

## Energy drinks, pulmonary hypertension, and many more

Akhundova et al. from Turkey investigated the effects of high caffeine energy drinks on endothelial functions. This is important because energy drink consumption has been increasing among the younger generation in recent years; and also with the increasing popularity, the reports of adverse events caused by energy drink consumption have also increased. Therefore, the results of this study could contribute to this topic.

Patients aged 35 years or less with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) who underwent invasive coronary angiography and optical coherence tomography were studied by Chandra et al. from India. They found that majority of the patients had plaque rupture and plaque erosion with fibroatheromatous plaque, signifying the occurrence of established coronary artery disease in very young patients of South-East Asia.

Gao et al. from China evaluated the predictive value of the modified Age, Creatinine clearance, and Ejection Fraction (mACEF) score for long-term cardiac mortality in hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM). The study showed that the mACEF score has a considerable predictive value for long-term cardiac mortality in patients with HOCM treated non-invasively.

How safe is dual antiplatelet therapy with the concomitant use of tirofiban in patients with ACS undergoing PCI in terms of bleeding complications? Tigen et al. from Turkey tried to find an answer to this question.

T-Flex Registry was designed to investigate the safety and clinical performance of the ultrathin (60 µm) strut biodegradable polymer-coated sirolimus-eluting stent (SES) with a unique long dual Z (LDZ) link design on a cobalt-chromium stent platform (Sahajanand Medical Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Surat, India) in a real-world all-comer population, including high-risk subgroups. See the results of this study done by Pothineni et al. from India.

Malik et al. from Pakistan aimed to compare outcomes of the standard suture technique for cardiovascular implantable-electronic devices pocket closure with a novel technique of intracutaneous staples. It is an important issue clinically and practically.

The OPTION study was designed to evaluate clinical efficacy, safety, and tolerability of long-term inhaled iloprost treatment in routine daily practice for the management of pulmonary arterial hypertension. Küçükoğlu et al. from Turkey present their valuable results.

The impaired endothelium-dependent and endothelium-independent systemic vasodilatory reserve in pulmonary hypertension regardless of the clinical group: A generalized dysfunction beyond the pulmonary arteries? Demirel et al. from Turkey investigated this important subject and reached some useful and debatable results. Unfortunately, the first author of this article died unexpectedly at a young age, and this article is dedicated to his memory.

Along with the above, there are interesting case reports, letters, and e-page originals.

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

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