

Artificial intelligence in cardiovascular imaging and other fascinating research

An excellent review submitted by Badano et al., from Italy, summarizes some principles of artificial intelligence, essential execution requirements, some of the challenges, and recent applications in cardiovascular imaging. I am proud to have such an outstanding review from a distinguished author in our journal. It will contribute to the needed clear evaluation of this challenging, emerging topic.

Burak Pamukçu, from Turkey, provides a comprehensive review summarizing coagulation abnormalities, thrombosis, inflammation, and other details related to the progression and prognosis of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

Yongxing et al., from China, compare the patency of grafts and anastomoses in sequential and individual coronary artery bypass in a meta-analysis. The results will be of interest to our readers.

A scientific letter from Kula et al., from Turkey, encourages the use of 3-dimensional PDF techniques more widely due to the high potential for medical education, scientific research, and clinical communication. The authors demonstrate their view with visualization of a rare congenital anatomical variation of the cardiovascular system.

Irmak et al., from Turkey, analyze the correlation between thrombus location and clot burden in patients with acute pulmonary embolism and the parameters of severity and risk stratification. As a life-threatening disease, decisions about what to do and when as well as follow-up are important.

Zencirkıran Ağuş et al., from Turkey, investigate myocardial energy metabolism in severe mitral regurgitation and explore the effect on postoperative ejection fraction. This could be helpful in determining the timing of mitral valve surgery.

Differences in blood gases, vital signs, the need for mechanical ventilation, and the length of hospitalization of hypertensive pulmonary edema patients treated with standard oxygen therapy and those treated with high-flow oxygen therapy are examined by Şener et al., from Turkey.

What is the significance of controlled systolic blood pressure but persistent high diastolic blood pressure in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation on dabigatran? Yu et al., from China, provide the results of their study.

A study from the Czech Republic analyzes patient- and operator-related risk factors for stent thrombosis in cases of acute coronary syndrome. Kamenik and Widimsky provide useful findings for interventional cardiologists.

As always, we also have important and thought-provoking case reports, letters, and e-page originals.

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

Prof. Dr. Çetin Erol
Editor-in-Chief
Ankara-Turkey

