

Index

A

- ACE. *See* Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)
- Acid base and kidney
 ABG (*see* Arterial blood gas (ABG))
 blood gas abnormalities, 65–66
 metabolic acidosis, 75–78
 metabolic alkalosis, 79–82
- Acute glomerulonephritis (GN)
 APIGN/APSGN, 171–177
 approach, children, 171, 172
 ICGN, 178–181
 RPGN, 181–184
- Acute kidney injury (AKI)
 APD (*see* Acute peritoneal dialysis (APD))
 biochemistry, 353
 with children, 370
 CRRT (*see* Continuous renal replacement therapies (CRRT))
 definition, 349
 developing countries vs. developed world, 352
 fluid challenge test, 354
 HD, 362
 hematology, 353
 imaging and renal biopsy, 354
 malaria, 464
 medical history, 352
 microbiology, serology and immunology, 354
 oliguria, hyperkalemia and hyperuricemia, 475
 physical examination, 352–353
 postrenal causes, 351
 prerenal causes, 350–351
 pRIFLE classifications, 349, 350
 renal causes, 351
 renal-specific therapy, 355
 renal supportive therapy, 355–358
 risk factors, SCT, 459
 RRT (*see* Renal replacement therapy (RRT))
 staging, RIFLE and AKIN classification, 349, 350
 tuberculosis, 471
 urine analysis, 353
 yellow fever, 474
- Acute nephritic syndrome, 34–35
- Acute peritoneal dialysis (APD)
 automated cyclers, 588
 bicarbonate based fluid, 587
 catheter insertion, 586
 chloride-based fluid, 587–588
 complications, 589
 dialysis fluid, 588
 neonatal chest drain tube, 587
 non-renal indications, 361–362
 peritoneum, 588
 permanent soft catheter, 586, 589–590
 renal indications, 361
 sterile, 587
 temporary rigid catheter, 586
- Acute post-infectious (poststreptococcal) glomerulonephritis (APIGN/APSGN)
 clinical features, 174, 175
 definition, 173
 epidemiology, 173–174
 kidney biopsy, 176
 laboratory investigations, 174–176
 pathogenesis, 174
 prognosis, 177
 treatment, 176–177
- Acute rejection (AR), 437–439
- Acute renal failure (ARF)
 causes, newborn, 509
 classification, 508
 description, 508
 diagnosis, 510
 history, 508

- Acute renal failure (ARF) (*cont.*)
 incidence, 508
 management, 510
 neonatal conditions, 509–510
 symptoms and signs, 509
- Acute TIN. *See* Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis (Acute TIN)
- Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis (Acute TIN)
 etiology, 246
 investigations, 247
 prognosis, 247
 renal and extrarenal manifestations, 246–247
 treatment, 247
- ADPKD. *See* Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD)
- AKI. *See* Acute kidney injury (AKI)
- Alport syndrome
 biopsy findings, 39–40
 clinical features, 226
 cystic kidney diseases, 64
 etiopathogenesis, 225–226
 histopathology, 227
 laboratory evaluation, 226–227
 treatment, 227
- Aluminum bone disease, 395
- Ammonium chloride loading test, 31
- Amniotic fluid
 oligohydramnios, 494
 polyhydramnios, 495
 volume, 494
- Amphotericin B, 525
- ANCA. *See* Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA)
- ANCA-associated vasculitis (AAV)
 characteristics, 205
 clinical presentation, 205–206
 definitions, 205
 EGPA, 206–207
 GPA, 206
 granulomatosis, polyangiitis, 206
 MPA, 206
 pauci-immune vasculitis, 205
 renal histopathology, 207
 treatment, 207
- Ancillary tests, 270, 271
- Anemia, CKD
 assessment, 386–387
 diagnosis, 386
 management
 blood transfusions, 388
 erythropoietin-stimulating agents (ESA), 388
 iron therapy, 387–388
- Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), 528
- Angiotensin receptor-blocking agents (ARB), 528
- Anion gap (AG), 67–68
- Antenatal diagnosis, renal diseases
 counseling, 265
 fetal genitourinary ultrasound
 assessment, 264–265
 fetal urine production, 263
 hydronephrosis, postnatal evaluation, 265
 imaging, fetal urinary tract, 264
 nephrogenesis, 264
 recommendations, postnatal referral, 266
 ultrasound findings suggestion (*see* Ultrasound)
- Antibiotics
 aminoglycosides, 523–524
 beta-lactam, 524
 glycopeptide antibiotics, 524–525
 sulfonamides, 525
 trimethoprim, 525
- Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA), 205
- Antivirals
 acyclovir and ganciclovir, 525–526
 foscarnet, cidofovir and indinavir, 526
- APD. *See* Acute peritoneal dialysis (APD)
- AR. *See* Acute rejection (AR)
- ARB. *See* Angiotensin receptor-blocking agents (ARB)
- ARF. *See* Acute renal failure (ARF)
- ARPKD. *See* Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD)
- Arterial blood gas (ABG)
 acid-base disorders, 67, 69–70
 acidemia, 67
 acidosis/alkalosis, 68–69
 AG, 67–68
 alkalemia, 67
 alkalosis, 67
 blood sample collection, 66–67
 CO-oximeter, 66
 delta ratio, 68
 diarrhea and vomiting, 71–72
 interpretation, delta ratio, 70
 metabolic/respiratory problem, 69
 nomogram, acid-base disorder
 diagnosis, 71
 normal values, 68
 Stewart's approach, 72–75
- Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD)
 characteristics, 251
 diagnosis, 252–253
 extrarenal manifestations, 252

- family screening, 254
- patient monitoring, 254
- treatment, 254
- Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD)
 - diagnostic criteria, 254, 255
 - extrarenal manifestations, 255
 - monitoring, 256
 - treatment, 256
- B**
- Bartter syndrome
 - characteristic facial features, 239–240
 - and genetic defects classification, 239
 - nephrotic syndrome (NS), 62
 - pathophysiology, 239
 - treatment, 240
- Bicarbonate loading test, 32
- Bicarbonate therapy, 78
- Bladder exstrophy-epispadias complex
 - clinical presentations, 273
 - description, 273
 - incidence, 273
 - management, 273–274
- Blood chemistries, reference values, 533–536
- Blood pressure, percentiles 606–609
- BMI. *See* Body mass index (BMI)
- Body mass index (BMI), 603–604
- Bone disease, CKD. *See* Renal osteodystrophy (ROD)
- “BP load”, 329
- C**
- CAD. *See* Chronic allograft dysfunction (CAD)
- Calcium metabolism
 - description, 105
 - hypercalcemia (*see* Hypercalcemia)
 - hypercalciuria, 112–114
 - hypocalcemia (*see* Hypocalcemia)
 - renal handling, 105
- CDC charts. *See* Complement dependent cytotoxic (CDC) charts
- CDI. *See* Central diabetes insipidus (CDI)
- Central diabetes insipidus (CDI), 235
- Central venous access
 - catheters, 584
 - femoral vein, 585
 - hemodialysis, 584
 - IJV, 585
 - infection, 586
 - prerequisites, 584
 - pulmonary edema, 585
 - Seldinger technique, 584–585
 - subclavian vein, 586
- Chemoprophylaxis, 285–287
- Chemotherapeutic drugs
 - cisplatin, 526
 - cyclophosphamide, 527
 - ifosfamide, 526–527
 - methotrexate, 527
- Chemotherapy-induced renal dysfunction
 - cisplatin and carboplatin, 454
 - dose modifications, drugs, 455
 - ifosfamide and cyclophosphamide, 454
 - methotrexate, 454–455
 - mitomycin C, 455
 - renal injury sites, 453
 - risk factors, 453
- Child and adolescent with hypertension
 - ambulatory BP measuring, 324
 - cuff dimension for pediatric age groups, 323
 - diagnostic algorithm of hypertension in children and adolescents, 323
 - Doppler BP, 322
 - intra-arterial (“on-line”) BP monitoring, 322
 - oscillometric devices, 323
 - standardized conditions, 322
- Childhood polyarteritis nodosa (cPAN), 213–214
- Children with hypertension
 - BP staging
 - prehypertension, 323
 - stage I hypertension, 323
 - stage II hypertension, 323
 - indications for pharmacological treatment, children and adolescent, 334
 - non-pharmacological treatment of primary hypertension, 333
 - pharmacological therapies, 334–337
 - presentation and management of hypertensive crises
 - complications of (acute) severe hypertension, 340
 - hypertensive emergencies: diagnosis and treatment, 337, 338
 - hypertensive encephalopathy, 340
 - hypertensive urgencies: diagnosis and treatment, 337, 339
 - Posterior Reversible (Leuko) Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES), 340
 - primary hypertension, stepwise approach, 332–333
 - treatment indications and goals, 323

