



EDITORIAL

Dear esteemed readers of Turk JEM,

Welcome to the September 2015 issue of our Endocrinology and Metabolism academia literature, for this issue I would like to focus on a recent research conducted by OECD experts "Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes: Policies for Better Health and Quality of Care" (2015). The report's first observation is that; primary health care systems will be far more important in the future, because patients will suffer from multiple morbidities, will be more fragile and increasing need for multiple health and social services because of aging population trends. Higher access to primary care system has the potential to reduce inequalities in health. For diseases like diabetes which is far more prevalent among lower income groups. Patients also require easy physical access to primary care providers especially in short waiting times, low transaction costs such as travel expenses. Most countries use a mix of financing resources to fund primary care. On the average patients directly contribute 19% of primary care expenditure. In countries like Estonia, Luxembourg and France patient contribution is less than 10% while in Turkey, Greece and Hungary patient contribution to primary care goes up to 40%.

The Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes report secondly focuses on the quality dimension of primary health care. This feature concentrates on physician time, prescribing costs, poor patient compliance and lack of dedicated health care resources for preventive medicine. Quality factors are as well important as the amount of resources devoted to primary health services. In the case of diabetes hospitalization rates can also be used to measure the quality of health services provided. High quality primary health care reduces hospitalization rates. Hungary, Sweden, Belgium, France and Korea have high rates of hospitalization for diabetes due to general hospital use. To sum up, structure, accessibility, continuity, coordination and comprehensiveness dimensions have a vital role to provide efficient health services towards diabetes. As the inequalities in income distributions widens diabetes and other metabolism health problems seem to dominate most countries.

In this issue following research topics have been underlined. Glycaemic Responses to Corn Meals in Type 2 Diabetics and Non-Diabetic Controls; Intensive Insulin Titration with Insulin Glargine in Insulin-Naive Type 2 Diabetic Patients in Turkey: LANTIT Study; Strong Similarities in Turkish and European Patients Diagnosed with APECED Syndrome; The Role of Endoscopic Ultrasonography for Localization of Insulinomas without a Pancreatic Lesion on Magnetic Resonance Imaging: A Short Series and Literature Review; Early Onset Werner Syndrome; Parathyroid Adenoma Complicated with Severe Hypercalcemia; Encephalopathy and Pancreatitis; Adrenal Schwannoma: A Very Rare Cause of Adrenal Incidentaloma; Papillary Carcinoma Arising in Struma Ovarii; A Case of Pituicytoma Presenting with Blurred Vision and Hormone Deficiency.

As the Turk JEM publication and academic team we would like to express our sincere thanks to the contributors for their exquisite research. I would also like to thank to Turk JEM editors who spend lengthy times in the preparation and selection of the above cited articles.

With my highest regards,

Nilgün Başkal MD
Editor-in-Chief