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APOLLON Study and Others

Temtanakitpaisan et al from USA reviewed the benefits of prophylactic renal replacement therapy after cardiac catheterization in patients with chronic kidney disease. What do you think?

Nurkoç et al from Türkiye claim that analysing neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin levels in patients with hypertension in routine practice can easily and practically detect complicated hypertension patients earlier. Very useful data in clinical practice.

Miao et al from China studied the effects of extracorporeal cardiac shock waves combined with different concentrations of sulfur hexafluoride ultrasound microbubbles on myocardial ultrastructure in rats. Their findings may change coronary heart disease treatment, especially for refractory angina.

The number of patients who underwent percutaneous, surgical and total revascularization were proportioned to the number of CAG, and their percentages were determined in Türkiye between 2016 to 2021 by Beştemir et al from Türkiye. Good data for all of us.

Although several procedures of subclavian venipuncture have been reported, no standard method has been established yet. He et al from China aimed in this study to investigate some more accurate and improved blind puncture tips. Their experiences make blind techniques more accurate and faster.

The HFA-PEFF and H2FPEF scoring systems were developed to aid in diagnosing HFpEF. Mert et al from Türkiye tried to assess the concordance and clinical accuracy of these scoring systems in the APOLLON cohort. APOLLON study was conducted as a multicenter, cross-sectional, and observational study; to evaluate a group of HFmrEF and HFpEF patients who were seen by cardiologists in 13 participating centers across 12 cities in Türkiye.

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

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

EDITORIAL

