiximub doses, and its efficacy in long remission.

### Biography

Thoraya Al Maslamani has completed the PhDs 1997 from King Faisal University of Saudi Arabia. completed Arab Board Pediatric residency program in 2003. She worked in Pediatric Nephrology department at Hamad Medical Hospital in Qatar. in 2008 and finished 2 years of pediatric nephrology fellowship from hospital of sick children Toronto, Canada. Currently working as Pediatric Nephrology consultant at Hamad Medical Corporation, and Assistant Professor of Weill Cornell medical college Qatar.

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