



The Role of Hemorheology, Microcirculation, and Metabolism in Clinical Research

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Message from the Guest Editors

Hemorheology is the study of blood flow properties and blood cell interactions. The macrorheological parameters whole blood and plasma viscosity are the main determiners of macro- and microcirculation. However, whole blood viscosity is mainly dependent on hematocrit and plasma viscosity in large vessels, while in microcirculation, especially in capillaries, it is highly influenced by microrheological factors. While the most dominant rheological components in microcirculation are red blood cell aggregation and deformability, other parameters also play a significant role in disease evolution, like leukocyte activation and adhesion in inflammation or platelet aggregation in vascular injury.

Impaired hemorheological parameters are present in various atherosclerosis (inflammation)-mediated cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and peripheral arterial diseases, where microcirculatory impairment could lead to life-threatening complications and low quality of life. Due to the negative hemorheological changes that are already present in the primordial phase of atherosclerotic and cardiometabolic diseases.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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