

Topics for Abstract Submission

At the time of abstract submission, the submitter must select one single topic to index the abstract. It is important to carefully select the best matching topic as this will determine the area under which the abstract will be reviewed and graded.

The topic list is organised by main topics and several layers of subtopics to maximise precision. Appropriately choosing the main topic and first subheadings is more important than the lowest layers of subtopics.

Topics shown *in italic* serve as an indicator and may be useful to select the appropriate submission topic when your research is very specific.

- B - IMAGING
- C - ARRHYTHMIAS AND DEVICE THERAPY
- D - HEART FAILURE
- E - CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE, ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES, ACUTE CARDIAC CARE
- F - VALVULAR, MYOCARDIAL, PERICARDIAL, PULMONARY, CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE
- G - DISEASES OF THE AORTA, PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE, STROKE
- H - INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY
- I - HYPERTENSION
- J - PREVENTIVE CARDIOLOGY
- K - CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN SPECIAL POPULATIONS
- L - CARDIOVASCULAR PHARMACOLOGY
- M - CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING AND ALLIED PROFESSIONS
- N - e-CARDIOLOGY/DIGITAL HEALTH, PUBLIC HEALTH, HEALTH ECONOMICS, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
- O - BASIC SCIENCE

B IMAGING

3 Echocardiography

- 3.1 Technology
- 3.2 Morphology, Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
- 3.3 Systolic and Diastolic Function
- 3.4 Valvular Heart Disease
- 3.5 Myocardial Disease
- 3.6 Pericardial Disease
- 3.7 Congenital Heart Disease
- 3.8 Masses and Sources of Emboli
- 3.9 Doppler Echocardiography
- 3.10 Transoesophageal Echocardiography (TOE)
- 3.11 Contrast Echocardiography
- 3.12 Tissue Doppler, Speckle Tracking and Strain Imaging
- 3.13 Stress Echocardiography
- 3.14 3D Echocardiography
- 3.15 Intraoperative and Interventional Echocardiography

4 Cardiac Computed Tomography (CT)

- 4.1 Technology
 - 4.1.1 X-ray Generation and Attenuation Physics
 - 4.1.2 Image Reconstruction
 - 4.1.3 Radiation Exposure
- 4.2 Morphology, Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
- 4.3 Systolic and Diastolic Function
- 4.4 Valvular Heart Disease
- 4.5 Myocardial Disease
- 4.6 Pericardial Disease
- 4.7 Congenital Heart Disease
- 4.8 Coronary Calcium
- 4.9 Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography (Coronary CTA, CCTA)
 - 4.9.1 Computed Tomography Derived Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR-CT)
- 4.10 Plaque Imaging
- 4.11 Computed Tomography Myocardial Perfusion
- 4.12 Computed Tomography Imaging of Structural Heart Disease
- 4.13 Cardiac Devices
- 4.14 Extracardiac Findings

5 Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)

- 5.1 Technology and Physics
- 5.2 Morphology, Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
- 5.3 Systolic and Diastolic Function
- 5.4 Valvular Heart Disease
- 5.5 Myocardial Disease
- 5.6 Pericardial Disease
- 5.7 Congenital Heart Disease
- 5.8 Deformation Imaging
- 5.9 Flow Imaging
- 5.10 Stress Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)
- 5.11 Stress Myocardial Perfusion Magnetic Resonance
- 5.12 Dobutamine Stress Magnetic Resonance
- 5.13 Late Gadolinium Enhancement
- 5.14 T1 and T2 Mapping
- 5.15 Extracellular Volume
- 5.16 Coronary Imaging
- 5.17 Plaque Imaging
- 5.18 Angiography
- 5.19 Cardiac Masses
- 5.20 Safety

- 6 Nuclear Imaging**
 - 6.1 Technology and Tracers
 - 6.1.1 Radiation Exposure
 - 6.2 Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT)
 - 6.2.1 Morphology, Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
 - 6.2.2 Systolic and Diastolic Function
 - 6.2.3 Ischaemia and Viability
 - 6.2.4 Inflammation, Infection, and Infiltrative Cardiovascular Disorders
 - 6.2.5 Innervation and Metabolism
 - 6.3 Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
 - 6.3.1 Morphology, Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
 - 6.3.2 Systolic and Diastolic Function
 - 6.3.3 Ischaemia and Viability
 - 6.3.4 Inflammation, Infection, and Infiltrative Cardiovascular Disorders
 - 6.3.5 Innervation and Metabolism
 - 6.4 Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
 - 6.5 Systolic and Diastolic Function
 - 6.5.1 Radionuclide Angiography
 - 6.6 Molecular Imaging
- 7 Hybrid and Fusion Imaging**
 - 7.1 Hybrid and Fusion Imaging
- 8 Cross-Modality and Multi-Modality Imaging Topics**
 - 8.1 Imaging of Cardiac Morphology, Dimensions, Volume, and Mass
 - 8.2 Imaging of Systolic and Diastolic Function
 - 8.3 Imaging of Valvular Heart Disease
 - 8.4 Imaging of Arrhythmias
 - 8.5 Imaging of Heart Failure
 - 8.6 Imaging of Coronary Artery Disease
 - 8.7 Imaging of Acute Coronary Syndromes
 - 8.8 Imaging of Myocardial Disease
 - 8.9 Imaging of Pericardial Disease
 - 8.10 Imaging of Congenital Heart Disease
 - 8.11 Imaging of Aortic Disease
 - 8.12 Imaging of Peripheral Vascular Disease
 - 8.13 Imaging in Prevention and Rehabilitation

