Editorials

165 Can We Save the Kidneys by Protecting the Heart?
Srisakul Chirakarnjanakorn and W.H. Wilson Tang
See related article on page 205.

167 Preventing Aristolochic Acid Nephropathy
Nelomi Anandagoda and Graham M. Lord
See related article on page 215.

169 Four Plus Forty-Four: Hours to Modify, Theirs to Enjoy
Sarbjit Vanita Jassal
See related article on page 260.

172 Alternative Strategies Needed To Improve Vascular Access Outcomes
Alexander S. Yevzlin and Brad C. Astor
See related article on page 269.

174 Stones, Bones, and Cardiovascular Groans
Eric N. Taylor
See related article on page 278.

177 Strategies To Facilitate Organ Donation among African Americans
Dana H.Z. Robinson and Kimberly R. Jacob Arriola
See related article on page 286.

Original Articles

Acute Kidney Injury
180 Renal Arcuate Vein Microthrombi-Associated AKI
Andrew Redfern, Huda Mahmoud, Tom McCulloch, Adam Shardlow, Matthew Hall, Catherine Byrne, and Nicholas M. Selby

187 AKI in Low-Risk versus High-Risk Patients in Intensive Care
Florentina E. Sileanu, Raghavan Murugan, Nicole Lucko, Gilles Clermont, Sandra L. Kane-Gill, Steven M. Handler, and John A. Kellum

Chronic Kidney Disease
197 Behavioral Stage of Change and Dialysis Decision-Making
Suma Prakash, Anna McGrail, Steven A. Lewis, Jesse Schold, Mary Ellen Lawless, Ashwini R. Sehgal, and Adam T. Perzynski

Epidemiology and Outcomes
205 NT-ProBNP and Troponin T and Risk of Rapid Kidney Function Decline and Incident CKD in Elderly Adults
Nisha Bansal, Ronit Katz, Lorien Dalrymple, Ian de Boer, Christopher DeFilippi, Bryan Kestenbaum, Meyeon Park, Mark Sarnak, Stephen Seliger, and Michael Shlipak
See related editorial on page 165.
215 Chronic Dietary Exposure to Aristolochic Acid and Kidney Function in Native Farmers from a Croatian Endemic Area and Bosnian Immigrants
Bojan Jelaković, Ivana Vuković Lela, Sandra Karanović, Živka Dika, Jelena Kos, Kathleen Dickman, Maja Sekoranja, Tamara Poljčanin, Maja Mišić, Vedran Premužić, Mirta Abramović, Vesna Matijević, Marica Miletić Medved, Ante Cvitković, Karen Edwards, Mirjana Fuček, Ninoslav Leko, Tomislav Tesker, Mario Laganović, Dubravka Ćvorisćec, and Arthur P. Grollman
See related editorial on page 167.

224 Quantification of HDL Proteins, Cardiac Events, and Mortality in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes on Hemodialysis
Chantal Kopecky, Bernd Genser, Christiane Drechsler, Vera Krane, Christopher C. Kaltenecker, Markus Hengstschläger, Winfried März, Christoph Wanner, Marcus D. Säemann, and Thomas Weichhart

232 Association of IL-6 and a Functional Polymorphism in the IL-6 Gene with Cardiovascular Events in Patients with CKD
Belinda Spoto, Francesco Mattace-Raso, Eric Sijbrands, Daniela Leonardis, Alessandra Testa, Anna Pisano, Patrizia Pizzini, Sebastiano Cutrupi, Rosa M. Parlongo, Graziella D’Arrigo, Giovanni Tripepi, Francesca Mallamaci, and Carmine Zoccali

241 Adiposity Patterns and the Risk for ESRD in Postmenopausal Women
Nora Franceschini, Natalia A. Gouskova, Alex P. Reiner, Andrew Bostom, Barbara V. Howard, Mary Pettinger, Jason G. Umans, M. Alan Brookhart, Wolfgang C. Winkelmayr, Charles B. Eaton, Gerardo Heiss, and Jason P. Fine

251 ESRD From Lupus Nephritis in the United States, 1995–2010
Donal J. Sexton, Scott Reule, Craig Solid, Shu-Cheng Chen, Allan J. Collins, and Robert N. Foley

260 CKD in Elderly Patients Managed without Dialysis: Survival, Symptoms, and Quality of Life
Mark A. Brown, Gemma K. Collett, Elizabeth A. Josland, Celine Foote, Qiang Li, and Frank P. Brennan
See related editorial on page 169.

