



## EDITORIAL

Dear esteemed readers of Turk JEM,

I am delighted to introduce Turk JEM June 2015 issue, the prominent journal from the publisher in the area of Endocrinology and Metabolic diseases. In this issue I would like to underline some important findings related to obesity. According to the World Health Organization, on 2014 more than 1.9 billion adults 18 years and older, were overweight. From these overweight over 600 million were obese. 39% of adults aged 18 years and over were overweight in 2014, and 13% were obese. In 2014 obesity has reached epidemic proportions globally, while WHO data shows that 2.8 million obese people are dying from obesity. One other important finding is that obesity is no longer associated with only high income nations but also with mid-income countries.

Recent research on the issue aims to alter some of the common beliefs related to obesity. Dublin City University in the School of Health and Human Performance Research reflects that, inactivity is not the reason for obesity. On the contrary, the outcome is the end result for poor motor skills associated with the condition. The striking finding is that obese participants were able to synchronize with the visual and audio signal far less accurately than non-obese participants. It is my common belief that this will trigger research towards identifying the causes of motor skill difficulties. This important finding sparks questions about the real causes of health disorders. Plus this new one more time finding emphasizes the importance of scientifically differentiating association and causality factors in the assessment of scientific knowledge.

On the behalf of TurkJEM, we would like to express our sincere thanks to contributors who generously donated their time the intellectual capital for the following topics. Do TSH Levels in Euthyroid Patients have an Impact on the Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome; Antioxidant Status and Serum Prolidase Activity in Women with Subclinical Hypothyroidism; Low Prevalence of Periodontitis in Acromegaly: Growth Hormone May Exert a Protective Effect; Re-Training of Type 2 Diabetic Patients for Better Adherence to Diabetes Care Plan in Oral Anti-Diabetics and Plus Insulin Treatment Groups; Insulin Resistance in Non-Obese Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Subjects and Relation with Family History of Diabetes Mellitus; Nesfatin-1 as A Novel Appetite-Controlling Peptide: Will Obesity Be History ?; Transient Pseudohypoparathyroidism Manifested as Recurrent Convulsion in a Neonate; Postpartum Thyrotoxicosis with Acute Suppurative Thyroiditis Caused by Peptostreptococcus; Acute Monocytic Leukemia with Pituitary Involvement; Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma Showing Melanocytic Differentiation; Hyperthyroidism Manifesting as Clinical Jaundice.

With my highest regards,

**Nilgün Başkal MD**  
Editor-in-Chief