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EDITORIAL

Dear esteemed readers of TurkJEM Family,

For this issue primarily I would like to focus on the future of endocrinology discipline from different perspectives. Dhillo, Murphy and Bloom believes that coming sixty years will be the era where scientists, clinicians will be challenging the dogmas of endocrine physiology. Authors argue that the dynamics will rely on recent findings on endocrine physiology and new hormones discovered. Beyond these challenging developments, the brains role as an important regulator of endocrine and neuroendocrine circuits and improvements in molecular biology techniques and the use of genomics will shape up the future of endocrinology science. All these developments will change the content and coverage of endocrine text books.

My secondary focus will be on curriculum change efforts towards the physicians of the future in the endocrinology discipline. Mayo Clinic School of Graduate Medical Education with their new approach for the Endocrinology Fellowship varies, depending upon whether a fellow and his or her mentor pursue the Clinical Scholar Track or Research Career Track. However, all clinical training includes patient care, procedures, elective rotations, didactic training and teaching opportunities. During the impatient rotation via Endocrinology and Diabetes Consulting Service, students manage straightforward to very complex cases of inpatient hyperglycemia. During the outpatient rotations, all subspecialty teaching clinics (including thyroid, bone, pituitary-adrenal, metabolic, nutrition and more), where you focus on pragmatic and scholarly approaches to diagnostic and therapeutic endocrinology. This approach in no way lowers the importance of didactic teaching.

Coming decades will shorten visit times from 30 minutes to 15 minutes or may be shorter. For an individual with type 1 diabetes will often present with data from a glucose meter, an insulin pump and a continuous glucose monitor (CGM). This type of information is now invaluable in making better decisions in pattern recognition prior to adjusting insulin dosing but requires time. Software available to analyze such a data further increases the efficiency of diagnosis and treatment. Thus improvements in computing techniques and effort and research in artificial pancreas production will shape the decades ahead

The following research outcomes of hard work will carry the following topics for TJEM Fall issue of 2016. "Clinical and Hormonal Characteristics of Patients with Syndrome of Inappropriate Secretion of Thyrotropin; Endothelial Function in Distinct Phenotypes of Obesity"; "Associations Between Sex Hormones and Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in Middle-aged Men"; "Increased Serum Cytokines Levels in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Associated with Arterial Hypertension: A Link to Cardio-Metabolic Risk Factors"; "Scleredema Diabeticorum in a Patient with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus"; "Ectopic Thyroid in the Adrenal Presenting as an Adrenal Incidentaloma"; "Bullous Pemphigoid Induced by Vildagliptin"; "Pituitary Abscess Due to Staphylococcus Lugdunensis in a Patient with Lymphocytic Hypophysitis"; "Rasagiline-Induced Hypoglycemia".

We are at the very beginning of 2017 winter. We hope more peace and annihilation of poverty will be the agenda for years to come. I would like to express my sincere thanks for all the contributions on the behalf of TJEM family.

With my highest regards,

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Editor-in-Chief