

Consensus Report on Pulmonary Hypertension, Gut Microbiota, Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome...

Consensus-based recommendations and an algorithm prioritizing echocardiography for screening and early detection of pulmonary hypertension in patients with systemic sclerosis and patients with connective tissue disease exhibiting overlap features of systemic sclerosis were developed based on literature data and incorporating the perspectives of group members. Sarı et al from Türkiye made available this consensus report.

Nurse-led cardiac rehabilitation (NLCR) is a patient-centered approach for managing cardiovascular disease risk factors, but its physiological effects are unclear. Zhao et al from China evaluated in a meta-analysis NLCR's impact on key physiological parameters, including systolic and diastolic blood pressure, body mass index, body weight, and waist circumference.

The value of the triglyceride-glucose index for predicting the prognosis in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction remains unexplored. Liu et al from China tried to find an answer to this issue.

Wang et al from China aimed to clarify the potential causal relationship between gut microbiota (GM) and N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide using Mendelian randomization analysis. What is the role of GM in patients with heart failure?

Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS) is characterized by an excessive increase in heart rate upon standing and is commonly associated with symptoms such as dizziness, palpitations, and syncope. POTS is particularly prevalent during childhood and adolescence, and its pathophysiology involves a complex interplay of autonomic dysfunction, immune system factors, and physical deconditioning. The COVID-19 pandemic brought about unprecedented changes in daily life, including lockdowns, social isolation, and increased psychological stress. These factors are believed to potentially influence the incidence and clinical presentation of POTS. Interesting study by Bilen et al from Türkiye on this topic.

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) significantly increases in postmenopausal women. This study aims to investigate the potential association between red cell distribution width (RDW), the RDW-to-albumin ratio (RAR), and the prevalence of cardiovascular disease in postmenopausal women. Li et al from China analyzed data extracted from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey database spanning the years 2003 to 2016. Are RDW and RAR risk biomarkers for CVD in this population?

And a case report, letters, e-page original...

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

EDITORIAL

Çetin Erol

Editor-in-Chief, Ankara, Türkiye



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