C ARRHYTHMIAS AND DEVICE THERAPY

- 9 Arrhythmias, General**
 - 9.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 9.1.1 Cellular Mechanisms of Arrhythmias
 - 9.1.2 Genetic Aspects of Arrhythmias
 - 9.1.3 Ion Channel Disorders
 - 9.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 9.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 9.3.1 Electrocardiography (ECG)
 - 9.3.2 Signal-Averaged Electrocardiography
 - 9.3.3 Holter Monitoring
 - 9.3.4 Implantable Loop Recorder
 - 9.3.5 Photoplethysmography
 - 9.3.6 Wearables and m-Health
 - 9.3.7 Noninvasive Diagnostic Methods
 - 9.3.8 Invasive Diagnostic Methods
 - 9.4 Treatment
 - 9.4.1 Lifestyle Modification
 - 9.4.2 Antiarrhythmic Drug Treatment
 - 9.4.3 Cardioversion and Defibrillation
 - 9.4.4 Catheter Ablation of Arrhythmias
 - 9.4.4.1 *Energy Sources*
 - 9.4.4.2 *Mapping Technology*
 - 9.4.4.3 *Radiation Exposure*

- 9.4.5 Device Treatment
- 9.5 Prevention
- 9.6 Clinical
- 10 Atrial Fibrillation (AF)**
 - 10.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 10.1.1 Cellular Electrophysiology
 - 10.1.2 Cell-Cell Interaction
 - 10.1.3 Disease Modelling
 - 10.1.4 Genetic Causes
 - 10.1.4.1 *Monogenic Diseases Causing Atrial Fibrillation*
 - 10.1.4.2 *Common Gene Variants Causing Atrial Fibrillation*
 - 10.1.5 Atrial Stressors
 - 10.1.5.1 *Ischaemia and Metabolic Imbalance*
 - 10.1.5.2 *Heart Failure and Left Ventricular Dysfunction*
 - 10.1.5.3 *Valvular Heart Disease*
 - 10.1.5.4 *Sleep Disordered Breathing*
 - 10.1.5.5 *Obesity and Diabetes*
 - 10.1.5.6 *Autonomic Dysfunction*
 - 10.1.5.7 *Sports and Atrial Fibrillation*
 - 10.1.6 Defining Types of Atrial Fibrillation
 - 10.1.7 Mechanisms for Stroke
 - 10.1.8 Mechanisms for Heart Failure and Cardiac Complications
 - 10.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 10.2.1 Prevalence and Incidence of Atrial Fibrillation
 - 10.2.2 Stroke in Atrial Fibrillation
 - 10.2.3 Heart Failure in Atrial Fibrillation
 - 10.2.4 Sudden Death in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation
 - 10.2.5 Cognitive Function and Autonomy in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation
 - 10.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 10.4 Treatment
 - 10.4.1 Acute Management
 - 10.4.1.1 *Acute Rate Control and Cardioversion*
 - 10.4.1.2 *Patient Flow*
 - 10.4.2 Rate Control
 - 10.4.2.1 *Rate Control Targets*
 - 10.4.2.2 *Medical Therapy for Rate Control*
 - 10.4.2.3 *Atrioventricular (AV) Nodal Ablation and Pacemaker Therapy*
 - 10.4.2.4 *Outcome of Rate Control Therapy*
 - 10.4.3 Rhythm Control, Cardioversion
 - 10.4.3.1 *Pharmacological Cardioversion of Atrial Fibrillation*
 - 10.4.3.1.1 *Treatment Pathway and Technique*
 - 10.4.3.1.2 *Outcomes and Complications*
 - 10.4.3.2 *Electrical Cardioversion of Atrial Fibrillation*
 - 10.4.3.2.1 *Treatment Pathway and Technique*
 - 10.4.3.2.2 *Outcomes and Complications*
 - 10.4.3.3 *Stroke Prevention in Cardioversion*
 - 10.4.3.3.1 *Oral Anticoagulation*
 - 10.4.3.3.2 *Transoesophageal Echocardiography (TOE) Guidance*
 - 10.4.4 Rhythm Control, Antiarrhythmic Drugs
 - 10.4.4.1 *Indications and Patient Selection*
 - 10.4.4.2 *Episodic Drug Therapy*
 - 10.4.4.3 *Long-Term Drug Therapy*
 - 10.4.4.4 *Outcomes and Complications*
 - 10.4.5 Rhythm Control, Catheter Ablation
 - 10.4.5.1 *Indications*
 - 10.4.5.2 *Techniques and Technology*
 - 10.4.5.3 *Outcomes and Complications*
 - 10.4.6 Rhythm Control, Atrial Fibrillation Surgery
 - 10.4.6.1 *Indications*
 - 10.4.6.2 *Techniques and Technology*
 - 10.4.6.3 *Outcomes and Complications*
 - 10.4.7 Rhythm Control, Hybrid Therapy
 - 10.4.7.1 *Atrial Fibrillation Heart Team*

