Dear Editor, Annayev et al. reported their interesting observations in the publication entitled “Glomerular and Tubular Functions in Children and Adults with Transfusion-Dependent Thalassemia (TDT) [1].” Annayev et al. concluded that “subclinical renal injury may be present in TDT patients [1].” We would like to share ideas and experience from our setting in Southeast Asia where the TDT beta thalassemia is very common. The renal dysfunction is not uncommon in our thalassemic patients and the degree of dysfunction is various [2]. In fact, the degree of renal dysfunction in thalassemia patients is well-known [3-4]. The different variants of thalassemic patients have different degrees of renal dysfunction [3-5]. Ong-ajyooth et al. noted that “The mechanism leading to the damage is not known but it might be related to increased oxidative stress secondary to tissue deposition of iron, as indicated by the raised levels of serum and urine malondialdehyde [5].” Also, the improved renal function is also observed after stem cell transplantation therapy [6].

Conflict of interest: None

References