

Cardiovascular-Kidney-Metabolic Syndrome, Special Article: Atatürk's Heart Disease

Özyüncü et al from Türkiye reviewed "From Metabolic Syndrome to Cardiovascular-Kidney-Metabolic Syndrome and Systemic Metabolic Disorder: A Call to Recognize the Progressive Multisystemic Dysfunction". A very comprehensive and useful review.

Xu et al from China aimed to probe the clinical effect of traditional Chinese medicine nursing care in cardiovascular patients comparing the routine nursing care. Is there any difference?

Nonsustained atrial fibrillation (NS-AF) lasting longer than 30 seconds on ambulatory ECG monitoring is considered a potential risk factor for future persistent or permanent AF and stroke. However, the clinical significance of NSAF episodes shorter than 30 seconds, as detected on 24-hour Holter monitoring, remains unclear, as does their potential impact on stroke risk. That is the study done by Yurtseven et al from Türkiye.

Cellular senescence is a natural process that leads to irreversible growth arrest and contributes to tissue aging and homeostasis. However, it is also increasingly recognized as a key driver of various diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular disease, neurodegenerative disorders, and metabolic disorders. The accumulation of senescent cells in tissues can trigger chronic inflammation, alter tissue architecture, impair tissue regeneration and repair, and promote the development and progression of various diseases. As such, targeting senescent cells has emerged as a promising therapeutic approach for age-related diseases. So Li and Qin from China tried to identify biomarkers associated with cellular senescence in STEMI and explore potential therapeutic agents.

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is associated with increased cardiovascular risk, particularly through right ventricular (RV) dysfunction. Cancer antigen 125 (CA125), a biomarker traditionally used in ovarian cancer, has shown potential as an indicator of RV dysfunction. However, emerging research suggests that CA125 may also be elevated in patients experiencing various cardiovascular conditions, particularly those characterized by fluid overload and right HF. That is why Erbay et al from Türkiye compared CA125 levels between OSA patients and controls and to evaluate its association with disease severity and subclinical RV dysfunction.

In this special article Köken et al from Türkiye examined the Founder of Turkish Republic Atatürk's heart disease through historical documents and evaluate it in the context of the medical capabilities of the time and current cardiology knowledge. The symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of his condition, along with physicians' practices, were retrospectively analyzed. This study is one of the first systematic evaluations of Atatürk's heart disease from both historical and cardiological perspectives. It also highlights the evolution of diagnostic and treatment methods in cardiology and underscores the value of historical research in understanding the progression of medical knowledge.

And a 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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