



Editor's Welcome

Dear colleagues!

We are pleased to present you with the fiftyfirst issue of the International Heart and Vascular Diseases Journal, which includes a leading article, original research papers, and the results of an experimental study.

Leading Article section opens with a work by a team of authors presenting data from a retrospective study with endpoint tracking in patients with arterial hypertension (AH) combined with noncardiological diseases. The 8-year study included 637 men and women with various stages of AH. In patients with two or more noncardiological diseases, allcause and cardiovascular mortality were found to be twice as frequent compared to patients with a single additional noncardiological disease.

Original Articles section presents four papers. The first study examined the feasibility of using screening testing to detect postural orthostatic sinus tachycardia (POST) in medical university students and assessed its clinical and prognostic value in a prospective study. POST was identified in 2.8% of medical students aged 20–26 years, predominantly in women. The sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic accuracy of the screening test for POST were high. The second paper analysed the state of nonspecific adaptive mechanisms (NAM) of the body based on heart rate variability (HRV) parameters in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS), with subsequent comparison of the obtained data with disease outcomes. The openlabel prospective study included 151 patients with ACS. Cluster analysis allowed the identification of ACS patients with different degrees of NAM strain. More pronounced NAM strain was characteristic of patients with myocardial infarction and was associated with an unfavourable prognosis during 1 year followup; moreover, the association between patient status in the identified clusters and prognosis was stronger than with individual HRV parameters. In the third paper, colleagues from Belarus analysed significant risk factors for the development of AH in oil refining industry workers. A 10-year prospective study was conducted among 1,431 workers, in whom a high incidence of HT was found, especially under exposure to adverse occupational factors. The implementation of preventive measures demonstrated high efficacy in the high and mediumrisk groups for AH development among workers, as well as in the highrisk group for AH development among workers without hazardous working conditions. The fourth paper assessed the 10 year risk of cardiovascular complications using the SCORE 2-Diabetes scale in 224 patients aged 40–65 years with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) comorbid with other somatic diseases. Comorbidity of T2DM with a greater number of somatic diseases is associated with more pronounced disturbances of glycaemic status, lipid metabolism, and higher blood pressure levels, which is reflected in the overall risk of cardiovascular complications.

Experimental studies section includes one work aimed at studying the morphological substrate of atrial fibrillation in euthyroid pathology syndrome (EPS) in an experiment on outbred rats. It was established that different areas of atrial fibrosis against the background of EPS constitute the morphological substrate for the formation of reentry circuits during atrial fibrillation. Moreover, the fibrosis area in EPS was found to be twice as large as in euthyroidism.

We invite all authors to collaborate with our journal. We look forward to receiving your original articles, literature reviews, discussions, expert opinions on current issues, as well as treatment and prevention recommendations.

Mekhman N. Mamedov

Editor-in-Chief

President of the “Cardioprogress” Foundation