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لفشل القلب 2013 esc إرشادات

National Cardiac Societies are the founders and principle constituent bodies of the ESC. Today we count 57 National Cardiac Societies as institutional members that pay a membership fee and vote to help shape the future of cardiology and drive ESC activities. They are also instrumental in ESC research, dissemination of guidelines and a wide range of other ESC activities. The National Cardiac Societies of the ESC can endorse and translate the ESC Guidelines and their derivative products. If a National Cardiac Society endorses the ESC Guidelines they have an exclusivity period of six months to translate them after publication of the English version of the ESC Guidelines. You will find below the list of the National Cardiac Society Members of the ESC with a direct link to their ESC Guidelines translations, if they exist. This link can also direct you to summaries/papers/articles on the ESC Guidelines published in the National Society's language and/or to its National Guidelines or Journal(s). Albania, AL Albania Albanian Society of Cardiology Algeria, DZ Algeria Algerian Society of Cardiology Armenia, AM Armenia Armenian Cardiologists Association Austria, AT Austria Austrian Society of Cardiology Azerbaijan, AZ Azerbaijan Azerbaijan Society of Cardiology Belgium, BE Belgium Belgian Society of Cardiology Belarus, BY Belarus Belorussian Scientific Society of Cardiologists* Bulgaria, BG Bulgaria Bulgarian Society of Cardiology Croatia, HR Croatia Croatian Cardiac Society Cyprus, CY Cyprus Cyprus Society of Cardiology Czechia, CZ Czechia Czech Society of Cardiology Denmark, DK Denmark Danish Society of Cardiology Egypt, EG Egypt Egyptian Society of Cardiology Estonia, EE Estonia Estonian Society of Cardiology Finland, FI Finland Finnish Cardiac Society France, FR France French Society of Cardiology Georgia, GE Georgia Georgian Society of Cardiology Germany, DE Germany German Cardiac Society Greece, GR Greece Hellenic Society of Cardiology Hungary, HU Hungary Hungarian Society of Cardiology Iceland, IS Iceland Icelandic Society of Cardiology Ireland, IE Ireland Irish Cardiac Society Israel, IL Israel Israel Heart Society Italy, IT Italy Italian Federation of Cardiology Kosovo Republic of, XK Kosovo Republic of Kosovo Society of Cardiology Kazakhstan, KZ Kazakhstan Association of Cardiologists of Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan, KG Kyrgyzstan Kyrgyz Society of Cardiology Latvia, LV Latvia Latvian Society of Cardiology Lebanon, LB Lebanon Lebanese Society of Cardiology Libya, LY Libya Libyan Cardiac Society Lithuania, LT Lithuania Lithuanian Society of Cardiology Luxembourg, LU Luxembourg Luxembourg Society of Cardiology Malta, MT Malta Maltese Cardiac Society Moldova (Republic of), MD Moldova (Republic of) Moldavian Society of Cardiology Montenegro, ME Montenegro Montenegro Society of Cardiology Morocco, MA Morocco Moroccan Society of Cardiology Netherlands, NL Netherlands Netherlands Society of Cardiology Norway, NO Norway Norwegian Society of Cardiology Poland, PL Poland Polish Cardiac Society Portugal, PT Portugal Portuguese Society of Cardiology Romania, RO Romania Romanian Society of Cardiology Russian Federation, RU Russian Federation Russian Society of Cardiology* San Marino, SM San Marino San Marino Society of Cardiology Serbia, RS Serbia Cardiology Society of Serbia Slovakia, SK Slovakia Slovak Society of Cardiology Slovenia, SI Slovenia Slovenian Society of Cardiology Spain, ES Spain Spanish Society of Cardiology Sweden, SE Sweden Swedish Society of Cardiology Switzerland, CH Switzerland Swiss Society of Cardjology Türkiye, TR Türkiye Turkish Society of Cardiology Ukraine, UA Ukraine Ukrainian Association of Cardiology Uzbekistan, UZ Uzbekistan Association of Cardiologists of Uzbekistan Our mission: To reduce the burden of cardiovascular disease. Permalink

محطط صدى القلب: في حال توفره، يعد الوسيلة الأفضل لتأكيد اعتلال القلب. محطط كهربية القلب: يمكنه تشخيص اعتلال عضلة القلب بالمطين الأيسر (تضخم البطين الأيسر و/أو اضطراب النظم وخاصة الرجفان الأذيني أو علامات إقفار (نقص تروية) أو احتشاء عضلة القلب. تصوير الصدر بالأشعة السينية: يمكنه استبعاد أمراض الرجفان الأذيني أو علامات إقفار (نقص تروية) أو احتشاء عضلة