

Dear Doctor,

The diagnosis of renal dysplasia in a child is of paramount importance, especially because of the worrying implications it can have on long-term renal function and other associated anomalies. The majority of children we see have been diagnosed thanks to sonographic screening, as dysplasia has now become a sonographic diagnosis. However, there is no consensus on the best diagnostic pathway to undertake, what further testing is necessary once a diagnosis of has been confirmed and how to follow up adequately.

This is a quick and simple questionnaire from the ESPN-WG CAKUT/UTI/Bladder Dysfunction Disorders, designed to evaluate diagnostic (invasive and non-invasive diagnostic procedures, genetic testing, sonographic screening of first-degree relatives) and treatment modalities of newborns with confirmed renal uni- or bilateral dysplasia (from ancient Greek dys- "bad" plasis, "formation") in Europe. To answer the questionnaire go to <https://it.surveymonkey.com/s/ESPN-Renal-dysplasia>

The opinion of all the pediatric nephrologists working in Europe would be extremely helpful in understanding the current practices as far as the diagnosis and treatment of dysplasia are concerned, with the aim of producing a consensus document on the management of these children.

Thank you very much for your time!

For the ESPN-WG CAKUT/UTI/Bladder Dysfunction Disorders

Giovanni Montini and Stefanie Weber