

## International medical review

Researchers compared the long-term clinical outcomes of PCI to the left circumflex artery (LCx) versus the left anterior descending artery (LAD) in a population with comparable predisposition.

Consecutive patients with symptomatic isolated de novo ostial lesions of the LCx or LAD treated with PCI were included. Patients with >40% left main (LM) stenosis were excluded. A total of 287 consecutive patients with RIVA (n=240) or LCx (n=47) lesions treated with PCI were analyzed. After adjustment, 47 matched pairs were obtained. The mean age was 72±12 years and 82% were male.

*According to the Heart journal*

Researchers in the USA studied the effect of video games on the risk of sudden death. Before the diagnosis, 1079 cardiac events were recorded in the participants. Events related to video games were found in 5 people (0.5%). After diagnosing and treating them, 431 people were diagnosed with at least one breakthrough cardiac event.

The researchers concluded that the risk of cardiac events associated with video games is extremely low in people with hereditary diseases. The researchers note that although electronic games have a negative impact on health, the threat of sudden death should not be used to limit screen time.

*According to the Journal of the American College of Cardiology*

Scientists have advertised lifestyle adjustments in children and adolescents to prevent the development of obesity and reduce cardiovascular risks.

The experts noted that there has been a worldwide increase in the obesity rate in children and a decline in physical activity, leading to increased BP, dyslipidaemia and hyperglycaemia in this group. The combination of these factors causes damage to the arteries and heart.

The article details the dietary intake needed to prevent obesity. Snacking between meals should be avoided. Portion sizes should be limited, high calorie, low nutrient foods such as fruit juices, fast food should be avoided. There should be more unprocessed fruit, vegetables and cereals rich in fibre, and a lower intake of sugar and fats.

*According to the European Journal of Preventive Cardiology*

The researchers looked at the effect of infertility treatment on the likelihood of hospitalization for stroke after childbirth.

The incidence of hospitalization for stroke in the year after childbirth was 37 per 100,000 women who received fertility medicine and 29 per 100,000 partic-

ipants who gave birth after spontaneous conception. The risk of hospitalization for stroke was 66% higher in women who had infertility treatment. Those with haemorrhagic stroke were twice as likely to be hospitalized, and those with ischemic stroke — 55% more likely.

The authors found that the occurrence of infertility treatment increased with the age of the women.

*According to the JAMA Network Open*

According to scientists, the prognosis of infective endocarditis in patients with an implanted intracardiac device is unfavourable, especially when the endocardium of the left heart is affected.

The study included 483 patients with infective endocarditis, dividing them into three groups. The first was participants with isolated infective endocarditis associated with the implanted device. The second group included patients with infective endocarditis with predominantly left heart involvement without a clear association with the implanted product. The third group included patients with infective endocarditis with predominantly left heart involvement and a clear association with the implanted device.

The removal of the device was associated with a better prognosis: the risk of death was reduced by 41%.

*According to the European Heart Journal*

A group of scientists investigated the relationship between chronic liver disease and the risk of developing heart and blood vessel disease and its complications.

They assessed patients' risk of developing serious cardiovascular complications by looking at liver tests and indicators such as C-reactive protein, glycated haemoglobin, systolic blood pressure and total cholesterol.

The researchers highlighted the importance of preventing cardiovascular complications early in chronic liver disease.

*According to the Journal of Hepatology*