

Review of: "Case Report: Urinary Proteomic Analysis of Exercise-Induced Rhabdomyolysis with Acute Kidney Injury"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This case report by da Silva et al. showed a 24-year-old man with exercise-induced rhabdomyolysis (ER) resulting in acute kidney injury (AKI). The authors performed urinary proteomic analysis to clarify the underlying mechanisms, including the genetic proteomic profile, and to monitor pathophysiological changes of renal function. Then, the authors suggested that urinary proteomic analysis may be useful to understand the individual feature, diagnose ER earlier, and avoid AKI during strenuous physical exercise. As the authors mentioned, rhabdomyolysis and subsequent AKI are severe complications after exercise. However, it remains difficult to estimate the risk of ER and subsequent AKI when using only conventional markers such as CK. Therefore, the concept of this report, in which a more effective method to identify ER and AKI was developed, is valuable, and the presentation seems agreeable. Since this manuscript seems to be written well, I do not have major comments to be resolved. The authors may want to consider only the minor issue as below.

Minor comment

1) As the authors presented, urinary proteomic analysis may be useful to identify the risk of ER and AKI. The authors may want to discuss the cost and benefit compared to conventional ways.