



Dear readers,

With the second issue of 2019, we have left a year of publishing behind. We want to share with you an important progress which has recently taken place. Starting from April 2019, our journal is indexed in DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals). Applications for other important indices are on our way. We hope to get positive answers from these applications quite soon.

The second issue of our journal contains both national and international research abstracts and interesting case presentations. The first study is a review from Italy. To date, refugees and their health issues are important subjects to deal with. In that article, the author presents important data about being refugee, public health and health services in Rome. Italy, among other European countries, is a transit country with a high number of refugees. That is why this article presents us important data with highlighting experience on that particular matter.

The level of consciousness on preparation for earthquakes is not as high as it should be although our country is on earthquake regions of the world and have experienced great destructive earthquakes so far. A research article from Kars exhibits the fact that even academicians are not knowledgeable and prepared enough for earthquakes. This article is a warning sign for all of us.

Our second research article gives us important data on the mental health related knowledge, attitude and behaviour patterns of our health professionals, which is of the most importance for the development of the handling methods of related cases.

Although tobacco consumption appears to be decreasing, it still remains a primary risk factor in many preventable diseases. Marakoğlu et al, in their study, observe the knowledge, attitude and behaviour of university staff on that particular subject. The rate of tobacco consumption among the university staff, relatively highly educated people, is at such a level which cannot be underestimated; especially at medical faculties the rate is as high as 23% implying that there is still much to be done.

Irritable bowel syndrome is one of the most commonly encountered entities in the practice of family medicine. Although its etiopathogenesis has not yet been elucidated, the impairment of gastrointestinal motility visceral hypersensitivity, inflammation, infections, allergy, and stress are only a few of the predisposing factors. We believe that this study that deals with mucosal eosinophilia and serum IgE levels will be of interest to our readers. Summing up, the findings from our case report further solidify the claim that "Every patient brings a unique case to the table" meaning no 'one treatment' can be considered the 'true' cure to any given disease.

See you in our next winter issue.

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Editor-in-Chief