

Definitions

Term	Definition
Nephrotic syndrome	Protein/creatinine ratio ≥ 2.0 g/gCr in first morning urine and hypoalbuminemia (serum albumin concentrations ≤ 2.5 g/dL)
Remission	Negative first morning proteinuria for 3 consecutive days by dipstick or a protein/creatinine ratio < 0.2 g/gCr in first morning urine for 3 consecutive days
Relapse	First morning urine protein $\geq 3+$ for 3 consecutive days by dipstick or proteinuria treated with prednisolone as relapse at the discretion of the attending physician
Steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome	Nephrotic syndrome with complete remission within 4 weeks after initiating daily prednisolone
Frequently relapsing nephrotic syndrome	Nephrotic syndrome with ≥ 2 relapses within 6 months after initial remission or ≥ 4 relapses within any 12-month period
Steroid-dependent nephrotic syndrome	Nephrotic syndrome with 2 consecutive relapses during a reduction in prednisolone or within 14 days after discontinuing prednisolone
Steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome	Nephrotic syndrome in which complete remission could not be achieved even after daily prednisolone for ≥ 4 weeks
Initial non-responder	Patients diagnosed as steroid-resistant at the first onset of nephrotic syndrome
Late non-responder	Steroid-resistant patients who were previously steroid-sensitive
Refractory frequently relapsing/steroid-dependent nephrotic syndrome	Frequent relapses or steroid-dependent relapses even under the use of immunosuppressive agents
B-cell depletion	CD19+ or CD20+ cell count in peripheral blood of $< 1\%$ of the total lymphocytes
B-cell recovery	CD19+ or CD20+ cell count of $\geq 1\%$ after B-cell depletion
Leukopenia	White blood cell count of $< 3500/\mu\text{L}$
Neutropenia	Neutrophil count of $< 1000/\mu\text{L}$
Hypogammaglobulinemia	Immunoglobulin G concentrations < 500 mg/dL
Febrile neutropenia	Neutrophil count of $< 1000/\mu\text{L}$ and a body temperature $> 37.5^\circ\text{C}$