Latest data on SGLT2-inhibition: video interview with Christoph Wanner

SGLT2 inhibitors have been regarded as a milestone in the treatment of type 2 diabetes. They have a beneficial influence on renal and cardiovascular endpoints. But can they slow CKD progression in non-diabetic patients, too? These and other questions are answered by the ERA-EDTA President, Christoph Wanner.

Watch the interview

Publications you should not miss!

COVID-19 as a risk factor for the development of CKD

Two retrospective cohort studies report on longer-term impacts of COVID-19 disease on renal function. Patients were followed up six months after acute infection with SARS-CoV-2. In a study published in Lancet 13% of the patients had a decreased eGFR after six months. [Read more]
COVID-19: the worse the AKI, the greater the risk of death
Acute kidney injury (AKI) affects one in four hospital in-patients with COVID-19 and significantly increases the risk of mortality, according to a UK study in five London hospitals. High CRP, older age, diabetes and congestive heart failure all increase the risk of AKI. [Read more]

COVID-19 vaccination: ERA-EDTA Immunology Working Group publishes recommendations
Since people with autoimmune conditions requiring immunomodulatory therapy or chronic immunosuppression were excluded from COVID-19 vaccine clinical trials, patients have many questions for their nephrologists. The ERA-EDTA Immunonephrology Working Group (IWG) discuss frequently asked questions regarding safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccination in this group of patients. [Read more]

Heart failure: better prevention and management of CKD are urgently needed
In new-onset heart failure (HF), hospitalizations and deaths are high in patients with type 2 diabetes (T2D) or chronic kidney disease (CKD), and worst in those with both comorbidities. While outcomes have improved for HF patients with comorbid T2D, a UK study highlights the lack of improvement in HF patients with CKD. [Read more]

Short and dysfunctional telomeres sensitize the kidneys to develop fibrosis
Telomere shortening or dysfunction may contribute to pathological, age-associated renal fibrosis by influencing the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) program, according to a new mouse model of kidney fibrosis. [Read more]

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