



Dear Colleagues, Dear Readers,

Inspired by the extremely hot weather of the last days of the spring, we present to you “hot” discoveries and clinical observations in the current issue of *Endokrynologia Polska* (EP).

In the light of the results of long-term follow-up, treatment with fractionated doses of radioiodine can be considered as an equivalent alternative to a single-dose therapy in patients with differentiated thyroid cancer. The answer to this question is important, because in some countries the number of beds for the high-dose radioiodine therapy in specialized medical centres is limited, and the problem of access to hospital beds may be solved by using fractionated doses of radioiodine.

The increased value of red blood cell distribution width (RDW) can be a prognostic marker in patients with chronic heart failure. Patients with hypothyroidism also have higher RDW values compared with healthy people. In subjects with concomitant heart failure and symptomatic hypothyroidism, a correlation was also observed between TSH and RDW, while no correlation was found between serum levels of TSH or Fe and TIBC.

Untreated thyroid disease in the first trimester of pregnancy (TSH \geq 3.5 mIU/L and/or TPO-Ab \geq 20 IU/L) may increase the risk of attention or learning issues in the child. No difference was found in intellectual abilities between children of pregnant women with TSH and/or TPO-Ab levels exceeding these threshold values and children of women with euthyrosis.

Radioisotope treatment with ^{131}I MIBG may be an effective method of palliative treatment of malignant pheochromocytomas or paragangliomas in patients with unresectable tumours, disseminated disease and confirmed disease progression, or requiring symptomatic treatment.

In patients with severe obesity, adiponectin gene expression in visceral adipose tissue is negatively correlated with serum uric acid level and, along with the anthropometric parameters of visceral obesity and blood adiponectin level, is an independent determinant of insulin resistance.

The BMI index and blood uric acid level are positively correlated with the risk of diabetes. The EZS-CAN method can be used to assess the risk of diabetes

in pilots and has some significance in determining their health status.

Metformin may protect podocytes in patients with type 2 diabetes; and the underlying mechanisms of this process may be partially attributed to its inhibitory effect on the inflammatory response cascade dependent on macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF)-CD74 axis.

Demethylation of the promoter region of the MMP-9 gene may be involved in the development and progression of diabetic nephropathy by regulating the expression of MMP-9 protein in blood serum.

In patients with type 2 diabetes, lipocalin-2 is associated with glucose metabolism indices. It is suggested that lipocalin-2 may be involved in interactions between bone homeostasis and glucose homeostasis.

The **Original papers** section ends with the observation that Th17 lymphocytes are recruited to the inflamed synovium and IL-17 is expressed at an increased level in the synovium of the hip joint of patients with femoral head necrosis. This knowledge can help define new therapeutic strategies in patients with femoral head necrosis.

This issue of EP also contains a **review article** addressing a topic which is important to healthcare practitioners — complex connections between the thyroid function and overweight and obesity.

In the **Case Reports** section, we present a rare case of Cushing disease caused by aggressive Crooke's cell corticotropinoma treated with temozolomide. The second case report describes the use of telemedicine (TELE NEN) in the management of neuroendocrine neoplasms, illustrated by the example of NET within Meckel's diverticulum.

In the **Postgraduate Training** section you can find interesting paper that presents a gastroenterologist's point of view on cystic pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours.

Enjoy your well-deserved summer holiday!

*On behalf of the Editorial Board
I wish you inspiring reading
Beata Kos-Kudła*