

CJASN Original and Invited Article Descriptions

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLES (3,000 words)

Acid/Base and Electrolyte Disorders: Clinical studies of disorders, including Mendelian diseases, and management of fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance including hypovolemia, edematous disorders, hyponatremia, hypernatremia, hypokalemia, hyperkalemia, metabolic or respiratory acidosis, metabolic or respiratory alkalosis, and methods and goals of fluid resuscitation in adults or children.

Acute Kidney Injury and ICU Nephrology: Cohort studies, clinical trials, and health services research in adults or children with or at risk for or in clinical setting resulting in acute kidney injury, including critically ill children or adults with multi-organ failure, focused on defining the epidemiology, screening, diagnosis (including biomarkers), prevention, treatment, including various renal replacement modalities, or outcomes.

Chronic Kidney Disease: Clinical studies of CKD including epidemiology, cohort studies, clinical trials, and health services research in adults or children with chronic kidney disease not requiring renal replacement therapy, addressing screening, diagnosis (including estimating equations or biomarkers), risk factors for incidence and progression, cardiovascular or non-cardiovascular events or complications (including those related to anemia, mineral metabolism, vascular calcification, protein-energy wasting, among others), patient-reported outcomes, mortality, hospitalizations, timing of initiation of dialysis, and disparities in health outcomes.

Clinical Nephrology: Patient-based cohort studies or clinical trials among adults or children not covered by any of the other categories. It is anticipated that few, if any studies, will fall in this category.

Cystic Kidney Disease: Cohort studies or clinical trials in adults or children with inherited and acquired cystic kidney disease including autosomal recessive and autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, nephronophthisis, medullary cystic kidney disease, and other cystic conditions.

Diabetes and the Kidney: Cohort studies, clinical trials, or health services research in adults or children with diabetes mellitus or obesity and their complications including nephropathy and associated syndromes including metabolic syndrome, including studies of epidemiology, natural history, pathology, biomarkers, and pharmacology.

Genetics: Studies on all aspects of non-cystic monogenic diseases and syndromes in adults or children with renal or urogenital phenotypes, or complex traits such as nephrosclerosis/diabetic nephropathy, to identify and characterize genetic risk factors associated with these disorders.

Geriatric and Palliative Nephrology: Cohort studies, clinical trials, or health services research relevant to geriatric nephrology, palliative care, and end-of-life care in patients all types of kidney diseases including advance care planning, cognitive, physical and psychosocial symptom management, patient-provider communication, prognostication, ethical considerations, withdrawal of dialysis, and non-dialytic conservative therapy.

Glomerular and Tubulointerstitial Diseases: Cohort studies, clinical trials, or health services research in adults or children with primary or secondary glomerular or tubulointerstitial diseases including those dealing with diagnosis and prognosis, renal pathology, epidemiology, and/or treatment of specific diseases (e.g., lupus nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, HIV/AIDS nephropathy, and hemolytic uremic syndrome/thrombotic thrombocytopenia) and tubulointerstitial diseases (e.g., allergic interstitial nephritis).

Hypertension: Cohort studies, clinical trials, health services research or pharmacology for the diagnosis, management, and outcomes in patients with all forms of hypertension.

Maintenance Dialysis: Cohort studies, clinical trials, or health services research in adults or children with end-stage renal disease treated with in-center or home hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis, or nocturnal dialysis or daily dialysis including studies addressing dialysis adequacy and dose and their measurements; hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis membranes, flux, solute transport, dialysis solutions, reuse, and anticoagulation; epidemiology and biology, surveillance, maintenance, and repair and outcomes with dialysis vascular access or peritoneal dialysis catheters; uremic complications including anemia, mineral metabolism, vascular calcification, protein-energy wasting and their treatment; cardiovascular, infectious, and other non-cardiovascular outcomes; patient-reported outcomes, hospitalizations, or mortality; and disparities in health outcomes.

