



Foreword

Cardiovascular disease is the common cause of mortality world-wide. Risk factors associated to the development of cardiovascular disease can be managed to prevent its development. Besides these typical risk factors, others, such as gut microbiota have become the center of investigation to ascertain their presumed role in cardiovascular disease.

In this issue of the Journal Al-Rubaye H, Perfetti G, Kaski JC reports the evidence obtained regarding the role of microbiota in cardiovascular disease, focusing on trimethylamine oxide (TMAO), a metabolite derived from choline and L-carnitine, which are nutrients found in ingested red meat and other animal products, which have shown to increase the risk of developing renal failure, metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus, heart failure, hypertension, atherosclerosis and dyslipidemia, thus leading to increased risk of cardiovascular events.