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TOPICS FOR ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Topics

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 choice will determine under which area the abstract will be reviewed and graded.

Therefore, submitters should consider all potential options available before selecting the submission topic.

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

If the abstract is accepted, presenters will be required to select 3 additional topics/keywords. These are important to optimise indexing of the abstract in the programme and in the ESC 365 congress library. This serves to optimise search results and enhance visibility of the research.

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 - AORTIC DISEASE, 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

N - E-CARDIOLOGY/DIGITAL HEALTH, PUBLIC HEALTH, HEALTH ECONOMICS, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

O - BASIC SCIENCE

B - IMAGING

3 - Imaging

3.1 - Echocardiography

- 3.1.1 - Echocardiography: Technology
- 3.1.2 - Echocardiography: Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
- 3.1.3 - Echocardiography: Systolic and Diastolic Function
- 3.1.4 - Echocardiography: Valve Disease
- 3.1.5 - Echocardiography: Masses and Sources of Emboli
- 3.1.6 - Doppler Echocardiography
- 3.1.7 - Transesophageal Echocardiography
- 3.1.8 - Contrast Echocardiography
- 3.1.9 - Tissue Doppler, Speckle Tracking and Strain Imaging
- 3.1.10 - Stress Echocardiography
- 3.1.11 - 3D Echocardiography
- 3.1.12 - Intraoperative and Interventional Echocardiography

3.2 - Computed Tomography

- 3.2.1 - Computed Tomography: Technology
- 3.2.2 - Computed Tomography: Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
- 3.2.3 - Computed Tomography: Systolic and Diastolic Function
- 3.2.4 - Computed Tomography: Valve Disease
- 3.2.5 - Coronary Calcium Score
- 3.2.6 - Coronary CT Angiography
- 3.2.7 - Computed Tomography: Plaque Imaging
- 3.2.8 - CT Myocardial Perfusion
- 3.2.9 - CT Imaging of Structural Heart Disease
- 3.2.10 - CT-derived FFR
- 3.2.11 - Computed Tomography: Extracardiac Findings
- 3.2.12 - Computed Tomography: Radiation Exposure

3.3 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance

- 3.3.1 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Physics and Technology
- 3.3.2 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
- 3.3.3 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Systolic and Diastolic Function
- 3.3.4 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Valve Disease
- 3.3.5 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Deformation Imaging
- 3.3.6 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Flow Imaging
- 3.3.7 - Stress CMR
- 3.3.8 - Late Gadolinium Enhancement and Viability
- 3.3.9 - T1 and T2 Mapping, T2*
- 3.3.10 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Coronary Imaging
- 3.3.11 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Plaque Imaging
- 3.3.12 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Angiography
- 3.3.13 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Myocardium
- 3.3.14 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Pericardium
- 3.3.15 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Cardiac Masses
- 3.3.16 - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance: Safety

3.4 - Nuclear Imaging

- 3.4.1 - Nuclear Imaging: Technology and Tracers
- 3.4.2 - Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT)
  - 3.4.2.1 - Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) - Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
  - 3.4.2.2 - Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) - Systolic and Diastolic Function
  - 3.4.2.3 - Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) - Ischaemia and Viability
  - 3.4.2.4 - Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) - Inflammation
- 3.4.3 - Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
  - 3.4.3.1 - Positron Emisssion Tomography (PET) - Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
  - 3.4.3.2 - Positron Emisssion Tomography (PET) - Systolic and Diastolic Function
  - 3.4.3.3 - Positron Emisssion Tomography (PET) - Ischaemia and Viability
  - 3.4.3.4 - Positron Emisssion Tomography (PET) - Inflammation
- 3.4.4 - Nuclear Imaging: Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
- 3.4.5 - Nuclear Imaging: Systolic and Diastolic Function
- 3.4.6 - Molecular Imaging

3.5 - Hybrid and Fusion Imaging

3.6 - Cross-Modality and Multi-Modality Imaging Topics

- 3.6.1 - Imaging: Cardiac Dimensions, Volume, and Mass
- 3.6.2 - Imaging: Systolic and Diastolic Function
- 3.6.3 - Imaging: Valve Disease
- 3.6.4 - Imaging: Arrhythmias
- 3.6.5 - Imaging: Heart Failure
- 3.6.6 - Imaging: Coronary Artery Disease
- 3.6.7 - Imaging: Acute Coronary Syndromes
- 3.6.8 - Imaging: Myocardial Disease
- 3.6.9 - Imaging: Pericardial Disease
- 3.6.10 - Imaging: Congenital Heart Disease
- 3.6.11 - Imaging: Aortic Disease
- 3.6.12 - Imaging: Peripheral Vascular Disease
- 3.6.13 - Imaging: Prevention and Rehabilitation

C - ARRHYTHMIAS AND DEVICE THERAPY

4 - Arrhythmias, General

4.1 - Arrhythmias, General – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms

- 4.1.1 - Cellular Mechanisms of Arrhythmias
- 4.1.2 - Genetic Aspects of Arrhythmias
- 4.1.3 - Arrhythmias, General – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms: Ion Channel Disorders

4.2 - Arrhythmias, General – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome

4.3 - Arrhythmias, General – Diagnostic Methods

- 4.3.1 - Arrhythmias, General – Diagnostic Methods: Electrocardiography
- 4.3.2 - Arrhythmias, General – Diagnostic Methods: Signal-averaged ECG
- 4.3.3 - Arrhythmias, General – Diagnostic Methods: Holter Monitoring and Event Recorder
- 4.3.4 - Arrhythmias, General – Diagnostic Methods: Non-invasive Diagnostic Methods
- 4.3.5 - Arrhythmias, General: Invasive Diagnostic Methods

