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Owner

Zerrin Sungur

President of the Association on behalf of Society of Cardio-Vascular-Thoracic Anaesthesia and Intensive Care
Istanbul University, Department of Anesthesiology, Istanbul, Türkiye
zerrin_sr@yahoo.com

Editor-in-Chief

Türkan Kudsioğlu

Department of Anesthesiology and Reanimation, University of Health Sciences, Dr. Siyami Ersek Thoracic Cardiovascular Surgery, Istanbul, Türkiye
turkancoruh@gmail.com

Editorial Assistants

Tülün Öztürk

Department of Anesthesiology, Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Türkiye
ozturktulun@yahoo.com

Alper Kararmaz

Department of Anesthesiology, Marmara University, Pendik Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Türkiye
akararmaz@hotmail.com

Mert Şentürk

Department of Anesthesiology, Acibadem University, Ataşehir Hospital, Istanbul, Türkiye
mert.senturk@acibadem.com

Technical Editor

Fisun Demir

Department of Anesthesiology, Balıkesir Faculty of Medicine, Balıkesir, Türkiye
fusdemir@yahoo.com

Graphics

Duygu Şimşek

Publication Coordinator

Ali Cangül

Publisher

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Tel: 0216 550 61 11 - Fax: 0216 550 61 12

E-mail: kare@karepb.com

Web page: www.kareyayincilik.com

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Patrick.Wouters@UGent.be

Mohamed El Tahan

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mohamedrefaateltahan@yahoo.com

Fabio Guarrachino

Department of Anaesthesia and Critical Care Medicine Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Pisana, Pisa, Italy
fabiodoc64@hotmail.com

Nandor Marczin

Professor, Imperial College London, UK
n.marczin@imperial.ac.uk

Address: Göğüs-Kalp-Damar Anestezisi ve Yoğun Bakım Derneği
İnönü Caddesi Işık Apt. 53. Kat 4, 34437
Gümüşsuyu, Taksim / İstanbul
Phone: Tel: 0212 292 92 71
e-mail: info@gkda.org.tr

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No: 200 D: 2 Göztepe, Kadıköy,
İstanbul-Türkiye
Phone: +90 216 550 61 11
Fax: +90 212 550 61 12
e-mail: kareyayincilik@gmail.com
web: www.kareyayincilik.com



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President of the Association on behalf of Society of Cardio-Vascular-Thoracic Anaesthesia And Intensive Care
Istanbul University, Department of Anesthesiology, Istanbul, Türkiye
e-posta: zerrin_sr@yahoo.com

Editor in Chief

Türkan Kudsioğlu

Department of Anesthesiology and Reanimation, University of Health Sciences, Dr. Siyami Ersek Thoracic Cardiovascular Surgery, Istanbul, Türkiye
e-posta: turkancoruh@gmail.com

Editorial Assistants

Tülün Öztürk

Department of Anesthesiology, Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Türkiye
e-posta: ozturktulun@yahoo.com

Alper Karmaz

Department of Anesthesiology, Marmara University, Pendik Training and Research Hospital, İstanbul, Türkiye
e-posta: akarmaz@hotmail.com

Mert Şentürk

Department of Anesthesiology, Acıbadem University, Atasehir Hospital, İstanbul, Türkiye
mert.senturk@acibadem.com

Technical Editor

Fisun Demir

Department of Anesthesiology, Balıkesir Faculty of Medicine, Balıkesir, Türkiye
e-posta: fustdemir@yahoo.com

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ABOUT

The Journal of Cardio-Vascular-Thoracic Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Society (GKDAYB Journal) is an official scientific journal of Cardio-Vascular-Thoracic Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Society journal (GKDA-YBD).

The journal publishes clinical and experimental studies, case reports, editorial letters, review articles and reports of scientific meetings related to fields of Thoracic, Cardiovascular Anesthesia and Intensive Care the both in English, Review articles written upon request of the editor are not accepted.

The journal is published every three months namely in March, June, September and December. One volume is completed after publication of 4 issues (one year). GKDAYB is an open access, free and peer-reviewed journal and all published content is freely available at www.gkdaybd.org Printed copies are distributed to members of the Cardio-Vascular-Thoracic Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Society free of charge.

GKDAYB Journal is included in Excerpta Medica / EMBASE, EBSCO Database, Sudoc, OpenAlex, Turkish Medline National Health Sciences Periodicals Database, Turkish Citation Index and ULAKBIM National Database (from 2016), GALE Cengage (from 2023), Scilit (from 2023), Open Ukrainian Citation Index (from 2023) and Asian Science Citation Index – ASCI (from 2024).

