



# REVISTA DE INVESTIGACIÓN CLÍNICA –CLINICAL AND TRANSLATIONAL INVESTIGATION–: EDITORS’ CHOICES 6 YEARS LATER

ALFREDO ULLOA-AGUIRRE<sup>1\*</sup>, LUIS OÑATE-OCAÑA<sup>2</sup>, AND MOISÉS SELMAN<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Editor-in-Chief, Revista de Investigación Clínica –*Clinical and Translational Investigation*– (RIC) and Red de Apoyo a la Investigación (RAI), Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán (INCMNSZ), Mexico City; <sup>2</sup>Deputy Editor, RIC, and Instituto Nacional de Cancerología (INCan), Mexico City; <sup>3</sup>Deputy Editor, RIC, and Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Respiratorias “Ismael Cosío Villegas” (INER), Mexico City, Mexico

## ABSTRACT

In this article, a series of original manuscripts and reviews published between 2015 and 2021 in the Revista de Investigación Clínica –*Clinical and Translational Investigation*– chosen by the Editors are presented. The articles were selected according to what the editors considered are the most outstanding contributions based on originality, and the potential impact of the information provided on translational medicine, rather than on the number of readings and citations. (REV INVEST CLIN. 2021;73(5):288-96)

**Key words:** Revista de Investigación Clínica. Clinical and Translational Investigation. Abstracts.

As described in the previous article on the history of the Revista de Investigación Clínica (RIC)<sup>1</sup>, the fourth and current era of the journal began with the first 2015 issue. The new editorial policies of the editors gave preference to original articles of both national and international interest, mainly to contributions from clinical and biomedical studies. In addition to original articles, other types of articles also have been published, including reviews written by experts in different fields, perspectives in which experienced authors propose current and novel venues for diagnosis and treatment of human diseases, thematic series on

a given subject, and reviews on a particular topic published in a single issue (Thematic issues). Table 1 shows the most read articles during 2020 published in the RIC –*Clinical and Translational Investigation*–, and those from September 2016 to December 2020 are shown in table 2.

For the present article, the Editors chose what we consider the most outstanding contributions based on originality, and the potential impact of the information provided on translational medicine. It is important to emphasize that our choices do not

**\*Corresponding author:**  
Alfredo Ulloa-Aguirre  
E-mail: aulloaa@unam.mx

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Table 1. RIC –*Clinical and Translational Investigation*–: The most read articles of 2020

Title of the article	Reference	Number of readings
Respiratory Impact of Electronic Cigarettes and “Low-Risk” Tobacco. Thiri6n-Romero I, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2019;71(1):17-27. doi: 10.24875/RIC.18002616	1,852
Clinical and Epidemiological Characteristics of Patients Diagnosed with COVID-19 in a Tertiary Care Center in Mexico City: A Prospective Cohort Study. Ortiz-Brizuela E, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2020;72(3):165-177. doi: 10.24875/RIC.20000211	1,464
Nutritional Assessment Tools for the Identification of Malnutrition and Nutritional Risk Associated with Cancer Treatment. Castillo-Mart6nez L, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2018;70(3):121-125. 2018;70(3):121-125. doi: 10.24875/RIC.18002524	1,317
Universal Masking during COVID-19 Pandemic – Current Evidence and Controversies. Quintana-D6az MA and Aguilar-Salinas C.	Rev Invest Clin 2020;72(3):144-150. doi: 10.24875/RIC.20000196	1,302
Biology of Healthy Aging and Longevity. Carmona JJ and Michan S.	Rev Invest Clin 2016;68(1):7-16.	1,116
Familial Combined Hyperlipidemia: Current Knowledge, Perspectives, and Controversies. Bello-Chavolla OY, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2018;70(5):224-236. doi: 10.24875/RIC.18002575	1,048
The Role of Immunosenescence in the Development of Age-Related Diseases. F6l6p T, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2016;68(2):84-91.	969
Impact of Comorbidities in Mexican SARS-CoV-2-Positive Patients: A Retrospective Analysis in a National Cohort. Kammar-Garc6a A, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2020;72(3):151-158. doi: 10.24875/RIC.20000207	967
Smoking Cessation Treatments: Current Psychological and Pharmacological Options. Garc6a-G6mez L, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2019;71(1):7-16. doi: 10.24875/RIC.18002629	944
Infusion of Convalescent Plasma is Associated with Clinical Improvement in Critically Ill Patients with COVID-19: A Pilot Study. Olivares-Gazca JC, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2020;72(3):159-164. doi: 10.24875/RIC.20000237	910

