In recent years, research on new types of myocardial infarction markers has been supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the National Natural Science Foundation of China, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Yang and colleagues have made remarkable effort in this field. The editorial team of this book has been committed to reporting on the discoveries made by the research on new markers of myocardial infarction. Moreover, in the past few years, it has also shared a number of team research results in various academic journals.

As human beings continue to understand the laws of life, the focus and fashions of scientific research are constantly changing. Recently, the field of life sciences has undergone tremendous change, from Genomics to Proteomics to RNomics. The study of non-coding RNA represented by microRNA has become a hotspot for research and an expanding frontier in the life science disciplines of cell biology, developmental biology, neurobiology, and molecular immunology among others. The editorial member of this book have conducted an in-depth exploration of miRNAs in plasma samples of patients with acute myocardial infarction. This book contains all the research results to date, which include the relationship between acute myocardial infarction and miRNA, the function and mechanism of common miRNAs related to myocardial infarction, such as miRNA-1, 138, 22, 197, 233, etc. and research findings and remarks by researchers at home and abroad in many related fields.

Currently, there are still many gaps in our understanding of the study of new myocardial infarction markers. The purpose of this book is to illuminate more of this uncertainty, and to inspire peers engaged in their own research on new types of myocardial infarction markers. It is hoped that it can act as a great guiding influence for medical workers, and it play a significant role in the continuing research of new myocardial infarction markers, the analysis of microRNA in patients with acute myocardial infarction, and the improvement of diagnosis and treatment of a AMI, while promoting the further development of research in related fields both here and abroad.

The editorial members and the research team should continue to accumulate and update the evidence in this area, provide feedback to the reader, so as to offer readers a broader platform for the development of new markers of myocardial infarction. From reading this book, I have experienced the enterprising spirit which has strived for the continued discovery of new markers of acute myocardial infarction. Accordingly, I am very gratified to write this foreword and pleased to offer congratulations in completing the publication of Key Leaders' Opinion on MicroRNA and Myocardial Infarction.

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