Scopus coverage (2003-2017). Discontinued.

AIMS & SCOPE

The aim of the Journal of Thoracic-Cardiovascular Anesthesia and Intensive Care Society is to disseminate significant and cutting-edge professional information related to the fields of thoracic, cardiac, and vascular anesthesia and intensive care. The journal serves as a platform for sharing clinical and experimental studies reflecting new advancements and research in these specialized medical areas.

Our objective is not only to publish original research and findings but also to offer a comprehensive overview of contemporary topics and issues facing today's medical practitioners within these disciplines. The Journal eagerly welcomes the submission of original research, detailed and practical reviews, and clinical observations from experienced authors in the field.

Submissions can encompass a wide range of topics including, but not limited to, surgical techniques, pharmacological advancements, perioperative care, pain management, and patient safety and recovery protocols related to thoracic, cardiac, and vascular surgery anesthesia and intensive care. Case reports offering insights or novel perspectives on clinical practices and challenges are also encouraged.

By fostering collaboration and discussion among medical professionals, researchers, and practitioners, the Journal of Thoracic-Cardiovascular Anesthesia and Intensive Care Society aims to contribute to the ongoing development and enhancement of patient care and treatment outcomes in thoracic, cardiac, and vascular anesthesia and intensive care.



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PUBLICATION POLICIES

The editorial and publication processes of the journal are shaped in accordance with the guidelines of the International Council of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME), the Council of Science Editors (CSE), the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), the European Association of Science Editors (EASE), National Information Standards Organization (NISO) and Asian Science Citation Index - ASCI. The journal complies with the Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing (doaj.org/bestpractice).

Originality, high scientific quality, and citation potential are the most important criteria for a manuscript to be accepted for publication. Manuscripts submitted for evaluation should not have been previously presented or published in an electronic or printed medium. The journal should be informed of manuscripts that have been submitted to another journal for evaluation and rejected for publication. The submission of previous reviewer reports will expedite the evaluation process. Manuscripts that have been presented in a meeting should be submitted with detailed information of the event, including the name of the organization, the date, and the location.

Journal of Thoracic-Cardiovascular Anesthesia and Intensive Care Society does not accept multiple submissions or duplicate submissions of articles published in a different language. Nevertheless, the articles will not be processed that are sending again by different new ID numbers which has been already rejected or that are still under processing (revised etc.).

REVIEW PROCESS

Manuscripts submitted to the Journal of Thoracic-Cardiovascular Anesthesia and Intensive Care Society will undergo a double-blind peer-review process. Each submission will be reviewed by at least two external, independent peer reviewers who are experts in their field in order to ensure an unbiased evaluation process.

The editorial board will invite an external and independent editor to manage the evaluation process of manuscripts submitted by editors or by the editorial board members of the journal. The editor-in-chief is the final authority in the decision-making process for all submissions.

Reviews are typically completed within one month of submission to the journal. Authors will be sent constructive reviewer comments intended to be useful. In general, the instructions, objections, and requests made by the reviewers should be followed. The revised manuscript should clearly and precisely indicate every step taken in accordance with the reviewers' notes. A list of responses and the corrections made to each comment should be provided.

OPEN ACCESS POLICY

The Journal of Cardiovascular-Thoracic Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Society supports the Budapest Open Access Initiative statement of principles that promotes free access to research literature. The declaration defines open access to academic literature as free availability on the internet, permitting users to read, record, copy, print, search, or link to the full text, examine them for indexing, use them as data for software or other lawful purposes without financial, legal, or technical barriers. Information sharing represents a public good, and is essential to the advancement of science. Therefore, articles published in this journal are available for use by researchers and other readers without permission from the author or the publisher provided that the author and the original source are cited. The articles in Journal of Cardiovascular-Thoracic Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Society are accessible through search engines, websites, blogs, and other digital platforms. Additional details on the Budapest Open Access Initiative and their guidelines are available at <https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/>

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Publication Charges

The Journal of Thoracic-Cardiovascular Anesthesia and Intensive Care Society assesses no submission fees, publication fees, or page charges.

ETHICAL POLICY

It is targeted that all parties participating in the creation of a scientific study (author, editor, reviewer, publisher and reader) contribute to the proper progress of science. Compliance with scientific ethical principles is important in the scientific studies prepared in accordance with this target. Kare Media adopted the ethical principles based on the directive prepared by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and recommended its adoption by all individuals contributing in the creation of a scientific work. Some items of this directive are mentioned below.