- Chronic allograft dysfunction (CAD), 441
- Chronic glomerulonephritis and immune nephropathies
- C1qN, 197–198
 - IgAN, 189–195
 - MN, 195–197
 - MPGN, 185–188
- Chronic kidney disease (CKD)
- bone disease, 388–390
 - clinical presentations
 - high index, clinical suspicion, 375
 - history, 375–376
 - manifestations, 377, 378
 - physical examination, 376–377
 - common causes
 - congenital malformations, 374
 - glomerular disease, 375
 - metabolic/genetic disorders, 374
 - tubulointerstitial disease, 375
 - definition, 373
 - evaluation and management (*see* Evaluation and management, CKD)
 - indications, renal replacement therapy, 399
 - management, renal osteodystrophy, 390–398
 - progression, 398–399
 - risk factors, SCT, 459
 - staging, 374
- Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis
- etiology, 247–248
 - features, 248
 - treatment and prognosis, 248
- Churg–Strauss syndrome, 199, 206–207
- CIC. *See* Clean intermittent catheterization (CIC)
- CKD. *See* Chronic kidney disease (CKD)
- Clean intermittent catheterization (CIC)
- fluid intake, 577
 - neurogenic bladder, 577
 - and UTI, 577
 - water-filled syringe, 578
- Clear cell sarcoma, kidney, 449
- CNS. *See* Congenital nephrotic syndrome (CNS)
- Complement dependent cytotoxic (CDC)
- charts, 595–598
- Computed tomography (CT) scan
- MRI, Wilm’s tumor, 49, 57
 - PET/CT scan, 49
- Congenital hydronephrosis and hydroureter
- ancillary tests, 270, 271
 - definitions, 269
 - MAG3-furosemide renogram, 270
 - postnatal evaluation, 269
 - VCUG, 269
- Congenital nephrotic syndrome (CNS), 169
- Continuous renal replacement therapies (CRRT)
- advantages, 364
 - anticoagulation, 367, 368
 - complications, 370
 - CVVH, 363, 364
 - CVVHD, 364, 365
 - CVVHDF, 364, 365
 - disadvantages, 366
 - filter and machines, 366–367
 - prescription, 367, 369
 - replacement fluid, 367
 - SCUF, 363
 - vascular access, 366
- Continuous veno-venous hemodiafiltration (CVVHDF), 364, 365
- Continuous veno-venous hemodialysis (CVVHD), 364, 365
- Continuous veno-venous hemofiltration (CVVH), 363, 364
- CPAN. *See* Childhood polyarteritis nodosa (cPAN)
- C1q nephropathy (C1qN), 197–198
- CRRT. *See* Continuous renal replacement therapies (CRRT)
- CT scan. *See* Computed tomography (CT) scan
- CVVH. *See* Continuous veno-venous hemofiltration (CVVH)
- CVVHD. *See* Continuous veno-venous hemodialysis (CVVHD)
- CVVHDF. *See* Continuous veno-venous hemodiafiltration (CVVHDF)
- Cystic kidney diseases
- Alport syndrome, 64
 - chromosomal disorders, agenesis/hypoplasia, 64
 - human malformation syndromes, hypoplasia/dysplasia, 64
 - nephronophthisis, 63
 - polycystic, 63
- Cystic renal diseases
- ADPKD, 251–254
 - algorithmic approach, 250, 251
 - ARPKD, 254–256
 - Bosniak classification, 262
 - classification, 250
 - definitions, 249
 - ESRD, 249–250
 - GCK, 250
 - MCDK, 260, 261
 - MCKD, 259
 - NPHP, 256–259

D

- DDS. *See* Denys–Drash Syndrome (DDS)
 Delayed graft function (DGF), 436, 437
 Dengue, 472–473
 Dent’s disease, 62
 Denys–Drash syndrome (DDS), 169, 170
 DGF. *See* Delayed graft function (DGF)
 DI. *See* Diabetes insipidus (DI)
 Diabetes insipidus (DI)
 CDI, 235
 NDI (*see* Nephrogenic DI (NDI))
 Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
 electrolyte replacement
 acidosis correction, 129–130
 magnesium, 129
 phosphate, 129
 potassium, 128–129
 sodium, 129
 fluid resuscitation, 128
 Diagnostic protocols
 CIC, 577–578
 midstream urine collection, 574
 PUC, 575–577
 SPA, 574–575
 split urine collection, 578
 timed urine collection, 578
 Dialysis, 486–489
 Direct radionuclide cystography
 (DRCG), 46–47
 Dopamine, 131, 529
 Doppler studies, 45
 DRCG. *See* Direct radionuclide
 cystography (DRCG)
 Drug dosages
 antihypertensives, 539–542
 calcium and vitamin D Supplements, 552
 diuretics, 543
 electrolyte supplements, 551
 immunosuppressants, 544–550
 miscellaneous drugs, 553–558
 phosphate supplements, 551
 renal failure (*see* Renal failure, drug
 dosages)
 Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry
 (DXA), 381, 390
 Duplex kidneys, 272
 DXA. *See* Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry
 (DXA)

E

- EGPA. *See* Eosinophilic granulomatosis with
 polyangiitis (EGPA)
 Electron microscopy, 37
 Endogenous nephrotoxicity

- hemoglobinuria, 519
 myoglobinuria, 520
 pigment nephropathy (*see* Pigment
 nephropathy)
 uric acid, 521–522
 End-organ injury, evaluation
 cardiac echo, 324
 CNS complication, 324
 fundoscopy, 324
 Increased LV mass indexed to height
 (LVMI), 324
 left ventricular hypertrophy
 (LVH), 324
 renal function and urinalysis, 324
 End-stage renal disease (ESRD)
 cause, 432–433
 description, 429
 primary hyperoxaluria, 430
 Enteric pathogens
 cholera, 471
 salmonellosis, 470
 Yersinia infections, 470–471
 Enuresis
 guidelines, 303
 management
 alarm device therapy, 304
 counseling, 303–304
 desmopressin therapy, 304–305
 evidence-based management, 305
 therapy-resistant, 305
 risk, psychosocial comorbidity, 305
 terminologies, 302–303
 Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis
 (EGPA), 206–207
 Eosinophilic peritonitis, 421
 ESRD. *See* End-stage renal disease (ESRD);
 Eventual end-stage renal failure
 (ESRD)
 Evaluation and management, CKD
 anemia, 386–388
 assessment, renal function, 377
 clinical action pyramid, 379, 380
 growth
 failure, young and older children,
 382, 384, 385
 parameters, 380–381
 rhGH therapy (*see* Growth hormone
 (rhGH) therapy)
 US National Center for Health
 Statistics, 379
 World Health Organization
 websites, 379
 nutrition (*see* Nutrition, CKD)
 proteinuria, 377–378
 renal ultrasound and histopathology, 379

