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Valve-in-valve TAVI, Brucella Endocarditis and more...

Endocarditis is the most common cause of death from brucellosis. The information used to guide the management of cases with Brucella endocarditis has relied on case reports/series. Başaran et al from Türkiye identified risk factors related to death and other adverse outcomes in patients with Brucella endocarditis by an individual-patient data analysis of all reported Brucella endocarditis cases in the literature.

Yamashita et al from USA evaluated the clinical outcomes of valve-in-valve transcatheter aortic valve replacement (ViV TAVR) with newer generation self-expanding evolut valves according to the size of the failed surgical bioprosthesis. What are the outcomes?

The precise etiology of hypoplasia of the posterior mitral valve leaflet (PMVL) remains incompletely elucidated; however, it has been hypothesized to stem from genetic mutations occurring during fetal development. Karaduman et al from Türkiye presented the anatomical characteristics of the mitral valve and associated cardiac pathologies in patients with hypoplastic PMVL.

He et al from China investigated the clinical features exhibited by individuals diagnosed with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) complicated by ventricular septal rupture (VSR) and to compare the prognostic outcomes of different treatment modalities. Surgical repair or percutaneous device closure or medical treatment?

Preventive measures for radial artery complications in distal trans-radial approach is not fully studied. Karaca and Dağdeviren from Türkiye aimed to investigate the role of nitroglycerine injection in patients undergoing coronary angiography via distal trans-radial access.

And a case report, an e-page original and a letter.

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

EDITORIAL



Editor-in-Chief, Ankara, Türkiye

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