Patient Perspective

227  Raising the Volume on Alport Syndrome: A Patient Perspective  
    Megan E. Dunleavy

Editorial

229  Does Vascular Access Type Affect Access–Related Costs?  
    Mae Thamer

Original Investigations

Acute Kidney Injury and ICU Nephrology

232  Fluid Overload and Mortality in Patients with Severe Acute Kidney Injury and Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation  
    Samantha Gunning, Fouad Kutuby, Rebecca Rose, Sharon Trevino, Tae Song, and Jay L. Koyner

Chronic Kidney Disease

241  Housing Insecurity and Risk of Adverse Kidney Outcomes  
    Tessa K. Novick, Chiazam Omenyi, Dingfen Han, Alan B. Zonderman, Michele K. Evans, and Deidra C. Crews

Dialysis

248  The Effect of Risk of Maturation Failure and Access Type on Arteriovenous Access-Related Costs among Hemodialysis Patients  
    Sarah D. Kosa, Amiram Gafni, Lehana Thabane, and Charmaine E. Lok

Glomerular and Tubulointerstitial Diseases

258  Venous Thrombotic Events in ANCA-Associated Vasculitis: Incidence and Risk Factors  
    Bradley Isaacs, Eric J. Gapud, Brendan Antiochos, Philip Seo, and Duvuru Geetha

Mineral Metabolism

263  Sucroferric Oxyhydroxide as Part of Combination Phosphate Binder Therapy among Hemodialysis Patients  
    Donald A. Molony, Vidhya Parameswaran, Linda H. Ficociello, Claudy Mullon, and Robert J. Kossmann

Global Perspectives

273  Management of Hemodialysis Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19 Infection: Perspective of Two Nephrologists in the United States  
    Michele H. Mokrzycki and Maria Coco

Perspective

279  Buttonhole Cannulation of Arteriovenous Fistulas: a Dialysis Nurse’s Perspective  
    Margaret Bushey
Review Articles

281 Sodium-Based Osmotherapy in Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy: a Mathematical Approach
Jerry Yee, Naushaba Mohiuddin, Tudor Gradinariu, Junior Uduman, and Stanley Frinak

292 Targeting Inflammation in Diabetic Kidney Disease: Is There a Role for Pentoxifylline?
David J. Leehey

300 Clinical Applications of Genetic Discoveries in Kidney Transplantation: a Review
Ethan P. Marin, Elizabeth Cohen, and Neera Dahl

306 Buttonhole Cannulation of Arteriovenous Fistulas in the United States
Tushar J. Vachharajani, Leslie Wong, Vandana D. Niyyar, Kenneth D. Abreo, and Michele H. Mokrzycki

Clinical Images in Nephrology and Dialysis

314 Abdominal Pain in a Patient with Asymmetry
Jose R. Weisinger and Michael Freundlich

316 AKI in a Patient with Cerebral Toxoplasmosis
Jayesh Patel and Sarat Kuppachi

On the Cover
Model of sodium-based osmotherapy using pre-dilution continuous venovenous hemofiltration. The extracorporeal circuit is comprised of a hemofilter and replacement fluid. The hemofilter plasma inflow rate (QP) is advected by a sodium-adjusted-replacement fluid (NaRF2). The sodium concentration gradient, ∇Na(t), equals the [Na]-difference between NaRF2 and PNa(t). NaAR is defined by sodium ion dialysance (DNa), time (t), and total body water volume (V). Hemofilter effluent equals the sum of QRF2 and net ultrafiltration rate (QUF). Figure 1 from Sodium-Based Osmotherapy in Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy: A Mathematical Approach by Jerry Yee, Naushaba Mohiuddin, Tudor Gradinariu, Junior Uduman, and Stanley Frinak. KIDNEY360 1: 281–291, 2020. doi: KID.0000382019. Abbreviations:

[Na], sodium concentration; ∇Na(t), [Na]-gradient at time (t), or PNa(t)-to-NaRF2 difference; DNa, dialysance of sodium ion; NaAR, sodium concentration adjustment ratio; NaRF2, RF2-[Na]; QP, plasma flow rate; QRF2, RF2 flow rate; QUF, net ultrafiltration flow rate; RF2, sodium-adjusted-replacement fluid 2; V, volume (Watson volume); and t, time.