- 10.4.7.2 *Combination of Drug Therapy and Ablation*
 - 10.4.7.3 *Combination of Pacing and Drug Therapy/Ablation*
 - 10.5 Stroke Prevention
 - 10.5.1 Oral Anticoagulation
 - 10.5.1.1 *Indications*
 - 10.5.1.2 *Long-Term Treatment, Adherence, Attrition*
 - 10.5.1.3 *Oral Anticoagulant Drugs*
 - 10.5.1.4 *Bleeding Complications*
 - 10.5.1.5 *Reversal Agents*
 - 10.5.2 Left Atrial Appendage Closure
 - 10.5.2.1 *Indications*
 - 10.5.2.2 *Technology and Implantation Technique*
 - 10.5.2.3 *Outcomes and Complications*
 - 10.6 Stroke Treatment
 - 10.6.1 Imaging
 - 10.6.2 Acute Therapy
 - 10.6.3 Novel Therapies
 - 10.6.4 Heart Teams for Stroke Prevention
 - 10.7 Prevention
 - 10.8 Clinical
- 11 Supraventricular Tachycardia (Non-Atrial Fibrillation)**
 - 11.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 11.1.1 Cellular Mechanisms
 - 11.1.2 Genetic Aspects
 - 11.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 11.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 11.4 Treatment
 - 11.5 Prevention
 - 11.6 Clinical
 - 11.6.1 Sinus Tachycardia
 - 11.6.2 Focal Atrial Tachycardia
 - 11.6.3 Macro-Reentrant Atrial Tachycardia and Flutter
 - 11.6.4 Atrioventricular (AV) Nodal and Junctional Tachycardias
 - 11.6.5 Accessory Pathway-Mediated Tachycardias
- 12 Syncope and Bradycardia**
 - 12.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 12.1.1 Sinus Node Dysfunction
 - 12.1.2 Atrioventricular (AV) Block
 - 12.1.3 Tachycardia
 - 12.1.4 Nonarrhythmogenic Mechanisms of Syncope
 - 12.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 12.2.1 Epidemiology
 - 12.2.2 Prognosis and Risk Stratification
 - 12.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 12.3.1 Ambulatory Electrocardiogram (ECG) Monitoring and Loop Recorders
 - 12.3.2 Provocation Tests, Assessment of Autonomous Nervous System
 - 12.3.3 Detection of Underlying Heart Disease
 - 12.3.4 Invasive Electrophysiological Evaluation
 - 12.4 Treatment
 - 12.4.1 Drug Treatment
 - 12.4.2 Pacemaker Therapy
 - 12.4.3 Non-Device/Nonpharmacological Therapies (Tilt Training, Radiofrequency [RF] Ablation, etc.)
 - 12.5 Prevention
 - 12.6 Clinical
- 13 Ventricular Arrhythmias and Sudden Cardiac Death (SCD)**
 - 13.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 13.1.1 Coronary Artery Disease
 - 13.1.2 Idiopathic Dilated Cardiomyopathy
 - 13.1.3 Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy
 - 13.1.4 Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
 - 13.1.5 Other Nonischaemic Cardiomyopathies (Valvular, Neuromuscular, Infectious, Infiltrative, etc.)
 - 13.1.6 Ion Channel Disorders

- 13.1.6.1 *Brugada Syndrome*
 - 13.1.6.2 *Long and short QT syndromes*
 - 13.1.6.3 *Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia (CPVT)*
 - 13.1.6.4 *Other Genetic Variants*
 - 13.1.7 Idiopathic Ventricular Arrhythmias
 - 13.1.7.1 *Outflow Tract Arrhythmias*
 - 13.1.7.2 *Fascicular Tachycardias*
 - 13.1.7.3 *Papillary Muscle*
 - 13.1.7.4 *Mitral/Tricuspid Annulus*
 - 13.1.7.5 *Bundle Branch Reentry Tachycardia*
 - 13.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 13.2.1 Epidemiology
 - 13.2.2 Risk Factors and Risk Assessment
 - 13.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 13.4 Treatment
 - 13.4.1 Management of Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest
 - 13.4.1.1 *Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation*
 - 13.4.1.2 *First Responder Help Systems*
 - 13.4.1.3 *Automated External Defibrillators (AED)*
 - 13.4.1.4 *Acute in-Hospital Management*
 - 13.4.1.5 *Enhanced Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (eCPR)*
 - 13.4.2 Drug Treatment of Ventricular Arrhythmias
 - 13.4.3 Ablation of Ventricular Arrhythmias
 - 13.4.3.1 *Catheter Ablation*
 - 13.4.3.2 *Non-Catheter based Ablation*
 - 13.4.4 Device Treatment
 - 13.4.4.1 *Wearable Defibrillator (WCD)*
 - 13.4.4.2 *Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator (ICD)*
 - 13.4.5 Radiotherapy
 - 13.5 Prevention
 - 13.6 Clinical
- 14 Device Therapy**
- 14.1 Antibradycardia Pacing
 - 14.2 Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator (ICD)
 - 14.3 Cardiac Resynchronisation Therapy (CRT)
 - 14.4 Home and Remote Patient Monitoring
 - 14.5 Device Complications and Lead Extraction

D HEART FAILURE

15 Chronic Heart Failure

- 15.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 15.1.1 Pathophysiology
 - 15.1.2 Experimental Heart Failure
 - 15.1.3 Cardiotoxicity of Drugs and Other Therapies
 - 15.1.4 Haemodynamics of Heart Failure
 - 15.1.5 Systolic Ventricular Dysfunction
 - 15.1.6 Diastolic Ventricular Dysfunction
 - 15.1.7 Ventricular Remodelling
 - 15.1.8 Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF)
 - 15.1.9 Heart Failure with Mid-Range Ejection Fraction (HFmrEF)
 - 15.1.10 Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF)
- 15.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
- 15.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 15.3.1 Biomarkers
 - 15.3.2 Imaging
 - 15.3.2.1 *Echocardiography*
 - 15.3.2.2 *Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)*
- 15.4 Treatment
 - 15.4.1 Lifestyle Modification
 - 15.4.2 Pharmacotherapy
 - 15.4.3 Rehabilitation

