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LETTER TO THE EDITOR



Anxiety Before Coronary Angiography: A New Perspective for Improving Patient Comfort

Koroner Anjiyografi Öncesi Kaygı: Hasta Konforunu İyileştirmek İçin Yeni Bir Bakış Açısı

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Dear Editor,

We read with great interest the recent article by Altıntaş et al.^[1] titled "Determination of Comfort and Anxiety Levels of Patients Undergoing Coronary Angiography". This study addresses a crucial gap in the literature by investigating the interplay between comfort and anxiety in patients undergoing coronary angiography, an invasive cardiac procedure.

The authors are to be commended for their findings, particularly the emphasis on the detrimental impact of state anxiety on patient comfort. This observation underscores the clinical importance of nurses implementing anxiety-reducing interventions in the periprocedural period. However, certain aspects of this study warrant further elaboration. For example, the reported anxiety levels in this cohort were lower than prior research. The etiology of this discrepancy, perhaps attributable to variations in patient demographics or anxiety assessment tools, merits further discussion. Moreover, this study exclusively examined state and trait anxiety. Future investigations should consider exploring the nuances of various anxiety subtypes in the context of angiography (e.g., procedural anxiety and fear of mortality). This would facilitate a comprehensive understanding of

the complex relationship between anxiety and comfort. In addition, this study did not explicitly differentiate between diagnostic and percutaneous interventional coronary angiography procedures. This distinction is pertinent as the nature of the procedure may influence patients' anxiety and comfort levels. [4,5] Future research could incorporate this factor to provide additional granular insights. Finally, although the authors discussed the implications for nursing practice, specific recommendations could be offered regarding how the findings can inform the development of tailored patient education and support programs. [1]

Overall, the study by Altıntaş et al.[1] alcontributes valuable knowledge to enhance the care of patients undergoing coronary angiography. We believe that this study will catalyze further research and ultimately lead to improvements in clinical practice.

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