

**Dear readers,**

Interdisciplinary communication of different medical specialists on the subject of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and developing collaborative approaches to the management of patients with noncommunicable diseases during a pandemic is one of the important indicators of vigorous research activity. We bring to your attention the round table reports on COVID-19, considered from different angles: comorbidity and cardiovascular diseases, acute and chronic lung diseases, COVID-19 in combination with diabetes and cancer.

Keeping with the topic, readers will be interested in the literature review by Rubina K. A. et al. on proteolytic enzyme and adiponectin receptors as potential targets for COVID-19 therapy. The development of vaccines aimed at reducing viral load, suppressing excessive immune response and preventing the development of severe complications such as pulmonary fibrosis and acute respiratory distress syndrome is currently a priority research topic.

Other important reviews are devoted to the combination of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cardiovascular diseases, the efficacy and safety of pharmacotherapy for postoperative pain in cardiac surgery, and biomarkers of vascular cognitive impairment.

Erokhina A. S. et al. based on the obtained data measuring rectus abdominis muscle thickness by ultrasound concluded that patients over 45 years of age could be recommended such an investigation for the early sarcopenia detection.

Enjoy the reading,  
Chief Editor,

Doctor of Medical Science, Professor, Corresponding Member of Russian Academy of Sciences  
Drapkina O. M.



Blagova O. V. et al. studied the effectiveness of myocarditis therapy depending on the diagnosis approach (with or without myocardial biopsy).

Kirgizova M. A. et al. analyzed the documentation of 93 patients and concluded that prescribing direct oral anticoagulants to patients undergoing cardiac resynchronization therapy regardless of the underlying disease (coronary artery disease, dilated cardiomyopathy) reduces the incidence of bleeding and thromboembolic events.

The group of leading experts updated the document “Antithrombotic therapy in elderly and senile age”, the first edition of which was published in 2017.