

Training boosts performance of pediatric appendicitis ultrasound



Amerigo Allegretto

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Turpin and colleagues sought to improve ultrasound's performance to position the modality for first-line imaging for all patients. In 2022, the team reviewed appendix ultrasound exams performed in 2020. It identified scanning technique and ambiguity in the reporting of findings as major contributors to subpar ultrasound performance. Sonographers underwent training that focused on bowel and appendix imaging.



CLINICAL RESEARCH PAPER · [Articles in Press](#), 162798, November 05, 2025

Imaging Stewardship for the Diagnosis of Pediatric Appendicitis: Improved Ultrasound Performance Can Decrease Emergency Department Length of Stay

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A meta-analysis of albuminuria as a surrogate endpoint for kidney failure

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Abstract

Albuminuria is a central biomarker in chronic kidney disease (CKD), used for the detection and prognosis of the disease. In clinical trials assessing CKD progression, change in the level of albuminuria is a candidate surrogate endpoint for kidney failure. Evaluation of the validity of this surrogate endpoint across a diverse range of interventions and populations is required to support its further acceptance. Here, in an individual participant data analysis of 48 randomized controlled trials (studies) involving 85,681 participants, we assessed the association between treatment effects on 6-month urinary albumin:creatinine ratio (UACR) change and the established clinical endpoint of kidney failure or doubling of serum creatinine concentrations. Across all trials, each 30% reduction in the geometric mean of the UACR in the treatment group relative to the control

> [J Intern Med.](#) 2025 Nov;298(5):489-503. doi: [10.1111/joim.70022](#). Epub 2025 Sep 23.

Albuminuria is associated with increased risk of dementia, independent of eGFR: The SCREAM project

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PMID: [40985174](#) PMCID: [PMC12522533](#) DOI: [10.1111/joim.70022](#)

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The association between albuminuria and dementia has been insufficiently studied, possibly due to not considering dementia subtypes, the interplay with estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), and the use of varying albuminuria measurement techniques.

OBJECTIVES: This study aimed to investigate the eGFR-independent risk of all-cause and type-specific dementia associated with albuminuria, measured by the urine albumin-creatinine ratio (ACR) and dipstick.

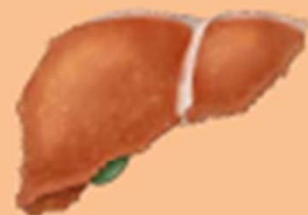
METHODS: The main analysis included 132,869 subjects aged ≥ 65 years without a history of dementia and with at least one ACR test from the Stockholm Creatinine Measurements (SCREAM) project between 2006 and 2019. The primary and secondary outcomes were the incidence of all-cause dementia and type-specific dementia, respectively. Cox regression models were used to calculate hazard ratios (HRs, 95% CIs).

RESULTS: During a median follow-up of 3.9 (interquartile ranges, 1.8-7.1) years, 9435 (7%) subjects developed incident dementia. After multivariable adjustments, including eGFR, an ACR level of 30-299 and

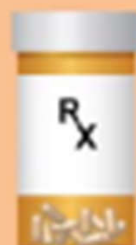
Chemoprevention of hepatocellular carcinoma

VISUAL ABSTRACT

Chemoprevention of hepatocellular carcinoma



Chronic Liver Disease



Chemoprevention



Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Chemoprevention Agents

Antivirals & Immunizations

- HBV vaccination and HBV/HCV antivirals = most effective primary prevention for HCC.

Antihypertensives

- RAS inhibitors and NSBBs: mixed results

Anti-Inflammatory Agents

- Aspirin, NSAIDs, statins may reduce HCC risk

Molecular Targeted Therapy


- EGFR and mTOR inhibitors show preclinical promise for HCC prevention; clinical evidence is limited

Metabolism-Altering Drugs

- Metabolic syndrome increases HCC risk; anti-diabetic agents may combat the risk.

Dietary & Nutritional Supplements

- Mediterranean diet, coffee, and other vitamins & minerals are low harm with potential benefit

E. Kaplan^{1,2} 

Abstract

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most common form of primary liver cancer and a leading cause of cancer-related deaths globally. Chronic liver disease (CLD), primarily due to viral hepatitis, alcohol use, and metabolic dysfunction–associated steatotic liver disease with steatohepatitis (MASLD/MASH), remains the major risk factor for HCC development. Chemoprevention, the use of medications or supplements to prevent or delay cancer, offers a compelling strategy to reduce HCC incidence, especially during the extended latency period between CLD onset and HCC progression. This review evaluates the current evidence for chemopreventive strategies for HCC, including immunizations, pharmacologic therapies, and dietary supplements.

CONCLUSIONS

HCC chemoprevention is an evolving field. Established strategies include immunization and antiviral treatment for HBV and HCV infections. Medications such as aspirin, statins, metformin, and certain other antidiabetic drugs show promise, while other pharmacotherapies, such as antihypertensive drugs and molecular targeted therapies, currently have limited supporting evidence for HCC prevention. Given the expected increase of MASLD/MASH-related HCC, prospective trials of single or combined metabolically targeted agents that are safe, well-tolerated, and inexpensive could have a potentially significant impact on future HCC-related morbidity and mortality.