4.4 - Arrhythmias, General – Treatment

- 4.4.1 - Arrhythmias, General: Lifestyle Modification
- 4.4.2 - Antiarrhythmic Drug Treatment
- 4.4.3 - Cardioversion and Defibrillation
- 4.4.4 - Catheter Ablation of Arrhythmias

4.5 - Arrhythmias, General – Prevention

4.6 - Arrhythmias, General – Clinical

5 - Atrial Fibrillation

5.1 - Atrial Fibrillation - Pathophysiology and Mechanisms

- 5.1.1 - Cellular Electrophysiology
- 5.1.2 - Cell-cell Interactions
- 5.1.3 - Disease Modeling in Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.1.4 - Genetic Causes of Atrial Fibrillation
  - 5.1.4.1 - Monogenic diseases causing Atrial Fibrillation
  - 5.1.4.2 - Common Gene Variants in Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.1.5 - Atrial Stressors Causing Atrial Fibrillation
  - 5.1.5.1 - Ischemia and Metabolic Imbalance
  - 5.1.5.2 - Heart Failure and Left Ventricular Dysfunction
  - 5.1.5.3 - Atrial Stressors Causing Atrial Fibrillation: Valvular Heart Disease
  - 5.1.5.4 - Sleep Disordered Breathing
  - 5.1.5.5 - Obesity and Diabetes
  - 5.1.5.6 - Autonomic Dysfunction
  - 5.1.5.7 - Sports and Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.1.6 - Defining Types of Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.1.7 - Mechanisms for Stroke in Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.1.8 - Mechanisms for Heart Failure and Cardiac Complications in Atrial Fibrillation

5.2 - Atrial Fibrillation - Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome

- 5.2.1 - Prevalence and Incidence of Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.2.2 - Stroke in Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.2.3 - Heart Failure in Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.2.4 - Sudden Death in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.2.5 - Cognitive Function and Autonomy in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

5.3 - Atrial Fibrillation - Diagnostic Methods

5.4 - Atrial Fibrillation - Treatment
- 5.4.1 - Acute Management of Atrial Fibrillation
  - 5.4.1.1 - Acute Rate Control and Cardioversion
  - 5.4.1.2 - Patient Flow
- 5.4.2 - Rate Control
  - 5.4.2.1 - Rate Control Targets
  - 5.4.2.2 - Medical Therapy for Rate Control
  - 5.4.2.3 - AV Nodal Ablation and Pacemaker Therapy
  - 5.4.2.4 - Outcome of Rate Control Therapy
- 5.4.3 - Rhythm Control, Cardioversion
  - 5.4.3.1 - Pharmacological Cardioversion of Atrial Fibrillation
    - 5.4.3.1.1 - Pharmacological Cardioversion of Atrial Fibrillation: Treatment Pathway and Technique
    - 5.4.3.1.2 - Pharmacological Cardioversion of Atrial Fibrillation: Outcomes and Complications
  - 5.4.3.2 - Electrical Cardioversion of Atrial Fibrillation
    - 5.4.3.2.1 - Electrical Cardioversion of Atrial Fibrillation: Treatment Pathway and Technique
    - 5.4.3.2.2 - Electrical Cardioversion of Atrial Fibrillation: Outcomes and Complications
  - 5.4.3.3 - Stroke Prevention in Cardioversion
    - 5.4.3.3.1 - Stroke Prevention in Cardioversion: Oral Anticoagulation
    - 5.4.3.3.2 - TOE guidance
- 5.4.4 - Rhythm Control, Antiarrhythmic Drugs
  - 5.4.4.1 - Indications and Patient Selection
  - 5.4.4.2 - Episodic Drug Therapy
  - 5.4.4.3 - Long Term Drug Therapy
  - 5.4.4.4 - Rhythm Control, Antiarrhythmic Drugs: Outcomes and Complications
- 5.4.5 - Rhythm Control, Catheter Ablation
  - 5.4.5.1 - Rhythm Control, Catheter Ablation: Indications
  - 5.4.5.2 - Rhythm Control, Catheter Ablation: Techniques and Technology
  - 5.4.5.3 - Rhythm Control, Catheter Ablation: Outcomes and Complications
- 5.4.6 - Rhythm Control, Atrial Fibrillation Surgery
  - 5.4.6.1 - Rhythm Control, Atrial Fibrillation Surgery: Indications
  - 5.4.6.2 - Rhythm Control, Atrial Fibrillation Surgery: Techniques and Technology
  - 5.4.6.3 - Rhythm Control, Atrial Fibrillation Surgery: Outcomes and Complications
- 5.4.7 - Rhythm Control, Hybrid Therapy
  - 5.4.7.1 - Atrial Fibrillation Heart Team
  - 5.4.7.2 - Combination of Drug Therapy and Ablation
  - 5.4.7.3 - Combination of Pacing and Drug Therapy/Ablation

5.5 - Atrial Fibrillation - Stroke Prevention
- 5.5.1 - Oral Anticoagulation
  - 5.5.1.1 - Oral Anticoagulation: Indications
  - 5.5.1.2 - Long-term Treatment, Adherence, Attrition
  - 5.5.1.3 - Oral Anticoagulant Drugs
  - 5.5.1.4 - Bleeding Complications
- 5.5.2 - Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion
  - 5.5.2.1 - Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion: Indications
  - 5.5.2.2 - Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion: Technology and Implantation Technique
  - 5.5.2.3 - Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion: Outcomes and Complications