Eventual end-stage renal failure (ESRD),
249–250

Exogenous nephrotoxicity

- ACE and ARB, 528
- animal toxins, 531
- antibiotics (*see* Antibiotics)
- antifungals, 525
- antivirals (*see* Antivirals)
- calcineurin inhibitors, 527
- chemotherapeutic drugs, 526–527
- EG and methanol, 530–531
- heavy metals, 531
- herbal medications, 530
- melamine poisoning, 532
- NSAIDs, 522–523
- paracetamol, 528
- radiocontrast agents (*see* Radiocontrast agents)

F

Fanconi syndrome

- acquired causes, 238
- congenital causes, 238

FCNS. *See* Finnish-type congenital nephrotic syndrome (FCNS)

FeMg. *See* Fractional excretion of magnesium (FeMg)

Filariasis

- clinical features, 466–467
- diagnosis, 467
- diethylcarbamazine (DEC), 467
- global distribution, 465, 466
- life cycle, *Wuchereria bancrofti*, 466
- renal involvement and pathophysiology, 467
- transmission, 465–466

Finnish-type congenital nephrotic syndrome (FCNS), 169–170

Fluid therapy

- acute diarrhea
 - dehydration and shock, 136–137
 - description, 134
 - F-75 and F-100 Diet, 137–138
 - rehydration therapy, 134
 - shock management, 137
 - treatment, 134–136

DKA, 128–130

maintenance intravenous fluids, 127–128

shock

- dobutamine, 131
- dopamine, 131
- epinephrine, 131–132
- management, child, 130–131
- milrinone, 132

norepinephrine, 132

PICU, 131

types, 130

vasopressin, 132–133

Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS),
36, 37, 59, 166–167, 581

Foetal renal functions

GFR, 500

urine, 500

FP. *See* Frozen plasma (FP)

Fractional excretion of magnesium (FeMg), 125

Frasier syndrome (FS), 170

Frozen plasma (FP), 583

FS. *See* Frasier syndrome (FS)

FSGS. *See* Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS)

Furosemide test, 31–32

G

GBM. *See* Glomerular basement membrane (GBM)

GCK. *See* Glomerulocystic kidney (GCK)

GFR. *See* Glomerular filtration rate (GFR)

Gitelman syndrome, 240

Glomerular basement membrane (GBM), 150

Glomerular diseases

acute glomerulonephritis, 171–184

Alport syndrome, 225–227

chronic glomerulonephritis and immune nephropathies, 184–198

hematuria, 141–144

HUS, 215–225

primary nephrotic syndrome, 150–171

proteinuria, 144–150

systemic vasculitis, 198–215

thin basement membrane disease, 227

Glomerular filtration rate (GFR), 495–496

Glomerular functions

blood urea, 25

creatinine clearance (CrCl), 26

GFR estimation, 26–27

serum creatinine (Cr), 25

Glomerulocystic kidney (GCK), 250

Glomerulonephritis (GN), 482

GN. *See* Glomerulonephritis (GN)

Growth hormone (rhGH) therapy

acidosis, malnutrition and salt wasting, 386

dose, 385

height SDS, 382

hip X-rays and wrist bone age, 385

indications, 386

monitoring, 385

osteodystrophy and hypothyroidism, 386

- phosphorus, 385
 PTH level, 385
 Guidelines of the European Society of Hypertension, 317
- H**
- HAART. *See* Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)
- Haemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), 482
- Hantavirus, 473–474
- HD. *See* Hemodialysis (HD)
- Heat coagulation test, 12
- Hematuria
 - baseline investigations
 - approach, 142, 145
 - glomerular vs. non-glomerular hematuria, 144
 - non-glomerular hematuria, 142, 145
 - definition, 141–142
 - etiology, 143
 - initial assessment, 141
 - management, 144
- Hemodialysis (HD)
 - adequacy, 427
 - AKI, 362
 - causes, inadequate dialysis, 428
 - complications, 426–427
 - description, 423
 - vs. PD, adults, 424
 - prescription, 425–426
 - solute clearance, 423
 - ultrafiltration, 423–424
 - vascular access, 424–425
- Hemoglobinuria
 - case vignette, 519
 - causes, 519
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
 - approach, patient, 215, 218
 - atypical (complement-induced), 223
 - complement activation pathway and regulators, 215, 217
 - definition, 215
 - pnHUS, 222
 - renal transplantation, 225
 - TMA, 215, 220
 - treatment
 - alternative treatment strategies, 224–225
 - anti-C5 monoclonal antibody therapy, 225
 - plasma therapy, 224
 - typical (enteropathic/STEC)
 - baseline investigations, 219
 - clinical features, 217
 - poor renal prognostic factors, 222
 - prognosis, 222
 - and TMA, 219–221
 - treatment, 219, 221
- Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)
 - and HIVAN, 481
 - immune reconstitution, 484
 - infected children, 479
- Hinman syndrome, 301–302
- HIV
 - antiretroviral drugs, 486
 - description, 479
 - and HAART, 479
 - infected children and renal disease, 486
 - prognosis, 490
 - renal disease (*see* Renal disease)
 - renal replacement therapies, 486–490
 - tests, 479
- HIVAN. *See* HIV-associated nephropathy (HIVAN)
- HIV-associated nephropathy (HIVAN)
 - clinical features, 480
 - glomerular and tubulointerstitial disease, 480
 - histological findings, 480–481
 - pathogenesis and genetic aspects, 480
 - proteinuria/azotemia, 480
 - treatment
 - clinical vignette, 481–482
 - management, 481
 - ultrasonography, 480
- HIV-associated renal disease, 489–490
- Home (HBPM) and Ambulatory BP Monitoring (ABPM)
 - “BP load”, 329
 - 24-h ambulatory BP monitoring, 330
 - indications for ABPM studies, 329
 - interpretation of ABPM studies,
 - calculations, and nocturnal dipping, 329
 - “new” BP states, 331
 - performing ABPM, 329
 - white coat hypertension (WCH) and masked hypertension (MH), 331–332
- HUS. *See* Haemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
- Hypercalcemia
 - approach, 111
 - clinical features, 110
 - description, 109
 - etiology, 109–110
 - evaluation, 110
 - treatment, 111

