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Turkish Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism

JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM OF TURKEY

EDITORIAL

Dear Colleagues,

It is wonderful to be in your presences with another edition of our Turk JEM .Being a multi-lingual academic journal for the excellence for the field of Endocrinology and Metabolism makes this publication unique and reputable. With this 2012's first issue a look at different topics such as "Mean platelet volume in various degrees of disturbed carbohydrate metabolism, Association between insulin resistance and breast parancime in women with polycystic ovary, The problems and cost effectiveness analysis of diabetic foot infections, Effect of physical exercise on cardio respiratory response of overweight adolescents, Effect of thyroid disorders on skeletal health, A rare cause of Hypopituitarism: Pituitary tuberculosis, and Blood glucose test in gestational diabetes screening: a forgotten point" are investigated.

Nationally and internationally we are coming into a crucial point in the field of endocrinology. Such developments in today's medical field arise that it catches the attention of practitioners, governments and organizations.

Continuous researches for the past two decades show us that specific chemicals are threatening the normal functioning for the endocrine system of humans. Within the WHO's 2012 research, the International Program on Chemical Safety was assigned to have an objective view on "the global assessment of the current state-of-the-science relative to environmental endocrine disruption on humans, experimental studies, and wildlife species". Research has shown that, endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDC's), take action in different locations and under multiple mechanisms. Research states that; although hormone synthesis, transport and the metabolism mechanisms in its broadest sense are important, receptor-mediated mechanisms seems to be the most dominant. Besides these findings, it is another fact that EDC's responsive mechanism can alter for different chemicals and endocrine mechanisms.

While there are methodological inadequacies to overcome (exposure data are completely lacking, time frame of observations being different etc.) the following areas; it seems to be underlined for areas of negative EDC response on human health. Given the data, a number of chemicals can disrupt the development for the male reproductive tract through endocrine mechanisms. Endometriosis, precocious puberty being other areas of negative EDC effects, EDC's also has adverse effects on neurological development, neuroendocrine function, and behavior. Altering the human immune system and cancer incidences seems to coincide with the release of industrial chemicals into the environment. Considering the lack of comprehensive "Global assessment of the state-of-the-science of endocrine disruptor's research" data for improved assessments, in most research points there is sufficient evidence for endocrine-mediated effects which deserves more detailed studies in the future.

Dear Colleagues

As I conclude my editorial for the year 2012, issue 1 of volume 16, TurkJEM; I would like to encourage all readers and stakeholders in applying your research, findings, cases and studies for publication. With its experienced editorial board members and vision in perfection of endocrinology and metabolism from a "Global Turkish Academia" perspective makes this publication stand out from other scholarly journals.

With my highest regards,

Nilgün Başkal
Editor-in-Chief