necessarily correspond to the most cited or read papers (Tables 1 and 2), as citation rates may not actually reflect the essence of novelty publication because they usually depend on the particular field (i.e., specialty) of the publication. In fact, it is expected that “hot” topics such as those corresponding to highly prevalent diseases (e.g., type 2 diabetes, obesity and hyperlipidemia, all associated with increased cardiovascular risk) or diseases with high mortality (some cancers such as pancreatic and lung cancers), will be more read and cited. Needless to say about papers on Coronavirus disease (Covid-19)! In addition, many articles may be considerably cited because of self-citations and, frequently, nonreplicable publications are cited more than those replicable<sup>2</sup>. On the other hand,

it is well-known that good reviews are always highly cited, and in fact, they have served to many journals (including ours) to increase their readability and impact factor (IF), currently a debatable metric due to its common misuse almost all over the world to evaluate scientific work. At least for the purposes of our journal, the translational potential on diagnosis and treatment of medical conditions (rare or frequent) of a given paper or review is what was taken into account for our choices. Although this was a difficult task because it meant to choose 2-3 papers/year from over 241 original articles (including *Research Letters* and *Brief Communications*) and reviews, it was, as Editors of the journal, our privilege. We apologize in advance for not including other relevant papers due to the

Table 2. RIC –*Clinical and Translational Investigation*–: The most read articles from September 2016 to December 2020

Article title	Reference	Readings
Biology of Healthy Aging and Longevity. Carmona JJ, and Michan S.	Rev Invest Clin 2016;68(1):7-16.	3,995
Respiratory Impact of Electronic Cigarettes and “Low-Risk” Tobacco. Thiri6n-Romero I, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2019;71(1):17-27. doi: 10.24875/RIC.18002616	3,926
The Role of Immunosenescence in the Development of Age-Related Diseases. F6l6p T, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2016;68(2):84-91.	2,811
Frailty and Sarcopenia: The New Geriatric Giants. Morely JE.	Rev Invest Clin 2016;68(2):59-67	2,701
Nutritional Assessment Tools for the Identification of Malnutrition and Nutritional Risk Associated with Cancer Treatment. Castillo-Mart6nnez L, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2018;70(3):121-125. 2018;70(3):121-125. doi: 10.24875/RIC.18002524	2,654
Familial Combined Hyperlipidemia: Current Knowledge, Perspectives, and Controversies. Bello-Chavolla OY, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2018;70(5):224-236. doi: 10.24875/RIC.18002575	2,491
Use of Functional Foods and Oral Supplements as Adjuvants in Cancer Treatment. Serna-Thom6 G, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2018;70(3):136-146. doi: 10.24875/RIC.18002527	1,851
Smoking Cessation Treatments: Current Psychological and Pharmacological Options. Garc6a-G6mez L, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2019;71(1):7-16. doi: 10.24875/RIC.18002629	1,770
Practical Approach to the Evaluation and Management of Rheumatoid Arthritis-Interstitial Lung Disease based on its Proven and Hypothetical Mechanisms. Paulin F, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2017;69(5):235-242. doi: 10.24875/ric.17002162	1,731
Clinical and Epidemiological Characteristics of Patients Diagnosed with COVID-19 in a Tertiary Care Center in Mexico City: A Prospective Cohort Study. Ortiz-Brizuela E, et al.	Rev Invest Clin 2020;72(3):165-177. doi: 10.24875/RIC.20000211	1,464

space constraints imposed by this particular thematic issue of the journal. So here are the Editors' choices picked from the last 6 years of the RIC –*Clinical and Translational Investigation*–.