- Hypercalciuria
 approach, 112
 description, 112
 evaluation, 112
 genetic conditions, 114
 IH, 113
- Hyperkalemia
 approach, 104
 clinical features, 103
 description, 102
 etiology, 102
 evaluation, 103
 treatment, 104–105
- Hypermagnesemia, 126–127
- Hypernatremia
 approach, 92–93
 case example, correction, 93–94
 clinical features, 91
 description, 90
 etiology, 90–91
 evaluation, 91
 management, 506
 neonates, 505
 signs and symptoms, 505
 treatment, 91–92
- Hypertension
 acute and severe hypertension,
 treatment, 340–341
 blood pressure (BP) measurement, 315
 child and adolescent (*see* Child and
 adolescent with hypertension)
 during childhood, 315
 children (*see* Children with
 hypertension)
 clinical signs and symptoms
 history and physical examination, 321
 Mendelian (monogenic) forms, 320
 primary hypertension, 320
 secondary hypertension, 320
 definitions
 hypertensive emergency, 316
 hypertensive encephalopathy, 316
 hypertensive urgency, 316
 “normal” BP in children, 316
 pediatric hypertension, 316
 primary hypertension, 316
 secondary hypertension, 316
 etiology
 causes of hypertension in
 newborn, 317
 hypokalemia, 319
 low renin hypertension, 320
 monogenic (Mendelian) forms, 317
 primary hypertension, 317
 rationale therapies, 319
 secondary hypertension, 317
 secondary hypertension, causes and
 presentation, 317–319
 hypertensive emergencies and
 urgencies due to APIGN/APSGN,
 340–341
 investigations (*see* Investigations,
 hypertension)
 monogenic hypertension, 325, 344–347
 pharmacological therapies (*see*
 Pharmacological therapies of
 primary and secondary
 hypertension)
 primary and secondary hypertension,
 difference, 325
 prognosis, 341–343
 secondary, oncology (*see* Secondary
 hypertension, oncology)
- Hypocalcemia
 approach, 108
 Chvostek’s sign, 107
 clinical features, 106–107
 definition, 105
 etiology, 106
 evaluation, 107–108
 treatment, 109
 Trousseau’s sign, 107
- Hypokalemia
 applied physiology, 96
 approach, 99
 clinical features, 97
 etiology, 96
 evaluation, 97–98
 renal losses, 100
 treatment, 101
- Hyponatremia
 approach, 85
 clinical features, 84
 description, 83, 504
 etiology, 84
 evaluation, 85
 management, 505
 physiology, 83
 preterm babies, 504
 signs and symptoms, 504–505
 treatment, 86–87
- Hypophosphatemic rickets
 hereditary formation, 242
 XLH, 242
- Hypospadias
 classification, 274
 clinical findings, 274
 indications, intersex work-up, 274–275
 management, 275
 prognosis, 275

I

ICGN. *See* Infection-induced immune complex glomerulonephritis (ICGN)

Idiopathic hypercalciuria (IH)

- clinical features, 113
- treatment, 113

Idiopathic nephrotic syndrome (INS)

- abdominal wall edema, 152
- CKD, 150
- clinical features, 152–153
- definitions, 151–152
- etiology and histopathologic lesions, 151
- glucocorticoid therapy, 150
- long-term management, children
 - adrenal suppression and dosing, stress, 164–165
 - immunization, children, 164
 - nutrition, 163
- pathology, 152
- prognosis, 163
- support and information, patients and families, 165–166
- treatment
 - adjunctive therapies, 160
 - adverse effects, 156
 - algorithm, 153, 154
 - complications, children, 162–163
 - edema, fluid balance, and hypertension, 160, 162
 - glucocorticoid adverse effects, 156
 - glucocorticoid (steroid) dependence, 155
 - prednisone, 153
 - renal biopsy, patients, 153
 - second-line agents and strategies, 157, 159
 - second-line drugs, 157, 158
 - serum protein concentrations, 153
 - SRNS, 159–160
 - urinalysis and microscopy, 153

IF microscopy. *See* Immunofluorescence (IF) microscopy

IgAN. *See* IgA nephropathy (IgAN)

IgA nephropathy (IgAN)

- clinical features, 190, 191
- definition, 190
- etiology and pathogenesis, 190
- kidney biopsy, 189
- laboratory investigations, 190, 191
- pathological diagnosis, 190, 192
- primary glomerulopathy, 189
- prognosis, 195
- therapeutic management
 - AKI and macroscopic hematuria, 194
 - antiproteinuric and antihypertensive, 192

- fish-oil supplements, 193
- glucocorticoid, 193
- immunosuppressive and cytotoxic agents, 193

IJV. *See* Internal jugular vein (IJV)

Immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS), 484

Immunofluorescence (IF) microscopy, 36

Infection-induced immune complex glomerulonephritis (ICGN)

- clinical features, 179–180
- definition, 179
- etiology and pathogenesis, 179
- investigations, 180
- prognosis and outcome, 181
- SBE, 178
- treatment, 181

INS. *See* Idiopathic nephrotic syndrome (INS)

Internal jugular vein (IJV), 585

Intravenous urography (IVU), 46, 55

Intrinsic diseases, kidney

- HIV-associated
 - GN, 482
 - HUS and thrombotic microangiopathy, 482
 - tubulopathy, 482

Investigations, hypertension

- cause for secondary hypertension, 326
- in children and adolescents, 327
- Home measurements (HBPM), 327
- investigations for secondary hypertension, 328
- for mild-to-moderate hypertension, 326
- for moderate-to-severe (stage 2) hypertension, 326
- for secondary hypertension, 328

IRIS. *See* Immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS)

IVU. *See* Intravenous urography (IVU)

K

Kawasaki disease (KD), 214–215

KD. *See* Kawasaki disease (KD)

Kidney

- and HIV (*see* HIV)
- newborn (*see* Newborn)
- trauma
 - complications, 311
 - etiology and mechanism, injury, 311
 - grading, renal trauma, 313
 - imaging findings, 312
 - laboratory findings, 312
 - natural protection and predisposition, 311
 - prognosis and follow-up, 314

- Kidney (*cont.*)
 symptoms and signs, 312
 treatment, 313
- Kidney and urinary tract, malformations
 anomalies, lower urinary tract
 bladder exstrophy-epispadias
 complex, 273–274
 congenital anomalies, 272–273
 hypospadias, 274–275
 definition congenital, 270
 duplex kidneys, 272
 reno-urinary tract, 270–271
 ureterocele, 272
- L**
- Lazy bladder syndrome, 301
- Leptospirosis
 clinical features, 469
 diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, 469
 disease manifestation, 468
 renal involvement and pathophysiology, 469
 transmission, 468
- Leukocyte esterase test, 14, 282
- Light microscopy, 36
- LMW proteins. *See* Low molecular weight (LMW) proteins
- LN. *See* Lupus nephritis (LN)
- Lowe syndrome, 246
- Low molecular weight (LMW) proteins, 33
- Lupus nephritis (LN)
 clinical features
 extrarenal, 208–209
 renal, 210
 definition, 208
 laboratory investigations, 210
 pathogenesis, 208
 prognosis, 210, 212
 renal histopathology
 active and chronic glomerular lesions,
 210, 212
 WHO morphologic classification,
 210, 211
 renal transplant, 212
 treatment, 210
- M**
- MAG3-furosemide renogram, 270
- Magnesium
 clinical features, 124–125
 description, 123
 etiology, 123–124
 FeMg, 125
 genetic disorders, 125–126
 hypermagnesemia, 126–127
 hypomagnesemia, 123
 renal handling, 123
 treatment, 126
- Magnetic resonance angiography (MRA), 49–50
- Magnetic resonance urography (MRU), 49–50
- Malaria
 clinical features, 462
 diagnosis, 464
 global distribution, *Plasmodium falciparum*, 462
 prognosis, 464
 renal involvement, 463
 renal pathophysiology, 463–464
 transmission, 462, 463
 treatment, 464
- Malignant rhabdoid tumor, 449
- Masked hypertension (MH), 331–332
- MCDK. *See* Multicystic dysplastic kidneys (MCDK)
- MCKD. *See* Medullary cystic kidney disease (MCKD)
- MCNS. *See* Minimal change nephrotic syndrome (MCNS)
- Medullary cystic kidney disease (MCKD), 259
- Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN)
 classification, 185
 clinical presentation, 186–187
 etiology and pathogenesis, 185–186
 immunofluorescence (IF) microscopy-based nomenclature, 185
 laboratory evaluation, 187
 light and electron microscopic features, 185
 renal histology, 186
 therapy, 187
 type I, 187–188
 type II, 188
 type III, 188
- Membranous nephropathy (MN)
 clinical features, 195–196
 etiology and pathogenesis, 195
 histopathological features, 196, 197
 laboratory investigations, 196
 prognosis, 197
 therapeutic management, 196–197
- Mendelian inheritance, 58
- Membranoproliferative (or Membranoproliferative) mesangiocapillary, 37–38