Mineral Metabolism: Human studies on physiology or pathobiology of mineral metabolism and related hormones. Clinical studies in adults or children with chronic kidney disease, or undergoing maintenance dialysis, or with kidney transplant will not be included here, but in the relevant sections.

Nephrolithiasis: Studies on the metabolic, dietary, environmental, and genetic risk factors for nephrolithiasis, chemistry of crystallization in urine, endogenous inhibitors of stone formation, and interactions between crystals and urothelium, and management of stones and therapies to reduce risk of recurrence in adults or children.

Transplantation: Cohort studies, clinical trials, or health services research of adults or children on all aspects of clinical management of kidney transplant recipients including immunosuppression or other treatment protocols including tolerance regimens; delivery of care and organ allocation including ethical considerations; graft function and survival outcomes, morbidity, mortality, quality of life issues, and cost of transplantation; outcomes, including morbidity and mortality, related to transplantation; effects of risk factors including donor factors and organ donation issues; and the causes, diagnosis, and management of post-transplant complications including acute and chronic rejection, delayed graft function, and chronic allograft dysfunction, infections, and extrarenal complications of kidney transplantation. Includes studies dealing with translational research or in vitro studies including biomarker discovery and validation and immunomonitoring.

INVITED ARTICLES

Editorial: The goal is to put findings reported in an original research article published in that issue of the *Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* in context of our current knowledge and/or clinical practice and how the findings from the research paper moves the field forward to inform future research and/or influence clinical practice.

Kidney Case Conference: This will comprise four different features: Attending Rounds, ClinicoPathologic Conference, How I Treat, and Nephrology Quiz and Questionnaire.

- **Attending Rounds** are authored by experienced, senior clinicians to review a case in the format of a bedside teaching exercise or Renal Grand Rounds presentation. Topics are selected on the basis of overall clinical interest, particularly where there are interesting or difficult diagnostic, pathologic, pathophysiologic, and treatment issues, and on the basis of potential for application of new clinical or basic science research to clinical nephrology.
- **ClinicoPathologic Conference** presents the approach of an experienced clinician in considering the differential diagnosis of a case followed by histologic findings by a pathologist that establishes the diagnosis, as presented at the most recent Kidney Week meeting of the American Society of Nephrology.
- **How I Treat** summarizes the approach of a seasoned clinician to the diagnosis and management of adults or children with kidney diseases.
- **Nephrology Quiz and Questionnaire** are vignettes of puzzling cases presented at Kidney Week that illustrate some topical, challenging, or controversial aspect of the diagnosis or management of key clinical areas of nephrology and the manuscript summarizes the case discussions as presented at the meeting.

Perspectives: This offers a platform for authors to either inform or debate the entire range of issues that influence the clinical practice of and/or clinical research in nephrology, particularly in the United States. The issues are anticipated to range from research prioritization and perspectives of major funders of research; public policy, including novel coverage and reimbursement models arising from legislative or regulatory action, quality and value of nephrology care; population health, including initiatives from the Centers of Disease Control; ethical issues in the care of adults or children with kidney diseases; evolution of and opportunities for aligning regulatory framework for approval of drugs and devices by the Food and Drug Administration to needs of adults or children with kidney diseases; challenges with Nephrology workforce and recruitment of trainees; initial certification and recertification; and evolving landscape of clinical practice including market consolidation and physician burnout.

Review: These articles bring to the readers of our journal recent clinical and scientific advances in this field, written in a way that would be appreciated by clinical nephrologists and clinical investigators. They focus on the new and most important advances in this field of research. This category includes “Moving Points in Nephrology”.

Series: Developed at the discretion of the editorial team, they include a series of review and/or opinion articles published over several issues – often over a year or more – summarizing our current understanding of topics relevant to the clinical care of adults or children with kidney diseases. The series are often spearheaded by two or more Guest Editors. Examples include Evidence-Based Nephrology, Glomerular Diseases, Public Policy, and Renal Physiology.