5.6 - Atrial Fibrillation - Stroke Treatment
- 5.6.1 - Atrial Fibrillation - Stroke Treatment: Imaging
- 5.6.2 - Atrial Fibrillation - Stroke Treatment: Acute Therapy
- 5.6.3 - Novel Therapies for Stroke in Atrial Fibrillation
- 5.6.4 - Atrial Fibrillation Heart Teams for Stroke Prevention

5.7 - Atrial Fibrillation - Prevention

5.8 - Atrial Fibrillation - Clinical

6 - Supraventricular Tachycardia (non-AF)

6.1 - Supraventricular Tachycardia (non-AF) - Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
- 6.1.1 - Cellular Mechanisms
- 6.1.2 - Genetic Aspects

6.2 - Supraventricular Tachycardia (non-AF) - Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome

6.3 - Supraventricular Tachycardia (non-AF) - Diagnostic Methods

6.4 - Supraventricular Tachycardia (non-AF) - Treatment

6.5 - Supraventricular Tachycardia (non-AF) - Prevention

6.6 - Supraventricular Tachycardia (non-AF) - Clinical

7 - Syncope and Bradycardia

7.1 - Syncope and Bradycardia - Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
- 7.1.1 - Bradycardia - Sinus Node Dysfunction
- 7.1.2 - Bradycardia - AV-Block
- 7.1.3 - Tachycardia
- 7.1.4 - Non-arrhythmogenic Mechanisms of Syncope

7.2 - Syncope and Bradycardia - Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
- 7.2.1 - Syncope and Bradycardia - Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome: Epidemiology
- 7.2.2 - Syncope and Bradycardia - Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome: Prognosis and Risk Stratification

7.3 - Syncope and Bradycardia - Diagnostic Methods
- 7.3.1 - Ambulatory ECG Monitoring and Loop Recorders
- 7.3.2 - Provocation Tests, Assessment of Autonomous Nervous System
- 7.3.3 - Detection of Underlying Heart Disease

7.4 - Syncope and Bradycardia - Treatment
- 7.4.1 - Drug Treatment
- 7.4.2 - Pacemaker Therapy

7.5 - Syncope and Bradycardia - Prevention

7.6 - Syncope and Bradycardia - Clinical

8 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and Sudden Cardiac Death (SCD)

8.1 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
- 8.1.1 - Coronary Artery Disease
- 8.1.2 - Dilated Cardiomyopathy and Non-ischemic Heart Failure
- 8.1.3 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Pathophysiology and Mechanisms: Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy
- 8.1.4 - Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- 8.1.5 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Pathophysiology and Mechanisms: Ion Channel Disorders
- 8.1.6 - Long QT Syndrome
- 8.1.7 - Brugada Syndrome
- 8.1.8 - Gene Variants

8.2 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
- 8.2.1 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome: Epidemiology
- 8.2.2 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome: Risk Factors and Risk Assessment

8.3 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Diagnostic Methods

8.4 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Treatment
- 8.4.1 - Management of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest
  - 8.4.1.1 - CPR
  - 8.4.1.2 - First Responder Help Systems
  - 8.4.1.3 - Management of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest: Automated External Defibrillators
  - 8.4.1.4 - Acute in-Hospital Management
- 8.4.2 - Drug Treatment of Ventricular Arrhythmias
- 8.4.3 - Ablation of Ventricular Arrhythmias
- 8.4.4 - Device Treatment of Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD
  - 8.4.4.1 - Wearable Defibrillators
  - 8.4.4.2 - Device Treatment of Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD: Automated External Defibrillators
  - 8.4.4.3 - Implantable Defibrillators (ICD)

8.5 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Prevention

8.6 - Ventricular Arrhythmias and SCD - Clinical

9 - Device Therapy

9.1 - Antibradycardia Pacing

9.2 - Implantable Cardioverter / Defibrillator

9.3 - Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy

9.4 - Home and Remote Patient Monitoring

9.5 - Device Complications and Lead Extraction

D - HEART FAILURE

10 - Chronic Heart Failure

10.1 - Chronic Heart Failure – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
- 10.1.1 - Chronic Heart Failure - Pathophysiology
- 10.1.2 - Experimental Heart Failure
- 10.1.3 - Cardiotoxicity of Drugs and Other Therapies
- 10.1.4 - Hemodynamics of Heart Failure
- 10.1.5 - Systolic Ventricular Dysfunction
- 10.1.6 - Diastolic Ventricular Dysfunction
- 10.1.7 - Ventricular Remodeling

- 10.1.8 - Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction
- 10.1.9 - Heart Failure with Mid-range Ejection Fraction
- 10.1.10 - Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction

10.2 - Chronic Heart Failure – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome

10.3 - Chronic Heart Failure – Diagnostic Methods

- 10.3.1 - Chronic Heart Failure – Diagnostic Methods: Biomarkers
- 10.3.2 - Chronic Heart Failure – Diagnostic Methods: Imaging
  - 10.3.2.1 - Chronic Heart Failure – Diagnostic Methods: Imaging - Echocardiography
  - 10.3.2.2 - Chronic Heart Failure – Diagnostic Methods: Imaging - Cardiac Magnetic Resonance