- Metabolic acidosis
 acute, 76
 approach, 77
 chronic, 76
 clinical features, 76
 description, 75
 etiology, 75–76
 evaluation, 76–77
 late, 507
 management
 bicarbonate therapy, 78
 HD/PD, 78
 THAM, 78
- Metabolic alkalosis
 approach, 81
 chloride-resistant, 82
 chloride-responsive, 81
 clinical features, 80
 etiology, 79
 evaluation, 80
 initiation and maintenance, 79–80
 plasma HCO_3^- , 79
 refractory treatment, 82
- Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA)
 infection, 417–419
- Minimal change nephrotic syndrome
 (MCNS), 37, 166
- MN. *See* Membranous nephropathy (MN)
- Molecular genetics
 cystic kidney diseases (*see* Cystic kidney diseases)
 garden pea experiment, 57
 Mendelian inheritance, 58
 non-Mendelian inheritance, 58–61
 NS (*see* Nephrotic syndrome (NS))
- Monogenic hypertension. *See also*
 Hypertension
 adrenal disorders, 317
 distal nephron and adrenal disorders, 319
 Mendelian forms
 adrenal disorders, 317
 defined, monogenic low-renin
 hypertension syndromes, 320
 distal nephron, 317
 hypokalemia, 317
 mutations, 319
 suspecting, 326
 syndromes, features, 344–347
- MPGN. *See* Membranoproliferative
 glomerulonephritis (MPGN)
- MRA. *See* Magnetic resonance angiography
 (MRA)
- MRSA infection. *See* Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) infection
- MRU. *See* Magnetic resonance urography (MRU)
- Multicystic dysplastic kidneys (MCDK)
 involution, 260, 261
 management, infants/children, 260, 261
- Myoglobinuria
 case vignette, 520
 causes, 520
- N**
- National High Blood Pressure Education
 Program (NHBPEP) Working
 Group on Children and
 Adolescents, 317
- Natural medicines, 476–477
- Nuclear medicine
 DRCG, 46–47
 indirect radionuclide cystography, 47
 radionuclide scintigraphy, 47
- NDI. *See* Nephrogenic DI (NDI)
- Neonatal hypertension
 causes, 514
 investigation, 514
 management, 514–515
 measurement, BP, 514
 nomograms, blood pressure, 511–513
 presentation, 514
- Nephrocalcinosis, 515
- Nephrogenic DI (NDI)
 diagnosis, 234
 etiology, 234
 hydroureteronephrosis and megacystis, 234
 neonates and infants, 234
 older children, 234
 treatment, 234–235
- Nephronophthisis (NPHP)
 algorithm, genotyping, 256, 258
 genetic testing, 256
 type 1, 258–259
 type 2 (infantile form), 259
 types, gene mutations, ESRD onset and
 extrarenal manifestations, 256, 257
- Nephropathic cystinosis, 240–241
- Nephrotic syndrome (NS)
 Bartter syndrome, 62
 Dent's disease, 62
 hemolytic uremic, 63
 hypomagnesemia, 62
 isolated, 61
 monoogenic formation, hypertension, 63
 nephrogenic and central diabetes
 insipidus, 62
 renal tubular acidosis, 61
 syndromic, 61

- Nephrotoxicity
 AKI and CKD, 517
 description, 517
 endogenous (*see* Endogenous nephrotoxicity)
 exogenous (*see* Exogenous nephrotoxicity)
 mechanisms, 518–519
 risk factors, 518
- Neurogenic bladder dysfunction
 anorectal malformation, 290
 anticholinergic medications, 294
 bladder augmentation, 294–295
 Botulinum toxin-A, 294
 cerebral palsy, 291
 in children, 290
 clean intermittent catheterization (CIC), 294
 continent catheterizable conduits, 295
 cutaneous vesicostomy, 294
 issues in children, spinal dysraphism, 296–297
 management, bladder neck, 295–296
 occult spinal dysraphism, 292–293
 sacral agenesis, 290
 spinal dysraphism, 291–293
 spinal injury, 291
- Newborn
 amniotic fluid (*see* Amniotic fluid)
 ARF (*see* Acute renal failure (ARF))
 extra-renal indicators, 501
 fluids, electrolytes and acid-base issues
 calcium, 506–507
 potassium, 506
 sodium, 504–506
 foetal origin, adult diseases, 494
 foetal renal functions, 500
 history
 antenatal, 500–501
 family, 500
 inherited/congenital period, 493
 neonatal care, 493
 neonatal hypertension, 511–515
 nephrocalcinosis, 515
 nephrogenesis, 493
 perinatal changes, kidney functions
 (*see* Perinatal changes, kidney)
 physical examination, 501
 radiological examination, 503–504
 renal functions
 serum creatinine (*see* Serum creatinine)
 Serum cystatin C, 503
 RVT, 515–516
 urine analysis, 502
- Nitrate reduction test, 14
- Nomogram, renal length, 610
- Non-infectious complications,
 PD, 420–421
- Non-Mendelian inheritance, renal diseases
 evaluation, molecular genetics, 59
 genes, human, 58–59
 genetically inherited, 61
 genomic imprinting, 58
 molecular genetics report, 60–61
 polygenic and mitochondrial, 58
 samples, DNA analysis, 60
 tools, candidate genes identification,
 58, 59
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
 (NSAIDs)
 acute kidney injury, 522–523
 case vignette, 522
- NPHP. *See* Nephronophthisis (NPHP)
- NS. *See* Nephrotic syndrome (NS)
- NSAIDs. *See* Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory
 drugs (NSAIDs)
- Nutritional aspects
 body weight, 590
 calcium content, 593
 calorie intake, 590
 obesity and dyslipidemia, 593–594
 oxalate content, 593
 phosphate content, 593
 potassium content, 591–592
 sodium content, 590–591
 total parenteral nutrition, 594
 vegetables, 592
- Nutrition, CKD
 DXA and BIA, 381
 energy intake, 381
 normalized protein catabolic
 rate, 381
 parameters, 380–381
 potassium, 382
 products, 382, 383
 protein intake, 381–382
 serum albumin level, 381
 sodium and fluid, 382
 tube feeding advancements, 382, 384
- O**
- Occult spinal dysraphism, 292–293
- OCRL. *See* Oculocerebrorenal syndrome
 (OCRL)
- Oculocerebrorenal syndrome (OCRL), 246
- Oligoanuria
 postrenal causes, 457
 prerenal and renal causes, 456
 therapy, 457
- Onchocerciasis, 467
- Osteopenia, prematurity, 507

