

Editor's Note: Journal of Kidney

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Editorial

Documentary evidence of 'kidney' in written form is available in *Historia Animalium* book- the exclusive work of Aristotle (384-322 BC). However, more than three hundred years before Aristotle, an Indian physician 'Sushruta' also documented relevant information on the health and disease of kidney in his medicinal practice manual 'Sushruta Samhita'. Plethora of evidences has been documented later on and of late research has successfully performed transplantation of defective kidney with the functional one. Research is going on and presenting better options for renal health and disease. 'Journal of Kidney' is devoted to accumulate the timely information on kidney and so has been reflected in its recent release of volume 3, issue 1, which has been presented several studies dealing with acute renal failure risk associated with malaria, reported a rare case report in which anti-GBM disease with membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis, auto kidney transplantation and its applications and the phase II roxadustat trials for effectiveness of roxadustat to treat anemia.

Malaria is a vector borne infection caused by female anopheles mosquito and it is a major health problem, almost 300-500 million people are targeted every year. Acute renal failure is one of the most harmful complications associated with severe malaria. Kane et al. [1], provided significant information about the studies conducted on severe post malaria ARF in Senegal. They tried to determine the epidemiological, clinical, therapeutic and evolutionary profile of accurate renal failure associated with severe malaria and this study was conducted for almost three years. The data collected from this study was analyzed by using SPSS software. Through this study it is clear that, a serious cause of ARF is associated with severe malaria, especially in children. The authors of this article highlighted the need to implement all human and technical resources to early detect ARF in malaria.

Alhozali et al. [2] remarked a case report of 28-year-old male, who was suffering from progressive lower limb edema and dark-colored urine. In this case the patients initially suffered with renal impairment, nephrotic-range proteinuria and features of glomerulonephritis. The Later the patient condition deteriorated with worsening renal function and pulmonary hemorrhage. In addition there was an incidental finding of membrane proliferative pattern. Many case reports reported

the co-existence of anti-GBM disease with other types of immune complex glomerulonephritis. But the co-existence of anti-GBM disease with membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis is very rare and till date only 4 reports has been stated in the literature. The authors through this article highlighted the need of further study to develop methods to manage rare anomalies.

The ureter lesions are iatrogenic or a mutation due to tumors limits the kidneys performance. An urologist is in constant search for correct options that are available for the most diverse lesion of the ureter to preserve the kidney and their function. The patients who were suffering from ureteral lesions underwent surgery; the retention data was collected and compared preoperatively to the date of discharge stable. The study of Weigand et al. [3], reported that, auto kidney transplantation can produce long term results with stable kidney function. Thus, through this article it clear that kidney auto transplantation is safe and effective treatment to retains the kidney's function.

One of the important functions of kidneys is the production of erythropoietin, which is hormone that stimulates the production of red blood cells. In Chronic Kidney Disease the disturbance of kidney function occurs and that eventually fails to produce the hormone erythropoietin that can lead to anemia. Anemia appears in all stages and increases in prevalence as CKD progress. Becker [4], proposed new approach to treat chronic kidney disease associated anemia. The new drug phase II roxadustat trials have demonstrated the effectiveness of roxadustat to treat anemia.

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