

## More interventional cardiology papers...

Through summarising the technical characteristics, success rates, advantages and disadvantages of this new approach, Cao et al. from China evaluated the safety and effectiveness of using dTRA (distal transradial access) for CAG or PCI in patients with ACS and complex CAD and reviewed its progress. It will help the interventionalists for this technique.

This is the first meta-analysis and review to compare the efficacy and safety of Catheter ablation (CA) combined with left atrial appendage closure (LAAC) and CA alone. Wang et al. from China help solving this challenging topic.

Wilczek et al. from Poland analysed retrospectively the characteristics and outcome of patients with aortic stenosis (AS) treated either with SAVR or TAVI between 2006 and 2016 in the Silesian province, Poland (SILCARD Registry) in a representative real-world cohort. They compared the results of these two interventions at 24 months. Good data to the literature.

Lower extremity arterial disease (LEAD) usually a widespread vessel disease of atherosclerotic origin with predisposition for certain anatomical sites. In this study, Asfour et al. from Turkey aimed to evaluate the relationship between LEAD anatomic and clinical features and various sitting patterns. Interesting and very useful results.

Cao et al. from China focused on exploring the role of circ\_SMAD7 (namely hsa\_circ\_0000848 in this study) in cardiomyocyte cells cultured under hypoxic condition to provide a novel insight for future MI study. They claim that their research was the first in this field.

Kurnaz et al. from Turkey evaluated the cost-effectiveness of TriClip™ treatment in patients with advanced Tricuspid Regurgitation from Turkish reimbursement agency perspective which is very important for the patient and the state. So it is found to be cost effective.

This is retrospective study on 3652 ADHF (acute decompensated heart failure) individuals in context of Persian Registry Of cardiovascular diseases/ HF (PROVE/HF). Shock index (SI), Acute SI, Modified SI and AMSI were assessed during admission. Bondariyan et al. from Iran used this criteria to predict in hospital mortality in these patients.

Erdoğan et al. from Turkey, China and U.K. tried to prove whether ostial Drug Coated Balloon (DCB) therapy of the left main stem major branches is safe and effective. See the results of this novel technique.

As always new case reports, letters and e-page originals,

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

## EDITORIAL

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