269 Provider Visit Frequency and Vascular Access Interventions in Hemodialysis
Kevin F. Erickson, Matthew W. Mell, Wolfgang C. Winkelmayr, Glenn M. Chertow, and Jay Bhattacharya
See related editorial on page 172.

278 Vascular Calcification and Bone Mineral Density in Recurrent Kidney Stone Formers
Linda Shavit, Daniela Gurfoglio, Vivek Vijay, David Goldsmith, Pietro Manuel Ferraro, Shabbir H. Mochhala, and Robert Unwin
See related editorial on page 174.

286 Identification of Strategies to Facilitate Organ Donation among African Americans using the Nominal Group Technique
See related editorial on page 177.

294 Randomized Trial of Valganciclovir Versus Valacyclovir Prophylaxis for Prevention of Cytomegalovirus in Renal Transplantation
Tomas Reischig, Martin Kacer, Pavel Jindra, Ondřej Hes, Daniel Lysak, and Mirko Bouda
Renal Physiology

305 Collecting Duct Intercalated Cell Function and Regulation
Ankita Roy, Mohammad M. Al-bataineh, and Nuria M. Pastor-Soler

Role of the Medical Director

325 Introduction: Role of the Medical Director Series
Robert Provenzano and Jeffrey L. Hymes

326 The Evolving Role of the Medical Director of a Dialysis Facility
Franklin W. Maddux and Allen R. Nissenson

Commentary

331 Interpreting Vitamin D Assay Results: Proceed with Caution
Glenville Jones

Public Policy Series

335 Integrated Renal Care: Are Nephrologists Ready for Change in Renal Care Delivery Models?
Edward R. Jones and Thomas H. Hostetter

On the Cover

What’s the diagnosis? A 29-year-old man with ESRD underwent a deceased donor kidney transplant, which was complicated by delayed graft function. Despite excellent urine output, serum creatinine remained elevated and hemodialysis was initiated. Kidney biopsy was obtained on day 5 to assess the cause of delayed graft function. The glomeruli showed multiple intracapillary fibrin thrombi, mesangiolysis and numerous red blood cell fragments within the injured subendothelial and mesangial areas of the glomerular tuft. Fibrin stain on IF was strongly positive and electronmicroscopy studies showed intracapillary fibrin tactoids. The biopsy diagnosis was thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA). Thrombotic microangiopathy developing following kidney transplantation can be classified as either recurrent or de novo. Recurrent TMA is more common in adults than children following kidney transplantation. Recurrence is more likely to develop when the original cause was complement-associated atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) as compared with infection-related TMA. In general risk of recurrent TMA depends on the mutation—more common with mutations in circulating factors such as complement factors I or H. Other factors associated with increased risk for recurrence in the allograft include older age, living related donor kidneys, calcineurin inhibitors, and short duration between disease onset and ESRD or transplantation. De novo TMA among kidney transplant recipients may be due to any of the causes that occur in the general population. However, immunosuppressive medications (calcineurin inhibitors, mTOR inhibitors), anti-platelet agents (ticlopidine, clopidogrel) and valacyclovir are notable causes in this group. Antibody-mediated rejection, which was thought to be the cause in the patient presented, is another etiology of TMA. Finally, infection with HIV, parvovirus B19, and cytomegalovirus have also been associated with TMA following kidney transplantation. Many but not all patients present with microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, and schistocytes on peripheral smear. Urine studies reveal hematuria and low-grade proteinuria. Some may have TMA limited to the allograft without systemic abnormalities. Treatment is directed at the cause. Recurrent TMA from mutation in one the complement factors may benefit from eculizumab. Patients with de novo disease from either calcineurin or mTOR inhibitors should have the drug withdrawn and undergo plasmapheresis. Intravenous immunoglobulin and rituximab have also been utilized. Prognosis is better for de novo as compared with recurrent TMA; however, both suffer from allograft loss. (Images and text provided by Mark A. Perazella, MD, and Gilbert Moeckel, MD, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut)