

Dear Readers,

the problem of prevention of cardiovascular diseases includes numerous areas. This is not only the study of cardiovascular risk factors, but also researches on various nosological forms – arterial hypertension, coronary artery disease, heart failure, multifocal atherosclerosis and many others. In the second issue of the journal, groups of authors from the regions of the Russian Federation present works on the relationship of clinical manifestations, instrumental measurements and laboratory parameters in the established diagnosis

Authors from Novosibirsk and Tomsk within the framework of a large-scale study “MONICA-psychosocial” presented epidemiological criteria for determining coronary heart disease in the presence of depression, both among men and women. Their colleagues studied the tobacco smoking intensity among young and middle-aged women in medium-urbanized Siberian cities on the example of the population of Tyumen.

Sergienko V.B., et al. make a conclusion, that the method of myocardial perfusion SPECT can be a method of screening for myocardial disorders caused by both diffuse atherosclerosis and metabolic syndrome, since obesity and increased LDL-C levels affect myocardial perfusion both by aggravating coronary atherogenesis and by microcirculatory disorders.

Other studies conclude that the concentration of thyrotropic-stimulating and thyroid-stimulating hormones is correlated with the amplitude-frequency parameters of the alpha-rhythm of the brain, changes in the weighted average variability of the rhythm and hemodynamic parameters in patients with arterial hypertension. Elevated lipoprotein (a) levels are associated with the development of coronary heart disease regardless of aortic valve damage, while elevated autotaxin concentrations and neutrophil-lymphocyte index in patients are associated with degenerative aortic stenosis. The development of secondary hyperaldosteronism in patients with chronic heart failure and preserved ejection fraction is an independent predictor of deterioration of diastolic function and the occurrence of prognostically unfavorable types of left ventricular remodeling.

Genkel V.V., et al. studied the prognostic significance of atherosclerosis of one and several vascular sys-



tems in patients with high and very high cardiovascular risk (CVR).

Sitkova E.S., et al. demonstrated that the renal denervation may remotely effect on left ventricular mass and inflammatory markers in resistant hypertensive patients.

The readers will be interested in the article by Martsevich S.Y., et al. about the basic rules for conducting observational studies, in particular, registers. The principles of the assessment of its quality and impact on the results are discussed. The potential for evaluating therapeutic effect and side effects in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational studies is compared. Effects of one drug identified in RCTs and observational studies are compared.

Review articles are devoted to radionuclide diagnostics of cardiotoxicity induced by chemotherapy, cardiovascular complications in patients with malignant neoplasms, practical aspects of the prevention of infectious endocarditis, methods for determining and basic analytical characteristics of highly sensitive cardiac troponins, the effectiveness of delayed stenting of the coronary arteries in the prevention of the no-reflow phenomenon in patients with acute myocardial infarction and ST-segment elevation.

Enjoy your reading,

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