

## **Carotid stents, stroke and DW-MRI, HOCM and alcohol ablation and more...**

Akçay et al from Turkey reviewed their first case series and a new treatment strategy based on the literature, with successful results of low dose, slow infusion tPA therapy for the treatment of coronary thrombi that allow coronary flow. This may be an effective minimally invasive treatment option in selected cases.

Comentale et al from Italy in their scientific letter aimed as this proof-of-concept study is to investigate the presence of  $\beta$ -myosin isoforms in the myocardium of pediatric patients undergoing cardiac surgery for Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) and to explore the potential role of  $\beta$ -myosin isoforms for HF-risk stratification in these patients. They found that the higher expression of  $\beta$ -myosin seems to increase the risk of postoperative ventricle dilation.

This subgroup study aims to investigate the use of Aspirin in patients with and without Hypertension, the association between Aspirin and other CV risk factors, the outcomes of the physicians' adherence to current guidelines regarding their Aspirin treatment preferences in clinical practice by using a large data set from the ASSOS Study carried out by Memiç Sancar et al from Turkey.

Langroudi et al from Iran investigated to determine the regional function of IVS in healthy subjects in terms of longitudinal strain, strain rate and time to peak strain parameters in basal, middle and apical segments Right side compared with Left side using VVI (Vector velocity imaging). The results are worthwhile to read.

Soft, flexible, and low-profile KONAR-MF (multifunctional occluder) occluders ensure easy and safe implantation, and small sheath sizes allow for their use in small infants Kamalı et al from Turkey present their experiences with this device. They conclude that transcatheter VSD closure using the KONAR-MFTM VSD Occluder is feasible, safe, and reproducible.

Özdoğan et al from Turkey studied the course of MI including variations in hospital admissions, risk factors, co-morbidities, and anti-platelet regimen in elderly population ( $\geq 75$  years) in a nation-wide real-life clinical data and to determine in hospital and 1-year mortality in this particular population. This study is generated from the nationwide TURKMI registry. It will help evaluating this special population.

Clinical outcomes, occurrence of new lesions detected by DW-MRI (Diffusion weighted-MRI), or restenosis associated with carotid stent design are still controversial. The purpose of this study by Köklü et al from Turkey was to retrospectively compare the periprocedural asymptomatic cranial embolism rates of different stent designs used to treat symptomatic or asymptomatic extracranial carotid stenosis through DW-MRI. The results will lead to develop new stent designs.

Özcan et al from Turkey demonstrated that persistent symptoms were common after COVID-19 among hospitalized patients. So be careful and follow the patients after hospitalization.

Alcohol septal ablation in patients with hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy: A 20-year single-center experience. Karabulut et al from Turkey share their experiences about this therapy. Congratulations for this long-term study.

And new case reports, letters...

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

### **EDITORIAL**

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