

Special Issue

Psoriasis and Metabolic Syndrome

Message from the Guest Editor

Psoriasis is a chronic autoimmune and inflammatory disease affecting 2–4% of the population. To date, psoriasis has been regarded as a systemic disease closely related to numerous cardiometabolic disorders, especially metabolic syndrome (MS), which affects 20–60% of psoriatic. People with psoriasis have a shortened life expectancy, mainly due to cardiovascular diseases and increased relative risk of mortality in comparison to the general population, which correlates with the severity of the disease. The multidirectional relationship of psoriasis with various comorbidities is translated by common genetic or immunological inflammation, but especially with systemic metabolically driven inflammation, which is crucial in psoriasis pathogenesis and leads to the development of atherosclerosis, insulin resistance, and further cardiometabolic complications. There have been continuous research efforts searching for novel markers and metabolites to evaluate or screen for cardiometabolic risk in order to enable early detection, followed by more effective and newer therapeutic interventions.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

The metabolome is the result of the combined effects of genetic and environmental influences on metabolic processes. Metabolomic studies can provide a global view of metabolism and thereby improve our understanding of the underlying biology. Advances in metabolomic technologies have shown utility for elucidating mechanisms which underlie fundamental biological processes including disease pathology. *Metabolites* is proud to be part of the development of metabolomics and we look forward to working with many of you to publish high quality metabolomic studies.

Editor-in-Chief

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