One in five American children is considered obese, putting them at risk for some very adult-like diseases. Can what you eat as a kid affect your heart when you grow up? Worldwide health experts call this childhood obesity an "epidemic." Though some say the rate of childhood obesity has stabilized or even decreased in some areas, there's no denying the effect of poor diet and lack of exercise on kids. Research shows that poor diet in childhood is linked to heart disease in adulthood.

Physicians Assess Cardiovascular Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines

After a review of the data, the Brazilian Society of Cardiology concluded that the benefits of vaccination outweigh the potential risks of [thrombotic thrombocytopenia and myocarditis](https://www.maja.com.ni). Thrombotic thrombocytopenia is a rare and severe condition characterized by the formation of blood clots, which can lead to organ damage. Myocarditis is inflammation of the heart muscle, which can be caused by certain viruses and can lead to heart failure.

International study offers insight into occurrence of acute myocarditis during COVID-19 hospitalization

Acute myocarditis, inflammation of the heart muscle typically triggered by a virus, occurred in about two out of every 1,000 people hospitalized with COVID-19, and was associated with more severe illness. This is significant because heart inflammation is a rare disease, which only occurs in about one in 10,000 people. The researchers noted that acute myocarditis is more severe in people younger than 60 years old, making those hospitalization experiences valuable insights.

A new tool makes high-resolution imaging data on human tissues easier to understand and use

For many of us, Google Maps has become an indispensable daily tool: We pop open a web browser and instantly access a powerful map where we can get directions, zoom in and pan, overlay features like weather and traffic, and more. A similar tool called Google Earth allows people to see high-resolution images of the Earth's surface. However, there's another tool that's even higher resolution, a tool that researchers at the University of California, San Francisco have been developing for years.

An innovative proteomics-based model that predicts the risk of cardiovascular events with higher accuracy than current clinical models.

To enhance the accuracy of predicting cardiac arrest, researchers from Johns Hopkins University created an artificial intelligence (AI) system based on raw images of patient hearts and data on their medical history. The AI system was able to identify a higher risk of cardiac arrest in patients with a history of heart disease, and lower in patients with a history of diabetes.

New Artificial Intelligence System Can Help Predict Cardiac Arrest

The AI system was trained on a large dataset of patient data, including imaging data, medical history, and other factors that could affect a patient's risk of cardiac arrest. The AI system was able to predict cardiac arrest with an accuracy of 90%, compared to the current clinical models which have an accuracy of only 70%.

International study finds heart inflammation rare among people hospitalized with COVID-19

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SGMC performs first cardiac electrophysiology case

A man in his 30s with primary hyperparathyroidism underwent an elective four-gland parathyroid exploration with intraoperative parathyroid hormone monitoring. On the fourth postoperative day (POD), ...Case of coronary vasospasm caused by hypocalcaemia post parathyroidectomy mimicking ST-elevation myocardial infarction

"Some cases represent acute viral myocarditis ... He noted that cardiac biomarkers (e.g., cardiac troponins and natriuretic peptides) and cardiovascular imaging may help identify COVID patients at..."