- 15.4.4 Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator (ICD)
 - 15.4.5 Cardiac Resynchronisation Therapy (CRT)
 - 15.4.6 Ventricular Assist Devices
 - 15.4.7 Heart Transplantation
 - 15.4.8 Devices for Autonomic Modulation
 - 15.4.9 Multidisciplinary Interventions
 - 15.5 Prevention
 - 15.6 Clinical
 - 15.6.1 Peripheral Circulation, Metabolism, Skeletal Muscle
 - 15.6.2 Comorbidities
 - 15.6.2.1 *Anaemia/Iron Deficiency*
 - 15.6.2.2 *Cancer*
 - 15.6.2.3 *Cerebrovascular Disease*
 - 15.6.2.4 *Chronic Kidney Disease*
 - 15.6.2.5 *Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*
 - 15.6.2.6 *Dementia/Depression*
 - 15.6.2.7 *Diabetes*
 - 15.6.2.8 *Frailty*
 - 15.6.2.9 *Muscular Dystrophy*
 - 15.6.2.10 *Thyroid Disease*
 - 15.6.2.11 *Sleep Apnoea*
- 16 Acute Heart Failure**
- 16.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 16.1.1 Haemodynamics
 - 16.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 16.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 16.3.1 Biomarkers
 - 16.3.2 Imaging
 - 16.3.3 Invasive Haemodynamic Monitoring
 - 16.4 Treatment
 - 16.4.1 Pharmacotherapy
 - 16.4.2 Nonpharmacological Treatment
 - 16.4.2.1 *Circulatory Support*
 - 16.4.2.2 *Renal Replacement Therapy*
 - 16.4.3 Multidisciplinary Interventions
 - 16.5 Prevention
 - 16.6 Clinical
 - 16.6.1 Acute Myocarditis
 - 16.6.2 Acute Pericarditis
 - 16.6.3 Acute Coronary Syndromes
 - 16.6.4 Cardiogenic Shock
 - 16.6.4.1 *Definitions, Pathophysiology and Mechanisms*
 - 16.6.4.2 *Imaging*
 - 16.6.4.3 *Acute Percutaneous Mechanical Circulatory Support*

E CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE, ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES, ACUTE CARDIAC CARE

- 17 Coronary Artery Disease (Chronic) / Chronic Coronary Syndromes (CCS)**
- 17.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 17.1.1 Chronic Ischaemia
 - 17.1.2 Coronary Circulation, Flow, and Flow Reserve
 - 17.1.3 Coronary Microcirculation and Collaterals
 - 17.1.4 Inflammation and Immunity
 - 17.1.5 Hibernation
 - 17.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 17.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 17.3.1 Noninvasive Diagnostic Methods
 - 17.3.2 Angiography, Invasive Imaging
 - 17.3.3 Intracoronary Flow and Pressure Measurements
 - 17.3.3.1 *Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR)*
 - 17.3.3.2 *Non-hyperaemic Coronary Pressure Indices*
 - 17.3.3.3 *Coronary Flow Reserve*
 - 17.4 Treatment

- 17.4.1 Lifestyle Modification
 - 17.4.2 Nonpharmacological Treatment
 - 17.4.3 Pharmacotherapy
 - 17.4.4 Revascularisation
 - 17.4.4.1 *Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI)*
 - 17.4.4.2 *Bypass Surgery*
- 17.5 Prevention
- 17.6 Clinical
 - 17.6.1 Comorbidities
- 17.7 Nonatherosclerotic Coronary Abnormalities
- 18 Acute Coronary Syndromes**
 - 18.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 18.1.1 Acute Myocardial Ischaemia
 - 18.1.2 Thrombosis, Platelets, and Coagulation
 - 18.1.3 Inflammation
 - 18.1.4 Vulnerable Plaque
 - 18.1.5 Vasospasm
 - 18.1.6 Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection (SCAD)
 - 18.1.7 Reperfusion and Reperfusion Injury
 - 18.1.8 Left Ventricular Remodelling
 - 18.1.9 No Reflow
 - 18.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 18.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 18.3.1 Biomarkers
 - 18.3.2 Noninvasive Imaging
 - 18.3.3 Angiography, Invasive Imaging
 - 18.3.4 Intracoronary Flow and Pressure Measurements
 - 18.3.4.1 *Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR)*
 - 18.3.4.2 *Non-hyperaemic Coronary Pressure Indices*
 - 18.3.4.3 *Coronary Flow Reserve*
 - 18.4 Treatment
 - 18.4.1 Lifestyle Modification
 - 18.4.2 Pharmacotherapy
 - 18.4.2.1 *Antiplatelet Agents*
 - 18.4.2.2 *Thrombolysis/Fibrinolysis*
 - 18.4.2.3 *Statins*
 - 18.4.3 Revascularisation
 - 18.4.3.1 *Coronary Intervention*
 - 18.4.3.2 *Bypass Surgery*
 - 18.5 Prevention
 - 18.6 Clinical
 - 18.6.1 ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI)
 - 18.6.2 Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI)
 - 18.6.3 Unstable Angina
 - 18.6.4 Shock
 - 18.6.5 Mechanical Complications
 - 18.6.6 Postinfarction Period
 - 18.6.7 Myocardial Infarction with Nonobstructive Coronary Arteries (MINOCA)
 - 18.6.8 Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy
 - 18.6.9 Spontaneous Coronary Artery Dissection (SCAD)
- 19 Acute Cardiac Care**
 - 19.1 Resuscitation
 - 19.2 Prehospital and Emergency Department Care
 - 19.3 Cardiac Care Unit (CCU), Intensive, and Critical Cardiovascular Care
 - 19.4 Cardiogenic Shock
 - 19.5 Cardiac Arrest

