

Obesity is a Crucial Risk Factor in the Development of Heart Failure

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BRIEF REPORT

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is well known for not only playing an important part in Eastern societies, but also for looming as a major medical option in the West. Furthermore, there is emerging evidence that the herbs employed in TCM have significant pharmacological benefits. As a result, Chinese herbal remedies, also known as Chinese material medical, have been developed (CMM). CMM's database of molecular targets, metabolic pathways, and herb-drug interactions has recently been enlarged and refined, making CMM research for current and future therapeutic medicines both obvious and appealing. It gives me great pleasure to introduce the second edition of our publication, which is dedicated to CMM's contributions. Several of the papers in this collection report fresh research or discuss recent evidence that supports the importance of CMM. *Allium sativum* L., *Angelica sinensis*, *Plantago major* L., *Thymus vulgaris*, and *Ligustrum lucidum* F. are examples of medicinal herbs or plants that have been used to prevent and treat infections, the common cold, heart disease, diabetes, immunological problems, and cancer. Components including allyl methyl trisulfide, butylidenephthalide, diallyl trisulfide, folic acid, and pentacyclic triterpenes are responsible for the various pharmacological benefits of these herbs and plants.

Ant oxidative, inflammatory, glyceride, and proliferative actions are just a few examples. A key component of *A. sinensis*, butylidenephthalide, can pass the blood-brain barrier and could be used to treat brain tumours. Organosulfur compounds in *A. sativum* L. alter drug-metabolizing enzymes and membrane transporter activities, suggesting that it could play a leading or auxiliary role in medicinal herb metabolism. Triterpenes, by their antiglycative properties, may be useful in preventing or slowing the progression of glycation-related disorders such as diabetes and ageing. The

active components, functions, putative modes of action, and potential applications of these herbs and plants are discussed in these review articles. Furthermore, certain herbs' whole genome expression profiles have been investigated in recent decades, producing good biological data in support of their functions and value; most notably, genomic expression studies could explain their pharmacological effects and mechanisms (i.e., why and how an herb works). Furthermore, when herbs are planted, their genetic profiles could be used for species selection, quality monitoring, and crop management. As a result, a concise summary of the development of CMM's microarray-based gene expression database is appreciated as a link between conventional CMM knowledge and new scientific findings.

Obesity is a significant risk factor for developing heart failure. The activation of cardiac Fas and mitochondria-dependent apoptotic pathways impairs molecular, cellular, and even cardiac tissue functioning, resulting in an increase in cardiovascular mortality. Excessive weight control, obviously, necessitates additional medical intervention. People with no homologous end-joining genes are more likely to develop mouth cancer. Personalized medicine is progressively focusing on advanced diagnostic procedures, while genetic medicines are currently being redesigned to meet the needs of patients. Experts in these domains have been invited to express their perspectives on these themes because they are so important to customised treatment. The goal of this publication is to provide the most current knowledge in the field of biomedicine. This is something that all of the members of our editorial board aim for. We value any suggestions and feedback. Finally, we welcome academics, scholars, and specialists to share their clinical and research discoveries with us. This journal is eager to receive high-quality papers.

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