

New Year and New Issue

A multidisciplinary meeting with experts from different countries across the Middle East and Africa (MEA) region was convened to identify the current gaps and unmet needs for patient support for heart failure (HF) in the region. The panel (Skouri et al from UAE) provided insights into the real-world challenges in HF patient support and contributed strategic recommendations for optimising HF care.

Ünlü et al from Türkiye studied 'Real-World Data on the Incidence of Stroke, Myocardial Infarction, and Mortality Among Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation Patients in Türkiye: New Oral Anticoagulants-TURKey Study'. As a result they concluded that ATRIA risk score is a stronger predictor of stroke in the Turkish population.

Sungur et al from Türkiye aimed to investigate the clinical follow-up results of endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy in the treatment of vasospastic angina resistant to maximal medical therapy. Is it effective?

Yu et al from China developed a new risk score with BMI categories (namely AB2S risk score) to predict the thrombotic events in overweight patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation comparing with the CHADS2 or CHA2DS2-VASc risk scores. Is it better?

The aim of the study by Cresti's et al from Italy was to describe the epidemiological, clinical, and microbial features of critically ill patients admitted to ICU with a definite IE diagnosis, to investigate in-hospital and one-year mortality, and, moreover, to investigate the mortality prognostic factors according to severity scores and variables registered at admittance in an ICU setting. This will contribute to this topic.

Myricetin (3,3',4',4',5',5',7-hexahydroxyflavone) is a flavonoid compound with a high antioxidant capacity found in several vegetables, fruits, and herbs. And it has many more useful effects in many ways. However, the effects of myricetin on high-fructose diet-induced cardiac dysfunction and its possible mechanistic action have not been examined yet. Bal et al from Türkiye studied this with an animal model. They suggest that myricetin may have promising therapeutic potential in high-fructose diet-induced cardiac dysregulations.

And again case report, letters and e-page originals.

I wish all our readers and contributors of our journal a very Happy New Year and hope this new issue of our journal will be interest of all of us.

EDITORIAL

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