Ethical Responsibilities of the Authors

In accordance with the journal's policy, an approval of research protocols by an ethics committee in accordance with international agreements "WMA Declaration of Helsinki - Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects (last updated: October 2013, Fortaleza, Brazil)", "Guide for the care and use of laboratory animals (8th edition, 2011)" and/or "International Guiding Principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals (2012)" is required for all research studies. If the submitted manuscript does not include ethics committee approval, it will be reviewed according to COPE's guideline (Guidance for Editors: Research, Audit and Service Evaluations). If the study should have ethical approval, authors will be asked to provide ethical approval in order to proceed the review process. If they cannot provide ethical approval, their manuscript will be rejected and also their institutions and when needed, the related bodies in their country will be informed that such studies must have ethics committee approval. If they provide approval, review of the manuscript will continue.

If the study does not need ethics committee approval after the editorial board's review, the authors will be asked to provide an ethics committee approval or a document given by a related independent committee that indicates the study does not need ethics committee approval according to the research integrity rules in their country. If the authors provide either an approval or a document showing that ethics approval is not needed, the review process can be continued. If the authors cannot provide either documents, the manuscript may be rejected.

For articles concerning experimental research on humans, a statement should be included that shows informed consent of patients and volunteers was obtained following a detailed explanation of the procedures that they may undergo. The journal may request a copy of the Ethics Committee Approval received from the relevant authority. Informed consent must also be obtained for case reports and clinical images.



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Studies using human or animal subjects should be approved by the appropriate institutional and local Ministry of Health ethics committees. Ethics approval of research protocols in accordance with international agreements is required for experimental, clinical, and drug studies, as well as for some case reports. Ethics committee reports or an equivalent official document may be requested from the authors. For manuscripts involving experimental research on humans, a statement should be included that shows that written, informed consent of patients and volunteers was obtained. For studies carried out on animals, the measures taken to prevent pain and suffering of the animals should be stated clearly. A statement regarding patient consent, and the name of the ethics committee, the ethics committee approval date, and number should be stated in the Materials and Methods section of the manuscript. It is the authors' responsibility to carefully protect patients' anonymity.

Research Ethics for Vulnerable Populations

At the Journal of Thoracic-Cardiovascular Anesthesia and Intensive Care Society, we are committed to upholding the highest ethical standards in all research involving human participants, especially vulnerable populations such as children. In line with our dedication to responsible and respectful research practices, we have established the following guidelines to ensure the protection and ethical treatment of these groups:

Consent Requirements for Children

Parental/Guardian Consent: For all research involving children under the age of 18, written informed consent must be obtained from a parent or legal guardian. This consent must be informed, voluntary, and documented.

Assent from Children: In addition to parental consent, researchers are required to obtain assent from children who are capable of forming an opinion and making a decision regarding their participation in the study. This process must be age-appropriate and must respect the child's level of understanding and autonomy.

Privacy and Confidentiality: Extra precautions will be taken to protect the privacy and confidentiality of child participants. This includes using pseudonyms, removing identifiable details from published data, and securely storing data.

Ethical Review: All studies involving children must undergo a rigorous ethical review process to ensure that the research is justified, and the potential benefits outweigh any risks. The ethical review will also ensure that the study adheres to the principles of beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice.

Oversight and Monitoring

To ensure adherence to these ethical guidelines, the Journal of Cardiovascular Thoracic Anesthesia and Intensive Care Society requires that all studies involving vulnerable populations be reviewed and monitored by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or an equivalent ethical oversight committee. This committee will oversee the study from its inception to its completion, ensuring continuous protection of the participants' rights and well-being.

For more details on our research ethics policies and procedures, or to report any concerns regarding the ethical conduct of a study published in our journal, please contact our ethics committee at kare@karepb.com.

Ethical Duties and Responsibilities of the Editors

Acting in a balanced, objective and fair manner while performing their duties without any discrimination based on gender, religious or political beliefs, ethnic or geographical origin of the authors.

To evaluate the work submitted to the journal according to its content without showing any privilege to any author.

To take necessary measures to prevent potential conflicts of interest and to evaluate existing statements, if any.

To deal with sponsored works or special studies in the same way as other studies,

In case of complaints related to violation of ethics, to enforce necessary procedures by adhering to the policies and procedures of the journal. To give the authors an opportunity to respond to the complaint, and without refraining from imposing the necessary sanctions, regardless of the identity of the owner of the work To reject the study if it does not meet the purpose and scope of the journal.

