

## Endocrinology and Diabetes Research

**Clinical Images and Case Reports Journal** focuses on the topics under Endocrinology and Diabetes Case Reports that includes:

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 and Type 2 diabetes etc.

## Journal of Endocrinology and Diabetes Case Reports

The journal publisher's case reports in a variety of diseases in endocrinology including, 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, etc. Endocrinology is the study of medicine that relates to the endocrine system, which is the system that controls hormones. Endocrinologists are specially trained physicians who diagnose diseases related to the glands. Because these doctors specialize in these conditions, which can be complex and have hard-to-spot symptoms, an endocrinologist is your best advocate when dealing with hormonal issues.

### Endocrine System

The Endocrine System is the collection of glands that produce hormones that regulate metabolism, growth and development, tissue function, sexual function, reproduction, sleep and mood among other things. The Endocrine System is made up of glands that secrete chemicals called hormones into the blood Stream or surrounding tissues.

### Endocrine Glands

These are the glands of the Endocrine System that secrete their products, hormones, directly into the bloodstream rather than through a duct. The major Endocrine glands include Pineal gland, Pituitary gland, Hypothalamus, Thyroid gland, Parathyroid gland, Adrenal glands, Ovaries and Testes.

### Endocrine Disorders

These are the disorders caused due to the hormonal imbalance of the Endocrine glands. Endocrine Disorders are of three types: 1) Hyposecretion of a Hormone 2) Hypersecretion of a hormone 3) Development of tumours in the Endocrine System.

### **Endocrine Physiology & Metabolism**

The study of the mechanical, physical, and biochemical functions of the Endocrine System is called Endocrine Physiology. Endocrine disorders involve the body's over- or under-production of certain hormones, while metabolic disorders affect the body's ability to process certain nutrients and vitamins.

### **Hormones**

A regulatory substance produced in an organism and transported in tissue fluids such as blood or sap to stimulate specific cells or tissues into action. It can also be defined as a chemical substance produced in the body that controls and regulates the activity of certain cells or organs.

### **Diabetes and Metabolic Disease**

A metabolic disorder occurs when the metabolism process fails and causes the body to have either too much or too little of the essential substances needed to stay healthy. Diabetes is also a metabolic disorder.

### **Diabetes Mellitus**

Diabetes mellitus commonly referred to as Diabetes is a group of metabolic diseases in which there are high blood sugar levels over a prolonged period. Symptoms of high blood sugar include frequent urination, increased thirst and hunger.

#### **Type 1 diabetes**

Type 1 Diabetes results from the pancreas' failure to produce enough insulin. This was previously referred to as "Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus" or "juvenile diabetes".

#### **Type 2 diabetes**

Type 2 diabetes begins with insulin resistance, a condition in which cells fail to respond to insulin properly. This was previously referred to as "non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus". The primary cause is excessive body weight and not enough exercise.

### **Insulin**

This is the hormone produced in the pancreas by the islets of Langerhans, which regulates the amount of glucose in the blood. Insulin helps to keep the blood sugar level from getting too high or too low. The lack of insulin causes a form of Diabetes.

### **Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia**

Hyperglycemia refers to chronically high blood glucose levels. Hypoglycemia refers to dangerously low blood glucose levels that drop below 70mg/dL. It is an acute complication of diabetes and occurs in individuals who use insulin.

### **Bone and Mineral Disorders**

Bone and Mineral disorders occur when kidneys fail to maintain proper levels of calcium and phosphorus in the blood. They can be associated with endocrine disorders, chronic kidney disease, nutritional deficiencies or metabolic disorders.

### **Blood Sugar**

Blood Sugar refers to sugar that is transported through the bloodstream to supply energy to all the cells in our body. This sugar is made from the food we eat.

### **Osteoporosis**

It is a medical condition in which the bones become brittle and fragile from loss of tissue, typically as a result of hormonal changes or deficiency of calcium or vitamin D.

### **Endocrine Oncology**

Endocrine Oncology is the treatment of Endocrine cancers and tumors affecting hormone regulation. Endocrine cancer is a group of different types of cancer that impact the endocrine system.

### **Thyroid Gland**

Thyroid gland is one of the largest endocrine gland present in the neck, and consists of two connected lobes and secretes hormones regulating growth and development through the rate of metabolism.

### **Metabolism**

The complex of Physical and Chemical processes occurring within a living cell or organism that are necessary for the maintenance of life. In metabolism some substances are broken down to yield energy for vital processes while other substances necessary for life are synthesized.

## **Lipid Metabolism**

Lipid Metabolism refers to the processes that involve the intercourse and degradation of lipids. It is the process by which fatty acids are digested or stored in the human body. The types of lipids involved include Bile salts and Cholesterols.

## **Obesity**

Obesity is an abnormal accumulation of body fat, usually 20% or more over an individual's ideal body weight. It has been more precisely defined by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 and above.

## **Glucose**

Glucose is a carbohydrate, and it is the most simple sugar in human Metabolism. It is called simple sugar or monosaccharide. It is one of the primary molecules which serve as energy sources for plants and animals.

## **Manuscript Submission**

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