

Nature Reviews Nephrology 8, 683 (2012); published online 13 November 2012;
 doi:10.1038/nrneph.2012.232;
 doi:10.1038/nrneph.2012.233;
 doi:10.1038/nrneph.2012.234;
 doi:10.1038/nrneph.2012.235

IN BRIEF

TRANSPLANTATION

Larger donor kidneys may improve recipient outcome

Renal transplant recipients who receive larger donor kidneys relative to their own body weight may have better kidney function at 12 months than those who receive smaller kidneys, according to a recent paper. Sikora and co-workers calculated the 'volume dose'—the ratio of donor kidney volume to recipient weight—of 125 living kidney donor-to-recipient pairs. Transplant recipients in the highest tertile of volume dose had a reduced risk of developing an eGFR of <60 ml/min/1.73 m² (odds ratio 0.23, 95% CI 0.07–0.81).

Original article Sikora, S. *et al.* Effect of donor kidney volume on recipient outcome: does the "dose" matter? *Transplantation* doi:10.1097/TP.0b013e31826f135e

RISK FACTORS

Impaired thrombolysis: a risk factor in patients with ESRD

A new study has shown that impaired endogenous thrombolysis is a risk factor for cardiovascular events in patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD). In 216 patients with ESRD followed up for an average of about 9 months, those with impaired endogenous thrombolysis (lysis time $\geq 3,000$ s) were at increased risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (hazard ratio [HR] 4.25), nonfatal myocardial infarction and stroke (HR 14.28), and peripheral thrombosis (HR 9.08).

Original article Sharma, S. *et al.* Impaired thrombolysis: a novel cardiovascular risk factor in end-stage renal disease. *Eur. Heart J.* doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs300

PAEDIATRICS

Can vitamin E and A supplementation reduce renal scarring in acute pyelonephritis?

Giving children with acute pyelonephritis vitamin A or E supplements together with antibiotics may reduce renal scarring, say researchers in Iran. Sobouti *et al.* randomly assigned 61 children with acute pyelonephritis to 10 days of treatment with antibiotics alone ($n=25$), antibiotics with vitamin A supplements ($n=17$) or antibiotics with vitamin E supplements ($n=18$). A worsening of lesions occurred in 42.5% of the antibiotics alone group, none of the vitamin E group and 23.3% of the vitamin A group.

Original article Sobouti, B. *et al.* The effect of vitamin E or vitamin A on the prevention of renal scarring in children with acute pyelonephritis. *Pediatr. Nephrol.* doi:10.1007/s00467-012-2308-4

TRANSPLANTATION

Comparing kidney graft survival: Europe versus the USA

A study published in *Transplantation* reports that long-term kidney graft survival rates are lower in the USA than they are in Europe. Gondos and colleagues compared graft survival at 1 year, 5 years and 10 years in Europeans and white, African and Hispanic Americans. Although 1-year graft survival rates were similar, 5-year and 10-year graft survival rates for deceased donor grafts were higher in Europeans than in any of the three US populations studied.

Original article Gondos, A. *et al.* Kidney graft survival in Europe and the United States: strikingly different long-term outcomes. *Transplantation* doi:10.1097/TP.0b013e3182708ea8