Ethical Responsibilities of the Reviewers

In order to contribute to the editor's decision-making process, the manuscript should be scrutinized in a timely fashion and reviews should only accept the critical evaluation of the study of his/her expertise.

The assessment should be done in an objective manner only in relation to the content of the study. The study should be evaluated without considering religious, political and economic interests.

To make suggestions to help improve the quality of the article to be published and to critically review the study. To communicate his/her comments to the author in a constructive and gentle language.

To protect the confidentiality of the information provided by the editor and the author, to destroy the work after the evaluation process in accordance with the principle of confidentiality, to report to the editor if there is anything contrary to the blind review process and not to evaluate this study.

To be cognizant of potential conflicts of interest (financial, institutional, collaborative, or other relationships between the author and the author), and, if necessary, to alert the editor to withdraw his or her assistance for this article.

Ethical Responsibilities of the Publisher

Among the parties involved in a creation of a scientific study, the publisher should act within all these ethical principles.

In addition to these, the publisher is obliged to use its communication power without any individual interest and to direct the target audience correctly.

It protects the ownership and copyright of each work published in its journals/books and undertakes the task of archiving every published work.

People should not hesitate to get contact with the publisher when they encounter an unethical situation.

Some of the actions considered to be against scientific research and publication ethics

Plagiarism: To adopt the original ideas, methods, data or works of others partially or wholly without referencing them in compliance with scientific rules,

Fraud: to use data that is not actually present or falsified in scientific research

Distortion: Distorting the research records or data obtained, demonstrating unused devices or materials as if they were used in the research, and distorting or shaping the results of research in the interests of the people and organizations that sponsored the study;

Republication: To present duplicates as separate publications in academic appointments and elevations

Slicing: To present the results of a research as separate publications in academic appointments and upgrades by disseminating and publishing the results of a research in a way that disrupts the integrity of the research and submit them as separate publications more than once;

Unfair authorship: to include people who are not active contributors or not to include those who are contributing to the study, to change the



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ranking of the authors inappropriately without any justification and, to remove the names of those who offered their active contributions in the previous editions, to include their names among the writers by using their influence even though they did not actively contribute to the work.

Not specifying the people, institutions or organizations that support the publications realized as a result of the researches carried out with their support, and contributions,

To use the thesis or studies which have not been submitted yet or have not been accepted as a source without the permission of the owner,

Failure to comply with ethical rules in human and animal researches, not to respect patient rights in its publications, to harm animal health and ecological balance, to refrain from obtaining necessary permissions,

To misuse resources, places, facilities and devices provided for scientific research,

To make false or misleading statements regarding scientific research and publications in academic appointments and elevations.

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At submission, the journal should require authors to disclose whether they used artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technologies (such as Large Language Models [LLMs], chatbots, or image creators) in the production of submitted work. Authors who use such technology should describe, in both the cover letter and the submitted work, how they used it.

Chatbots (such as ChatGPT) should not be listed as authors because they cannot be responsible for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the work, and these responsibilities are required for authorship. Therefore, humans are responsible for any submitted material that included the use of AI-assisted technologies. Authors should carefully review and edit the result because AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete, or biased. Authors should not list AI and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author. Authors should be able to assert that there is no plagiarism in their paper, including in text and images produced by the AI.

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PLAGIARISM POLICY

Plagiarism (cheating) is a violation of ethics, regardless of whether it is intentional or not. It is a crime and an unacceptable code of conduct as it is unethical to submit, and publish manuscripts imitating other sources, without citing references. For this reason, due to publication policies Kare Publishing, for all studies to be published in all of its periodicals, necessitates use of a plagiarism checker.

All studies submitted to our periodicals and passed the evaluation of the reviewers blinded to the studies, are evaluated by us using Turnitin or iThenticate software programs.

In our study, our criterion is not a percentage of matching. An audit is carried out by a specialized team excluding percentages of matching but considering the parameters, such as identification of matching paragraphs, whether or not citations and references are properly written in accordance with the writing rules of the journal, the places of the matching sentences/paragraphs in the article, and the sources with which they are matched. The prepared plagiarism report is sent to the relevant editor of the study. In consideration of the report, the editorial board may request from the author correction of the errors in the manuscript and sent it again or accept or reject it. The acceptance of the study is on the initiative of the editor.

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Conditions which provide financial or personal benefit bring about a conflict of interest. The reliability of the scientific process and the published articles is directly related to the objective consideration of conflicts of interest during the planning, implementation, writing, evaluation, editing and publication of scientific studies.

