

• The Argentine Society of Cardiology (SAC, for its acronym in Spanish) was born from the shared vision of physicians who sought to build a bridge between basic science and clinical practice. Over the past 90 years, SAC has worked to transform cardiovascular health in Argentina and throughout the region by fostering research and continuous medical education.





>>> History of SAC



Tratamiento de la insuficiencia cardiaca congestiva y de la angina de pecho

por la tiroidectomia



J. Physiol. (1938) 94, 281-293

612.146:612.462.1

THE BLOOD-PRESSURE RAISING SECRETION OF THE ISCHAEMIC KIDNEY

By J. C. FASCIOLO, B. A. HOUSSAY and A. C. TAQUINI

From the Institute of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Buenos Aires

(Received 11 June 1938)

THE co-existence of arterial hypertension and renal lesions has been observed for a long time. This fact has induced many investigators to attempt the production of arterial hypertension by experimental modification of the kidney. The methods used have been numerous and varied, e.g. surgical removal of part of the kidney, ligature of the renal artery or some of its branches, reduction of the calibre of the renal vein, ligature of the ureter, multiple emboli of the kidney, irradiation of the kidney, toxic nephritis, renal compression, etc. References to the principal ex-

The origins of SAC trace back to a scientific journal, the Argentine Journal of Cardiology, established by leading physicians from public hospitals that pioneered the development of cardiology: the Hospital de Clínicas of the University of Buenos Aires (Dr. Tiburcio Padilla) and the Hospital Ramos Mejía (Dr. Rafael Bullrich).

(A la vuelta)

Many of these physicians were part of the research team at the Institute of Physiology of the University of Buenos Aires, directed by future Nobel laureate Dr. Bernardo Houssay. The team studied the role of the kidney in high blood pressure and the hormone initially called hypertensin—now known as angiotensin.

Another Nobel laureate, Dr. Federico Leloir (Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1970), also took part in this group, alongside Drs. Alberto Taquini, Eduardo Braun-Menéndez, Fasciolo, and Muñoz

Meanwhile, Dr. Oscar Orias, another prominent member of Houssay's team, established the Institute of Physiology at the University of Córdoba. In Rosario, Dr. Luis González Sabathie founded the first Cardiac Aid Organization Dispensary in the Argentine Littoral region, located in Ward 17 of the Hospital Nacional del Centenario in Rosario. SAC was officially founded on April 9, 1937, during an assembly held at the Institute of Physiology of the University of Buenos Aires School of Medicine.





>>> SAC Milestones





1946

Dr. Blas Moia, a founding member, created Argentina's first cardiology residency program at the Hospital Ramos Mejía, setting a precedent for postgraduate medical training in the country.



Dr. Pedro Cossío organized the 2nd Congress of the International Society of Cardiology and the first Congress of the Inter-American Society of Cardiology outside Mexico, held in Buenos Aires; SAC was one of the founding societies.



1st Congress or Conference on Cardiology in Mar del Plata.

1961

1st South American Cardiology Conference.

1965

Creation of the Córdoba District.



1978

Formalization of educational programs through the Continuing Education Cycles.



1976

Creation of the Argentine
Cardiology Foundation, SAC's
community outreach arm and
a pioneer in the systematic
teaching of Basic and
Advanced Cardiac Life
Support (ACLS).



1975

Acquisition of the current SAC building at Azcuénaga 980, Buenos Aires.



1974

7th World Congress of Cardiology in Buenos Aires, organized by SAC.



1979

Creation of the SAC Library, with 17th- and 19th-century medical books donated by the Cossío Foundation.



1980

Launch of the iconic Biennial
Cardiology Course for residents, in
collaboration with the University of
Buenos Aires; today it provides
theoretical training to over 550
residents from across the country
and the region. This course has
become a cornerstone in the
theoretical training of residents.



1985

Launch of the flagship
Triennial Cardiology Course
for residents in Córdoba, in
collaboration with the National
University of Córdoba; today it
provides theoretical training to
over 50 residents.



1990

Formalization of educational programs and the creation of the first SAC councils or working groups.

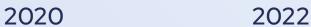




First scientific society in

Argentina to implement

webinars and digital transformation during the pandemic.



Establishment of the Digital Medicine Council.



Creation of the Institute of Continuing Education.

2025

Strategic Plan 2025/2027.



2015
Creation of Wikicardio.



2013

First SAC webinar.



2012

1st Congress on Echocardiography and Cardiovascular Imaging (now known as SAC IMÁGENES).



2011

Creation of the Argentine Chapter of ACC.



Establishment of the SAC Research Area.

1991



First female president of SAC, Dr. Liliana Grinfield.



1995

Creation of the SAC Districts Area and 26 districts throughout Argentina.



1996

Development and presentation of SAC's first consensus guideline on ischemic heart disease. Publication of the first FRICAS registry, documenting Risk Factors for Myocardial Infarction in Argentina.



2005

Creation of the SAC Heart and Women Area.

SAC became the first non-European scientific society to affiliate with the ESC.





>>> SAC Today



Institute of Continuing Education

SAC pillar responsible for coordinating and supervising all teaching activities.



