

# Review of: "A multiethnic association analysis of hyperuricaemia with cardiovascular risk in rural and urban areas in Chinese adults"

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The recent scientific reports "A multiethnic association analysis of hyperuricaemia with cardiovascular risk in rural and urban areas in Chinese adults" explored the HUA-CVD relationship between rural and urban areas within ethnic Chinese groups. Based on a lot of data from multi-ethnic groups in Southwest China, this study provided a novel perspective that HUA was associated with a higher risk for CVD in Chinese Bouyei and Dong rural residents, which is particularly evident in women and elderly individuals.

This study inspired us to pay more attention to the role of HUA in different systemic diseases. In China, the incidence of HUA is still on the rise, and its complications are becoming more and more complex and serious. In addition to the possibility of cardiovascular diseases, HUA is closely related to stroke, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, hyperlipidemia, chronic kidney disease and other diseases. There is a lack of observational studies evaluating the relation of HUA with CVD in rural and urban areas, and the present findings have important clinical and public health implications.

This study provides valuable information that HUA and the risk of CVD varies by environmental, ethnic, gender and age differences, which plays an crucial role in clinical treatment that early prevention and treatment of HUA. We need to better manage the risk of disease in patients with early-onset HUA. It is possible to develop strategies that differ by race, place of residence, gender, and age to reduce the risk of HUA related diseases. It also provides broad ideas for our future research.