

Comment

In this special issue of "Progress in Medicine" several outstanding papers dedicated to Professor Franciszek Kokot, MD, PhD have been published. The brief description of these articles published in this issue is as follows.

It was documented, that the best method for improvement of calcium-phosphate metabolism in patients with end-stage kidney disease is an adequate dialysis. Significant reduction of dietary phosphate may cause in these patients a risk of protein and caloric restriction leading to malnutrition.

Low serum fetuin A concentration participates in the pathogenesis of vascular calcification in dialysis patients with end-stage kidney disease. Low fetuin A concentration is also associated with subclinical inflammation and advanced secondary hyperparathyroidism.

It is important to mention that treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism does not influence leptin secretion in these patients.

Histopathologic evaluation of the kidney biopsy is sufficient to assess and to predict the long term outcome of graft function.

Urinary tract infection is an important clinical problem which may increase the risk of graft loss in patients after successful kidney transplantation.

It was also documented that the optical coherence tomography imaging is an ideal method for examination of renal arteries after renal denervation procedure.

In the review study it was demonstrated the new evidence of the co-operation between angiotensin II and vasopressin secretion in the regulation of water and electrolyte homeostasis and blood pressure regulation.

In patients with arterial hypertension an important role in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular and renal complication may play a recently discovered hormone called a marinobufagenin which is one of the cardiotonins. The role of marinobufagenin in the pathogenesis of chronic kidney disease and potential therapeutic interventions are also described.

The gut microbiome is currently a special place of interest in nephrology. The new emerging concept of microbiome targeted therapeutic intervention in the management of renal diseases seems to be very attractive.

During the recent years an important progress was made in the pathogenesis and treatment of ANCA associated vasculitis. An accurate treatment and clinical monitoring may protect these patients against complications and relapses.

The bioimpedance spectroscopy method seems to be a very useful tool for routine monitoring of hydration status in hemodialysis population.

Careful cardiovascular evaluation before kidney transplantation is mandatory and is one of the crucial factors for final success of such therapy.

During the last years an enormous progress was made in the understanding of the pathogenesis of cardiovascular complications in patients with primary hyperaldosteronism. Additionally the novel strategy of surgical or pharmacological treatment of this most frequent form of secondary hypertension is described.

It was also demonstrated the high value of blood pressure influence the quality of life of hypertensive patients.

Diabetic mellitus is currently one of most frequent civilization diseases. In this article an algorithm is described for diagnosis and treatment of different clinical situation in diabetic patients.

Finally, very important problem related to the waste of resources dedicated to healthcare system and the reason for such situation is discussed.

Summing-up, it is important to stress that articles published in this special issue of "Progress in Medicine" are reflecting the huge progress of our knowledge made during the last years in the field of nephrology, hypertension, transplantation, diabetology and cardiology – it means, in these fields which are related for many years to Professor Kokot's scientific and clinical interests.

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