

ECHO, Thrombi histology, TAVI in Turkey, and more

Cvijic and Voigt, from Slovenia and Belgium, respectively, have summarized current clinical applications of strain echocardiography in patients with valvular heart disease and discussed pathophysiological mechanisms that lead to the findings in specific diseases.

Mengozi and Widimsky, from Czech Republic, evaluated the potential value of histological analysis of thrombi extracted with a mechanical thrombectomy during acute ischemic stroke treatment. As they stated, the study of the thrombi composition in acute stroke or acute myocardial infarction may help to elucidate the clot etiology and might help to understand the success or failure of reperfusion. This is a very interesting topic.

Kocabaş et al., from Turkey, examined the prevalence of atrial fibrillation (AF) in patients with acute decompensated heart failure (ADHF) and analyzed the clinical characteristics and in-hospital outcomes. While AF was found in more than one-third of the patients hospitalized with ADHF, it had varied clinical features and comorbidities. The presence of AF was not associated with increased adverse events or all-cause mortality during hospitalization.

“Three-year clinical outcomes between Endeavor Resolute® and Resolute Integrity® Zotarolimus-Eluting Stents in an Asian population” is an evaluation of the efficacy and safety of these stents used in percutaneous coronary intervention conducted by Kim et al., from South Korea. I hope this study will be useful to invasive cardiologists.

Kemal et al., from Turkey, concluded that assessment of right ventricular free wall strain via 2D speckle tracking echocardiography correlates well with conventional echocardiographic and clinical parameters in pulmonary arterial hypertension-congenital heart disease patients using specific treatment. I hope this prospective study will be of interest to the specialists in this field.

Duran Karaduman et al., from Turkey, evaluated the implementation and results of transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) in the largest, single-center, real-life experience analysis for the country. I am sure that the data of this study will be a useful addition to the literature of TAVI experience from Turkey. We are also grateful to Cem Barçın, who wrote a great editorial on this topic.

As always we are also pleased to offer interesting case reports, e-page originals, and more.

I hope this issue of our journal will be of interest to our readers.

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