Residencies – Biennial Cardiology Course (Location: City of Buenos Aires)

- Designed for 500 residents in their second year of cardiology training.
- It builds on and deepens the theoretical training provided by their home institutions.
- Instructors: cardiologists specializing in each subject area.
- 8 modules with recorded asynchronous lectures and a final assessment.
- In-person workshops: case presentations and small-group discussions.
 Greater Buenos Aires: in-person; rest of the country: synchronous online.
- Participating residencies: 82 (Greater Buenos Aires: 52; rest of the country: 30).

Residencies – Triennial Cardiology Course (Location: Córdoba)

- Designed for 45 residents in their second year of cardiology training.
- It complements and enhances theoretical training.
- Instructors: specialist cardiologists.
- Participating residencies: 9 (Córdoba and other provinces).



Continuous Training

- 31 courses in the first intake.
- 17 courses in the second intake.
- 8 continuous online courses.
- 4 hybrid courses.
- 4 postgraduate diplomas:
 - Advanced University Diploma in Critical Cardiology.
 - Diploma in Nuclear Cardiology (Catholic University of Argentina-SAC).
 - Diploma in Hypertension, Cardio metabolism, and Dyslipidemia.
 - Diploma in Electrophysiology (Catholic University of Argentina-SAC).
- Total: 49 courses with 3,363 enrolled participants.

Congresses, Conferences & Webinars



Congresses

- SAC Congress: 51 editions; attendance in recent years has reached 14,000 professionals.
- SAC IMÁGENES Congress: 13 editions; 1,900 professionals.
- SAC Cardiometabolism and Prevention Congress: 2 editions; 1,300 professionals.

Conferences

13 events in 11 provinces.

Webinars

20 events.

Consensus & Position Papers

- In 2025, 11 new consensus statements and position papers will be released.
- These will complement the 80 documents developed over the past 5 years, all of which are available on the SAC website.

Research

The SAC Research Area provides the institutional framework for the development, coordination, and oversight of the Society's scientific projects. Its purpose is to generate high-quality, nationally representative knowledge that advances cardiology, trains researchers, and produces evidence to inform clinical practice and public policy.

Main Functions:

- Receive and evaluate project proposals.
- Provide methodological advice.
- · Maintain a centralized research record.
- Manage the analysis and communication of results.
- Ensure scientific publication and dissemination.
- Promote broad participation of centers and researchers, fostering at least one comprehensive society-led project per year.

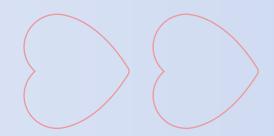




Currently, there are 16 ongoing registries and 11 surveys.

List of Registries (using bullet points for clarity):

- Abdominal Aorta Measurement in Argentina.
- National Registry of Atrial Fibrillation and Atrial Flutter in Hospitalized Patients (University of Cordoba).
- Right Ventricular Strain Assessment.
- Registry of Acute Aortic Syndromes in Argentina.
- Prevalence of Psychosocial Factors in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome.
- Cardio-Oncology Centers Registry.
- Argentine Registry of Pregnancy and Postpartum Heart Disease.
- Outpatient Frailty Registry.
- Argentine Pulmonary Embolism Registry.
- Argentine Pulmonary Hypertension Registry.
- Aortic Stenosis Registry in Argentina.
- Argentine AF II Registry.
- · Valvular Emergencies Registry.
- National Registry of Stroke Care Centers.
- National Survey on Tobacco Use among Physicians in Argentina.
- Coronary Artery Dissection Registry in Argentina.



- Infective Endocarditis in Argentina.
- Survey of High-Complexity Centers in Argentina.
- Interest and Participation of Young Cardiologists in Research Projects.
- Diagnostic and Therapeutic Strategies in Patients with Cardiomyopathy.
- Second National Survey of Cardiovascular Rehabilitation Centers.
- Professional Survey on Bicuspid Aortic Valve.
- Obesity Survey for Physicians.
- Artificial Intelligence in Cardiological Consultations.
- Societies Forum: Labor Aspects.
- Survey on Knowledge of Lp(a).
- Survey on Implementation of Heart Failure Treatment.
- Barriers to Prescribing SGLT2 Inhibitors in Argentina: Health Professionals' Perspective.
- Statin Experience Survey 2015.
- Sports Pre-Participation Assessment in Argentina: Current Status.

• In nearly 90 years, SAC has been a driving force behind the progress of cardiovascular medicine in Argentina and the region. Today, guided by continuous education, research, and digital innovation, we continue to train professionals, disseminate knowledge, and elevate patient care. Together, we are shaping a future where cardiology thrives through collaboration, scientific rigor, and the adoption of new technologies. Our mission remains centered on patients and the community to help them live longer and healthier lives.

Yet we are always guided by the enduring values of our founders.

The principles of the physicians who established SAC continue to guide us, and we are committed to honoring them.





Amor a mi patria
Amor a la libertad
Dignidad personal
Cumplimiento del deber
Devoción a la Ciencia
Devoción al trabajo
Respeto a la justicia y a mis
setnejantes
Afecto a los misos
parientes, discipulos
Ochebre de 1943. Bof Houself.

Love for my homeland
Love for freedom
Personal dignity
Fulfillment of duty
Devotion to science
Devotion to work
Respect for justice and for all humanity
Affection for those I hold dear-family.
students and friends
October 1943

Words of Dr. Bernardo Houssay (1887-1971) Premio Nobel 1947