## SELECTED ORIGINAL PAPERS

### Hepatitis C screening in the general population

Clara Corona-Lau, Linda Mu6oz, Enrique Wolpert, Luz Ma. Aguilar, Margarita Dehesa, Concepci6n Guti6rrez, David Kershenobich. *Rev Invest Clin* 2015;67:104-108.

Given that Hepatitis C is a silent disease, patients infected with the hepatitis C virus are usually poorly aware for many years of having the disease. In this study, Corona-Lau et al.<sup>3</sup> reported the results from the screening of 32,945 volunteers (75% belonging to the group of 21-50 years of age) during the period of 2000-2014, employing a chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay. Anti-hepatitis C virus was positive in 0.58% of the subjects (194 patients), of which 129 were confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), yielding an overall prevalence of 0.39% in the sample analyzed. Although the data need to be updated to search for trends in the prevalence of positive cases, the study is of great value considering the number of individuals tested as well as the

laboratory procedures employed in the analysis. Determining the prevalence of hepatitis C viremia in the general population is important since this infection may lead to chronic liver disease. The authors conclude that their findings are of relevance when deciding the allocation of resources in the era of new pharmacological approaches to treat this disease, starting treatment earlier to prevent advanced liver disease.

### **Distinguishing intracerebral hemorrhage from acute cerebral infarction through metabolomics**

Xuxin Zhang, Yanzhao Li, Yan Liang, Pitong Sun, Xue Wu, Jinhui Song, Xiaoyu Sun, Mo Hong, Peng Gao, Dongfeng Deng. *Rev Invest Clin* 2017;69:319-328.

Stroke is the major leading cause of death in adults worldwide. Essentially, stroke can be ischemic or hemorrhagic. Typically, diagnosis is made by neuroimaging<sup>4</sup>. Both conditions share common clinical manifestations in the acute, bedside setting, but require opposite therapeutic strategies. In this study, Zhang et al.<sup>5</sup> enrolled 129 patients with ischemic stroke and 128 with hemorrhagic stroke diagnosed by computed tomography and/or magnetic resonance imaging, and 65 healthy controls. The authors compared changes in metabolites between both conditions and controls, using dried blood spot-based direct infusion mass spectrometry technology, and found 11 clinically relevant biomarkers based on multivariate analysis. An artificial neural network model was constructed based on these biomarkers and the authors describe an external validation of this model, stating a diagnostic sensitivity of 0.84 (95% Confidence Interval [CI] 0.74-0.94) and specificity of 0.77 (95% CI 0.65-0.88). This study is relevant because it suggests that, besides high-technology imaging, metabolomic analysis is a promising tool for fast differentiation between ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke. However, the results from this study should be taken with caution since the search for these metabolites was empirical, without a clear pathophysiological basis. Furthermore, it should be considered that the levels of the metabolites investigated may vary depending on gender, age, prevalence of diabetes, obesity or hypertension, and drugs administered or timing of their administration<sup>6</sup>.

### **The role of stents as bridge to surgery for acute left-sided obstructive colorectal cancer: Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials**

Ping Yang, Xiu-Feng Lin, Kai Lin, Wei Li. *Rev Invest Clin* 2018;70:269-278.

Colorectal cancer is a major health problem worldwide. Left-sided neoplasms are frequently diagnosed as colonic occlusion and, in selected cases, the role of self-expanding metallic stents to permit resolution of the occlusion and to prepare the patient to definitive surgery is a matter of controversy<sup>7</sup>. In this meta-analysis<sup>8</sup>, the authors included eight randomized trials comprising patients who received a colonic stent or directly underwent surgery; 497 individuals were studied. Patients who underwent resolution by stent received a colonic stoma less frequently and a primary anastomosis more frequently than those who went directly to surgery. The frequency of surgical complications was lower in the group who underwent colonic stents as well. However, the frequency of cancer recurrence was higher in this latter group. Considering the heterogeneity of surgical randomized clinical trials, the absence of blinding, and different inclusion criteria, the authors concluded that the resolution of colonic occlusion by the use of stents increases the frequency of primary anastomosis as well as the risk of cancer recurrence. Probably, the pre-operative use of metal stents to decompress colonic occlusion must be considered with caution, selecting patients with clear risk factors for surgical morbidity and increased probability of having a definitive stoma, and selecting the best pre-operative chemotherapy for each case<sup>9</sup>.

