

Wenxin Keli, Clopidogrel, Vericiguat and New Impact Factor: 2.1

Cardiac arrhythmias remain a leading cause of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality worldwide. Although conventional antiarrhythmic drugs are effective, their use is constrained by proarrhythmic risks and extracardiac toxicity. Wenxin Keli (WXKL), a traditional Chinese medicine formula, has demonstrated antiarrhythmic properties in preclinical and clinical studies with a reportedly favorable safety profile. Fu et al from China reviewed this topic in detail.

The most commonly used graft material in CABG, the left internal mammary artery (LIMA), is considered the gold standard due to its high long-term patency rates. Clopidogrel, an antithrombotic agent widely used in CABG patients that targets P2Y₁₂ receptors on platelets, has also been suggested to influence vascular responses due to the presence of these receptors in vascular smooth muscle cells. However, the direct vascular effects of clopidogrel on LIMA remain unknown. Öz et al from Türkiye tried to solve this topic.

The initiation and maintenance of atrial fibrillation (AF) are predominantly driven by progressive atrial structural remodeling, characterized by fibrosis and electrical conduction abnormalities. While vericiguat has shown efficacy in attenuating cardiac remodeling in heart failure, its impact on AF remains insufficiently characterized. Zhang et al from China investigated the cardioprotective effects of vericiguat in a Sprague-Dawley rat model of AF.

Cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) is an established treatment for selected patients with heart failure (HF); however, a substantial proportion of patients do not derive clinical or echocardiographic benefit. Systemic inflammation has been implicated in adverse myocardial remodeling and may influence response to CRT. Şipal et al from Türkiye aimed to evaluate the association between the systemic immune-inflammation index (SII) and CRT response.

Cardiometabolic index (CMI) is closely associated with metabolic disorders related to obesity, which may be implicated in the pathological process of liver disease by inducing oxidative stress. However, previous observational studies have reached inconsistent conclusions on the association between CMI and hepatic fibrosis. Yan et al from China assessed the association of CMI and Hepatic fibrosis with oxidative stress by utilizing a population-based study.

Transradial angiography (TRA) is widely used in contemporary coronary procedures. Although clinically apparent peripheral nerve injury after TRA is uncommon subclinical nerve involvement may go unrecognized. Dandinoğlu et al from Türkiye used neurological examination, standardized neuropathic pain questionnaires and nerve conduction studies (NCS) for objectively evaluate peripheral nerve function after TRA.

And a case report, letters.

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

Çetin Erol

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