# Article information:

SALUTARY EFFECT OF PHENTOLAMINE (REGITINE) ON RENAL VASOCONS... : Transplantation  
<https://journals.lww.com/transplantjournal/Abstract/1974/02000/SALUTARY_EFFECT_OF_PHENTOLAMINE__REGITINE__ON.8.aspx>

# Article summary:

1. Phentolamine can prevent and reverse renal vasospasm during isolated perfusion in experimental studies.

2. Administering phentolamine prior to donor nephrectomy improves initial flow rates and post-transplant renal function in cadaveric renal allografts.

3. Phentolamine is beneficial in preventing renal vasospasm, especially in non-heart-beating cadavers, and can allow for the utilization of previously discarded kidneys due to poor perfusion.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Salutary Effect of Phentolamine (Regitine) on Renal Vasoconstriction in Donor Kidneys" discusses the use of phentolamine to prevent and reverse renal vasospasm during isolated perfusion. The study was conducted on both experimental and clinical levels, with promising results.

The article provides a detailed summary of the study's findings, including the use of phentolamine to prevent vasospasm during anoxia and reverse established vasospasm during perfusion. The clinical efficacy of phentolamine was also evaluated in 42 patients with cadaveric renal allografts, showing improved initial flow rates and post-transplant renal function.

However, the article has some potential biases that need to be considered. Firstly, the study was conducted by researchers from the University of Cincinnati Medical Center, which may have influenced their findings. Additionally, the study only evaluated the use of phentolamine in non-heart-beating cadavers, which limits its generalizability to other types of donors.

Furthermore, while the study found promising results for using phentolamine to prevent and reverse renal vasospasm, it did not explore any potential risks or side effects associated with its use. This is an important consideration when evaluating any new treatment or medication.

Additionally, the article does not present any counterarguments or alternative treatments for preventing or reversing renal vasospasm. This limits its overall perspective and may lead readers to believe that phentolamine is the only viable option for addressing this issue.

Overall, while the study's findings are promising, it is important to consider potential biases and limitations when interpreting them. Further research is needed to fully evaluate the safety and efficacy of using phentolamine for preventing and reversing renal vasospasm.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks and side effects of phentolamine use in renal vasospasm prevention and reversal
* Alternative treatments for renal vasospasm in donor kidneys
* Generalizability of phentolamine use to other types of donors
* Long-term effects of phentolamine on post-transplant renal function
* Mechanisms of renal vasospasm and potential causes
* Comparison of phentolamine to other vasodilators in renal perfusion techniques

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/385bca7e91230f14c2e737b27e96b64a>