Gastric ultrasound can be used by novice examiners



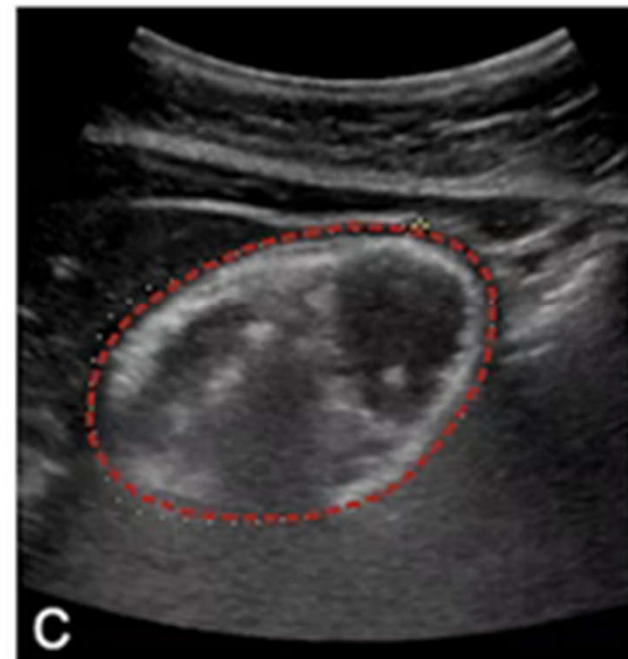
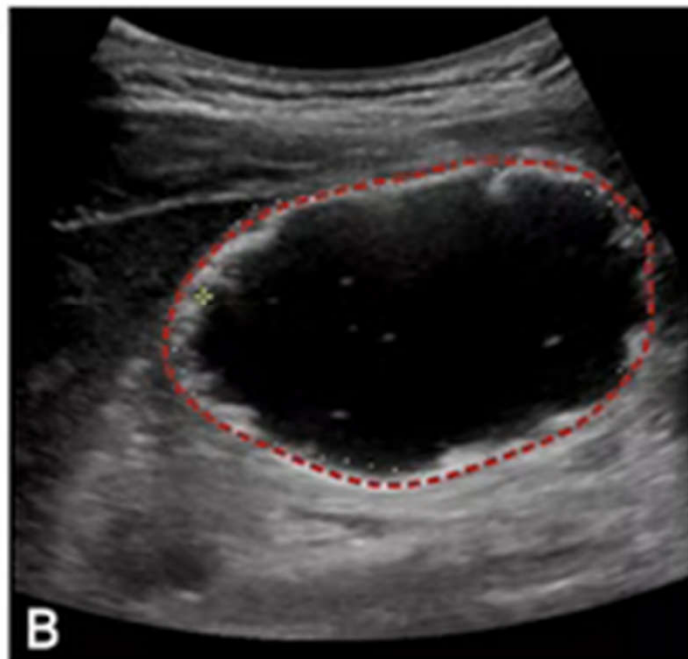
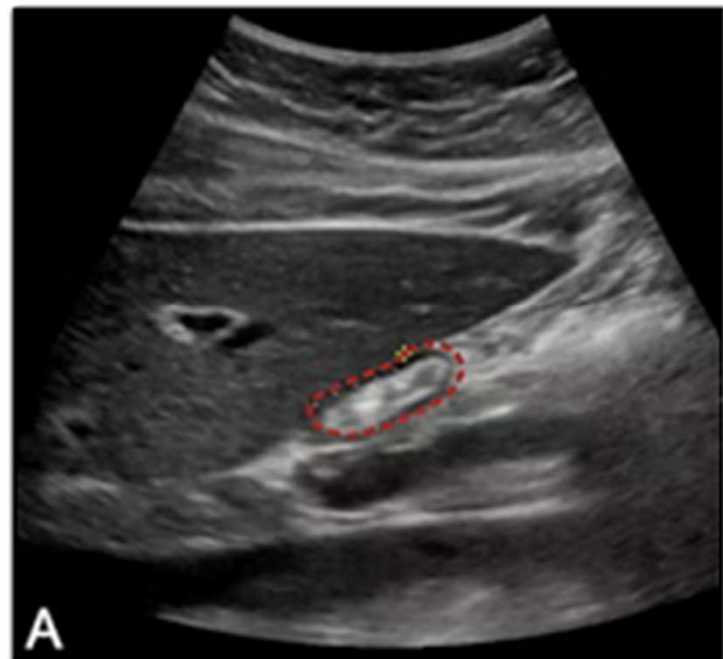
Amerigo Allegretto

Nov 10, 2025



Nonexperts can successfully use ultrasound to detect a full stomach in patients undergoing anesthesia, according to research published November 10 in the *Journal of Clinical Anesthesia*.

Latest in Ultrasound



THE END