



Editor's Welcome

Dear colleagues!

In the 30th issue of the International Heart and Vascular Disease Journal, there are the leading article and the original articles.

The leading article section presents the original work on the assessment of behavioral risk factors, clinical and psychosomatic state in patients with chronic noncommunicable diseases during lockdown and self-isolation. This multicenter simultaneous study included 351 patients from 10 cities and 5 countries. During quarantine and self-isolation patients with noncommunicable diseases had some worsening of their clinical status requiring higher doses of medications. Most people exercised less and had worse diet during self-isolation. One in two patients with noncommunicable diseases had moderate levels of chronic stress and mild depression and anxiety.

The original article section included the study on the features of working conditions and modifiable risk factors (RF) for cardiovascular diseases among employees of locomotive crews of the metro and railways in the city of Saint Petersburg. The survey included 599 employees of locomotive crews, all of them were male, machinists and their assistants. Authors claim that the results of the study may be useful for the development of preventive programs for the Russian Railways employees.

A group of foreign authors from various countries performed a comparative study on clinical outcomes of pharmacoinvasive strategy versus primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in acute myocardial infarction patients (AMI). The study included 3073 consecutive AMI cases. Pharmacoinvasive strategy has almost equal efficacy compared with primary PCI and it represents a reasonable, non-inferior alternative when primary PCI is not readily available especially in patients presenting early after symptom onset. Other clinical study from Russia investigated features and the level of growth differentiation factor 15 (GDF-15) in patients with acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction at the inpatient stage of treatment. The persistence of high GDF-15 values during the in-patient treatment determined the prognosis of acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

Two original works were dedicated to the studying of various aspects of heart rhythm and conduction disturbances. One study evaluated the positive effect of the duration of pharmacologic management of premature ventricular contractions (PVC) according to ventricular ectopy analysis in the absence of structural heart disease. The study included 214 patients aged 19–45 years without structural heart disease and with class IV–V PVC. In patients without structural heart disease with a linear regression slope of ≥ 12 units/IEcorr the positive effect of antiarrhythmic therapy persists for 1 year or more. The second study assessed the features of atrial fibrillation (AF) in patients with arterial hypertension (AH) and extracardiac comorbidities (n=536) depending on prescribed therapy and their treatment adherence. Early verification of the AF progression risk factors and the developed personalized algorithm as a risk meter can be used to assess the prognosis of AF and the development of its complications in patients with AH in combination with extracardiac diseases.

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

Mekhman N. Mamedov

Editor-in-Chief

President of the "Cardioprogress" Foundation