

An issue that is largely about coronary artery disease

Nan Wu et al. investigated “The association of 17 lipid gene polymorphisms with coronary artery disease” in a special Han Chinese population. This will contribute to gene studies performed in patients with coronary artery disease in other populations and provide an opportunity to compare the findings.

Gong Su et al. aimed to make clear the importance of admission glycemic variability (AGV) in diabetic patients with non-ST segment elevation acute coronary syndrome undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention with respect to in-hospital outcomes. The mean amplitude of glycemic excursions from the first 24 hours after admission is the measurement of AGV. Look at the results.

A very challenging result was obtained by Aleksander Siniarski et al. in their study from Poland. They reported that a higher serum concentration of LpA-I measured during the acute phase of ST-elevation myocardial infarction is an independent factor for high on-treatment platelet reactivity, and this is a novel observation. It means that high-density lipoprotein cholesterol subfractions in acute myocardial infarction have different, pleiotropic functions.

In-stent restenosis and its treatment with a promising optional drug-coated balloon (DCB) is the subject of the study done by David Naguib et al. from Germany. They especially focused on the length of the DCB and the outcomes during a two-year follow-up period.

Aykut Demirkıran et al. studied the effects of heroin and cannabinoids on the heart using strain echocardiography. These two substances are currently a real problem and public health concern. You may be surprised at their results.

Alina Christina Iliescu et al. suggested that chi-square automatic interaction detection is a new technique that may be easily applied to predict patients with postoperative atrial fibrillation.

And many more...

I hope you readers find these articles of interest and I look forward to your comments.

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