Tips for parents of pre-schoolers who stammer:
1. Slow down your own rate of speech, but do not tell your child to slow down or take a deep breath.
2. Have one-on-one time (just five minutes every day) with your child, where they are not competing for attention with tasks or other family members.
3. Ask one question at a time and give them plenty of time to answer.
4. Use short, simple sentences.
5. Keep natural eye-contact with your child.
6. Listen to what your child is saying, not how they say it.
7. Pause before answering questions.
8. Make sure everyone in the conversation gets a turn.
9. Acknowledge speech difficulties with reassurance and encouragement.
10. Try not to finish the word your child is struggling on.

Classification of causes of AKI

Pre-renal: hypovolaemia, cardiac failure, renal vessel occlusion, hepatorenal syndrome
Renal: nephrotoxins, glomerulonephritis, tumours, HUS, interstitial nephritis, renal vessel thrombosis
Post-renal: posterior urethral valves, kidney stones, trauma, neurogenic bladder

Investigations in 2nd care

Full blood count, creatinine, electrolytes, bone profile, bicarbonate
Urinealysis, urine MC&S, urine electrolytes
Utrasound
Weight and height

Who is at risk?
Children with:
- underlying renal, cardiac or liver disease
- malignancy and/or a bone marrow transplant
- dependence on others for access to fluids
- medication that may affect renal function (NSAIDs, aminoglycosides)

When are they at risk?
- Reduced urine output
- Sepsis
- Hypoperfusion/dehydration
- History of exposure to drugs or toxins that may adversely affect renal function
- Acute renal disease or urinary tract obstruction
- Major surgery

Classification of acute kidney injury (AKI) outcomes

- Stable renal function: 90% of cases
- Acute kidney injury (AKI): 5% of cases
- Acute renal impairment: 2% of cases
- Acute renal failure: 0.5% of cases
- Acute dialysis-requiring renal failure: 0.01% of cases

The 3 Ms of management
Monitor: creatinine, urine output in unwell children
Maintain: hydration and circulation → kidney perfusion
Minimise: damage to kidneys by monitoring medication

Think Kidneys is a great resource for health professionals and was developed to help prevent avoidable harm caused by AKI.