



Editor's Welcome

Dear colleagues!

We are happy to present to you the 25th issue of the International Heart and Vascular Disease Journal that contains a leading article as well as original and review articles.

The "Leading article" section presents an original study of the association between polymorphic variant rs2199936 of the ABCG2 gene, total cholesterol, and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels in patients with coronary heart disease, and how different rosuvastatin dosages were used in order to achieve target lipid levels. A total of 217 patients were included and followed up for 12 months. The authors established the role of polymorphic variant rs2199936 of the ABCG2 gene in the individual drug response to rosuvastatin treatment. It was concluded that genetic factors contribute to achieving target lipid levels during low-dose rosuvastatin treatment.

Four articles by Russian authors are published in the "Original articles" section. A simultaneous epidemiological study investigated eating attitudes in women aged 25–64 depending on education and marital status. The study identified that single, middle-aged, and poorly educated women were at considerably higher risk of having unhealthy eating attitudes. These tendencies determine the need of developing prevention programs in high risk groups. The second article presents a study that estimates the prognostic value of copeptin levels in comparison with troponin T for assessing the medium-term mortality risk in patients with non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome when measured within the first 3 hours from the start of symptoms. The study showed that the plasma copeptin level is a valuable short-term and medium-term predictor of fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular events. Copeptin levels were found not to depend on gender, age, or severity and elevated levels may indicate a higher risk of mortality in patients with non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndromes within 180 days of the event. The third study assessed the occurrence of cardiovascular disease risk factors and associated multimorbidity in healthcare workers of a general city clinical hospital. Among healthcare workers the most common risk factors were unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, and excess weight. Multimorbidity was associated with age and family history. The fourth study published in this section investigated the analysis of ventricular extrasystoles (VEs) as a method for individualization of VE pharmacotherapy in patients without cardiac structural changes. The authors concluded that when choosing antiarrhythmic therapy for VE treatment it is important to consider the duration of QRS in all patients without cardiac structural changes.

The "Review article" section presents a report on the 25 most important clinical trials presented at the Hot Line sessions of the 2019 European Society of Cardiology that took place in Paris, France.

We invite authors to submit original papers, review articles, discussions, and opinions on prevailing issues as well as treatment and prevention recommendations.

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Editor-in-Chief

President of the "Cardioprogress" Foundation