### **The effect of single-dose intraperitoneal bevacizumab on peritoneal adhesion formation**

Gokce Acun, Hakan Ozdemir, Oguzhan Sunamak, Zehra Unal Ozdemir, Emel Baskan, Mete Yazı, Berna Zavas, Ugur Berberoglu. *Rev Invest Clin* 2018;70:279-284.

Intestinal occlusion caused by surgical adhesions is a leading cause of abdominal surgical emergencies, and a major cause of morbidity, mortality, and costs

at the emergency room<sup>10</sup>. Therefore, various treatments that aim to reduce the formation of surgical adhesions are being investigated, and it is a quite controversial matter. Angiogenesis and adhesion can be blocked by inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). In this study by Acun et al.<sup>11</sup> an experimental model in rats is presented, employing bevacizumab to reduce adhesion formation in a cecum abrasion model, pretending to demonstrate the effect of VEGF blockade. The authors randomly assigned 32 Wistar rats into two groups, the first was treated with intraperitoneal bevacizumab and the second with placebo. Two weeks after surgery, adhesion formation was evaluated and found to be lower in the treated group. The authors concluded that bevacizumab was effective in preventing the development of intraperitoneal adhesion in rats. However, its role in the prophylaxis of adhesion formation could be limited by costs and adverse effects, factors that should be anticipated in clinical trials in humans. This study is an Editors' choice because of its seminal approach to a major surgical problem that can stimulate further clinical research on this important issue<sup>12</sup>.

### **Factors influencing achievement of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) goals in Mexico: The International Cholesterol Management Study**

Omar Y. Bello-Chavolla, Carlos A. Aguilar-Salinas. *Rev Invest Clin.* 2019;71:408-416.

High LDL-C level, a strong risk factor for cardiovascular disease<sup>13</sup>, is among the most common forms of dyslipidemia in Mexicans, although remains usually underdiagnosed and untreated. In this cross-sectional observational study<sup>14</sup> that included 623 patients receiving stable lipid-lowering therapy (statins), the authors evaluated the achievement of LDL-C goals in Mexico in the real life. The results showed that only around 25% of the patients with very-high or high cardiovascular risk, and half of the patients with moderate risk achieved their LDL-C level goals. A number of factors associated to the lack of accomplishment were identified, including statin intolerance, obesity, metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes, female gender, and use of public health-care service. These findings indicate that achievement of LDL-C goals is

suboptimal in Mexico, unveiling several gaps in the application of this therapy, and suggesting that their implementation should be adapted to the patient's needs and profile.

### **Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of patients diagnosed with COVID-19 in a tertiary care center in Mexico city: a prospective cohort study**

Edgar Ortiz-Brizuela, Marco Villanueva-Reza, María F. González-Lara MF, Karla M. Tamez-Torres, Carla M. Román-Montes, Bruno A. Díaz-Mejía, et al. *Rev Invest Clin.* 2020;72:252-258.

The COVID-19 pandemic triggered an unprecedented clinical challenge for scientists, clinicians, epidemiologists, and health-care systems<sup>15,16</sup>. It was soon demonstrated that the severity of symptoms varies considerably from being asymptomatic to manifest as a critical disease with lethal complications. This pioneer, multi-author study<sup>17</sup> examined, at the beginning of the first wave of the pandemic in Mexico, the clinical features of 309 COVID-19 patients searching for differences between outpatients and hospitalized patients, both those who required intensive care unit (ICU) and those who did not. The results showed that hospitalization was more frequent in middle-age obese or overweight men and in older individuals with different comorbidities. Patients requiring intensive care, primarily due to respiratory failure demanding mechanical ventilation, presented several laboratory parameters suggestive of a more intense inflammatory response, a more severe prothrombotic state, and a higher frequency of cardiac and liver involvement. This study identified in the population attended in a third level hospital in Mexico City, several clinical, demographic, and laboratory differences between ambulatory and hospitalized COVID-19 patients, including those who needed intensive care treatment.

