DESCRIPTION

Kidney International (KI) is the official journal of the International Society of Nephrology. Under the editorial leadership of Dr. Pierre Ronco (Paris, France), KI is one of the most cited journals in nephrology and widely regarded as the world’s premier journal on the development and consequences of kidney disease.

KI offers features with premier benefits for both readers and authors. Here you will find some of the most highly cited original articles in nephrology, sharply focused reviews, latest imaging techniques, controversial discussions and much more.

KI is devoted to kidney research. It aims to inform the researcher, the clinical investigator, and the practicing nephrologist on all aspects of kidney research. These include:

The latest clinical studies on emerging developments in nephrology The highest level of original research studies in clinical and basic kidney research Brief Reports of exceptional findings that induce a change in basic concept or in standard of care Nephrology Digest comments on and puts into perspective several areas of new developments in basic and clinical research in nephrology at large, as reported in the recent literature and at scientific meetings Editorials that highlight important issues in international nephrology Nephrology sans Frontieres are occasional short articles that discuss matters of local interest to nephrologists around the world, but which we feel need to be known by nephrologists world-wide In-depth reviews about major issues in kidney research Controversies on hot topics or debated issues written by two opposing authorities with a summary by the editors Nephrology Images which are presentations of interesting images in kidney pathology, radiology chosen for their illustrative nature or simply for their esthetic qualities Policy Forum that features issues of importance to the international renal community including the politics of funding, of organ transplantation, of adequacy of dialysis, of world-wide affordability of end stage patient care and many other topical issues Journal Club are synopses that bring you the latest research highlights from across a wide spectrum of journals in fields relevant to renal research

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Scope
Kidney International devotes itself to renal research. It aims to inform the renal researcher and the practicing nephrologist on all aspects of renal research. These include the latest clinical studies on emerging developments in renal medicine and the highest level of original research studies in clinical and basic renal research. In each issue some of these articles will be highlighted by commentaries that aim to put these studies in the appropriate context. These will form a research tool for clinical and basic investigators. Nephrology Digest comments and puts in perspective several areas of new developments in basic and clinical research in nephrology at large, as reported in the recent literature and at scientific meetings. Editorials highlight important issues in international nephrology. Nephrology sans Frontières are occasional short articles that discuss matters of local interest to nephrologists around the world, but which we feel need to be known by nephrologists worldwide. In-depth reviews are about major issues in renal research and controversial discussions on renal therapeutics or diagnosis written by two opposing authorities. Nephrology Images are presentations of interesting images in renal pathology; radiology chosen for their illustrative nature or simply for their esthetic qualities; issues of importance to the international renal community, including the politics of funding, of organ transplantation, of adequacy of dialysis, of worldwide affordability of end-stage renal care, and many other topical issues. Journal Club is a synopses that brings you the latest research highlights from across a wide spectrum of journals in fields relevant to renal research.
**Reporting Guidelines**

*KI* requires authors to completely, accurately, and transparently report their findings. Authors submitting articles to *KI* should refer to the Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Research (EQUATOR) Network website ([http://www.equator-network.org/](http://www.equator-network.org/)), which provides a central repository of reporting guidelines and other resources to assist authors. Authors of the following study types are required to upload a copy of the corresponding checklist with their manuscript: CONSORT checklist and flow diagram for Randomized clinical trials STROBE checklist for Observational Studies (see modified STROBE Statement) PRISMA checklist and flow diagram for Systematic reviews and meta-analyses—interventional studies MOOSE checklist and flow diagram for Systematic reviews and meta-analyses—observational studies STARD checklist and flow diagram for Diagnostic accuracy studies COREQ for Qualitative research TRIPOD for Development and updating of predictive models CHEERS for Economic evaluation STARI statement and checklist for Implementation studies STREGA Checklist for studies that investigate Associations between genetic factors and clinical measurements or disease outcomes. These checklists help improve the quality and consistency of data reporting and assist reviewers in assessing the manuscript. Missing items or deviations should be explained by the authors.