F VALVULAR, MYOCARDIAL, PERICARDIAL, PULMONARY, CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

20

Valvular Heart Disease

- 20.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
- 20.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
- 20.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 20.3.1 Imaging
 - 20.3.1.1 *Echocardiography*
 - 20.3.1.2 *Cardiac Computed Tomography (CT)*
 - 20.3.1.3 *Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)*
 - 20.3.1.4 *Nuclear Imaging*
 - 20.3.2 Invasive Haemodynamic Assessment
- 20.4 Treatment
 - 20.4.1 Pharmacotherapy
 - 20.4.2 Intervention
 - 20.4.2.1 *Aortic Valve Stenosis*
 - 20.4.2.2 *Aortic Valve Regurgitation*
 - 20.4.2.3 *Mitral Valve Stenosis*
 - 20.4.2.4 *Mitral Valve Regurgitation*
 - 20.4.2.5 *Pulmonary Valve Stenosis*
 - 20.4.2.6 *Pulmonary Valve Regurgitation*
 - 20.4.2.7 *Tricuspid Valve Stenosis*
 - 20.4.2.8 *Tricuspid Valve Regurgitation*
 - 20.4.3 Surgery
- 20.5 Prevention
- 20.6 Clinical
 - 20.6.1 Aortic Valve Stenosis
 - 20.6.2 Aortic Valve Regurgitation
 - 20.6.3 Aortic Valve Disease, Other
 - 20.6.4 Mitral Valve Stenosis
 - 20.6.5 Mitral Valve Regurgitation
 - 20.6.5.1 *Primary Mitral Valve Regurgitation*
 - 20.6.5.2 *Secondary Mitral Valve Regurgitation*
 - 20.6.6 Mitral Valve Prolapse
 - 20.6.7 Mitral Valve Disease, Other
 - 20.6.8 Tricuspid Valve Disease
 - 20.6.9 Pulmonary Valve Disease
 - 20.6.10 Rheumatic Heart Disease
 - 20.6.11 Prosthetic Heart Valves

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Infective Endocarditis

- 21.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
- 21.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
- 21.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 21.3.1 Imaging
 - 21.3.2 Microbiology
- 21.4 Treatment
 - 21.4.1 Pharmacotherapy
 - 21.4.2 Surgery
- 21.5 Prevention
- 21.6 Clinical
- 21.7 Cardiac Implantable Device-Related Endocarditis

22

Myocardial Disease

- 22.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
- 22.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
- 22.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 22.3.1 Imaging
 - 22.3.1.1 *Echocardiography*
 - 22.3.1.2 *Cardiac Computed Tomography (CT)*
 - 22.3.1.3 *Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)*
 - 22.3.1.4 *Nuclear Imaging*
- 22.4 Treatment

- 22.4.1 Pharmacotherapy
- 22.5 Prevention
- 22.6 Clinical
 - 22.6.1 Myocarditis
 - 22.6.2 Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
 - 22.6.3 Dilated Cardiomyopathy
 - 22.6.4 Restrictive Cardiomyopathy and Loeffler's Disease
 - 22.6.5 Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy
 - 22.6.6 Hypertensive Heart Disease
 - 22.6.7 Infiltrative Myocardial Disease
 - 22.6.7.1 *Cardiac Amyloidosis*
 - 22.6.7.2 *Cardiac Sarcoidosis*
 - 22.6.7.3 *Fabry's Disease*
 - 22.6.7.4 *Mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS)*
 - 22.6.8 Chagas' Disease
 - 22.6.9 Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy
 - 22.6.10 Peripartum Cardiomyopathy
 - 22.6.11 Ventricular Noncompaction
- 23 Pericardial Disease**
 - 23.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 23.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 23.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 23.3.1 Imaging
 - 23.3.1.1 *Echocardiography*
 - 23.3.1.2 *Cardiac Computed Tomography (CT)*
 - 23.3.1.3 *Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)*
 - 23.3.1.4 *Nuclear Imaging*
 - 23.4 Treatment
 - 23.4.1 Pharmacotherapy
 - 23.4.2 Intervention and Surgery
 - 23.5 Prevention
 - 23.6 Clinical
 - 23.6.1 Pericarditis
 - 23.6.2 Pericardial Effusion
 - 23.6.3 Pericardial Constriction
- 24 Tumours of the Heart**
 - 24.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 24.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 24.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 24.3.1 Imaging
 - 24.3.1.1 *Echocardiography*
 - 24.3.1.2 *Cardiac Computed Tomography (CT)*
 - 24.3.1.3 *Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)*
 - 24.3.1.4 *Nuclear Imaging*
 - 24.4 Treatment
 - 24.5 Prevention
 - 24.6 Clinical
 - 24.6.1 Myxoma
- 25 Congenital Heart Disease and Paediatric Cardiology**
 - 25.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 25.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 25.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 25.3.1 Imaging
 - 25.3.1.1 *Echocardiography*
 - 25.3.1.2 *Cardiac Computed Tomography (CT)*
 - 25.3.1.3 *Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)*
 - 25.3.1.4 *Nuclear Imaging*
 - 25.3.2 Invasive Haemodynamic Assessment
 - 25.4 Treatment
 - 25.4.1 Lifestyle Modification

