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LETTER TO THE EDITOR
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The Importance of Myocardial Protection and Other Markers in Cardiac Surgery

Kardiyak Cerrahide Miyakard Koruma Ve Diğer Belirteçlerin Önemi

Şükran Yaman[1]

[1]Private Clinic, İstanbul, Türkiye

Dear Editor,

The aim of this study is to provide information about perfusion markers used in cardiac surgery and to emphasise the importance of these markers in clinical practice.

Perfusion markers are important tools used to evaluate the circulatory status of the heart and myocardial oxygenation during cardiac surgery. These markers may include various measurements such as perfusion pressure, blood gases, lactate levels, some biochemical parameters. Clinical monitoring of these markers is critical in assessing the patient's cardiovascular status and guiding the treatment plan if necessary.

Studies show that perfusion markers play an important role in determining the risk of morbidity and mortality after cardiac surgery. In particular, monitoring of these markers in case of inadequate perfusion or deterioration of circulatory status allows early diagnosis and intervention of possible complications. This may significantly affect the clinical outcome of the patient.

In this context, further research is needed for a more widespread use of perfusion markers in clinical practice and a better understanding of the meaning of these markers. Furthermore, the use of these markers should be standardised and monitored by highly trained healthcare personnel (1-3).

We would also like to give information about Del Nido cardioplegia, which has an important place among myocardial protection strategies, and emphasise its importance in this regard.

Conventional cardioplegia solutions have been used for many years to prevent ischaemic damage to the myocardium. However, the use of Del Nido cardioplegia has been increasing in recent years. Del Nido cardioplegia is a long-term cardioplegia solution with a low potassium concentration. By slowing down myocardial metabolism, this solution reduces myocardial oxygen demand during occlusion of the coronary arteries. It also reduces the duration of ischaemia in cardiac surgery by providing long-term protection.

Studies have shown that Del Nido cardioplegia provides longer lasting protection and better post-operative cardiac function compared to conventional cardioplegia solutions. It is also suggested that the use of Del Nido cardioplegia may reduce complications after cardiac surgery and accelerate the patient's recovery process.

In this context, it is important that the role of Del Nido cardioplegia in cardiac surgery is more widely understood and its use is popularised. Further research on the efficacy and safety of this method would be an important step in the field of cardiac surgery.

In summary, Del Nido cardioplegia is becoming increasingly important in myocardial protection strategies and further studies are needed to further improve the efficacy of this method in cardiac surgery (4-6).

Corresponding Author: Şükran Yaman, e-mail: sukran.yaman34001@gmail.com
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I would like to ask you to support the publication of articles that will provide more information on perfusion markers and bring this important topic to a wider audience.

Best regards.

DESCRIPTIONS

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