P

- PBS. *See* Prune belly syndrome (PBS)
- PD. *See* Peritoneal dialysis (PD)
- PDAP. *See* PD associated peritonitis (PDAP)
- PD associated peritonitis (PDAP), 416
- Pediatric urology
- antenatal diagnosis (*see* Antenatal diagnosis, renal diseases)
 - enuresis, 302–305
 - hydronephrosis and hydroureter, 269–270
 - kidney trauma, 311–314
 - malformations, kidney and urinary tract, 270–275
 - PUV, 275–281
 - uroolithiasis (*see* Stone disease)
 - UTI, 281–287
 - voiding dysfunction, 297–302
 - VUR, 287–297
- Perinatal changes, kidney
- acid-base balance, 498–499
 - calcium and phosphate, 499
 - GFR, 495, 496
 - glucose, 499
 - postnatal changes, body water, 497
 - potassium, 498
 - RBF, 495
 - sodium, 498
 - uric acid, 499
- urine
- concentrating capacity, 496
 - diluting capacity, 496
 - output, 496–497
- vasoregulatory mechanism, 497–498
- Peritoneal dialysis (PD)
- accidental disconnection protocol, 415–416
 - adequacy, 412
 - advantages, 404
 - antibiotic prophylaxis, 422
 - catheter placement, 408
 - catheter-related infections
 - exit site scoring system, 418, 419
 - tunnel infection, 418, 419
 - challenges, 404
 - chronic exit site care, 413–414
 - chronic sclerosing peritonitis, 421–422
 - contraindications
 - absolute, 404
 - relative, 406
 - description, 401–402
 - education, 406–407
 - empiric intraperitoneal antibiotic therapy
 - cefazolin and aminoglycoside, 417
 - dosing, 417, 418
 - MRSA infection, 417
 - eosinophilic peritonitis, 421
 - exit site, healing, 409–410
 - GFR and signs, 406
 - indications, catheter removal, 419–420
 - maintenance dialysis prescription, 410
 - mechanical complications, 415
 - non-infectious complications, 420–421
 - PDAP, 416
 - PET protocol, 412–414
 - post catheter insertion break-in protocol, 408–409
 - principles, 402
 - “relapsing peritonitis”, 417–418
 - shower and bath, 415
 - solutions, 410–412
 - types, 402–405
- Peritoneal equilibration test (PET), 412–414
- Per-urethral catheterization (PUC)
- bladder, 576
 - foley catheters, 575
 - posterior urethral valves, 577
 - sterile technique, 576
 - urinary catheter care, 576
 - urine culture, 575
- PET. *See* Peritoneal equilibration test (PET)
- PH. *See* Primary hyperoxaluria (PH)
- Pharmacological therapies of primary and secondary hypertension
- “ACD” strategy, 335–337
 - antihypertensive drug classes, 336
 - antihypertensive pharmacotherapy, principles, 334–335
- Phosphate metabolism
- clinical features, 116
 - dietary phosphate absorption, 115
 - etiology, 115
 - evaluation, 116
 - FGF 23, 114–115
 - hypophosphatemia, 115
 - inorganic phosphate, 114
 - rickets, 117–123
- Pierson syndrome (PS), 171
- Pigment nephropathy
- hemoglobinuria and myoglobinuria, 520
 - pathophysiology, 521
 - treatment, 521
- Plasma exchange
- anticoagulation, 583
 - blood flow rates, 582
 - extracorporeal therapy, 582
 - FP, 583
 - hypocalcemia, 583
 - indications, 582
 - serial sessions, 582
 - thrombocytopenia, 584
 - vascular access, 583

- Pneumococcal (neuraminidase-induced)
HUS (pHUS), 222
- Polycystic kidney disease, 63
- Polyuria
causes, 232
features, 233
- Poor renal function, 280
- Posterior Reversible (Leuko)Encephalopathy
Syndrome (PRES), 340
- Posterior urethral valves (PUV)
chronic kidney disease, 280
clinical presentations, 275
complications, 279–280
description, 275
dilated bladder, ultrasound
bladder level causes, 276–278
urethral level causes, 277, 279
effects, urinary tract and kidneys, 276
evaluation, 276
management, 277–279
PBS, 280–281
poor renal function, 280
relieve bladder pressure, 276
- Potassium homeostasis
components, 94
cortical collecting duct, 94–95
hyperkalemia, 102–105
hypokalemia, 96–101
medullary collecting duct, 95
urinary indices, 95–96
- PRES. *See* Posterior Reversible (Leuko)
Encephalopathy Syndrome
(PRES)
- Primary and secondary hypertension,
difference
causal or definitive therapy., 325
clinical and laboratory clues, 325
- Primary hyperoxaluria (PH)
characterization, 242
type 1, 243
type 2, 243–244
- Primary nephrotic syndrome
FSGS, 166–167
GBM, 150
inherited forms
CNS, 169
DDS, 170
FCNS, 169–170
FS, 170
genetic, 167, 168
immunosuppressants, 169
PS, 171
WAGR syndrome, 171
INS, 150–166
MCNS, 166
- Proteinuria
acute and chronic (progressive), 144
acute inflammatory glomerular diseases, 146
clinical signs and symptoms, 149
drugs and environmental agents, 149
etiology, 147
methods, 149
threshold values, 148, 149
transient/functional, 144
tubular renal injury, 144
urine protein determination, 150
- Prune belly syndrome (PBS), 280–281
- PS. *See* Pierson syndrome (PS)
- PUC. *See* Per-urethral catheterization (PUC)
- R**
- Radiocontrast agents
description, 528–529
NSF, 529–530
prevention, contrast-induced nephropathy,
529
- Radionuclides, renal imaging
diuretic renogram, 48
DMSA cortical scintigraphy, 47–48
dynamic renography (DTPA/MAG3
scan), 48
- Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
(RPGN)
classification, 181, 182
clinical features, 182–183
definition, 181
investigations, 183
pathogenesis of crescent formation, 182
prognosis, 184
renal histopathology, 183–184
treatment, 184
- RBF. *See* Renal blood flow (RBF)
- Rehydration therapy, 134
- Renal and genitourinary tuberculosis, 471–472
- Renal biopsy
anesthesia, 579
arteriovenous fistula, 582
asepsis, 581
contraindications, 582
corticomedullary junction tissue, 581
FSGS, 581
hematuria, 581
hydronephrosis, 579
imaging guidance, 580
materials, 580
perirenal hemorrhage, 581
prerequisites, 579–580
sedation, 580
ultrasonography, 580

- Renal blood flow (RBF), 495
- Renal cell carcinoma, 450
- Renal disease
- arteriography and venography, 50
 - biopsy
 - acute nephritic syndrome, 34–35
 - AKI and CKD, 35
 - Alport syndrome, 39–40
 - crencentic glomerulonephritis, 38
 - electron microscopy, 37
 - FSGS, 37
 - hematuria and proteinuria, 35
 - IF microscopy, 36
 - IgA nephropathy and lupus nephritis, 38–39
 - IgM nephropathy, 37
 - immune deposits, capillary membrane, 37, 41
 - light microscopy, 36
 - lymphocytes, 37, 42
 - membranous glomerulopathy and CNS, 38
 - minimal change nephrotic syndrome, 37
 - MPGN, 37–38
 - nephrotic syndrome, 34
 - normal glomeruli, 37, 40
 - postinfectious glomerulonephritis, 38
 - posttransplant period, 35
 - segmental necrotizing GN, 37, 42
 - thrombotic microangiopathy, 39
 - transplant, 40, 44
 - tubulitis, 37, 43
 - and cardiovascular, 4–5
 - CT, 48–49
 - and developmental delay, 5–6
 - and dysmorphic features, 4
 - and eyes, 6–7
 - glomerular functions, 25–27
 - guidelines, history and physical examination, 1–3
 - and hepatic, gastrointestinal, 7–8
 - and HIVAN (*see* HIV-associated nephropathy (HIVAN))
 - HIV-associated
 - proteinuria, 483
 - pyuria, 483
 - HIV-infected children
 - and AKI, 484
 - haematuria, 483
 - intrinsic diseases, kidney, 482
 - IVU, 46
 - molecular genetics (*see* Molecular genetics)
 - MRU and MRA, 49–50
 - nuclear medicine, 46–47
 - and orofacial disorders, 6
 - plain abdominal X-ray, 45
 - radionuclides, imaging, 47–48
 - and respiratory system, 7–8
 - secondary renal effects
 - drug-induced nephropathy, 485–486
 - HIV-associated opportunistic infections, 484
 - IRIS, 484
 - and skin, 8–9
 - tubular functions (*see* Tubular functions)
 - ultrasonography, 44–45
 - urine analysis (*see* Urine analysis)
 - VCUG, 46
- Renal dysfunction and SCT. *See* Stem cell transplants (SCT)
- Renal failure, drug dosages
 - antimicrobials, 559–568
 - creatinine clearance, 560
 - non-antimicrobials, 568–574
- Renal osteodystrophy (ROD)
 - abnormalities, 388
 - bone radiographs, 390
 - calcium supplementation, 391
 - cardiovascular morbidity, 396
 - clinical symptoms, 389
 - decreased calcitriol activity, 389
 - DXA and bone biopsy, 390
 - fluid electrolyte and acid-base issues, 398
 - follow-up investigations, 389
 - hematological issues, 397–398
 - hypertension, 395–396
 - hypocalcemia, 389
 - infection, 396–397
 - markers and vitamin D deficiency, 389
 - phosphate control, 390–391
 - phosphate retention and hyperphosphatemia, 388
 - pneumococcal vaccine, 397
 - psychosocial issues, 398
 - vitamin D therapy
 - active, 392
 - aluminum bone disease, 395
 - evaluation and treatment, 393
 - indications, orthopedic surgery, 394
 - KDOQI recommendations, 393, 394
 - metabolic acidosis, 394
 - parathyroidectomy, 393–394
- Renal replacement therapy (RRT)
 - clinical status, child and hemodynamic stability, 359, 360
 - dialysis, 358–359
 - modalities, 359

