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Guest Editor:
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The objectives of the Society are the advancement of medical practice through science, the cultivation of clinical research by the methods of the natural sciences, the correlation of science with the art of medical practice, the fostering of high standards of ethical practice and investigation, and the diffusion of a spirit of fraternity and international co-operation among and through its members.

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Meetings
The Society holds one Annual Scientific Meeting each year, usually in April/May. Meetings are held in different centres in Europe. Other Society's activities include the sponsorship of Workshops and Postgraduate Courses and the encouragement of the exchange of Scientists between Laboratories.

Agreement between the European Society for Clinical Investigation and the American Federation for Medical Research

An agreement has been reached between the councils of the ESCI and AFMR as follows:

(i) ESCI members can now submit abstracts for presentation at the joint Annual Meetings of the AFMR, AAP and ASCL.

(ii) ESCI members can apply for membership of AFMR on the normal terms. Those wishing to apply for membership should download an application form from the Journal of Investigative Medicine.

(iii) AFMR members can submit abstracts for presentation at the Annual Scientific Meetings of ESCI. Details of ESCI Meetings will appear regularly in the Journal of Investigative Medicine, and AFMR members can submit abstracts to ESCI when submission opens.

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Enquiries regarding membership of the Society or any of its activities should be addressed to:

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Results: Five microRNAs were differentially expressed between NC- and HyC-HDL (P-value <0.05). Specifically, HyC-HDL had higher levels of miR-126-5p, miR-126-3p and miR-30b-5p (2.7×, 1.7×, 1.3× respectively) while the levels of miR30a-5p and let-7 g-5p were found to be reduced (~1.6×, ~1.4×, respectively) vs NC-HDL. Only miR126 (both 5p and 3p) was found to be enhanced in endothelial cells upon HDL treatment. Interestingly, miR-126-3p and -5p levels were found to be 3-fold higher in those endothelial cells incubated with HyC-HDL as compared to NC-HDL (P < 0.05), an effect that persisted despite HDL removal and was independent of SRBI expression. Eighteen top miRNA126-target genes were evaluated being PIESK2 a potential target gene (P-value < 0.05).

Conclusions: Our results collectively suggest that hypercholesterolemia induces changes in HDL-miRNA signature and enhances HDL-miR126 delivery to endothelial cells likely modulating key processes related with vascular survival and proliferation.

Abstract P093-T

A multi-biomarker panel of myocardial remodelling provides incremental prognostic value in heart failure patients

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Background: Cardiomyocyte injury (CMI), myocardial interstitial fibrosis (MIF) and coronary microvascular endothelial dysfunction and inflammation (EDI) are structural alterations of myocardial remodelling in heart failure (HF). We evaluated the prognostic value of a combination of biomarkers of these alterations in HF patients.

Material and methods: Circulating high-sensitivity troponin-T (hs-TnT), carboxy-terminal propeptide of procollagen type-I (PIPC) and carboxy-terminal telopeptide of collagen type-I to matrix metalloproteinase-1 ratio (CITP-MMP-1), and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) as biomarkers of CMI, MIF and EDI, respectively, were measured in HF patients from the Generation Scotland (n = 71) and Leizarran (n = 197) cohorts. The association of their combination with a composite outcome of hospitalization for HF (HHF) or cardiovascular death (CVD) was