



Editorial

Today, India is aiming for affordable universal health care. As opinion makers, we must debate the statement “We aim to cure – but do we think of care?” which highlights an essential aspect of healthcare that often gets overshadowed in discussions about medical treatments and advancements. This deals with the importance of holistic care beyond just curing diseases.

While curing illnesses and medical conditions is undoubtedly a primary goal of healthcare, the concept of care encompasses a broader spectrum of considerations. It includes providing compassionate support, addressing patients’ emotional and psychological needs, promoting overall well-being, and ensuring dignity and respect throughout the treatment process, a critical component of a healthy society and the perspective titled “We aim to cure – but do we think of care?” set the ball rolling.

Biventricular repair in double outlet right ventricle (DORV) cases with a non-committed ventricular septal defect (VSD) was once considered impossible due to the complex anatomy and hemodynamic challenges involved. However, advancements in surgical techniques, imaging modalities, and perioperative management have made it possible to achieve successful biventricular repair in select cases and “Biventricular repair in double outlet right ventricle with non committed VSD: impossible to possible” reviews the technology.

Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) based simulation is an invaluable tool in studying and treating cerebral aneurysms, offering insights into the complex hemodynamic conditions within blood vessels in the brain. The cover image and its commentary give a glimpse of its potential application in the comprehensive management of cerebral aneurysms.

Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) is a chronic autoimmune disease characterised by the destruction of insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas. Other than drug-based therapeutics today, regenerative and personalised medicine offers a constructive means of regaining tissue functions and improving well-being. Some of the recent advances are reviewed in “Cell-based therapies for Type 1 diabetes mellitus: Recent advances.”

Cyber-attacks on academic institutions are increasing, and some of the recent incidents of ransomware attacks on the British Library and Berlin’s Natural History Museum point to the inherent vulnerability of such institutions. After the COVID pandemic and the change in work -culture, remote access has become common, and such attacks usually occur due to weak passwords and databases that can be accessed without multifactor authentication. This is a serious issue,



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and the commentary on “Security in Hospital Information Systems (HIS)” is timely and of paramount importance due to the sensitive nature of the data involved, including patient records, medical histories, and treatment plans. Overall, a multi-layered approach to security that combines technical controls, administrative policies, and employee training is necessary to ensure data confidentiality, integrity, and availability within Hospital Information Systems.

Thank you for joining us in this pursuit of knowledge and progress. Until the next issue, stay curious and stay healthy.

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Chief Editor