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Nephrology: Annual Retrospective Study

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Editorial Note

Nephrology is a specialty of medicine which deals with the diagnosis and treatment of kidney diseases, including electrolyte disturbances and hypertension, and the care of those requiring renal replacement therapy, including dialysis and renal transplant patients. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Nephrology is a peer reviewed journal, which extensively brings to you the contemporary discoveries and developments in the world of science and medicine.

We take utmost pleasure to affirm that Journal of Clinical and Experimental Nephrology had a promising journey since its inception and is being hailed as a milestone in the industry of open access journals.

The 4th volume addressed the radical research done by authors from across the globe. In his research study, Sawada M, et al., stated that CysC shows potential as a useful marker to evaluate the kidney function of neonates at birth, as CysC is not affected by maternal CysC [1]. Serum creatinine (SCr) is widely used to test renal function. SCr at birth is strongly affected by maternal SCr and does not reflect the renal function of the neonate. Serum cystatin C (CysC) has been used as an indicator of glomerular filtration rate in adults and children. However, CysC has not been widely used to evaluate kidney function in neonates until now.

Sanwal C, et al., in his review article propounded about the genetic mutations in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease Type-1 [2]. ADPKD1 impacts polycystin-1 ADPKD2 impacts polycystin-2 and ARPKD impacts fibrocystin. In this paper he restricted to ADPKD1 and a specific mutation (L845S) to demonstrate how a genetic mutation leads to malfunction of PKD1 gene.

Mohan D, et al., in their case report, presented a male in his mid 60's who had been diagnosed to have hypertension, ischemic heart disease, and residual right hemiparesis following an ischemic cerebrovascular accident over the last ten years [3]. The study portrayed that hyporesponsiveness to rHuEPO is an important issue in the treatment of anaemia of CKD. Among the many causes, iron deficiency is the most common and easily correctable one.

Constantinescu AR, et al., in their research article, speaks of the strategies to minimize growth retardation in Children with steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome [4]. They accessed the growth deficits in children with FR/SD NS and evaluated the impact and the appropriate time to introduce a steroid-sparing agent (SSA).

Ihara H reviewed the current recommendations and problems of pneumococcal vaccinations for patients with chronic renal failure [5]. The receipt of PPSV23 was considered as the effective option in dialysis patients for preventing atherosclerotic disease, because CRF patients were at extreme risk of developing atherosclerotic disease, such as acute coronary syndrome, cerebral infarction and peripheral vascular disorder.

The upcoming year will give way to Volume 5, which will cover major trending topics, including Chronic Kidney Diseases, Cystic Kidney Disease, Renal Replacement Therapy and much more. We have utilized various platforms of social media to spread the word throughout the scientific community. A plethora of articles are just a click away.

The contribution of our adulated authors teamed with the assistance of our honorable Editorial board members has played a major role in our success the past year. We are grateful to the Editorial Board for their perpetual support, valuable suggestions and encouragement in difficult times to the continued growth and triumph of our journal.

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