

**Editor's Comment:**

Cardiovascular diseases have become a growing concern in Pakistan, contributing to 29% fatalities. Despite its prominence, understanding of CVD in Pakistan remains limited. The authors have studied the major risk factors such as diabetes, hypertension, obesity, hyperlipidemia, and smoking and have examined in depth, with particular emphasis on their prevalence and impact within the Pakistani population. The Scientific content of the manuscript is very important for practicing physicians. The authors have well emphasized the importance of Genetic predispositions, environmental factors, and socioeconomic considerations. The authors have concluded. The high mortality from CVD in Pakistan appears to be due to high incidence of hypertension and diabetes in the population, a relatively high Lp(a) concentration, and inadequate medical resources.

With due consideration, the decision for the "Asian Journal of Cardiology Research" is Accepted.

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