

# Editorial Note on Journal of Endocrine and Gynecologic

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## Editorial

I am pleased to announce the Journal of Endocrine and Gynecologic, a rapid peer-reviewed journal, which offers researchers and scientists the opportunity to explore and publish the fundamental, advanced and current scientific advances in the realm of endocrine and gynecologic medicine. The Journal of Endocrine and Gynecologic accepts articles on pineal gland, pituitary gland, pancreas, ovaries, testes, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, hypothalamus and adrenal glands. Endocrine division that specialises in the clinical study of thyroid glands. In glands, estheticians specialise. Journals thrive and publish the most comprehensive source of discovery and precise details on the discoveries in all areas of the discipline, as well as current developments in the mode of original papers, analysis, articles, case reports, short communications, etc. make them freely accessible online without any limitations or any other subscriptions to researchers worldwide.

The journal is indexed in RefSeek, Hamdard University, EBSCO A-Z, OCLC- WorldCat and Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research. All published articles are permanently archived and available at HILARIS website in HTML and PDF formats. All published articles are assigned to Digital Object Identifier (DOI) -CrossRef. As an original publication, review papers, case reports, brief correspondence, etc the Journal of Endocrine and Gynecologic gathers data from reputable sources of knowledge on observations and current developments. It consists of data on new technologies and the use of various methods.

Authors can submit manuscripts and monitor their progress, hopefully for publication, through the online tracking system. As every

report that is to be released publicly spans a period of 45 days from the date of receipt. The time required for various processes such as quality control, peer review, and paper preparation ranges between 4 and 5 weeks. Performance reviews and peer review processes are finished in 14 days, and the submission deadline is just 7 days after the reviewers and editors have approved the work.

The endocrine system is a messenger system that consists of feedback loops of hormones produced by an organism's internal glands straight into the circulatory system, therefore controlling distant target organs. The hypothalamus is the brain control centre for all endocrine systems in animals. The thyroid and adrenal glands are the two most important endocrine glands in humans.

The study of the endocrine system: An axis is a group of glands that communicate with one another in a certain order, such as the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. In addition to the specialist endocrine organs described above, many additional organs that are part of other bodily systems, such as bone, kidneys, liver, heart, and gonads, have secondary endocrine activities. The kidney, for example, secretes the endocrine hormone erythropoietin.

Gynecology is a medical specialty concerned with the health of the female reproductive system. Almost all modern obstetricians and gynaecologists are also obstetricians. The specialties of gynaecology and obstetrics overlap in many areas.

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