

Cardiomyocyte apoptosis, C-reactive protein and more

Mingyang Yao et al., from China, report the results of their study about C-reactive protein and its importance as an independent risk factor for periprocedural myocardial infarction in patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention.

Sha Li and Shuren Li, from China, investigated the effects of transplantation of hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α gene-modified cardiac stem cells (HIF-1 α -modified CSC) on cardiac function in rats after myocardial infarction. They found that the use of both HIF-1 α -modified CSCs and single CSCs reduced cardiomyocyte apoptosis.

Qiang Chen et al., from China, assessed the safety and feasibility of transcatheter device closure of atrial septal defects guided by totally transthoracic echocardiography. It is an alternative to traditional methods.

Xiaodi Zhou et al., from China, found that miR-21 protected cardiomyocytes in rats from apoptosis induced by palmitate through the caspase-3/NF- κ B signal pathways. This could be of benefit to clinical disorders.

Linying Shi et al., from China, looked at long-term systolic blood pressure (SBP) variability in women who gave birth prematurely. They followed a group of women over a long period and performed four annual SBP measurements. The authors suggest that giving birth prematurely may be a risk factor for long-time SBP variability and cardiovascular disease later in life.

Oğuzhan Çelik and 21 others, a team from Turkey, have designed a study to examine the appropriateness of aspirin use for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular diseases in Turkey. We look forward to reporting on interesting results soon.

I hope the readers of our journal will find this issue beneficial.

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