

Dear Readers, physiotherapists and researchers of respiratory and cardiovascular area,

It is a wide satisfaction that we published the first issue of **Journal of Respiratory and Cardiovascular Physical Therapy (JCRPT)**. The purpose of the *JCRPT* is to offer an innovative initiative contributing for divulgation of science and consequent scientific and technological development of all the areas covered by *JCRPT*. Since the beginning JRCVPT has great pretensions and all publishing will be done originally in English, covering an interactive scope of the respiratory, cardiac and peripheral vascular physiotherapy areas. We will have support for article review from more renewed Brazilian physiotherapists and researchers and from several countries as Canada, Portugal, Italy, Australia and USA.

We hope that you take part of this project and honor us sending to us your paper and spreading the material here published.

Editors in Chief

Guilherme Fregonezi

Armele F Dornelas de Andrade

Raquel R Britto

Dear Readers,

In the first number of this issue we have honor to highlighter four articles specially chosen by the remarkable contribution for Respiratory and CardioVascular Physical Therapy area. The first article is a patient case series with muscular dystrophy type 1 made by Lucena¹ and who were undergoing to respiratory muscular training on a home centered protocol. The authors reinforced in their article that respiratory training given three times a week at an outpatient facility and twice at home it is ~~was~~ able to increase muscular strength both sympathetic and vagal activity which reflects high heart rate variability.

In the second paper “Relationship between maximal mean pressure and peak pressure obtained by digital manometer during maximal respiratory pressure”², the authors analyzed if there is a difference between measures given by different interfaces on digital monometer on peak and maximal respiratory muscle strength. In this study the authors recommend that the peak pressure measure is a safe way to assess respiratory pressure especially in some clinical situation when is difficult to maintain a maximal pressure for a higher time. Also the study shows that exist a good correlation between peak and maximal respiratory muscle strength.

The third article published was developed by Pereira and colls³ “Physiotherapy in individual with peripheral arterial occlusive disease, a retrospective study”, provides information about physical rehabilitation in patients with arterial occlusive disease. The study concluded that a hybrid program done by the association with supervised and unsupervised session at home of physical rehabilitation is especially useful and might be included as a alternative therapy for this disease. The authors assessed the results based on functional capacity - distance walked given by Shuttle and 6MWT,

and quality of life (domain physical health). Patients improved around 60m after physical treatment. An import discussion pointed by authors is to considering the rule of physical therapy on claudication, muscle strength and consequent functional improvement.

The last one⁴ is a review “Lower extremity peripheral artery disease: implication for physiotherapy”, to describe the peripheral arterial disease as a health concern with higher prevalence contributing to mortality as ischemic heart disease. This way the authors describe the prevalence, pathogenesis and offer a potential use of the physiotherapeutic modalities for arterial peripheral disease.

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