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NON-DAIRY DRINKS CAN BE DANGEROUS FOR INFANTS

JUNE 20, 2018 - A brief report published in *Acta Paediatrica* points to the dangers of replacing breast milk or infant formula with a non-dairy drink before one year of age. An electronic questionnaire sent to 310 French paediatricians identified 34 children who suffered medical complications between 2005 and 2015 when they consumed non-dairy drinks as infants.

The alternative beverages were mainly based on almonds, chestnuts, rice and soya. A third of the children had malnutrition. Other clinical issues included height and weight impairment, anaemia, hypoalbuminaemia, hyponatremia, hypocalcaemia, seizures, and low vitamin D levels, noted lead author Dr. Julie Lemale, of Hôpital Trousseau, in Paris, France.

Full citation: J Lemale, *Nutrition et Gastroentérologie Pédiatriques, Hôpital Trousseau, 26 avenue du Dr Arnold Netter, 75012 Paris, France. E-mail address: julie.lemale@aphp.fr*
<https://doi.org/10.1111/apa.14437>

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CAN OLDER ADULTS SAFELY DONATE KIDNEYS? CAN OLDER ADULTS SAFELY DONATE KIDNEYS?

JUNE 20, 2018 - With increasing organ demand, living kidney donation from older donors has become more common. A new Clinical Transplantation study indicates that kidney donation among carefully-selected adults over 60 years of age poses minimal perioperative risks and no added risk of long-term kidney failure.

A combination of an aging population and an overwhelming kidney transplant waitlist will necessarily compel transplant centers into accepting more older donors as a way to expand the donor pool.

“What this study demonstrates is that carefully-selected older kidney donors are at no higher risk, short-term or long-term, than their younger counterparts and this finding has the potential to expand the donor pool by making accessible a whole segment of the population that previously was perceived high-risk for donation,” said lead author Dr. Oscar Serrano, of the University of Minnesota.

Full citation: Oscar K. Serrano, *Department of Surgery, Division of Transplantation, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA. E-mail: serra061@umn.edu*
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