### **Coronary artery calcium is associated with Ipa gene variant RS7765803-C in Mexican mestizo population. The GEA Project**

Guillermo C. Cardoso-Saldaña, Rosalinda Posadas-Sánchez, María del C. González-Salazar, José M.

Fragoso-Lona, Gilberto Vargas-Alarcón. *Rev Invest Clin*. 2020;72:61-68.

Strong evidence supports the notion that high serum levels of lipoprotein(a) [Lp(a)] is an independent and important risk factor for atherosclerotic disease<sup>18</sup> and that some single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are associated with their serum concentrations. However, the association between *LPA* gene variants and coronary artery calcification (CAC), an atherosclerosis marker that predicts cardiovascular events, is unclear. In this study, that included 1594 individuals, six SNPs were examined and related to Lp(a) levels and the presence of CAC<sup>19</sup>. Three polymorphisms were associated with high levels of Lp(a) with strong association with rs7765803-C. Importantly, this polymorphism conferred a 1.7-fold increase in the risk for coronary artery disease. These findings demonstrate for the 1<sup>st</sup> time and in a well-characterized Mexican-Mestizo population, that the rs7765803-C allele of *LPA* is significantly associated with high concentrations of Lp(a) as well as with the presence of sub-clinical atherosclerosis (CAC).

### **Analysis of the endometrial transcriptome at the time of implantation in women receiving a single post-ovulatory dose of levonorgestrel (LNG) or mifepristone**

Ana E. Barrios-Hernández AE, Marta Durand-Carbajal, Claudia C. Vega, Fernando Larrea. *Rev Invest Clin* 2020; 72:363-371.

Levonorgestrel (LNG) is a progesterone receptor agonist widely used as a contraceptive, including its post-coital administration as an emergency contraceptive. In this study, Barrios-Hernández et al.<sup>20</sup> assessed the effects of LNG on implantation. To this end, they applied a microarray expression approach to study gene expression in endometrial samples taken during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle from women treated with LNG after ovulation. Post-ovulatory administration of LNG or mifepristone (a progesterone receptor antagonist) caused changes in gene expression compared to those in the control group. Nevertheless, bioinformatics analysis of differentially expressed genes found that LNG did not significantly alter the molecular activity of the biofunctions

related to decidualization and embryo implantation as seen with mifepristone. These results contribute with evidence to the concept that LNG has *no effects* on endometrial receptivity when administered after ovulation as an emergency contraceptive, and that its mechanism of action rather resides in inhibiting or delaying ovulation when administered before the ovulatory peak of luteinizing hormone<sup>21</sup> without effects when administered after ovulation has occurred. This information is important for the acceptance and use of LNG as an approach for emergency contraception, particularly in some conservative communities of the society.

### **Impact of the RT-PCR test false-negative results for SARS-CoV-2 surveillance in Mexico**

Isaac Núñez, Pablo F. Belaunzarán, Yanink Caro-Vega. *Rev Invest Clin* 2021;73:120-126.

Underestimation of the number of cases during the COVID-19 pandemic is a constant concern worldwide, particularly because of the suboptimal sensitivity of detection of viral RNA using RT-PCR, which is the most common technique to confirm a case. In this study, Núñez et al.<sup>22</sup> applied mathematical modeling strategies to provide corrected estimates of the number of cases, hospitalizations in Intensive Care Units (ICU), and deaths among people tested for SARS-CoV-2 in Mexico in a period of 6 months, considering the probability of RT-PCR false negative test results. They found that the number of cases reported in the publicly available national databases during that period was underestimated by 28%, the number of patients at the ICU by 15%, and the number of deaths by 8%. Considering that only a small proportion of symptomatic cases seeking healthcare are tested, the true underestimation of COVID-19 cases may be much higher. This study represents a call of attention to the official health authorities in Mexico to take into account these underestimating figures when establishing health policies on the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, and to consider expanding the testing capacity in order to make safe progressive reopening. This is important to prevent a new outbreak of the disease and further confinement, which may be disastrous for the economy of the country.