- 25.4.2 Pharmacotherapy
 - 25.4.3 Intervention
 - 25.4.4 Surgery
- 25.5 Prevention
- 25.6 Clinical
 - 25.6.1 Foetal Heart Disease
 - 25.6.2 Adult Congenital Heart Disease (ACHD)
- 25.7 Paediatric Cardiology
- 26 Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure**
 - 26.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 26.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 26.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 26.4 Treatment
 - 26.4.1 Pharmacotherapy
 - 26.4.2 Intervention
 - 26.4.3 Surgery
 - 26.5 Prevention
 - 26.6 Clinical
 - 26.6.1 Pulmonary Embolism (PE)
 - 26.6.1.1 *Acute Pulmonary Embolism*
 - 26.6.1.2 *Long-Term Pulmonary Thromboembolic Disease*
 - 26.6.2 Venous Thromboembolism
 - 26.6.3 Pulmonary Hypertension
- G DISEASES OF THE AORTA, PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE, STROKE**
- 27 Diseases of the Aorta**
 - 27.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 27.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 27.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 27.3.1 Imaging
 - 27.3.1.1 *Echocardiography*
 - 27.3.1.2 *Cardiac Computed Tomography (CT)*
 - 27.3.1.3 *Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)*
 - 27.3.1.4 *Nuclear Imaging*
 - 27.4 Treatment
 - 27.4.1 Lifestyle Modification
 - 27.4.2 Pharmacotherapy
 - 27.4.3 Intervention
 - 27.4.4 Surgery
 - 27.5 Prevention
 - 27.6 Clinical
 - 27.6.1 Aortic Dissection, Acute Intramural Haematoma
 - 27.6.1.1 *Dissection Thoracic Aorta*
 - 27.6.1.2 *Dissection Abdominal Aorta*
 - 27.6.2 Aortic Aneurysm, Thoracic
 - 27.6.3 Aortic Aneurysm, Abdominal
 - 27.6.4 Inflammatory Diseases of the Aorta
 - 27.6.5 Traumatic Injury of the Aorta
- 28 Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease**
 - 28.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 28.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 28.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 28.4 Treatment
 - 28.4.1 Lifestyle Modification
 - 28.4.2 Pharmacotherapy
 - 28.4.3 Intervention
 - 28.4.4 Surgery
 - 28.5 Prevention
 - 28.6 Clinical

- 28.6.1 Peripheral Artery Disease
- 28.6.2 Carotid Disease
- 28.6.3 Venous Disease
- 29 **Stroke**
 - 29.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 29.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 29.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 29.4 Treatment
 - 29.4.1 Lifestyle Modification
 - 29.4.2 Pharmacotherapy
 - 29.4.3 Acute Intervention
 - 29.4.4 Surgery
 - 29.5 Prevention
 - 29.6 Clinical
 - 29.6.1 Carotid Stenosis
 - 29.6.2 Patent Foramen Ovale and Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO) Closure
 - 29.6.3 Cardiogenic Embolism
 - 29.6.3.1 *Atrial Fibrillation*
 - 29.6.3.2 *Left Atrial Appendage (LAA) and Left Atrial Appendage (LAA) Closure*
 - 29.7 Heart and Brain Interaction

H INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY

30 Interventional Cardiology

- 30.1 Invasive Imaging and Functional Assessment
 - 30.1.1 Right Heart Catheterisation
 - 30.1.2 Coronary Angiography
 - 30.1.3 Peripheral Angiography
 - 30.1.4 Intracoronary Ultrasound
 - 30.1.5 Optical Coherence Tomography
 - 30.1.6 Near Infrared Spectroscopy
 - 30.1.7 Angioscopy
 - 30.1.8 Intracoronary Flow and Pressure Measurements
 - 30.1.8.1 *Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR)*
 - 30.1.8.2 *Non-hyperaemic Coronary Pressure Indices*
 - 30.1.8.3 *Coronary Flow Reserve*
 - 30.1.9 Coronary Vasoreactivity Testing
- 30.2 Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI)
 - 30.2.1 Adjunctive Pharmacotherapy
 - 30.2.2 Vascular Access
 - 30.2.3 Technique
 - 30.2.4 Devices
 - 30.2.4.1 *Balloons*
 - 30.2.4.2 *Stents*
 - 30.2.4.3 *Rotablation*
 - 30.2.4.4 *Orbital Atherectomy*
 - 30.2.4.5 *Intravascular Lithoplasty (IVL)*
 - 30.2.5 Complications
 - 30.2.6 Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI)
 - 30.2.7 Chronic Total Occlusion (CTO)
 - 30.2.8 Protected Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI)
 - 30.2.9 Restenosis
 - 30.2.10 Stent Thrombosis
 - 30.2.11 Outcome
- 30.3 Noncoronary Cardiac Intervention
 - 30.3.1 Aortic Valve Intervention
 - 30.3.2 Mitral Valve Intervention
 - 30.3.3 Tricuspid Valve Intervention
 - 30.3.4 Pulmonary Valve Intervention
 - 30.3.5 Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO) / Atrial Septal Defect (ASD) Closure
 - 30.3.6 Left Atrial Appendage (LAA) Closure

