Special Issue

Oxidative Stress in Liver Disease and Cardiovascular Risk

Message from the Guest Editors

NAFLD and alcoholic liver disease are associated with increased cardiovascular risk. NAFLD causes a systemic proinflammatory state and increased oxidative stress, leading to endothelial dysfunction and thus increased cardiovascular risk in asymptomatic individuals. Alcohol itself is toxic to the cardiovascular system. Patients who consume large amounts of alcohol can development cardiac arrhythmias, alcoholic dilated cardiomyopathy or hypertension, among others. In alcoholic liver disease, in addition to REDOX imbalance. there is increased gastrointestinal permeability, with the passage of lipopolysaccharide from Gram-negative bacteria into the portal circulation. This lipopolysaccharide stimulates the hepatic Kuppfer cell, triggering intense cytokine release and leading to an underlying proinflammatory situation. This Special Issue aims to provide a platform for molecular mechanistic research on oxidative stress in liver disease, with a special focus on potential treatments and novel pathogenic pathways involved in cardiovascular risk in patients with liver disease.

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

It has been recognized in medical sciences that in order to prevent adverse effects of "oxidative stress" a balance exists between prooxidants and antioxidants in living systems. Imbalances are found in a variety of diseases and chronic health situations. Our journal *Antioxidants* serves as an authoritative source of information on current topics of research in the area of oxidative stress and antioxidant defense systems. The future is bright for antioxidant research and since 2012, *Antioxidants* has become a key forum for researchers to bring their findings to the forefront.

Editor-in-Chief

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