



EDITORIAL

Dear esteemed readers of TurkJEM Family,

We live in a world in which man-made chemicals cannot be neglected due to its impact on human health. These chemicals can affect the endocrine hormonal system and with the developmental processes which occurs inevitably. Having the first questioning of endocrine disrupting chemicals in 1990's, not too much methodology and evidence extracted. During the last decade there is more focus on **Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs)**. Most EDC's are man-made and can be detected in pesticides, metals, additives or contaminants in food, and personal care products. The key focus area should be the dosage and response relationship. Young age children, pregnant woman and people with people with fragile immunity system are vulnerable to EDC. Exposure occurs with food ingestion, by breast feeding and even by inhaling dust. Or more generally via contaminated food, contaminated groundwater, combustion sources, and contaminants in consumer products.

EDC's are not only a threat to humankind but wildlife at the same time in all dimensions where exposure have negative effects on these species. Beyond these observation and concerns research on impact of EDC's on humankind is at its very early stages. More focus on EDC and human health performance is trying to measure causality effects. At the initial stage lack of data on EDC has been the key area of concern. Beyond these difficulties, adverse health effect of EDC's outcomes are still one of the concern area among scientists. Thus there is strong demand towards reliable first hand data on EDC effects. Research on EDC impact on overall endocrine system draws attention to various cancer types such as endometriosis, neural function, immune function, breast cancer, endometrial cancer and testicular cancer, prostate and thyroid cancer.

In our September 2017 issue, we have the following paper contributions: Increased serum nesfatin-1 levels in patients with impaired glucose tolerance; C-peptide measurement may not be necessary for choosing a treatment modality in type 2 diabetes mellitus: A retrospective analysis; The possible role of 3-iodothyronamine in browning of inguinal white adipose tissue in mice; Asthmatic with oral steroid usage with multiple fragility fractures of spine and resultant paraplegia: A case report; Aggravated orbitopathy following remnant ablation in a patient with multiple cancers; The Experience from ten insulinoma cases; Williams-Beuren Syndrome associated with parathyroid adenoma: A case report and Acromegaly with no evidence of pituitary adenoma or ectopic source.

All these observations and research simply imply that, interdisciplinary research themes will be far more common in the coming years.

With my best regards,

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Editor-in-Chief