

MASLD, HDL-C, Vericiguat

Metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD) is now one of the most frequent chronic liver diseases worldwide and is consistently associated with an increased risk of overall and cardiovascular mortality, independently of traditional cardiometabolic risk factors. Sabouret et al from Italy reviewed MASLD-related fibrosis, systemic inflammation, and metabolic dysfunction as appearing to act both amplifiers and potential therapeutic targets for cardiovascular risk.

High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) is traditionally viewed as cardioprotective; however, some patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) may present with elevated HDL-C levels, challenging this assumption. Kunak et al from Türkiye aimed to investigate the roles of HDL subclasses, apolipoproteins, and cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) activity and mass in patients with CAD with high HDL-C and LDL-C levels.

Older adults with worsening HFrEF remain high risk despite optimized quadruple guideline-directed medical therapy (GDMT-4). Whether vericiguat exposure relates to change in myocardial fibrosis is unknown. Ge et al from China found that greater time-updated vericiguat exposure was linked to less fibrosis and an exploratory reduction in rehospitalizations, especially with higher GDMT-4.

Sezgin et al from Türkiye developed a supervised learning approach model based on logistic regression to distinguish RVOT from LVOT PVCs and compared it with seven prior algorithms, aiming to provide a more accurate and practical tool for PVC localization and ablation planning.

A single-centre, retrospective observational study was conducted by Çetin et al from Türkiye including adult patients with coarctation of the aorta who underwent percutaneous intervention. See the results.

Ata et al from Türkiye compared kinesiophobia, shoulder range of motion (ROM), functional disability, and handgrip strength (HGS) between patients with cardiac pacemakers and those with stable CAD. Kinesiophobia levels were similarly elevated in both groups, whereas only a selective limitation in shoulder internal rotation was observed between the groups.

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is frequently encountered in patients with cancer and poses challenges for anticoagulant management. The study was conducted by Ceren et al from Türkiye to compare clinical outcomes associated with direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) and low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) in individuals with active malignancy and non-valvular AF. What are the results?

And a case report, a scientific letter from Germany on "TAVI in Patients with Large Aortic Annuli", letters, e-page original...

I hope this new issue of our journal will be interest of our readers.

EDITORIAL

Çetin Erol

Editor-in-Chief, Ankara, Türkiye



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