*KI* encourages the use of PENELOPE for help with identification of the appropriate checklist for data reporting. This tool can be found at [http://www.peneloperesearch.com/equatorwizard](http://www.peneloperesearch.com/equatorwizard).

**Peer Review**

This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for *Kidney International*. Papers deemed suitable are then sent to at least two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. For more information on the types of peer review, please visit our peer-review site ([https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/peer-review](https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/peer-review)).

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**PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS**

The *American Medical Association Manual of Style* (10th edition) should be used as a style guideline.

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**Types of articles**

**Review**

Word limit: Reviews should be between 3,000 and 5,000 words, and on average 4,000 words, including abstract but excluding references, tables, and figures. Abstract: 250 words maximum. References: no maximum. Figures/tables: 1–3 images or figures required. Disclosure statement required. Reviews are comprehensive analyses of specific topics in nephrology that are solicited by the Editors. Proposals for reviews should be submitted to the editorial office by email: pmorris@wustl.edu. Authors should only send an outline of the proposed paper for initial consideration. Unsolicited reviews submitted directly to Manuscript Central will not be considered. All invited review articles will undergo peer review prior to decision, and there is no absolute guarantee of acceptance.

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**Brief Report**

The purpose of the *Brief Report* format is to publish concise but complete reports that present high-quality findings of exceptional interest, novelty, and broad significance for the readers of Kidney International.

A manuscript considered as a potential *Brief Report* by the Editors will be sent to referees with a request of rapid review. If the manuscript is deemed interesting but not of sufficiently transformative potential, authors may be asked to resubmit their revision as a regular article.

*Brief Reports* differ from regular articles in that they should be arranged in the following order: Title page, Abstract and keywords, Introduction, Results, Discussion (no headings necessary), Short Methods, Acknowledgments, References, Tables (each including a title and legend), and Figure legends. The abstract should be brief (3 sentences, no more than 100 words). The main text should be limited to 1,500 words (including the abstract but not the acknowledgments, references, tables, and figure legends). *Brief Reports* normally have no more than 2 display items (Figure and/or Table) and 20 references. The study design, detailed methods, and/or supporting data should be included in an Online Supplementary Material (combined into a single file).

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**Special notice regarding clinical trials**

As defined by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), a clinical trial is any research project that prospectively assigns human subjects to intervention and comparison groups to study the cause-and-effect relationship between a medical intervention and a health outcome. A medical intervention is any intervention used to modify a health outcome and includes but is not limited to drugs, surgical procedures, devices, behavioral treatments, and process-of-care changes. A trial must have at least one prospectively assigned concurrent control or comparison group in order to trigger the requirement for registration. Nonrandomized trials are not exempt from the registration requirement if they meet the above criteria.

All clinical trials must be registered in a public registry prior to submission. The journal follows the trials registration policy of the ICMJE (http://www.icmje.org) and considers only trials that have been appropriately registered before submission, regardless of when the trial closed to enrollment. Acceptable registries must meet the following ICMJE requirements: be publicly available, searchable, and open to all prospective registrants; have a validation mechanism for registration data; and be managed by a not-for-profit organization.

Examples of registries that meet these criteria include: the registry sponsored by the United States National Library of Medicine (http://www.clinicaltrials.gov), the International Standard Randomized Controlled Trial Number Registry (http://www.controlled-trials.com), the Cochrane Renal Group Registry (http://www.cochrane-renal.org), and the European Clinical Trials Database (https://eudract.ema.europa.eu). The trial registry number for eligible papers will be collected during the submission process.

Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) must adhere to the CONSORT statement (CONsolidated Standards Of Reporting Trials), and submissions must be accompanied by a completed CONSORT checklist (uploaded as a related manuscript file). Further information can be found at http://www.consort-statement.org.

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Abstract
The abstract should be no longer than 1,500 characters including spaces, stating the main problem, methods, results, and conclusions. There should be no subheadings in the abstract. It must be factual and comprehensive. The use of abbreviations and acronyms should be limited and general statements (e.g., “the significance of the results is discussed”) should be avoided. The editors reserve the right to edit the title and abstract to conform to journal style.

The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, references should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, nonstandard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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