

Coronavirus disease 2019, fragmented QRS, and interventional cardiology

We are well into 2022; and after two tumultuous years, I hope this year finds us all in good health!

In this issue, Saeidi and Ravanbod from Iran reviews the effects of resistance training added to aerobic training on autonomic function in patients with congestive heart failure and cardiovascular disease as a meta-analysis with novel findings.

In a study on the latest advances in nanoparticles against drug-resistant bacteria in biofilm, Tong et al. from China recommends nanoparticles as an alternative strategy to the antibiotic treatment of infective endocarditis. The authors believe this should improve the treatment of infective endocarditis, which is known to be difficult.

Fragmented QRS (fQRS) has been shown to be related to coronary heart disease, heart failure, hypertension, cardiac arrhythmia, and metabolic syndrome. Although fQRS in lateral leads is thought to be associated with a poor outcome in patients with known cardiac disease, knowledge about the significance and prevalence of fQRS in inferior leads is scarce. Sarıkaya et al. from Turkey evaluates the prevalence and predictors of fQRS in inferior leads associated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, body mass index, and interventricular septal thickness in young men.

The clinical implications of a study defining the incidence and factors influencing radial artery occlusion in patients undergoing transradial coronary interventions are immense. Read up on this study by Dwivedi et al. from India to know more.

Stent thrombosis (ST) is an uncommon but serious complication in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Özcan Abacıoğlu et al. from Turkey investigates the effect of atherogenic index of plasma (AIP) on ST and concludes that the performance of AIP, an easy calculable biomarker, is better than triglycerides to HDL-cholesterol ratio in predicting ST.

Global studies have reported a significant decline in ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) hospitalization rates during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic outbreak. However, there have been several divergent reports on hospital outcomes. We believe that the study by Simoni et al. on the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on STEMI hospitalizations and in-hospital outcomes in Albania will be a valuable contribution to the literature.

In their study, Esenboğa et al. from Turkey has compared the accuracies of visual analysis of left ventricular ejection fraction LVEF with cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (the quantitative gold standard method) using contemporary statistical methods and found a good agreement between the two methods.

Baştuğ et al. from Turkey investigates the impact of the ACE1 gene I/D polymorphism and ACE2 peptidase-2 domain variants on the severity of COVID-19. They claim that this is the first study investigating the impact of ACE gene polymorphisms on clinical severity of COVID-19 in a Turkish cohort.

This issue also includes new case reports, letters, e-page originals, etc.

I am sure our new issue will prove to be an enthralling read.

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EDITORIAL