

## TyG Index, BRI/TSH ratio, NPAR ratio, TAPSE/ PASP ratio...

Prior studies suggest that elevated The triglyceride–glucose (TyG) index is associated with poor collateral circulation, contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN), and major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE) in CTO patients. In this review, Desai et al from USA synthesized current evidence linking the TyG index with CTO pathophysiology, PCI outcomes, and long-term prognosis. Is it a good marker?

Myocardial ischemia-reperfusion (I/R) injury is aggravated in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) due to metabolic dysfunction, inflammation, and apoptosis. Zhang et al from China looked at the cardioprotective role of alirocumab, a PCSK9 inhibitor, compared with atorvastatin in rats. What do you think the results are?

Hypothyroidism is a known risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, affecting metabolic pathways such as dyslipidemia, insulin resistance, and visceral fat accumulation. Kaya et al from Türkiye aimed to investigate the value of Body Roundness Index (BRI) and the newly defined BRI/TSH ratio (BRITSH) in predicting coronary artery disease in patients with hypothyroidism. Is this a predictor for CAD?

Sex-related differences in the safety profiles of direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) remain insufficiently understood. Şahinbaş et al from Türkiye evaluated sex-specific differences in the most frequently reported hemorrhagic and thrombotic adverse events associated with DOAC therapy using data from Food and Drug Administration Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS). Are there any differences?

Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) is increasingly recognized as a systemic inflammatory and metabolic disorder. Diuretic resistance remains a major therapeutic challenge in this population. The neutrophil percentage-to-albumin ratio (NPAR), a novel marker of systemic inflammation, may serve as a predictor of diuretic resistance and adverse outcomes in HFpEF. Ömür et al from Türkiye focused on this issue.

Comorbid insomnia and sleep apnea (COMISA) is a frequent but underrecognized condition in patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). While OSA is strongly linked to hypertension, the independent contribution of COMISA to resistant hypertension remains unclear. Durak et al from Türkiye tried to make it clear this question.

Right ventriculo–pulmonary artery (RV–PA) coupling, commonly assessed by the ratio of tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion to pulmonary artery systolic pressure (TAPSE/PASP), has emerged as an important prognostic marker in various cardiovascular diseases. However, its predictive value after transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) remains insufficiently defined. Tanyeri et al from Türkiye studied this ratio after TAVI and found what?

And again letters, e-page original.

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

## EDITORIAL

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DOI: 10.14744/AnatolJCardiol.2026.3



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