10.4 - Chronic Heart Failure – Treatment

- 10.4.1 - Chronic Heart Failure: Lifestyle Modification
- 10.4.2 - Chronic Heart Failure: Pharmacotherapy
- 10.4.3 - Chronic Heart Failure: Rehabilitation
- 10.4.4 - Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD)
- 10.4.5 - Resynchronization Therapy
- 10.4.6 - Ventricular Assist Devices
- 10.4.7 - Heart Transplantation
- 10.4.8 - Devices for Autonomic Modulation
- 10.4.9 - Chronic Heart Failure: Multidisciplinary Interventions

10.5 - Chronic Heart Failure – Prevention

10.6 - Chronic Heart Failure - Clinical

- 10.6.1 - Chronic Heart Failure: Peripheral Circulation, Metabolism, Skeletal Muscle
- 10.6.2 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities
  - 10.6.2.1 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Anemia/Iron Deficiency
  - 10.6.2.2 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Cancer
  - 10.6.2.3 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Cerebrovascular disease
  - 10.6.2.4 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Chronic Kidney Disease
  - 10.6.2.5 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
  - 10.6.2.6 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Dementia/Depression
  - 10.6.2.7 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Diabetes
  - 10.6.2.8 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Frailty
  - 10.6.2.9 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Muscular Dystrophy
  - 10.6.2.10 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Sleep Apnea
  - 10.6.2.11 - Chronic Heart Failure: Comorbidities - Thyroid disease

11 - Acute Heart Failure

11.1 - Acute Heart Failure – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms

- 11.1.1 - Acute Heart Failure: Hemodynamics

11.2 - Acute Heart Failure – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome

11.3 - Acute Heart Failure – Diagnostic Methods

- 11.3.1 - Acute Heart Failure: Biomarkers
- 11.3.2 - Acute Heart Failure: Imaging
- 11.3.3 - Acute Heart Failure: Invasive Hemodynamic Monitoring

11.4 - Acute Heart Failure– Treatment

- 11.4.1 - Acute Heart Failure: Pharmacotherapy
- 11.4.2 - Acute Heart Failure: Non-pharmacological Treatment
  - 11.4.2.1 - Circulatory Support
  - 11.4.2.2 - Renal Replacement Therapy
- 11.4.3 - Acute Heart Failure: Multidisciplinary Interventions

11.5 - Acute Heart Failure– Prevention

11.6 - Acute Heart Failure - Clinical

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

12 - Coronary Artery Disease (Chronic)

12.1 - Coronary Artery Disease – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms

- 12.1.1 - Chronic Ischemia
- 12.1.2 - Coronary Circulation, Flow, and Flow Reserve
- 12.1.3 - Coronary Microcirculation and Collaterals
- 12.1.4 - Coronary Artery Disease: Inflammation and Immunity
- 12.1.5 - Hibernation

12.2 - Coronary Artery Disease – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome

12.3 - Coronary Artery Disease – Diagnostic Methods

- 12.3.1 - Coronary Artery Disease: Noninvasive Diagnostic Methods
- 12.3.2 - Coronary Artery Disease: Angiography, Invasive Imaging, FFR

12.4 - Coronary Artery Disease – Treatment
- 12.4.1 - Coronary Artery Disease: Lifestyle Modification
- 12.4.2 - Coronary Artery Disease: Non-pharmacological Treatment
- 12.4.3 - Coronary Artery Disease: Pharmacotherapy
- 12.4.4 - Coronary Artery Disease: Treatment, Revascularization
  - 12.4.4.1 - Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
  - 12.4.4.2 - Coronary Artery Disease: Treatment, Revascularization: Bypass Surgery

12.5 - Coronary Artery Disease – Prevention

12.6 - Coronary Artery Disease - Clinical
- 12.6.1 - Coronary Artery Disease and Comorbidities

12.7 - Non-Atherosclerotic Coronary Abnormalities

13 - Acute Coronary Syndromes

13.1 - Acute Coronary Syndromes – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
- 13.1.1 - Acute Myocardial Ischemia
- 13.1.2 - Thrombosis, Platelets, and Coagulation
- 13.1.3 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Inflammation
- 13.1.4 - Vulnerable Plaque
- 13.1.5 - Vasospasm
- 13.1.6 - Reperfusion and Reperfusion Injury
- 13.1.7 - Left Ventricular Remodeling
- 13.1.8 - No Reflow

13.2 - Acute Coronary Syndromes – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome

13.3 - Acute Coronary Syndromes – Diagnostic Methods
- 13.3.1 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Biomarkers
- 13.3.2 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Non-invasive Imaging
- 13.3.3 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Angiography, Invasive Imaging, FFR

13.4 - Acute Coronary Syndromes – Treatment
- 13.4.1 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Lifestyle Modification
- 13.4.2 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Pharmacotherapy
  - 13.4.2.1 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Antiplatelet Agents
  - 13.4.2.2 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Thrombolysis/Fibrinolysis
  - 13.4.2.3 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Statins
- 13.4.3 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Treatment, Revascularization
  - 13.4.3.1 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Treatment, Revascularization: Coronary Intervention
  - 13.4.3.2 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Treatment, Revascularization: Bypass Surgery

13.5 - Acute Coronary Syndromes – Prevention

13.6 - Acute Coronary Syndromes - Clinical
- 13.6.1 - Unstable Angina
- 13.6.2 - Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI)
- 13.6.3 - ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI)
- 13.6.4 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Shock
- 13.6.5 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Post-Infarction Period
- 13.6.6 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Myocardial Infarction with Non-obstructive Coronary Arteries
- 13.6.7 - Acute Coronary Syndromes: Tako-Tsubo Cardiomyopathy

