Editorial

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This second issue of volume fifteen of the Journal of the National Heart Foundation of Bangladesh presents a valuable collection of review articles, original research, and case reports reflecting recent developments and practical challenges in cardiovascular medicine and public health research. The issue includes one review article, five original articles, and one case report that collectively highlight the importance of evidence-based practice, technological advancement, and quality research in improving cardiovascular care.

The review article by Aroua et al. focuses on equitable research practices and ethical data governance. The authors emphasize that meaningful research requires active participation and representation of communities that have historically been excluded or marginalized. The article discusses important governance frameworks such as FAIR, OCAP, CARE, and EGAP, which promote transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, and responsible use of research data. The review highlights how ethical data governance can strengthen trust between researchers and communities while ensuring fair and respectful research practices.

Among the original articles, Islam et al. examine the relationship between serum magnesium levels and the severity of heart failure with reduced ejection fraction. Their findings suggest that lower serum magnesium levels are associated with more severe heart failure, indicating the potential clinical significance of monitoring magnesium levels in heart failure patients.
Bayazid et al. investigate the association between ST-segment depression and angiographic severity in patients with non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI). The study demonstrates a strong correlation between the magnitude of ST-segment depression and the severity of coronary artery disease. The authors also identify smoking, diabetes mellitus, older age, and cumulative ST-segment depression as important predictors of severe coronary artery disease, highlighting the importance of early risk assessment and timely intervention.

The study by Islam et al. evaluates the role of the CHA_2DS_2-VASc score in predicting contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN) among patients with chronic coronary syndromes undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Since CIN remains a significant cause of hospital-acquired acute kidney injury and contributes to increased morbidity and mortality, the identification of a simple and sensitive predictive tool may help improve patient management and outcomes.
Khan et al. reports their experience with imaging-guided intravascular lithotripsy (IVL) in treating severely calcified coronary lesions in both acute and chronic coronary syndrome patients. Their findings indicate that image-guided IVL is an effective and feasible strategy with high procedural success and minimal complications, demonstrating its growing role in complex coronary interventions.

In another original article, Zaman et al. analyze the morphological patterns, surgical techniques, and postoperative outcomes of valvular heart disease in a tertiary-level hospital in Bangladesh. The study highlights that valvular heart disease predominantly affects younger and middle-aged individuals, with mitral valve involvement being most common. The acceptable postoperative outcomes reported in the study reinforce the importance of comprehensive surgical care and specialized cardiac services in tertiary healthcare centers.

The case report by Parvez et al. presents anterior Nutcracker syndrome, a rare condition caused by compression of the left renal vein between the abdominal aorta and superior mesenteric artery. The report outlines clinical manifestations, diagnostic imaging methods, and available treatment options, emphasizing the importance of considering this rare diagnosis in patients presenting with compatible clinical features.

Overall, the articles included in this issue demonstrate the continuing progress in cardiovascular research and clinical practice. We hope this issue will serve as an important resource for clinicians, researchers, and trainees and contribute to the advancement of cardiovascular care and research, particularly in resource-limited settings.