ESC CONGRESS 2020
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 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. Topics shown in italic serve as an indicator and may be useful to select the appropriate submission topic when your research is very specific.

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 - DISEASES OF THE AORTA, PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE, STROKE, 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 - 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 - Doppler Echocardiography
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: 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: Coronary Artery Disease
  3.6.11 - Imaging: Acute Coronary Syndromes
  3.6.12 - Imaging: Myocardial Disease
  3.6.13 - 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

9 - Device Therapy
  9.1 - Anti-bradycardia 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
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
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 – DISEASES OF THE AORTA, PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE, STROKE

22 – Diseases of the Aorta
22.1 - Diseases of the Aorta – Pathophysiology and Mechanisms
22.2 - Diseases of the Aorta – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome
22.3 - Diseases of the Aorta – Diagnostic Methods
   22.3.1 - Diseases of the Aorta: Echocardiography
   22.3.2 - Diseases of the Aorta: Computed Tomography
   22.3.3 - Diseases of the Aorta: CMR
22.4 - Diseases of the Aorta - Treatment
   22.4.1 - Diseases of the Aorta: Lifestyle Modification
   22.4.2 - Diseases of the Aorta: Pharmacotherapy
   22.4.3 - Diseases of the Aorta: Intervention
   22.4.4 - Diseases of the Aorta: Surgery
22.5 - Diseases of the Aorta – Prevention
22.6 - Diseases of the Aorta – Clinical
   22.6.1 - Acute Aortic Syndromes, Aortic Dissection
   22.6.2 - Aortic Aneurysm, Thoracic
   22.6.3 - Aortic Aneurysm, Abdominal
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