

## Editorial



# Welcome to the New Journal *Cardiovascular Prevention and Pharmacotherapy*

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### ORCID iDs

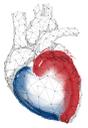
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We are very pleased to launch a new journal, *Cardiovascular Prevention and Pharmacotherapy (CPP)*. *CPP* is a peer-reviewed, open access journal to publish articles and covers the clinical and basic researches on cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and metabolic diseases. This is an official journal of the Korean Society of Cardiovascular Disease Prevention (KSCP) and International Society of Cardiovascular Pharmacotherapy Korea Chapter (K-ISCP). *CPP* is published four times a year and include original research articles, review articles, editorials and letters.

*CPP* cover all the clinical and basic researches on cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and metabolic diseases. Clinical medicine, including cardiology, neurology, endocrinology, nephrology and psychology will play an important role. Epidemiology and preventive medicine as well are on emphasize to meet the vision of the societies to prevent and educate the cardiac and cerebrovascular diseases. In-depth reviews and studies of pharmacotherapies for major cardiovascular diseases is addressed. Information about useful statistical methods and big data in the recent spotlight is provided. Sports medicine, pharmacology, and clinical nutrition is covered as well. Experts in various fields of cardiovascular diseases are inclusive and expected for comprehensive role.

In the first issue, Jung et al.<sup>1)</sup> showed the result of Asian cohort study on cardiovascular risk factors in childhood. In the article, childhood risk factors can predict later levels of adult risk factors. Moreover, childhood risk factors are associated with intermediate phenotypes, preceded by cardiovascular disease in adulthood, including metabolic disturbance and degenerative vascular changes, in adulthood. It is consistent with the feeling of daily practitioners that the onset age of full-blown cardiovascular diseases such as myocardial infarction is clearly lower than in the past. Baek<sup>2)</sup> provided comprehensive review for the precision medicine. In the future, tailored treatment will be provided to each individual. Treating conventional cardiovascular risk factors affected by environmental influence has been the mainstay of cardiovascular medicine. Future precise medicine will focus more on correcting the individual risks including genetic information. What is the role of genetic susceptibility in specific cardiovascular disease? What is the molecular biologic mechanism at the cellular and organ level? Deeper knowledges of the major disease are essential and the importance of basic research has increased. Bae<sup>3)</sup> reviewed the role of novel oral anticoagulants for the patients with atrial fibrillation underwent percutaneous coronary intervention. Thanks to stable and predictable pharmacokinetic profiles, it becomes a comfortable alternative to warfarin for both patients and physicians in patients



undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention who are at high risk for bleeding. In the original article by Lee et al.,<sup>4)</sup> another rationale to say goodbye to the widespread use of aspirin was presented. In the study enrolled 1,717 patients with vasospastic angina, the risk of cardiovascular events in the aspirin group was not different from the control group during a two-year follow-up period.

May the Journal be well positioned with a lot of expect!

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