

**Editor's Comment:**

The aim of the authors of this study was to evaluate changes in the Doppler parameter of the renal artery of the fetus and the volume of the kidneys, measured using a 3D ultrasound system in normally growing and stunted fetuses after 26 weeks of gestation. As a result, the authors showed that fetal hypoxemia, which occurs in fetuses with growth retardation, leads to a decrease in the percentage of cardiac output, which was reflected in the Doppler study as an increase in the renal artery pulsation index and caused a decrease in renal perfusion. This decrease was responsible for impaired nephrogenesis and hence a decrease in renal volume in fetuses with restricted growth compared to normal fetuses. The work contains a table and figures that clearly confirm the data of the research. Of course, **the authors' data should be published and** would like to wish them further success in this necessary direction.

**Editor's Details:**

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