
Editorial

Medical devices are playing a significant role in modern medicine. Devices are divided into four classes according to their risk levels. Class 1 are general medical devices whose risk levels are extremely low, such as in vitro diagnostic devices. Class 2 are controlled medical devices whose risks are relatively low such as MRI devices or electronic endoscopes. Class 3 are specially controlled medical devices whose risk levels are relatively high such as dialyzer. And Class 4 are invasive devices threatening patients' lives. General medical devices, as its name tells, are generally used in nearly all diseases. For urinary diseases, there are some special devices.

Renal and urology devices consist of many types, such as dialysis devices (hemodialysis devices, peritoneal dialysis devices), kidney stone devices (shockwave lithotripsy, laser lithotripsy, lithotripsy baskets), ureteral stents UI and POP devices (sacral neuromodulation, mesh and sling, urethral cannula and vaginal plug), prostate enlargement devices (catheter ablation, prostate stent, other devices), endoscopic devices, etc.

In the second issue of *URR Urology and Renal Research (URR)*, we collected some articles about the application of medical devices and algorithms. It is our great pleasure to have the permission of Rubén Schiavelli to publish the article *Multidrug-Resistant Microorganisms Causing Urinary Infections in Hospitalized Patients with Renal Transplant*. What's more, other valuable articles involving medical devices are collected here as well.

Managing editor

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