- Renal-specific therapy, 355
- Renal supportive therapy, AKI
- BP monitoring, 358
 - clinical settings, 358
 - drug dosing, 356, 358
 - fluid management, 355–356
 - maintenance, adequate nutrition, 358
 - metabolic abnormalities, 356, 357
 - treat infection, 358
- Renal transplantation
- AR, 437–439
 - CAD, 441
 - contraindications, 430
 - countries/regions, resources, 443–444
 - description, 429–430
 - DGF, 437
 - donors
 - blood group, tissue typing and cross match, 431–432
 - investigations, 431
 - living, exclusion criteria, 430–431
 - growth, 443
 - hypertension, 442
 - immunosuppression
 - maintenance, 436
 - postoperative, 435–436
 - induction regime, 434–435
 - infections
 - cytomegalovirus (CMV), 439
 - polyoma BK virus, 440
 - prophylaxis, 440
 - varicella, 440
 - intra- and postoperative management
 - fluids and electrolytes, 434
 - monitoring, 434
 - surgery, 433–434
 - lymphoproliferative disease (PTLD), 442
 - metabolic complications, 441
 - preoperative management, 433
 - recipient
 - cause, ESRD, 432–433
 - immunization status, 433
 - investigations, 432
 - recurrence, glomerulonephritis, 441–442
 - sirolimus and everolimus, 436–437
 - surgical complications, 441
- Renal tubular acidosis (RTA)
- classification, 235–236
 - distal and proximal, 236
 - Fanconi syndrome, 238
 - features, 236–237
 - tests, 237
 - treatment, 237
 - type IV, 236
- Renal tumors
- clear cell sarcoma, kidney, 449
 - congenital mesoblastic nephroma, 450
 - malignant rhabdoid tumor, 449
 - renal cell carcinoma, 450
 - TLS, 450–452
 - Wilms' tumor, 445–449
- Renal vein thrombosis (RVT), 515–516
- Reno-urinary tract, 270–271
- Rickets
- biochemical parameters, 119–120
 - description, 117
 - diagnosis and evaluation
 - non-nutritional, 119
 - nutritional, 118–119
 - etiology, 117–118
 - radiological findings, 120
 - treatment
 - non-nutritional, 122
 - nutritional, 120–122
 - VDDR, 122–123
 - vitamin D sources, 117
- Rickettsioses, 469–470
- ROD. *See* Renal osteodystrophy (ROD)
- RPGN. *See* Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis (RPGN)
- RRT. *See* Renal replacement therapy (RRT)
- RTA. *See* Renal tubular acidosis (RTA)
- RVT. *See* Renal vein thrombosis (RVT)
- S**
- Salmonellosis, 470
- Schistosomiasis
- Schistosoma haematobium*, 464–465
 - Schistosoma mansoni*, 465
 - transmission, 464
- Schönlein–Henoch purpura (SHP)
- abnormal urinalysis, 200
 - clinical features, 202
 - definition, 201
 - etiology and pathogenesis, 201–202
 - laboratory investigations, 202
 - lower limb purpura, 201
 - prognosis and outcome, 204
 - renal histopathology, 202–203
 - treatment
 - medication therapy, 204
 - patient monitoring, 203
- Scorpion bite nephropathy, 476
- SCT. *See* Stem cell transplants (SCT)
- SCUF. *See* Slow continuous ultrafiltration (SCUF)

- Secondary hypertension, oncology
 evaluation, 456
 management, 456
 mechanism, 455
 tumors, 455
- Serum creatinine
 biomarker, AKI, 503
 in term and preterm infants, 502
- SHP. *See* Schönlein–Henoch purpura (SHP)
- SIAD. *See* Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis (SIAD)
- Sinusoidal obstruction syndrome (SOS)
 description, 458
 fluid and electrolyte balance monitoring, 459
 management, 460
- Slow continuous ultrafiltration (SCUF), 363
- Snakebite nephropathy
 AKI, 475
 clinical symptoms, 474
 poisonous *vs.* nonpoisonous, 474, 475
 prognosis, 476
 proteinuria, hematuria, pigmenturia and acute renal failure, 474
 renal biopsy and histology, 475
 treatment, 475
 venoms, 475
- Sodium
 hyponatremia (*see* Hyponatremia)
 and water balance
 dysnatremias, 83
 hypernatremia, 90–94
 hyponatremia (*see* Hyponatremia)
 SIAD (*see* Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis (SIAD))
- SOS. *See* Sinusoidal obstruction syndrome (SOS)
- SPA. *See* Suprapubic aspiration (SPA)
- Spinal dysraphism, 291–293
- Spinal injury, 291
- SSA test. *See* Sulfosalicylic acid (SSA) test
- Stem cell transplants (SCT)
 AKI and CKD, 459
 conditioning, 458
 marrow recovery, 458
 nephrotic syndrome, 459
 pretransplant renal evaluation, 460
 SOS, 459–460
 stem cell infusion, 458
- Stewart’s approach, 72–75
- Stone disease
 in children, 307
 clinical features, 308
 description, 305–306
 dietary factors, 306–307
 epidemiology, 306
 evaluation, 308–309
 genetic factors, 307
 metabolic factors, 306
 pathogenesis, 308
 treatment
 medical therapy, 309–310
 surgery, 310–311
 UTI, 307
- Sulfosalicylic acid (SSA) test, 12–13
- Suprapubic aspiration (SPA)
 bladder, 575
 materials, 575
 pelvis, 575
 seal and puncture site, 575
 urine culture, 574
- Surface area nomograms, 605
- Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis (SIAD)
 description, 88
 diagnostic criteria, 88
 etiology, 89
 evaluation and diagnosis, 89
 treatment, 90
- Systemic inflammatory blood vessel diseases (vasculitides)
 AAV, 205–208
 classification, childhood vasculitis, 199
 cPAN, 213–214
 definitions, 199
 KD, 214–215
 kidney involvement, 198
 LN, 208–212
 SHP, 200–204
 Takayasu arteritis, 212
 types, vessels, 199, 200
- T**
- Takayasu arteritis, 212
- THAM. *See* Tris-hydroxymethyl aminomethane (THAM)
- Thin basement membrane disease, 227
- Thrombotic microangiopathies (TMA), 215, 216, 482. *See also* Hemolytic uremic syndrome
- TLS. *See* Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS)
- TMA. *See* Thrombotic microangiopathies (TMA)
- Transtubular potassium gradient (TTKG), 30
- Tris-hydroxymethyl aminomethane (THAM), 78

