

COVID-19 and TURKMI, miRNAs in CAD, effects of cannabis and tramadol use, and more

The use of circulating miRNAs in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease (CAD) is controversial. Wang et al., from China, conducted a meta-analysis to examine the potential value of miRNAs as biomarkers in CAD diagnosis. The results of this report suggest that miRNAs may be a new, non-invasive diagnostic tool for CAD.

Mennander et al., from Finland, investigated relationships between aortic valve and ascending aorta stenosis and estrogen receptors in a pilot study. The findings are interesting.

Çelik et al., from Turkey, studied the relationship between cardiac fibrosis detected on cardiac magnetic resonance images and the serum matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP-9) level in patients with heart failure. They found that MMP-9 was associated with fibrosis and suggest that MMP-9 and its inhibitors could be important in the development of new cardiovascular treatments.

An elevated serum level of cystatin C, a sensitive biomarker for renal function, may predict adverse cardiovascular events in patients with uncontrolled hypertension, according to the findings of Omaygenç et al., from Turkey. Readers may find this noteworthy.

Mansour et al., from Egypt, reported that the use of cannabis or tramadol was a significant hazardous factor for acute myocardial infarction in Egyptian patients under the age of 45.

Yüzbaşıoğulları et al., from Turkey and Finland, examined sex-specific associations between TCF7L2 gene variants (-98368G>T, rs12255372 and -47833C>T, and rs7903146) and their haplotypes and diabetes and coronary heart disease in participants of the Turkish Adult Risk Factor (TARF) study. This could be a significant contribution to the literature on this topic.

The current Turkish nationwide registry of myocardial infarction (TURKMI-2) was used by Erol et al., from Turkey, to evaluate treatment delays and outcomes of patients who experienced acute MI during the COVID-19 pandemic and the findings were compared with a recent pre-pandemic registry (TURKMI-1). The results show how important it is to take measures to prevent delay and increase the awareness of the patients about the need for prompt presentation.

We also have a number of interesting case reports, e-page original images, and more.

I hope our readers will find this issue of interest.

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