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More novel findings...

Infective endocarditis (IE) is a serious clinical condition with a high mortality rate, despite improvements in diagnosis and treatment. Therefore, prognostic markers may help improve the treatment and clinical course of these patients. Veysel Özgür Barış et al., from Turkey, report that D-dimer, as an indicator of inflammation and fibrin turnover, was a strong parameter predicting in-hospital mortality or embolic events in patients with IE.

Dong Won Lee et al., from the Republic of Korea and the USA, describe catheter-based renal sympathetic denervation in swine and the early inflammatory biomarkers of caspase-1 and NLRP3 inflammasome as potential mechanisms of acute kidney injury.

Fabian Nicolas Jud et al., from Switzerland, compare 5 scoring systems used to predict the risk of atrial fibrillation recurrence in patients eligible for catheter ablation. These findings may help electrophysiologists to evaluate these patients.

Yuan Yuan et al., from China, report their experience using the left main bronchus as a guide for individualized transseptal puncture with a conventional fluoroscopic approach in cryoballoon ablation of atrial fibrillation.

Buerger's disease (BD) is a progressive, non-atherosclerotic, inflammatory vasculitis of small and medium arteries. Revascularization is often impossible. Çağdaş Baran et al., from Turkey, evaluate their long-term (10 years) results of stem cell therapy in patients with BD. This will be a contribution to the literature on this subject.

Shanjie Wang et al., from China, suggest that sustained nicorandil treatment reduced infarct size and improved clinical outcomes in patients with ST-segment elevated myocardial infarction during primary percutaneous coronary intervention.

And we also have noteworthy case reports, e-page originals, and more.

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

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