- Tropical renal diseases
 classification, 461–462
 description, 461
 enteric pathogens, 470–471
 filariasis, 465–467
 leptospirosis, 468–469
 malaria, 462–464
 natural medicines, 476–477
 onchocerciasis, 467
 renal and genitourinary tuberculosis,
 471–472
 rickettsioses, 469–470
 schistosomiasis, 464–465
 scorpion bite nephropathy, 476
 snakebite nephropathy, 474–476
 viral hemorrhagic fevers, 472–474
 visceral leishmaniasis, 467–468
- TTKG. *See* Transtubular potassium gradient (TTKG)
- Tubular disorders
 approach, renal tubulopathies, 231–232
 Bartter syndrome, 239–240
 cystinuria, 244
 DI (*see* Diabetes insipidus (DI))
 Gitelman syndrome, 240
 hypophosphatemic rickets, 241–242
 Lowe syndrome, 246
 nephropathic cystinosis, 240–241
 PH (*see* Primary hyperoxaluria (PH))
 polyuria, 232–233
 pseudohypoaldosteronism, 244, 245
 RTA (*see* Renal tubular acidosis (RTA))
 TIN (*see* Tubulointerstitial nephritis (TIN))
- Tubular functions
 aminoaciduria, 30
 ammonium chloride loading test, 31
 bicarbonate loading test, 32
 fractional excretion, bicarbonates, 32
 fractional excretion of sodium
 (FeNa), 27–28
 furosemide test, 31–32
 handling, phosphate, 28–29
 LMW proteins, 33
 measurement, urinary ammonium
 excretion, 30–31
 TTKG (*see* Transtubular potassium
 gradient (TTKG))
 water deprivation and vasopressin
 (ADH) test, 33–34
- Tubulointerstitial nephritis (TIN)
 acute, 246–247
 chronic, 247–248
- Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS)
 clinical manifestations, 450–451
 definition, 450
 electrolyte abnormalities, 452
 indications, renal replacement
 therapy, 452
 mechanisms, AKI, 451
 principles, management, 451–452
 risk factors, 451
- Turbidimetric method, 12–13
- U**
- UAG. *See* Urine anion gap (UAG)
- Ultrafiltration, HD, 423–424
- Ultrasonography
 acute pyelonephritis, 56
 definition, 44
 interpretation, renal ultrasound report
 collecting system, 45
 DMSA, 45, 50
 intravenous urogram, 45, 51
 number and location, 44
 parenchyma architecture, 44
 size, kidneys, 44
 ureterocele, 45, 51
 ureters, 45
 VCUG, 45, 52
 Wilm's tumour, 45, 52
- Ultrasound
 dilated bladder
 bladder level causes, 276–278
 urethral level causes, 277, 279
- renal diseases
 bladder abnormalities, 268
 echogenicity, kidneys, 266
 hydronephrosis, 266–268
 kidneys size, 266
 number of kidneys, 266
 renal cysts, 268
 renal position, 266
 renal tumors, 268
 spinal defects and duplex renal
 systems, 268–269
 ureteric dilatation, 268
 urinoma and ascites, 268
- Units conversion factors, 537–538
- UOG. *See* Urine osmolar gap (UOG)
- Ureterocele, 272
- Uric acid nephropathy, 521–522
- Urinary tract infections (UTI)
 chemoprophylaxis, 285–287
 CIC complications, 577
 clinical features, 282
 definitions, 281
 diagnosis, 282
 etiopathogenesis, 282
 fever, 3, 577

- imaging, 283, 284
 - leukocyte esterase test, 282
 - management, 283, 285
 - nitrate reductase test, 282
 - recurrent risk factors, 283, 285
 - Urine analysis
 - blood, 13–14
 - color, 9–10
 - examination, sediment
 - acyclovir crystals, 15, 24
 - calcium oxalate crystals, 15, 23
 - casts, 16
 - cells, 15
 - cystine crystals, 15, 24
 - decoy cells, 15, 19
 - erythrocyte cast, 15, 21
 - glomerular and non-glomerular hematuria, 15, 20
 - identification, acanthocytes, 15, 21
 - leukocyte cast, 15, 22
 - lipid droplets, 15, 18
 - lipids, 15–16
 - microorganisms, 17
 - triple phosphate crystal, 15, 23
 - types, crystals, 17
 - uric acid crystals, 15, 18, 22
 - glucose, 13
 - ketones, 14
 - laboratory evaluation, 353
 - leukocyte esterase test, 14
 - method, processing, 9
 - nitrate reduction test, 14
 - odor, 10
 - osmolality, 11
 - pH, 11
 - proteins, 11–13
 - refractometry, 11
 - specific gravity, 10–11
 - Urine anion gap (UAG), 30–31
 - Urine chemistries, reference values, 536–537
 - Urine dipstick, 12
 - Urine osmolar gap (UOG), 31
 - Urolithiasis. *See* Stone disease
 - UTI. *See* Urinary tract infections (UTI)
- V**
- Vasopressin, 132–133
 - VCUG. *See* Voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG)
 - VDDR. *See* Vitamin D-dependent rickets (VDDR)
 - Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR)
 - and circumcision, 289
 - description, 287–288
 - diagnosis, evaluating UTI, 289
 - grading, 287, 288
 - newer interventions, 289
 - screening, 288–289
 - Viral hemorrhagic fevers
 - dengue, 472–473
 - hantavirus, 473–474
 - yellow fever, 474
 - Visceral leishmaniasis, 467–468
 - Vitamin D-dependent rickets (VDDR), 122–123
 - Voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG)
 - bilateral grade 4 VUR, 46, 54
 - distal hydroureter, 46, 53
 - grade 4 hydronephrosis, renal ultrasound, 46, 53
 - pitfalls, 269
 - Voiding dysfunction
 - functional bladder abnormalities
 - elimination diary, 298
 - measurement, urine flow and residual urine, 298
 - UDS/cystometry, 299–300
 - giggle incontinence, 300
 - lower urinary tract symptoms, 297–298
 - non-neurogenic disorders
 - detrusor overactivity, 301
 - giggle incontinence, 301
 - Hinman syndrome, 301–302
 - lazy bladder syndrome, 301
 - post-void dribbling, 301
 - stress incontinence, 301
 - transient detrusor sphincter discoordination, 301
 - overactive bladder/urge incontinence, 300
 - stress incontinence, 300
 - symptoms, 300
 - treatment, 302
 - underactive bladder/lazy bladder, 300
 - vaginal reflux, 300
 - Voiding/micturating cystourethrogram
 - intermittent fluoroscopic, 579
 - per-urethral bladder catheterization, 579
 - urinary bladder, 578
 - UTI, 579
 - VUR, 578–579
 - VUR. *See* Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR)
- W**
- White coat hypertension (WCH), 331–332
 - WHO standards. *See* World Health Organization (WHO) standards

- Wilms' tumor
 - abdominal ultrasonograms (USG), 449
 - bilateral, 448
 - chemotherapy, 448
 - complications, 449
 - evaluation, 446
 - histopathology, 447
 - presentation, 445
 - prognosis, 448–449
 - radiation therapy, 448
 - renal impairment, 449
 - staging, 447
 - surgery, 448
 - syndromes, 445, 446
 - therapy, 447–448
 - World Health Organization (WHO) standards
 - BMI, 603–604
 - height, 601–602
 - weight, 599–600
- X**
- XLH rickets. *See* X-linked hypophosphatemic (XLH) rickets
 - X-linked hypophosphatemic (XLH) rickets, 242
- Y**
- Yellow fever, 474
 - Yersinia infections, 470–471