

## Kidney disease imaging

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Obstructive nephropathy—a condition in which the flow of urine is blocked—is a primary source of kidney impairment in infants and children.

Animal models of kidney injury have been useful for exploring the cellular and molecular events involved in obstructive renal injury. Non-invasive imaging methods would be valuable for evaluating disease progression.

Feng Wang, Ph.D., and colleagues have applied advanced multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in studying a mouse model with unilateral ureter obstruction (a block of urine flow in one kidney). They scanned mice 1, 3, and 6 days after kidney injury and compared imaging findings to microscopic analysis of tissue sections.

The investigators report in the April issue of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine that multiple MRI parameters provide comprehensive information about the molecular and cellular changes caused by <u>kidney</u> <u>injury</u>. The changes in MRI measurements are related to tubular cell death, urine retention and <u>kidney fibrosis</u> (scarring), and will be useful for the biological investigation of <u>kidney disease</u>.

**More information:** Feng Wang et al. Assessment of unilateral ureter obstruction with multi-parametric MRI, *Magnetic Resonance in Medicine* (2017). DOI: 10.1002/mrm.26849



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