## **Methylene blue (MB) for treatment of hospitalized COVID-19 patients: a randomized, controlled, open-label clinical trial, and phase 2**

Daryoush Hamidi-Alamdari, Saied Hafizi-Lotfabadi, Ahmad Bagheri-Moghaddam, Hossin Safari, Mahnaz Mozdourian, Zahra Javidarabshahi Z., et al. *Rev Invest Clin* 2021;73:190-198.

COVID-19 has spread rapidly worldwide, and it is urgent to explore effective treatments to protect patients from developing severe illness. In this context, it was recently reported that methylene blue (MB) inhibited the entry of a SARS-CoV-2 spike bearing pseudovirus into ACE2-expressing cells, suggesting a possible therapeutic option<sup>23</sup>. Thus, in this multi-author study, the effect of MB was explored in 80 hospitalized patients with severe COVID-19 that were randomly selected to receive either oral MB along with standard of care (SOC) or SOC only<sup>24</sup>. MB syrup was administered orally during 2 weeks. The results showed that the addition of MB to the treatment protocol significantly improved oxygen saturation and clinical respiratory distress, without serious adverse events, decreasing hospital stay, and mortality. This finding suggests that MB may be useful as a complementary therapy in patients with COVID-19 and severe respiratory disease, although studies with larger cohorts still are necessary.

## **SELECTED REVIEWS**

### **Aging and pulmonary fibrosis**

Moisés Selman, Ivette Buendía-Roldán, Annie Pardo. *Rev Invest Clin*. 2016;68:75-83.

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a progressive disease of unknown etiology, and by far the most aggressive of the fibrotic lung disorders. Aging is a driving force of the disease, although the mechanisms linking age with IPF are unclear. In this review included in the thematic issue *Aging and Disease*, Selman et al.<sup>25</sup> explore the contribution of the main hallmarks of aging in the development of IPF, dissecting the putative role of genomic instability, cellular senescence, mitochondrial dysfunction, telomere shortening, loss of proteostasis, stem-cell exhaustion, deregulated nutrient sensing, and epigenetic alterations,

including modifications in DNA methylation and non-coding RNA. The authors demonstrated that most of these aging-associated characteristics are occurring prematurely or excessively in the IPF lungs affecting primarily the lung epithelium, additionally confirming that this is an epithelial-driven disease<sup>26</sup>.

### **Genetic risk assessment for breast cancer (BC) in Latin America (LA)**

Yanin Chavarri-Guerra Y, Kathleen Reilly Blazer K, Jeffrey Nelson Weitzel. *Rev Invest Clin* 2017;69:94-102.

Breast cancer (BC) is the most prevalent malignancy in women from Latin America (LA), and it is becoming even more frequent among young women living in this region. In this article, included in the thematic issue *BC in Young Women*, Chavarri-Guerra et al.,<sup>27</sup> a group of experts in BC, review an important aspect of this neoplasia, the genetic issue problem in LA, emphasizing on the marked barriers for access to genetic care, particularly in limited-resource settings. They nicely review the BRCA mutations (which are responsible for around 40% of hereditary breast and ovarian cancer cases) and other BC-associated genes detected in LA, and also summarize the access to genetic cancer risk assessment, availability of genetic testing, and genetic cancer risk assessment programs in LA at the time of publication of this review. The authors conclude that there is an urgent need for the development and implementation of genetic cancer risk assessment programs in LA as well as for improving the education of health-care personnel and allocation of existing resources to provide genetic testing at reasonable costs. Although some progress in this important issue has been achieved, those needs are still not being met<sup>28</sup>. Preventing and decreasing the burden of BC in the region, mostly represented by underdeveloped countries, should be a health priority.

### **Non-nutritive sweeteners (NNS): Evidence on their association with metabolic diseases and potential effects on glucose metabolism and appetite**

Alfonso Romo-Romo, Carlos A. Aguilar-Salinas, Rita A. Gómez-Díaz, Griselda X. Brito-Córdova, Donají V. Gómez-Velasco, María J. López-Rocha, Paloma Almeida-Valdez. *Rev Invest Clin* 2017;69:129-138.

