

TRAFFIC study, Sarcopenia and Obesity...

While both sarcopenia and obesity independently elevate cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk, their combined effects, known as sarcopenic obesity (SO), remain incompletely understood. Zhang and Zeng from China reviewed and did a meta-analysis to evaluate the association between SO and the risk of CVD and CVD-related mortality.

The hemoglobin-to-red blood cell distribution width ratio (HRR) is a new inflammatory marker in evaluating tumor prognosis. However, its application in CVDs is relatively limited. Wu and Zou from China designed this study to illuminate the relation between HRR and mortality in patients with aortic dissection. Is HRR a prognostic biomarker?

Atrial tachycardia (AT) is a commonly encountered rhythm disorder and most patients require catheter ablation. Kılıç et al from Türkiye aimed to evaluate the outcomes of catheter ablation in patients with symptomatic AT, define acute and long-term outcomes and determine the clinical and electrophysiological features that affect these outcomes.

Calcific aortic valve stenosis (CAVS), the predominant valvular heart disease in developed countries, arises primarily from metabolic and inflammatory dysregulation. The triglyceride-glucose (TyG) index, a composite biomarker of insulin resistance and systemic inflammation, has been associated with cardiovascular diseases. However, its causal association with CAVS remains unclear. Song et al from China with bidirectional Mendelian randomization elucidated the potential causal relationship between the TyG index and CAVS.

Managing comorbidities alongside guideline-directed medical therapy is essential in heart failure (HF) treatment. Intravenous (IV) iron therapy is recommended for HF patients with left ventricular ejection fraction <50% to correct iron deficiency. Traditional markers such as ferritin and transferrin saturation are affected by inflammation and have delayed responses, limiting their clinical utility. Kumral et al from Türkiye evaluated early response to IV iron therapy by monitoring reticulocyte counts, a parameter unaffected by inflammation. Is it so?

The Turkish Real Life Atrial Fibrillation in Clinical Practice (TRAFFIC) study aimed to characterize the demographic features, risk profiles, treatment patterns, and two-year clinical outcomes of patients with non-valvular AF (NVAF) in Türkiye. Karabay et al from Türkiye provided all data. A great contribution to this topic.

And a case report, letters, e-page originals...

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

EDITORIAL

Çetin Erol



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