14 - Acute Cardiac Care

14.1 - Acute Cardiac Care – Resuscitation

14.2 - Acute Cardiac Care – Prehospital and Emergency Department Care

14.3 - Acute Cardiac Care – CCU, Intensive, and Critical Cardiovascular Care

14.4 - Acute Cardiac Care – Cardiogenic Shock

14.5 - Acute Cardiac Care – Cardiac Arrest

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

15 - Valvular Heart Disease

15.1 - Valvular Heart Disease – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms

15.2 - Valvular Heart Disease – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome

15.3 - Valvular Heart Disease – Diagnostic Methods

15.4 - Valvular Heart Disease – Treatment
- 15.4.1 - Valvular Heart Disease: Pharmacotherapy
- 15.4.2 - Valvular Heart Disease: Intervention
  - 15.4.2.1 - Aortic Stenosis
  - 15.4.2.2 - Aortic Regurgitation
  - 15.4.2.3 - Mitral Stenosis
  - 15.4.2.4 - Mitral Regurgitation

15.4.2.5 - Pulmonary Valve Stenosis
15.4.2.6 - Pulmonary Valve Regurgitation
15.4.2.7 - Tricuspid Valve Stenosis
15.4.2.8 - Tricuspid Valve Regurgitation
15.4.3 - Valvular Heart Disease: Surgery
15.5 - Valvular Heart Disease – Prevention
15.6 - Valvular Heart Disease – Clinical
15.6.1 - Aortic Valve Stenosis
15.6.2 - Aortic Valve Regurgitation
15.6.3 - Aortic Valve Disease, Other
15.6.4 - Mitral Valve Stenosis
15.6.5 - Mitral Valve Regurgitation
15.6.5.1 - Primary Mitral Valve Regurgitation
15.6.5.2 - Secondary Mitral Valve Regurgitation
15.6.6 - Mitral Valve Prolapse
15.6.7 - Mitral Valve Disease, Other
15.6.8 - Tricuspid Valve Disease
15.6.9 - Pulmonary Valve Disease
15.6.10 - Rheumatic Heart Disease
15.6.11 - Prosthetic Heart Valves
16 - Infective Endocarditis
16.1 - Infective Endocarditis – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
16.2 - Infective Endocarditis – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
16.3 - Infective Endocarditis – Diagnostic Methods
16.3.1 - Infective Endocarditis – Diagnostic Methods: Imaging
16.3.2 - Infective Endocarditis – Diagnostic Methods: Microbiology
16.4 - Infective Endocarditis – Treatment
16.4.1 - Infective Endocarditis: Pharmacotherapy
16.4.2 - Infective Endocarditis: Surgery
16.5 - Infective Endocarditis – Prevention
16.6 - Infective Endocarditis – Clinical
16.7 - Cardiac Implantable Device-related Endocarditis
17 - Myocardial Disease
17.1 - Myocardial Disease – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
17.2 - Myocardial Disease – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
17.3 - Myocardial Disease – Diagnostic Methods
17.4 - Myocardial Disease – Treatment
17.4.1 - Myocardial Disease: Pharmacotherapy
17.5 - Myocardial Disease – Prevention
17.6 - Myocardial Disease – Clinical
17.6.1 - Myocarditis
17.6.2 - Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
17.6.3 - Dilative Cardiomyopathy
17.6.4 - Restrictive Cardiomyopathy and Loeffler´s Disease
17.6.5 - Myocardial Disease – Clinical: Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy
17.6.6 - Hypertensive Heart Disease
17.6.7 - Infiltrative Myocardial Disease
17.6.7.1 - Amyloid Heart Disease
17.6.7.2 - Cardiac Sarcoidosis
17.6.7.3 - Fabry´s Disease
17.6.7.4 - Mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS)
17.6.8 - Chagas Disease
17.6.9 - Tako-Tsubo Cardiomyopathy
17.6.10 - Peripartum Cardiomyopathy
17.6.11 - Ventricular Non-compaction
18 - Pericardial Disease
18.1 - Pericardial Disease – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
18.2 - Pericardial Disease – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
18.3 - Pericardial Disease – Diagnostic Methods
18.4 - Pericardial Disease – Treatment
18.4.1 - Pericardial Disease: Pharmacotherapy
18.4.2 - Pericardial Disease: Intervention and Surgery
18.5 - Pericardial Disease – Prevention

18.6 - Pericardial Disease – Clinical
- 18.6.1 - Pericarditis
- 18.6.2 - Pericardial Effusion
- 18.6.3 - Pericardial Constriction

19 - Tumors of the Heart
19.1 - Tumors of the Heart – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
19.2 - Tumors of the Heart – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
19.3 - Tumors of the Heart – Diagnostic Methods
19.4 - Tumors of the Heart – Treatment
19.5 - Tumors of the Heart – Prevention
19.6 - Tumors of the Heart – Clinical
- 19.6.1 - Myxoma

20 - Congenital Heart Disease and Pediatric Cardiology
20.1 - Congenital Heart Disease – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
20.2 - Congenital Heart Disease – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
20.3 - Congenital Heart Disease – Diagnostic Methods
- 20.3.1 - Congenital Heart Disease: Echocardiography
- 20.3.2 - Congenital Heart Disease: CMR

