

Editorial

Enuresis causes considerable and significant psychological and emotional distress to affected children and their parents. The parental perception plays an important role in the nature of the response to the child with enuresis. Aliyu et al. reported their findings on 264 parents of primary school children aged between five and 12 years. Their finding of a low level of perception of enuresis as a medical problem in children highlights the need for medical education and active enquiry into this problem by the paediatricians.

Raji et al. presented their findings on precipitants and outcomes of acute exacerbation of Chronic Kidney Disease in their centre. Similar to what has been observed in AKI in patients without background CKD, sepsis is the major precipitants of acute exacerbation of CKD occurring in close to 50% of the cases. Their report reinforces the need to develop strategies towards prevention and early detection and treatment of infections among individuals with CKD in the protocol for their management.

Oladimeji et al., examined the issue of left ventricular hypertrophy in hypertensive subjects with CKD, compared with hypertensive subjects without CKD. Also, a higher left ventricular systolic dysfunction was found in the hypertensive CKD patients with LVH. The finding of a significant higher target organ involvement (LVH) with

functional impairment in hypertensive CKD patients raises the issue of possible more aggressive nature of hypertension in this group of patients and underscores the need for a more aggressive treatment plan for the hypertensive CKD patients.

The report of Bello et al. highlights the role of UTI in children with complex febrile convulsion.

Okwuonu and his colleagues reported a case of post-transplant erythrocytosis and a review of the current concepts in the pathogenesis and treatment was presented.

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Editor