

Dear colleagues,

We would like to bring to your attention the issue of the Russian Journal of Cardiology, dedicated to lipid metabolism disorders, atherosclerosis and related cardiovascular diseases. This is one of the most actively developing areas of modern cardiology, as evidenced by the presented publications.

In two detailed works by Alieva A.S. et al. and Ezhova M.V. et al., performed under the guidance of chief cardiologists of the Russian Ministry of Health Shlyakhto E.V. and Boytsov S.A., experience of successful functioning of lipid centers in Russia and prospects for developing novel models optimizing the healthcare for patients with lipid metabolism disorders at the population level are discussed, including diagnosis and treatment of familial hypercholesterolemia.

The section Original Articles describes fundamental issues of atherosclerosis, stable coronary artery disease (CAD), and heart failure (HF). In the study by Zhatkina M.V. et al., prognostic value of various biomarkers in non-invasive CAD diagnosis is being studied. Osyaev N. Yu. et al. showed specifics of calcification and angiogenesis in atherosclerotic plaques of extracranial arteries, which specifies their instability and risk of stroke. The paper by Nadzhafov R.N. describes the relationship between vascular age and atherosclerosis-related cardiovascular diseases.

Two works are devoted to relevant issues of antithrombotic therapy. Komarov A.L. et al. presented the results of observational register of long-term antithrombotic therapy REGATTA-1. The authors identified predictors of upper gastrointestinal bleeding and optimized the bleeding risk score in patients with CAD receiving long-term antiplatelet therapy, which is important for clinical practice. In the article by Goncharov M.D. et al., the molecular and metabolic characteristics of changes in the platelet sensitivity to antiplatelet therapy in patients with CAD are discussed.

Kazantsev A.N. et al. analyzed the outcomes of carotid endarterectomy (CE) in the acute phase of ischemic stroke (IS), obtained within a multicenter study.

We draw the readers' attention to works devoted to HF. Using modeling, Drapkina O.M. et al. estimated HF-related socio-economic impact in Russia. Soldatova A.M. et al. offer a comprehensive model of personalized selection of patients with HF for cardiac resynchronization therapy. In the article by Lysnikova E.A. et al., modification of the algorithm for diagnosing heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction and focusing on personalized echocardiographic data, taking into account obesity and indexing threshold values of natriuretic peptides in patients with a body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m², are discussed. Osokina A.V. et al. discuss the role of fibrosis biomarkers (PICP, PIIINP, galectin-3) in subacute period of myocardial infarction with preserved ejection fraction for predicting and detecting postinfarction diastolic dysfunction.

In the section Clinical Findings and Pharmacotherapy, personalized approaches to trimetazidine prescription in CAD and the role of physiotherapy in treating uncontrolled hypertension are discussed. Attention is drawn to reviews devoted to C-reactive protein and decision-making system in lipid metabolism disorders.

We are confident that these materials will be useful to a wide range of medical practitioners, scientists and public health professionals.

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