20.4 - Congenital Heart Disease – Treatment
- 20.4.1 - Congenital Heart Disease: Lifestyle Modification
- 20.4.2 - Congenital Heart Disease: Pharmacotherapy
- 20.4.3 - Congenital Heart Disease: Intervention
- 20.4.4 - Congenital Heart Disease: Surgery

20.5 - Congenital Heart Disease – Prevention
20.6 - Congenital Heart Disease – Clinical
- 20.6.1 - Fetal Heart Disease
- 20.6.2 - Adult Congenital Heart Disease, Clinical

20.7 - Pediatric Cardiology
21 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure
21.1 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
21.2 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
21.3 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure – Diagnostic Methods
21.4 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure - Treatment
- 21.4.1 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure: Pharmacotherapy
- 21.4.2 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure: Intervention
- 21.4.3 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure: Surgery

21.5 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure - Prevention
21.6 - Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Embolism, Right Heart Failure – Clinical
- 21.6.1 - Pulmonary Embolism
- 21.6.2 - Venous Thromboembolism
- 21.6.3 - Pulmonary Hypertension

G - AORTIC DISEASE, PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE, STROKE

22 - Aortic Disease
22.1 - Aortic Disease – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
22.2 - Aortic Disease – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
22.3 - Aortic Disease – Diagnostic Methods
- 22.3.1 - Aortic Disease: Echocardiography
- 22.3.2 - Aortic Disease: Computed Tomography
- 22.3.3 - Aortic Disease: CMR

22.4 - Aortic Disease - Treatment
- 22.4.1 - Aortic Disease: Lifestyle Modification
- 22.4.2 - Aortic Disease: Pharmacotherapy
- 22.4.3 - Aortic Disease: Intervention
- 22.4.4 - Aortic Disease: Surgery

22.5 - Aortic Disease – Prevention
22.6 - Aortic Disease – Clinical
- 22.6.1 - Acute Aortic Syndromes, Aortic Dissection
- 22.6.2 - Aortic Aneurysm, Thoracic
- 22.6.3 - Aortic Aneurysm, Abdominal
- 22.6.4 - Inflammatory Aortic Disease
- 22.6.5 - Traumatic Injury of the Aorta

23 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease
23.1 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
23.2 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
23.3 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease – Diagnostic Methods
23.4 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease - Treatment
- 23.4.1 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease: Lifestyle Modification
- 23.4.2 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease: Pharmacotherapy
- 23.4.3 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease: Intervention
- 23.4.4 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease: Surgery

23.5 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease – Prevention
23.6 - Peripheral Vascular and Cerebrovascular Disease – Clinical
- 23.6.1 - Peripheral Artery Disease
- 23.6.2 - Carotid Disease
- 23.6.3 - Venous Disease

24 - Stroke
24.1 - Stroke – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
24.2 - Stroke – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
24.3 - Stroke - Diagnostic Methods
24.4 - Stroke - Treatment
- 24.4.1 - Stroke: Lifestyle Modification
- 24.4.2 - Stroke: Pharmacotherapy
- 24.4.3 - Stroke: Acute Intervention
- 24.4.4 - Stroke: Surgery

24.5 - Stroke – Prevention
24.6 - Stroke – Clinical
- 24.6.1 - Stroke: Carotid Stenosis
- 24.6.2 - Stroke: Persistent Foramen Ovale and PFO closure
- 24.6.3 - Stroke: Cardiogenic Embolism
  - 24.6.3.1 - Stroke: Atrial Fibrillation
  - 24.6.3.2 - Stroke: LAA and LAA closure

24.7 - Heart and Brain Interaction

H - INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY

25 - Interventional Cardiology
25.1 - Invasive Imaging and Functional Assessment
- 25.1.1 - Invasive Hemodynamic Assessment/Right Heart Catheterization
- 25.1.2 - Coronary Angiography
- 25.1.3 - Peripheral Angiography
- 25.1.4 - Intracoronary Ultrasound
- 25.1.5 - Optical Coherence Tomography
- 25.1.6 - Fractional Flow Reserve
- 25.1.7 - Coronary Flow Reserve

25.2 - Coronary Intervention
- 25.2.1 - Coronary Intervention: Vascular Access
- 25.2.2 - Coronary Intervention: Devices
- 25.2.3 - Coronary Intervention: Stents
- 25.2.4 - Coronary Intervention: Technique
- 25.2.5 - Coronary Intervention: Complications
- 25.2.6 - Coronary Intervention: Primary and Acute PCI
- 25.2.7 - Coronary Intervention: CTO
- 25.2.8 - Coronary Intervention: Adjunctive Pharmacotherapy
- 25.2.9 - Coronary Intervention: Mechanical Circulatory Support
- 25.2.10 - Coronary Intervention: Restenosis
- 25.2.11 - Coronary Intervention: Stent Thrombosis
- 25.2.12 - Coronary Intervention: Outcome

25.3 - Non-coronary Cardiac Intervention
- 25.3.1 - Aortic Valve Intervention
- 25.3.2 - Mitral Valve Intervention
- 25.3.3 - Tricuspid Valve Intervention
- 25.3.4 - Pulmonary Valve Intervention
- 25.3.5 - PFO/ASD Closure
- 25.3.6 - LAA Closure