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- 30.3.7 Closure of Paravalvular Leaks
- 31 Cardiovascular Surgery**
- 31.1 Coronary Arteries
 - 31.2 Valves
 - 31.3 Congenital Heart Disease
 - 31.4 Aorta
 - 31.5 Carotid and Peripheral Arteries
 - 31.6 Ventricular Assist Devices and Artificial Heart
 - 31.7 Circulatory Support
 - 31.8 Transplantation
 - 31.9 Arrhythmias
 - 31.10 Minimally Invasive Surgery
- I HYPERTENSION**
- 32 Hypertension**
- 32.1 Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
 - 32.1.1 Target Organ Damage/Left Ventricular Hypertrophy
 - 32.1.2 Renin-Angiotensin System
 - 32.1.3 Secondary Hypertension
 - 32.1.3.1 *Renal and Renovascular Hypertension*
 - 32.1.3.2 *Autonomic Nervous System*
 - 32.1.3.3 *Endocrine Hypertension*
 - 32.1.3.4 *Drug Induced Hypertension*
 - 32.1.3.5 *Pregnancy-induced Hypertension*
 - 32.2 Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
 - 32.3 Diagnostic Methods
 - 32.3.1 Blood Pressure Measurement
 - 32.4 Treatment
 - 32.4.1 Lifestyle Modification
 - 32.4.2 Pharmacotherapy
 - 32.4.3 Device Treatment and Intervention
 - 32.4.3.1 *Renal Denervation*
 - 32.5 Prevention
 - 32.6 Clinical
- J PREVENTIVE CARDIOLOGY**
- 33 Risk Factors and Prevention**
- 33.1 Epidemiology
 - 33.2 Cardiovascular Risk Assessment
 - 33.2.1 Scores
 - 33.2.2 Biomarkers
 - 33.2.3 Imaging
 - 33.3 Secondary Prevention
 - 33.4 Lipids
 - 33.4.1 Drug therapy
 - 33.5 Tobacco
 - 33.6 Obesity
 - 33.7 Diabetes and the Heart
 - 33.7.1 Pathophysiology
 - 33.7.2 Metabolic Syndrome, Insulin, Insulin Resistance
 - 33.7.3 Pharmacotherapy
 - 33.7.4 Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) and Surgery
 - 33.8 Environmental and Occupational Aspects of Heart Disease
 - 33.8.1 Environmental Aspects of Heart Disease
 - 33.8.2 Occupational Aspects of Heart Disease
 - 33.9 Stress, Psychosocial and Cultural Aspects of Heart Disease
 - 33.10 Depression and Heart Disease
 - 33.11 Nutrition, Malnutrition and Heart Disease
 - 33.12 Physical Inactivity and Exercise
 - 33.12.1 Physical Inactivity

	33.12.2	Exercise
	33.13	Sleep Disorders
	33.13.1	Sleep Apnoea
34		Rehabilitation and Sports Cardiology
	34.1	Exercise Testing
	34.1.1	Spiroergometry
	34.2	Cardiovascular Rehabilitation
	34.2.1	Exercise Programmes
	34.2.2	Education
	34.2.3	Outcomes
	34.3	Sports Cardiology
	34.3.1	Athlete's Heart
	34.3.2	Electrocardiography (ECG)
	34.3.3	Arrhythmias
	34.3.4	Sudden Death in Sports
	34.3.5	Pre-Competition Screening and Sports Eligibility
	34.3.6	Cardiovascular Effects of Substance Abuse/Doping
K		CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN SPECIAL POPULATIONS
35		Cardiovascular Disease in Special Populations
	35.1	Cardiovascular Disease in Primary Care
	35.2	Cardiovascular Disease in Women
	35.3	Cardiovascular Disease in Special Populations: Paediatric Cardiology
	35.4	Noncardiac Surgery / Presurgical Assessment
	35.5	Cardiovascular Disease in the Elderly
	35.6	Cardio-Oncology
	35.7	Pregnancy and Cardiovascular Disease
	35.8	HIV and Cardiovascular Disease
	35.9	Renal Failure and Cardiovascular Disease
	35.10	Neurologic Disorders and Heart Disease
	35.11	Psychiatric Disorders and Heart Disease
	35.12	Autoimmune/Chronic Inflammatory Disorders and Heart Disease
	35.13	Substance Abuse and Cardiovascular Disease
L		CARDIOVASCULAR PHARMACOLOGY
36		Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy
	36.1	Cardiovascular Pharmacotherapy
	36.1.1	Aldosterone Antagonists
	36.1.2	Antiarrhythmic Pharmacotherapy
	36.1.3	Angiotensin-Renin-Bradykinin System
	36.1.4	Anticoagulants
	36.1.5	Antiplatelet Drugs
	36.1.6	Beta-Blockers
	36.1.7	Calcium Channel Blockers
	36.1.8	Diuretics
	36.1.9	Nitrates
	36.1.10	Lipid-Lowering Agents
	36.1.10.1	<i>Statins</i>
	36.1.10.2	<i>Cholesterol Resorption Antagonists</i>
	36.1.10.3	<i>LDL-Receptor Antagonists</i>
	36.1.10.4	<i>PCSK9-Antagonists</i>
	36.1.11	Antidiabetic Pharmacotherapy
	36.2	Pharmacogenetics
	36.3	Biotherapies
	36.4	Cardiotoxicity of Drugs
M		CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING AND ALLIED PROFESSIONS
37		Cardiovascular Nursing and Allied Professions
	37.1	Acute Nursing Care
	37.2	Chronic Nursing Care
	37.3	Advanced Clinical Practice
	37.4	Allied Professions in Cardiovascular Care

