

## Turkish Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism

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## **EDITORIAL**

## Dear esteemed readers of TurkJEM Family,

Wellbeing can be simply defined as the state of being comfortable, healthy or happy. Having this definition in hand there are different strata's in every society where wellbeing requires to be redefined. To elaborate; improvement in the patient's well-being completely differs from a migrant's wellbeing. It is a good point to keep in mind as a fact that in the measurement of wellbeing people should be at the center of assessment with their experiences. I addition, wellbeing should be assessed in terms of outcomes not on efforts or money spent. One other dimension is the distribution of wellbeing among individuals; knowing that wellbeing is strongly correlated to the other members within the societies that people live in.

Diabetes has become one of the largest public health problems today. Modern way of living decreasesto physical activity, leads to over nutrition and nutrition transitions that has changed lifestyles which reflect as a negative wellbeingon people in overall health. All cited factors not only affects quality of life in terms of health, but in terms of income earned attainment, shortening returns to human capital investment and the psychological discomfort created. Mainly during the twenty first century people understood that wellbeing is not only determined by our average income, but how it is spent. If we closely examine the healthcare service we offer to our patients there is more room for prescribing decent living rules than medicines and dosages. Impaired glucose tolerance in most cases is more important that the raise you expect in your profession. A wider definition of wellbeing entails, income and wealth, jobs and earnings housing, health status, work life balance, education and skills, civic engagement, environmental quality and lastly personal security.

To sum up a more holistic approach to metabolistic disorders are necessary for improving the wellbeing of people on factors that indirectly hiders wellbeing and welfare society.

For this edition of TurkJEM we have a variety of researches pertaining: "Importance of Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Pituitary Stalk Interruption Syndrome", "Relation Between Night Eating Syndrome and Academic Grades Among University Students", "Thyroid Dysfunction in Alopecia Areata", "Effect of Vitamin D Treatment on Glycemic Control, Diastolic Functions and Carotid Intima-Media Thickness in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus" and "Evaluation of DNA Damage in Patients with a Neuroendocrine Tumor". As a compilation we have the article of: "Low-Carbohydrate Diet and Type 1 Diabetes". Case studies contain: "Insulin Washout in Fine-Needle Aspiration Fluid for Preoperative Diagnosis of Suspicious Lesion in Patients with Insulinoma:", "Adrenocorticotropic-Secreting Pheochromocytoma: A Rare Cause of Cushing's Syndrome", "Retroperitoneal Castleman Disease Mimicking Paraganglioma in a Patient with Klinefelter Syndrome" and "Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia as a Cause of Secondary Hypertension in Adults: Three Cases".

With all these researches and change of seasons again upon us as editor in chief I wish you all a very healthy and pleasant spring time.

With my best regards, Nilgün Başkal MD Editor-in-Chief