



Endocrinology and Diabetics Research

Amandio Vieira*

Department of Biomedical Physiology and Kinesiology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada

***Corresponding Author:** Amandio Vieira, Department of Biomedical Physiology and Kinesiology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada; Tel: +778-782-4251; E-mail: avvieira@sfu.ca

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Editorial

Being one among the article board individuals, I take a benefit to talk about the Endocrinology and Diabetics Research Journal as it covers the diverse sections/fields related to the Endocrine system and Diabetics. Endocrine is related to the endocrine system which treats Diabetics, Thyroid Disease, Bone Disease, Obesity, Pituitary Gland, Hypertension and Lipid Disorders.

Endocrinology is the study of the endocrine system in the human body. This is a system of glands which secrete hormones. Hormones are chemicals which affect the actions of different organ systems in the body. Examples include thyroid hormone, growth hormone, and insulin. The endocrine system involves a number of feedback mechanisms, so that often one hormone (such as thyroid stimulating hormone) will control the action or release of another secondary hormone (such as thyroid hormone). If there is too much of the secondary hormone, it may provide negative feedback to the primary hormone, maintaining homeostasis. Endocrinology also involves study of the diseases of the endocrine system. These diseases may relate to too little or too much secretion of a hormone, too little or too much action of a hormone, or problems with receiving the hormone.

The thyroid, or thyroid gland, is an endocrine gland in the neck consisting of two connected lobes. The lower two thirds of the lobes are connected by a thin band of tissue called the thyroid isthmus. The

thyroid is located at the front of the neck, below the Adam's apple. Microscopically, the functional unit of the thyroid gland is the spherical thyroid follicle, lined with follicular cells (thyrocytes), and occasional parafollicular cells that surround a lumen containing colloid. The thyroid gland secretes three hormones: the two thyroid hormones – triiodothyronine (T₃), and thyroxine (T₄), and a peptide hormone, calcitonin. The thyroid hormones influence the metabolic rate and protein synthesis, and in children, growth and development. Calcitonin plays a role in calcium homeostasis. Secretion of the two thyroid hormones is regulated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is secreted from the anterior pituitary gland. TSH is regulated by thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), which is produced by the hypothalamus.

The journal covers the vast scope like Blood Sugar, Bone and Mineral Disorders, Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases, Diabetes Mellitus, Endocrine Disorders, Endocrine Glands, Endocrine Oncology, Endocrine Physiology, Endocrine System, Glucose, Hormones, Hypo and Hyperglycemia, Insulin, Lipid Metabolism, Metabolism, Obesity, Osteoporosis, Thyroid, Type 1 diabetes, Type 2 diabetes etc. The Journal has accomplished a decent number of peruses and furthermore got an excellent number of page views.

Journal of Endocrinology and Diabetics Research Started in the year 2015 it got indispensable support from the contributors as well as the subscribers. In recent years it became increasingly clear to the editors, and to the Advisory Editorial Board, that the Journal could not expect to rely indefinitely on an exclusively Endocrinology team of editors; furthermore, it seemed highly desirable that the editorial team should reflect the still very considerable scale. Journal continues to seek to publish new research on all aspects of Diabetics and Endocrine system. However, the editors are keenly aware that in certain fields such as Endocrine system and Diabetics. The editors are anxious to make good such deficiencies and invite the submission both of reports on personal research and of wide-ranging surveys. The encouragement of appropriate submissions is one of the main responsibilities of the Advisory Editorial Board, and appointments to it have always been made with a view to increasing involvement in the Journal.