N **e-CARDIOLOGY / DIGITAL HEALTH, PUBLIC HEALTH, HEALTH ECONOMICS, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

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e-Cardiology/Digital Health

- 38.1 Artificial Intelligence
 - 38.1.1 Data Synthesis
 - 38.1.2 Deep Learning
 - 38.1.3 Machine Learning
- 38.2 Big Data
 - 38.2.1 Big Data analysis
 - 38.2.2 Statistical Methods
- 38.3 Cardiovascular Image Processing
 - 38.3.1 Computerised Tomography
 - 38.3.2 Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 - 38.3.3 Infrared
 - 38.3.4 Ultrasound
 - 38.3.5 Virtual-, Mixed-, and Augmented Reality
 - 38.3.6 X-ray and Angiography
- 38.4 Cardiovascular Signal Processing
 - 38.4.1 Digital Auscultation
 - 38.4.2 Electrocardiogram (ECG) and Arrhythmia Analysis
 - 38.4.3 Speech Analysis
- 38.5 Computer Modelling and Simulation
 - 38.5.1 In-Silico Medicine and Virtual Physiologic Patient
 - 38.5.2 Modelling / Digital Twins
- 38.6 Cybersecurity
- 38.7 Digital Health Tools
 - 38.7.1 Multimodal
 - 38.7.2 Robotics
 - 38.7.3 Wearables
- 38.8 Disease Classification
- 38.9 Electronic Health Records & Hospital Information Systems
 - 38.9.1 Interoperability, Standards and System Integration
 - 38.9.2 Clinical Decision Support
- 38.10 Large Language Model
- 38.11 Patient Engagement and Personalised Health
- 38.12 Precision Medicine
- 38.13 Remote Patient Monitoring and Telehealth
 - 38.13.1 m-Health & Mobile Apps
 - 38.13.2 Remote Patient Monitoring
 - 38.13.3 Remote Consultation
 - 38.13.4 Virtual Hospital
- 38.14 Regulatory Affairs and Ethics
- 38.15 Statistical Methods
- 38.16 Surgical Data Science

39

Public Health and Health Economics

- 39.1 Public Health
- 39.2 Health Policy
- 39.3 Health Economics

40

Research Methodology

- 40.1 Biostatistics
- 40.2 Cardiovascular Epidemiology
- 40.3 Trial Design
- 40.4 Research Ethics

O

BASIC SCIENCE

41

Basic Science

- 41.1 Cardiovascular Development and Anatomy
 - 41.1.1 Stem Cells, Cell Cycle, Cell Senescence, Cell Death
 - 41.1.2 Genetics, Epigenetics, ncRNA
- 41.2 Cardiac Biology and Physiology
 - 41.2.1 Stem Cells, Cell Cycle, Cell Senescence, Cell Death
 - 41.2.2 Genetics, Epigenetics, ncRNA
 - 41.2.3 Signal Transduction, Mechanotransduction
 - 41.2.4 Ion Channels, Electrophysiology
 - 41.2.5 Mitochondria
 - 41.2.6 Microvesicles, Exosomes
 - 41.2.7 Metabolism

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- 41.2.8 Leukocytes, Inflammation, Immunity
 - 41.2.9 Biomaterials, Tissue Engineering
 - 41.3 Cardiac Diseases
 - 41.3.1 Ischaemia, Infarction, Cardioprotection
 - 41.3.2 Cardiac Hypertrophy
 - 41.3.3 Heart Failure
 - 41.3.4 Arrhythmias
 - 41.3.5 Cardiomyopathies
 - 41.3.6 Valvular Heart Disease
 - 41.3.7 Congenital Heart Disease
 - 41.3.8 Leukocytes, Inflammation, Immunity
 - 41.3.9 Fibrosis
 - 41.3.10 Drugs, Drug Targets
 - 41.3.11 Gene Therapy, Cell Therapy
 - 41.3.12 Biomarkers
 - 41.4 Vascular Biology and Physiology
 - 41.4.1 Stem Cells, Cell Cycle, Cell Senescence, Cell Death
 - 41.4.2 Genetics, Epigenetics, ncRNA
 - 41.4.3 Signal Transduction, Mechanotransduction
 - 41.4.4 Vascular Tone, Permeability, Microcirculation
 - 41.4.5 Ion Channels, Electrophysiology
 - 41.4.6 Mitochondria
 - 41.4.7 Microvesicles, Exosomes
 - 41.4.8 Lipids, Metabolism
 - 41.4.9 Platelets, Haemostasis, Coagulation
 - 41.4.10 Leukocytes, Inflammation, Immunity
 - 41.4.11 Biomaterials, Tissue Engineering
 - 41.5 Vascular Diseases
 - 41.5.1 Microcirculation, Angiogenesis, Arteriogenesis
 - 41.5.2 Atherosclerosis, Cerebrovascular Diseases, Aneurysm, Restenosis
 - 41.5.3 Hypertension, Pulmonary Hypertension
 - 41.5.4 Thrombosis, Bleeding
 - 41.5.5 Lipid Metabolism, Metabolic Syndrome, Diabetes
 - 41.5.6 Leukocytes, Inflammation, Immunity
 - 41.5.7 Vascular Diseases: Fibrosis
 - 41.5.8 Drugs, Drug Targets
 - 41.5.9 Gene Therapy, Cell Therapy
 - 41.5.10 Biomarkers