Studies and Reviews on Central Sleep Apnea, Endovascular Therapy, Robotic Surgery, and the associated Clinical and Genetic Characteristics in Cardiology

In this issue, Cabac-Pogorevici and Revenco from the Republic of Moldova discussed a very interesting topic. In their review, "Heart Failure (HF) and Central Sleep Apnea (CSA) in the Era of Implantable Recorders (ILR)," they discussed the potential beneficial effect of ILR monitoring in patients with CSA and HF.

The manuscript by Duran Karaduman et al. from Turkey is also found in this issue. They present their single-center experience considering the effect of a percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) on clinical outcomes and mortality in patients with a transcatheter valve implantation (TAVI). Their data suggest that the effect of coronary revascularization on clinical outcomes before and after transcatheter valve implantation (TAVI) is debatable.

Also included is the must-read manuscript by Dun et al. from China, which gives the answer to the question, "The Organ Cysts and Aortic Dissection May Share a Common Pathogenesis. Is it so?"

Further in this issue, Vukajlovic, Simic, and Djordejevic from Serbia investigated "DNA and Chromosomal Damage in Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes in Patients With Acute Coronary Syndrome and Undergoing Coronary Angiography" and they found that it correlated with disease severity.

Contributed by Ergül et al. from Turkey, the manuscript, "Clinical and Genetic Characteristics and Course of Congenital Long QT Syndrome in Children: a Nine-year, Single-center Experience," will add to the awareness on this subject.

Traditionally, surgical treatments, such as bypass surgery and endarterectomy, have been considered as the standard treatments for aortoiliac occlusive disease. Another option for treatment is endovascular therapy (EVT); Çakmak et al. from Turkey discuss this treatment in their manuscript wherein they performed a retrospective, single-center study analyzing early and long-term results of patients with aortoiliac occlusive disease who were submitted for EVT. The results of this research will add to the repository of literature regarding this treatment.

There are a limited number of studies regarding the efficiency and safety of atrial fibrillation (AF) ablation with mitral valve surgery (MVS) in a robotic-assisted setting. Kadan et al. from Turkey conducted a study to show the early and mid-term results of robotic cryoablation combined with MVS in patients with AF. They also compared the results of using this technique with those of other methods of surgery.

As with previous journal issues, a multitude of new case reports, e-page originals, and a diagnostic puzzle are also included.

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

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DOI:10.5152/AnatolJCardiol.2021.4