Abstract

Remote ischemic perconditioning (RIPerC) is acknowledged to be a promising cardioprotective strategy, defined as brief repetitive periods of ischemia and reperfusion applied during ongoing myocardial infarction. This method provides protection against ischemia-reperfusion injury. Although remote perconditioning reduces infarct size, the underlying mechanisms remain unclear. The aim of this thesis is to summarize the current knowledge of RIPerC, its molecular mechanisms and protective effects on the heart.