ESC CONGRESS 2020
MAIN AND RELATED TOPICS FOR
CLINICAL CASE SUBMISSION
Topics

The topic list is organised by general topics and several layers of subtopics to maximize precision.

IMAGING
ARRHYTHMIAS AND DEVICE THERAPY
HEART FAILURE
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE, ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES, ACUTE CARDIAC CARE
VALVULAR, MYOCARDIAL, PERICARDIAL, PULMONARY, CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE
DISEASES OF THE AORTA, PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE, STROKE
INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY
HYPERTENSION
PREVENTIVE CARDIOLOGY
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN SPECIAL POPULATIONS
CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING AND ALLIED PROFESSIONS

At the time of clinical case submission, the submitter must select one main topic to index the clinical case and up to 3 related topics* to better index the case in publications. 
In the list below the MAIN TOPICS are shown in bold.
*The related topics are shown in italic

It is important to carefully consider the MAIN TOPIC selection as it will determine the reviewer expert group it will be assigned to, as well as (if accepted for presentation) the topic of the session in which the case will be presented in.

Therefore, submitters should consider all potential options available before selecting the Main Topic.
A - BASICS
2 - Clinical Skills
  2.1 - History Taking
  2.2 - Physical Examination
    2.2.1 - Auscultation
  2.3 - Electrocardiography

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) - Ischemia 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 Emission Tomography (PET) - Dimensions, Volumes and Mass
  3.4.3.2 - Positron Emission Tomography (PET) - Systolic and Diastolic Function
  3.4.3.3 - Positron Emission Tomography (PET) - Ischemia and Viability
  3.4.3.4 - Positron Emission 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: Myocardial Disease
  3.6.7 - Imaging: Pericardial Disease

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
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
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