26 - Cardiovascular Surgery
26.1 - Cardiovascular Surgery – Coronary Arteries
26.2 - Cardiovascular Surgery – Valves
26.3 - Cardiovascular Surgery – Congenital Heart Disease
26.4 - Cardiovascular Surgery – Aorta
26.5 - Cardiovascular Surgery – Carotid and Peripheral Arteries
26.6 - Cardiovascular Surgery – Ventricular Assist Devices and Artificial Heart
26.7 - Cardiovascular Surgery - Circulatory Support
26.8 - Cardiovascular Surgery - Transplantation
26.9 - Cardiovascular Surgery – Arrhythmias
26.10 - Cardiovascular Surgery – Minimally Invasive Surgery

I - HYPERTENSION

27 - Hypertension
27.1 - Hypertension – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
- 27.1.1 - Target Organ Damage/ Left Ventricular Hypertrophy
- 27.1.2 - Renin-Angiotensin System
- 27.1.3 - Endocrine Hypertension
- 27.1.4 - Renal Artery Stenosis / Autonomic Nervous System

27.2 - Hypertension – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
27.3 - Hypertension – Diagnostic Methods
- 27.3.1 - Blood Pressure Measurement

27.4 - Hypertension – Treatment
- 27.4.1 - Hypertension: Lifestyle Modification
- 27.4.2 - Hypertension: Pharmacotherapy
- 27.4.3 - Hypertension: Device Treatment and Intervention
  - 27.4.3.1 - Renal Denervation

27.5 - Hypertension – Prevention
27.6 - Hypertension – Clinical

J – PREVENTIVE CARDIOLOGY

28 - Risk Factors and Prevention
28.1 - Risk Factors and Prevention – Epidemiology
28.2 - Risk Factors and Prevention – Cardiovascular Risk Assessment
- 28.2.1 - Prevention – Cardiovascular Risk Assessment: Scores
- 28.2.2 - Prevention – Cardiovascular Risk Assessment: Biomarkers
- 28.2.3 - Prevention – Cardiovascular Risk Assessment: Imaging

28.3 - Secondary Prevention
28.4 - Lipids
- 28.4.1 - Lipids: Drug therapy

28.5 - Tobacco
28.6 - Obesity
28.7 - Diabetes and the Heart
- 28.7.1 - Diabetes and the Heart: Pathophysiology
- 28.7.2 - Metabolic Syndrome, Insulin, Insulin Resistance
- 28.7.3 - Diabetes and the Heart: Pharmacotherapy
- 28.7.4 - Diabetes and the Heart: PCI and Surgery

28.8 - Environmental and Occupational Aspects of Heart Disease
- 28.8.1 - Environmental Aspects of Heart Disease
- 28.8.2 - Occupational Aspects of Heart Disease

28.9 - Stress, Psycho-Social and Cultural Aspects of Heart Disease
28.10 - Depression and Heart Disease
28.11 - Nutrition, Malnutrition and Heart Disease
28.12 - Physical Inactivity and Exercise
- 28.12.1 - Prevention: Physical Inactivity
- 28.12.2 - Prevention: Exercise

28.13 - Sleep Disorders
- 28.13.1 - Sleep Apnea

29 - Rehabilitation and Sports Cardiology
29.1 - Exercise Testing
- 29.1.1 - Spiroergometry

29.2 - Cardiovascular Rehabilitation
- 29.2.1 - Rehabilitation: Exercise Programmes
- 29.2.2 - Rehabilitation: Education
- 29.2.3 - Rehabilitation: Outcomes

29.3 - Sports Cardiology
- 29.3.1 - Athlete´s Heart
- 29.3.2 - Sports Cardiology: Electrocardiography (ECG)
- 29.3.3 - Sports Cardiology: Arrhythmias
- 29.3.4 - Sudden Death in Sports
- 29.3.5 - Pre-Competition Screening and Sports Eligibilty
- 29.3.6 - Cardiovascular Effects of Substance Abuse/Doping

K – CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN SPECIAL POPULATIONS

30 - Cardiovascular Disease in Special Populations
30.1 - Cardiovascular Disease in Primary Care
30.2 - Cardiovascular Disease in Women
30.3 - Cardiovascular Disease in Special Populations: Pediatric Cardiology
30.4 - Non-cardiac Surgery/Pre-surgical Assessment
30.5 - Cardiovascular Disease in the Elderly
30.6 - Cardio-Oncology
30.7 - Pregnancy and Cardiovascular Disease
30.8 - HIV and Cardiovascular Disease
30.9 - Renal Failure and Cardiovascular Disease
30.10 - Neurologic Disorders and Heart Disease
30.11 - Psychiatric Disorders and Heart Disease
30.12 - Autoimmune/Chronic Inflammatory Disorders and Heart Disease
30.13 - Substance Abuse and Cardiovascular Disease

L – CARDIOVASCULAR PHARMACOLOGY

31 - Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy
31.1 - Cardiovascular Pharmacotherapy
- 31.1.1 - Aldosterone Antagonists
- 31.1.2 - Antiarrhythmic Pharmacotherapy
- 31.1.3 - Angiotensin-Renin-Bradykinine System
- 31.1.4 - Anticoagulants
- 31.1.5 - Antiplatelet Drugs
- 31.1.6 - Beta Blockers
- 31.1.7 - Calcium Channel Blockers
- 31.1.8 - Diuretics
- 31.1.9 - Nitrates
- 31.1.10 - Lipid-Lowering Agents
  - 31.1.10.1 - Statins
  - 31.1.10.2 - Cholesterol Resorption Antagonists
  - 31.1.10.3 - LDL-Receptor Antagonists
  - 31.1.10.4 - PCSK9-Antagonists
- 31.1.11 - Anti-Diabetic Pharmacotherapy

