Genetics in Cardiology

Over the last few years, smartwatches have become increasingly popular in the monitoring of arrhythmias. Although the detection of atrial fibrillation (AF) with smartwatches has been the subject of various articles, there is no comprehensive research on the detection of arrhythmias other than AF. Pay et al from Türkiye reviewed individual cases from the literature to identify the characteristics of patients with smartwatch-detected arrhythmias other than AF.

Lan et al from Australia aimed to assess whether Valvuloarterial impedance (Zva) is a predictor of 5-year all-cause mortality in individuals with untreated severe aortic stenosis using data from the National Echocardiographic Database of Australia (NEDA). They suggest that Zva is a significant predictor of 5-year mortality in individuals with untreated severe AS.

Pistacia vera L. (green pistachio) (P.v.L.) has been shown to increase antioxidant capacity and protect against cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and cancer. Ersöz et al from Türkiye investigated the protective effect of the P.v.L hull in rats with experimental cardiac damage induced with Doxorubicin.

Liu et al from China analyzed 28 patients receiving surgical treatment for right heart myxomas (RHMs) which are rare at their center and aimed to summarize the clinical features and surgical outcomes of RHMs. They looked at the different aspects of this rare entitites.

Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) is a condition that occurs after mechanical obstruction of the pulmonary arteries by thrombus. Since the frequency and demographics of CTEPH differ between countries, it is thought that genetic factors may play a role in its development. Çörtük et al from Türkiye studied gene polymorphisms in CTEPH patients in Türkiye.

The basic aim of conducting their study by Han et al from China is to find the correlation between PITX2 gene polymorphism and the risk of atrial fibrillation and to identify the possibility for early diagnosis of silent atrial fibrillation and high-risk atrial fibrillation.

Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) seriously threatens human health and life quality, which needs novel biomarkers to improve its early detection and development prediction. Wang et al from China aimed to assess the potential of lncRNA GAS6-AS1 (GAS6-AS1) in discriminating AMI patients and predicting patients' outcomes. They found that changes in circulating GAS6-AS1 in AMI served as a potential diagnostic and prognostic biomarker of AMI.

And again case report, letter, e-page original.

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

Çetin Erol

Editor-in-Chief, Ankara-Türkiye