

## Foreword



### **Baptist Gallwitz, MD**

*Baptist Gallwitz, MD, is Professor at the Department of Medicine IV of the Eberhard-Karls-University Tübingen, Head of the outpatient clinics for Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism and deputy head of the department for Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism, Nephrology, Angiology and Geriatric Medicine. Presently he is President of the German Diabetes Association (Deutsche Diabetes Gesellschaft DDG). Dr. Gallwitz graduated from Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich, Germany and obtained a doctoral degree on experimental studies on insulin signalling at the Diabetes Research Institute in Munich. He is board certified in Internal Medicine with a further specialisation in Gastroenterology and Endocrinology. Professor Gallwitz's main scientific focus is on the physiology of incretin hormones. His clinical speciality is the treatment of type 2 diabetes and its complications. He participated in the implementation of the treatment guidelines for type 2 diabetes issued by the DDG and has participated in many clinical studies on type 2 diabetes treatment. He has been awarded a respectable number of awards and prizes including the Werner Creutzfeldt Prize awarded by the DDG for scientific work in the field of incretin hormones. He is also co-editor of the German standard textbook for clinical diabetology and has published more than 250 articles as well as clinical and experimental studies in the field of diabetes and endocrinology. He is on editorial boards of various international journals and serves as reviewer for scientific bodies as the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) and the European Foundation for the Study of Diabetes (EFSD).*

**W**elcome to the latest edition of *European Endocrinology*, which features a range of insightful articles covering several areas of endocrinology. In recent years, a key requirement of clinical trials investigating new antidiabetic agents has been to demonstrate cardiovascular safety. An editorial by Kalra discusses the findings of the LEADER (Liraglutide Effect and Action in Diabetes: Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcome Results - A Long Term Evaluation) trial and its potential impact on clinical practice for treating type 2 diabetes.

Despite the increasing use of new antidiabetic agents, insulin remains the cornerstone of diabetes therapy, and patch pumps represent a novel means of insulin delivery, especially for patients with type 1 diabetes. An original research report by Bower and Allender investigates the comparative pulse accuracy of two patch pumps. The study concludes that the accuracy and precision of patch pumps varies and depends on the pumping mechanisms employed. In addition, Nambam and Haller present a review of the latest advances in immunotherapy for type 1 diabetes.

Another original research study performed by Branovan et al. describes the morphological evaluation of the effectiveness of bipolar radiofrequency ablation for thyroid nodules. While radiofrequency ablation is becoming an increasingly popular treatment option for benign thyroid nodules, there is a lack of efficacy and safety data in support of its use.

This issue features two articles on the subject of hypothyroidism. Sorisky discusses subclinical hypothyroidism and the factors underlying its association with cardiovascular disease. In addition, Jacob reviews current strategies for neonatal screening for congenital hypothyroidism, as well as levothyroxine replacement therapy. Finally, Rodriguez-Velver et al. present a fascinating case of a tumour-induced osteomalacia, a rare paraneoplastic syndrome, which developed secondary to a sarcoma.

*European Endocrinology* would like to thank all expert authors who contributed towards this edition. A special thanks goes to our Editorial Board for their continuing support and guidance. We hope that you will find plenty of interest among these articles. □