31.2 - Pharmacogenetics
31.3 - Biotherapies
31.4 - Cardiotoxicity of Drugs

M – CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING

32 - Cardiovascular Nursing
32.1 - Acute Nursing Care
32.2 - Chronic Nursing Care

N – E-CARDIOLOGY / DIGITAL HEALTH, PUBLIC HEALTH, HEALTH ECONOMICS, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

33 - e-Cardiology / Digital Health
33.1 - Image Processing and Imaging Standards
33.2 - Cardiovascular Signal Processing
- 33.2.1 - ECG and Arrhythmia Analysis

33.3 - Computer Modeling and Simulation
33.4 - Digital Health
- 33.4.1 - Remote Patient Monitoring and Telemedicine
- 33.4.2 - Hospital Information Systems
- 33.4.3 - Digital Health: Big Data Analysis
- 33.4.4 - e-Health
- 33.4.5 - m-Health

34 - Public Health and Health Economics
34.1 - Public Health
34.2 - Health Policy
34.3 - Health Economics
35 - Research Methodology
35.1 - Biostatistics
35.2 - Research Methodology: Big Data Analysis
35.3 - Cardiovascular Epidemiology
35.4 - Trial Design
35.5 - Research Ethics

O – BASIC SCIENCE

36 - Basic Science
36.1 - Basic Science - Cardiovascular Development and Anatomy
- 36.1.1 - Basic Science - Cardiovascular Development and Anatomy: Stem Cells, Cell Cycle, Cell Senescence, Cell Death
- 36.1.2 - Basic Science - Cardiovascular Development and Anatomy: Genetics, Epigenetics, ncRNA

36.2 - Basic Science - Cardiac Biology and Physiology
- 36.2.1 - Stem Cells, Cell Cycle, Cell Senescence, Cell Death
- 36.2.2 - Basic Science - Cardiac Biology and Physiology: Genetics, Epigenetics, ncRNA
- 36.2.3 - Basic Science - Cardiac Biology and Physiology: Signal Transduction, Mechano-Transduction
- 36.2.4 - Basic Science - Cardiac Biology and Physiology: Ion Channels, Electrophysiology
- 36.2.5 - Basic Science - Cardiac Biology and Physiology: Mitochondria
- 36.2.6 - Basic Science - Cardiac Biology and Physiology: Microvesicles, Exosomes
- 36.2.7 - Basic Science - Cardiac Biology and Physiology: Metabolism
- 36.2.8 - Basic Science - Cardiac Biology and Physiology: Leukocytes, Inflammation, Immunity
- 36.2.9 - Basic Science - Cardiac Biology and Physiology: Biomaterials, Tissue Engineering

36.3 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases
- 36.3.1 - Ischemia, Infarction, Cardioprotection
- 36.3.2 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Cardiac Hypertrophy
- 36.3.3 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases:Heart Failure
- 36.3.4 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Arrhythmias
- 36.3.5 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Cardiomyopathies
- 36.3.6 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Valvular Heart Disease
- 36.3.7 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Congenital Heart Disease
- 36.3.8 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Leukocytes, Inflammation, Immunity
- 36.3.9 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Fibrosis
- 36.3.10 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Drugs, Drug Targets
- 36.3.11 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Gene Therapy, Cell Therapy
- 36.3.12 - Basic Science - Cardiac Diseases: Biomarkers

36.4 - Basic Science - Vascular Biology and Physiology
- 36.4.1 - Stem Cells, Cell Cycle, Cell Senescence, Cell Death
- 36.4.2 - Basic Science - Vascular Biology and Physiology: Genetics, Epigenetics, ncRNA
- 36.4.3 - Basic Science - Vascular Biology and Physiology: Signal Transduction, Mechano-Transduction
- 36.4.4 - Vascular Tone, Permeability, Microcirculation
- 36.4.5 - Vascular Biology and Physiology: Ion Channels, Electrophysiology
- 36.4.6 - Basic Science - Vascular Biology and Physiology: Mitochondria
- 36.4.7 - Basic Science - Vascular Biology and Physiology: Microvesicles, Exosomes
- 36.4.8 - Lipids, Metabolism
- 36.4.9 - Platelets, Haemostasis, Coagulation

36.4.10 - Basic Science - Vascular Biology and Physiology: Leukocytes, Inflammation, Immunity
36.4.11 - Basic Science - Vascular Biology and Physiology: Biomaterials, Tissue Engineering

36.5 - Basic Science - Vascular Diseases

36.5.1 - Microcirculation, Angiogenesis, Arteriogenesis
36.5.2 - Atherosclerosis, Cerebrovascular Diseases, Aneurysm, Restenosis
36.5.3 - Hypertension, Pulmonary Hypertension
36.5.4 - Thrombosis, Bleeding
36.5.5 - Lipid Metabolism, Metabolic Syndrome, Diabetes
36.5.6 - Basic Science - Vascular Diseases: Leukocytes, Inflammation, Immunity
36.5.7 - Basic Science - Vascular Diseases: Fibrosis
36.5.8 - Basic Science - Vascular Diseases: Drugs, Drug Targets
36.5.9 - Basic Science - Vascular Diseases: Gene Therapy, Cell Therapy
36.5.10 - Basic Science - Vascular Diseases: Biomarkers