Financial relations are the most easily identified conflicts of interest and it is inevitable that they will undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors and the science. These conflicts can be caused by individual relations, academic competition or intellectual approaches. The authors should refrain as much as possible from making agreements with sponsors in the opinion of gaining profit or any other advantage that restrict their ability to access to all data of the study or analyze, interpret, prepare, and publish their articles. In order to prevent conflicts of interest, editors should refrain from bringing together those who may have any relationship between them during the evaluation of the studies. The editors, who make the final decision about the articles, should not have any personal, professional or financial ties with any of the issues they are going to decide. Authors should inform the editorial board concerning potential conflicts of interest to ensure that their articles will be evaluated within the framework of ethical principles through an independent assessment process.

Our publication team works devotedly to ensure that the evaluation process is conducted in an impartial manner, taking all these situations into consideration.

You can review the conflict of interest form and the related link to get more detailed information and to declare a conflict of interest.

WRITING GUIDE

Double-Blind Review And Evaluation Process

The decision to publish all articles submitted to the journal belongs to the editor in chief. However, editors shape these decisions in line with the reviewers' recommendations.

The double blind review process is the process of evaluating the work completely anonymously. In this system, only the editor knows each stage. In this system authors do not know who the reviewer is, and the reviewers do not know whose work they are evaluating. Thus, biased evaluation of the work by the reviewers is prevented. In addition, since the author does not know the reviewers, he/she can not possibly get contact with the reviewer, and influence him/her through 'special routes'. From this point of view, the double-blind review process is thought to provide objective evaluation and increase the equal opportunity.

For these reasons, all studies submitted to GKDAYB Journal are subject to double-blind review. At least two reviewers expert in their fields, will evaluate each submitted work. Every effort is spent by the editors for quick evaluation of the articles. The editor is the final decision-making authority in the evaluation processes of all articles.

First Evaluation

The relevant editor or journal secretary examines the work regarding the purpose and scope of the journal, its conformity to the rules of writing, and its English and Turkish language proficiency. As a result of this assessment, the manuscripts which do not comply with the publication rules and the publication policy of the journal are returned to the responsible author.



Preliminary Evaluation Process

In the pre-evaluation process; the study that left a positive impression on the editor is directed to the field editors. Field editors examine summary, introduction, material / method, discussion and conclusion sections of the manuscript as well as its scientific, and formal conformity to the writing rules of the journal. As a result of this review, manuscripts which are found suitable are taken into the process of reviewers' evaluation.

Reviewers' Evaluation Process

According to the content of the manuscript, at least two expert reviewers who had current studies in the relevant field are determined. Suggestions of the field editor regarding the selection of reviewers are appraised by the chief editor, and reviewers are assigned for the assessments of the manuscripts. The reviewers evaluate the study and prepare a report.

Reports of the Reviewers

The reviewers evaluate the objective, material / method, results and discussion sections of the study, and its conformity to scientific principles. The work may be accepted directly, its revision may be requested or rejected. If correction in the manuscript is required, the suggestions coming from the reviewers are communicated to the authors and the authors are asked to revise their work. The results of correction coming from the authors are reexamined by the reviewers and their decisions are reported to the editor. In case of disagreement between the assigned reviewers, the manuscript is sent to a designated third reviewer.

Statistical Analysis

Manuscripts deemed appropriate for publication by the reviewers are sent to the statistical editor. Articles that are approved by the statistical editor are accepted for publication.

Publication Printing Process

Clinical studies or experimental research articles accepted for publication are usually included in the first issue to be published. Case presentations can wait 6-9 months according to the intensity.

CHECKLIST FOR AUTHORS

- Make sure that name of the author (s), information about the institution thank you letter about ethics committee etc. are not included in the study. This issue is important according to the 'double-blind review principle' concerning the evaluation process of your work so that it can be dealt with impartially.
- You should not forget that your study will be subject to plagiarism audit if it is deemed to be adequate and appropriate in terms of the subject and you should avoid making quotations that will be covered by plagiarism when preparing the work
- If your article is derived from a study, a thesis, abstract of a case report, poster, etc. be sure to cite it in a footnote and specify its date.
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Tosun Z, Akin A, Guler G, Esmoğlu A, Boyacı A. Dexmedetomidine-ketamine and propofol-ketamine combinations for anesthesia in spontaneously breathing pediatric patients undergoing cardiac catheterization. *J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth* 2006;20:515-19. doi:10.1053/j.jvca.2005.07.018

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1996 NRC Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Available at: <http://www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/labrats/contents.html>. Accessed October 20, 2003.

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