NNS have frequently been used all over the world for decades and, in fact, many health-care providers generally recommend their use to replace regular sugar consumption to get a sweet taste in patients without obesity or diabetes mellitus or any other metabolic disease, in whom the indication for its therapeutic use may be medically justified<sup>29</sup>. In this review by Romo-Romo et al.<sup>30</sup>, the authors analyzed and discuss several aspects related to this important issue, including the evidence on the metabolic effects of sweeteners, their safety aspects as well as the scientific evidence from observational and clinical trials in humans that question that these types of sweeteners are innocuous for general health. The literature review on this particular topic is quite complete and critically analyzed by the authors, and concludes that NNS should be advised only in the specific conditions mentioned above; in fact, both the American Diabetes Association and the American Heart Association<sup>29</sup> suggest that the NNS can be useful when complemented with a well-structured diet. Nevertheless, the authors also conclude that convincing evidence of the effects on the metabolic and appetite hormones of NSS is not available yet, emphasizing on the need of adequately designed, well-controlled studies to solve definitively the controversial issues on the negative effects on health provoked by longstanding NNS use. If so, then should some NNS be considered as endocrine disruptors as suggested by *in vitro* studies<sup>31</sup>?

### **Integrative view of the mechanisms that induce acute kidney injury (AKI) and its transition to chronic kidney disease (CKD)**

Luis Enrique García-Ortuño, Norma A. Bobadilla. *Rev Invest Clin* 2018;70:261-268.

In this interesting review, García-Ortuño and Bobadilla<sup>32</sup> nicely discuss the mechanisms subserving the transition from AKI to CKD, a relatively frequent condition that in any stage affects 7-12% of the population in diverse regions of the world (e.g., in Mexico) and that lead to systemic complications including accelerated cardiovascular disease and death<sup>33</sup>. The authors briefly address different recently published evidence unveiling the physiopathogenic mechanisms involved in the transition from AKI to CKD. These mechanisms include endothelial and proximal tubular epithelium injury and the concurrent activation of

inflammatory processes triggering different signaling pathways that eventually lead to tubulointerstitial fibrosis, chronic hypoxia, and deterioration of functional tissue. They also discuss the role of sexual dimorphism in this transition, briefly describing experimental data from their own laboratory suggesting that a male hormonal milieu favors the development of CKD after AKI. Early identification of AKI, particularly in hospitalized patients, is important to prevent progression to CKD and reduce the high costs of the long-term effects of this condition.

### **Respiratory impact of electronic cigarettes and low-risk tobacco**

Ileri Thiri6n-Romero I., Rogelio P6rez-Padilla, Gustavo Zabert, Inti Barrientos-Guti6rrez. *Rev Invest Clin* 2019; 71:17-27.

Electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes, also known as electronic nicotine dispensing systems (ENDS), appeared in the market more than a decade ago and gained popularity because they were considered a less harmful alternative to conventional cigarette smoking<sup>34</sup>. In this review, included in the thematic issue *Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*, the authors demystify this concept giving evidence that exposure to e-cigarettes provokes a variety of abnormalities *in vitro*, in animal models, and in humans, including airway inflammation, decrease in the immune response, and increase of oxidative stress and endothelial/vascular dysfunction, among others<sup>35</sup>. Moreover, they cast doubt about the role of e-cigarettes as an option for reducing cigarette consumption or for smoking cessation as it was proposed. Actually, e-cigarette initiation in a never-smoke youth may not only cause harm but also may stimulate to smoke regular cigarettes.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

We have presented here the summaries from original and review articles published in the RIC –*Clinical and Translational Investigation*– in the last 6 years that were carefully selected by the Editors on the basis of their translational implications. It is expected that as the IF of the journal increases, more studies containing novel information with a translational character will be considered for publication, making the journal more competitive and attractive not only for national



but also for international authors. Meanwhile, we should continue selecting for peer review and publication the best articles based on the expert opinion of the editors and reviewers, considering originality, study design, application of new technologies, validation, and meaningful scientific conclusions. In addition to selecting for publication those manuscripts that meet these characteristics, the new version of the RIC will also continue promoting the publication of results from interdisciplinary research on emerging and important clinical problems of interest to both the national and international community of physicians, scientists, and health providers. This is the challenge that we, the Editors and the Editorial Committee of the current version of the RIC must accomplish with passion and devotion as the journal's founders did.

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