

Editor note: Cardiovascular Diseases and Diagnosis

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Editor note

The Journal of Cardiovascular Diseases & Diagnosis is becoming one of the references to be read for the investigators in the field of cardiovascular disease. In turn, cardiovascular disease remains as the first cause of disease and disability [1], so that a long life is expected to our publication. Several interesting papers have been published in the March issue of JCDD.

Hongxing Luo et al, from the Zhengzhou University People's Hospital, in Henan, China, write an elegant editorial review about a challenging and impressive new technology, aimed to replace damage tissues wherever they are needed in the human body [2]. They center on the development of new investigation lines devoted to cardiac bioprinting, a target still far from our reach. This field of investigation is developing an exponential growing. The first publications about 3D bioprinting date from the first years of the XXI century, and during a decade, publications on this material were scarce and mostly theoretical. Today, hundreds of papers show the development of investigation on this promising technique.

A case of a giant left atrium is reported by Kunal Mahajan et al. from India [3]. The images that are presented to us are worth seeing.

The prognosis of pulmonary embolism with right ventricular dysfunction is analyzed in a consecutive cohort of patients from a University Hospital in France [4]. The very comprehensive study by Alain Rougé et al. sheds some light on this controversial question. A group of 63 high risk patients is compared with 82 intermediate-high risk patients. Most of the patients in the high-risk group received thrombolytic therapy, while no patient in the intermediate-high received thrombolysis. The incidence of chronic pulmonary hypertension was very low. The findings are in line with the recommendations of current guidelines [5].

Myung-Jin Cha et al. describe the relationship between angiographically proven vasospastic angina and atrial fibrillation, discussing different theories on this novel predictor [6]. This investigation is endorsed by the National University Hospital, Korea.

A case report written by Nya F et al. from the Mohamed V University, Morocco, describes an unusual presentation of abdominal aneurysm [7].

Successful recanalization of chronic total coronary occlusions is currently focus of leading groups in cardiovascular medicine all over the world, and a topic of debate [8]. In this issue, Gasparini GL et al. from the Instituto Clinico Humanitas, Italy, depict a successful retrograde recanalization in which the occlusion was located in right coronary artery with anomalous origin [9].

Another case report describes a very unusual presentation of acute myocardial infarction in a young man, mimicking appendicitis. This comes from Varun Nivargi, from the Ruby Hall Clinic, India [10].

Prevalence of significant carotid stenosis among patients with severe peripheral vascular disease was analyzed by Abu Arab TM, from Cairo Ain Shams University, Egypt [11].

And finally, risk factors and coronary arteriographic findings are analyzed among premenopausal and postmenopausal female with angina studied in the Indira Gandhi Medical College, India, by Arvind Kandoria et al. [12]. Coronary artery disease in the woman is currently a prevalent worldwide disease, and deserves specific health actions.

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