

New Year and New Manuscripts

I wish you all (Editors, Vice Editors, Editorial Board members, Reviewers, Executive secretary, Readers and the people of Publishing Company) a very Happy New Year. I hope we all together will make our journal the best one in 2026.

Trans-catheter closure approaches of ventricular septal defects (VSD) include anterograde through the right ventricle using an arteriovenous loop and retrograde Trans-arterial approach. Ali et al from USA assessed in a meta-analysis the outcomes and complications associated with transcatheter closure of VSD through a retrograde approach.

The transvesical method of intra abdominal pressure (IAP) measurement, validated in acute heart failure, represents a non-invasive, bedside, and reproducible alternative for clinical use. Tanyeri Üzel et al from Türkiye evaluated the prognostic value of intravesical IAP measurement in patients admitted with acute decompensated heart failure (ADHF). Specifically, they investigated whether elevated IAP is associated with reduced diuretic response and impaired renal function. Is it useful for the decongestion strategies in the management of ADHF?

Left atrial ejection force (LAEF) represents the force exerted by the left atrium (LA) to push blood into the left ventricle (LV) at the end of diastole. SGLT-2 inhibitors were approved as a therapy for HFpEF as per 2023 Update of ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure and American Heart Association 2022 HF guidelines. Agrawal et al from India aimed to evaluate the impact of SGLT-2 inhibitor dapagliflozin on LAEF in patients with HFpEF and simultaneously assessing the changes in LA and LV strain parameters also.

Electrocardiogram (ECG) remains an essential tool in cardiology. Coronary artery calcium (CAC) score, measured via computed tomography, is a well-established predictor of cardiovascular risk. However, its cost and availability limit widespread use. Duyuler et al from Türkiye introduced a novel ECG-based index, the PARLA (Prediction of Ischemia via Angle of QRS-T and corrected QT Length Assessment) Index, combining the QTc interval and frontal QRS-T angle, to assess its association with CAC severity. Could it be a new useful index?

Although opportunistic infections and malignancies have declined due to antiretroviral therapy, the prevalence of cardiovascular disease (CVD) among people with HIV (PWH) has increased. Özan Köse et al from Türkiye examined early markers of CVD using transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) performed at rest and after a six-minute walk test (6-MWT) in PWH. Which parameters?

Erectile dysfunction (ED) and coronary artery disease (CAD) frequently coexist, sharing common risk factors and pathophysiological mechanisms. The frontal QRS-T angle (fQRSTa), a novel electrocardiographic marker reflecting ventricular depolarization-repolarization heterogeneity, has been linked to adverse cardiac outcomes. However, the combined prognostic value of ED and fQRSTa in predicting CAD severity remains unexplored. So Özmen Yıldız et al from Türkiye studied this interesting topic.

And a new case report, letters, e-page originals.

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

EDITORIAL

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