

IN BRIEF

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

Contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN) is associated with a significant risk of acute kidney injury and death in outpatients undergoing contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CECT). Mitchell *et al.* assessed serum creatinine level and outcome in 633 patients who received CECT. 11% of these patients had CIN, 1% developed severe renal failure and 2% died within 45 days; two-fifths of these deaths were in patients who had CIN.

Original article Mitchell, A. M. *et al.* Incidence of contrast-induced nephropathy after contrast-enhanced computed tomography in the outpatient setting. *Clin. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* 5, 4–9 (2010)

SEPSIS

Corticosteroids can induce adverse hyperglycemia in patients with septic shock. The COITTS investigators found no difference in mortality in patients with septic shock who were treated with either conventional or intensive insulin therapy as an adjunct to hydrocortisone treatment. Furthermore, the addition of fludrocortisone to the combination therapy had no benefit and did not improve patient mortality.

Original article COITTS Study Investigators. Corticosteroid treatment and intensive insulin therapy for septic shock in adults. *JAMA* 303, 341–348 (2010)

TRANSPLANTATION

Ocular complications after renal transplantation are common in adults but little is known about their incidence in children. Krause and colleagues assessed ocular morbidity in pediatric patients who received a renal graft in a retrospective, observational study. 17% of pediatric patients had ocular complications, including disk swelling, hypertensive retinopathy, increased intraocular pressure and cataract. The researchers say that the findings emphasize the need for ophthalmological follow-up in pediatric patients with a renal graft.

Original article Krause, I. *et al.* Ocular complications in children and adolescents following renal transplantation. *Pediatr. Transplant.* 14, 77–81 (2010)

MINERAL METABOLISM

The role of androgens in the renal handling of calcium is poorly understood. Hsu *et al.* used mice to determine whether regulation of calcium transport proteins by testosterone affects the active reabsorption of renal calcium. The researchers found that male mice had higher urinary calcium excretion than female mice and that this increase was associated with suppression of the renal calcium transporters TRPV5 and calbindin-D_{28K} by testosterone.

Original article Hsu, Y. J. *et al.* Testosterone increases urinary calcium excretion and inhibits expression of renal calcium transport proteins. *Kidney Int.* doi:10.1038/ki.2009.522