



# Editor's Welcome

Dear colleagues!

We present to your attention the next, forty-four issue of the International Heart and Vascular Disease Journal that includes the leading, original, review articles.

The "Leading Article" section features a review article dedicated to current aspects of diagnosing hereditary cardiac arrhythmias, established clinical practices, potential challenges, and medical errors in identifying and managing patients with suspected primary electrical heart diseases (channelopathies).

The "Original Articles" section includes two studies. The first article analyzes the role of past COVID-19 infection and gene polymorphisms encoding the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system in patients with uncontrolled hypertension. A clinical examination was conducted on 116 patients with stage 2 hypertension and uncontrolled arterial hypertension, 96 of whom had experienced mild to moderate COVID-19. According to the authors, identifying the association of blood pressure with AGT gene polymorphism in post-COVID syndrome could enable the initiation of personalized treatment and prevention strategies. The second article examines factors associated with the onset of newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation in a group of patients with non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome. The study included 769 patients and demonstrated that those with atrial fibrillation were older, more likely to have comorbidities (stroke, chronic kidney disease), higher GRACE scores, lower SYNTAX scores, and more significant laboratory changes (lower glomerular filtration rate, higher concentrations of lipids and glucose).

The "Review Articles" section features three studies. The first article, dedicated to hypertensive disorders during pregnancy, presents data on clinically justified approaches, improved outcomes, and prevention of complications for both the mother and the fetus. Special attention is given to the treatment of severe arterial hypertension, preeclampsia, including severe preeclampsia, and key approaches to diagnosing and managing pre-existing secondary arterial hypertension during pregnancy. The second article analyzes the risk of cardiovascular complications in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM). Optimal glycemic control without significant hypoglycemia is essential for reducing cardiovascular risk in T1DM patients. While hyperglycemia plays a major role, the risk remains high even in well-controlled T1DM patients, suggesting that other risk factors may also be involved. The third article focuses on the connection between heart failure (HF) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), as well as challenges in its diagnosis. The presence of HF leads to more pronounced clinical symptoms, increased hospitalizations, and worsened quality of life and prognosis. In T2DM, HF with preserved ejection fraction is more common, making its diagnosis particularly challenging. Special attention is given to left ventricular diastolic dysfunction, which is an important prognostic factor for HF in T2DM patients.

We invite everybody to collaborate with the journal. Our team is waiting for your original papers, review articles, discussions, and opinions about problems, treatment and prophylaxis recommendations.

**Mehman N. Mamedov**

Editor-in-Chief

President of the "Cardioprogress" Foundation