Diabetes mellitus is a global health burden; the number is increasing at an alarming rate. Currently, 285 million are affected by this lifelong morbid metabolic disorder. The number will swell to reach 438 million by the year 2030. Furthermore, both type 2 and type 1 are rapidly growing among children mirroring the increasing overweight and obesity due to the changes in the technology affecting the physical activity, urbanization, and the adoption of modern food systems with edible oils, refined carbohydrates, and sweeteners. Type 2 diabetes, when affecting the young age group is associated with greater morbidity and mortality, the higher rate of death is only partially explained by the moderate increase in hypertension, high cholesterol or nephropathy. In the face of the changing face of diabetes mellitus, no doubt there is an urgent need for research in the area of genetic, physiology/metabolic pathways to face the expected fourfold upsurge of this serious disease among children by the year 2050. Currently, besides metformin, there is no approved pharma co therapeutic agent for use in youth type 2 diabetes mellitus. The urgent need for therapeutic agents targeting the pathophysiology of the disease can only be available through high caliber scientific research and the development of open access diabetology journals to facilitate the promotion and sharing the new knowledge among the scientific communities and researchers. On the other hand, despite the fact that people with diabetes mellitus have a shorter life expectancy, there is an increasing awareness about the growing aging diabetes population with significant therapeutic and prevention challenges. Diabetes self-management, the resilience, and empowerment are rapidly evolving issues among the elderly diabetes population with cognitive impairment and special needs. To complicate the matter further, the line between type 1, and type 2 diabetes, the adult-onset and child-onset become more blurred. The field of diabetology is dynamic, significant redundancies exist and there is a need for the development of new guideline and frequent revisions of the existing on which to base the interventions, so there is a need to continue research and the launching of new journals for a better care of patients with diabetes. The rapid development of technology could revolution alise the management of diabetes mellitus regarding new therapies, diagnostic and follow-up approaches and the prevention. There is an overproduction in the areas of innovation and research; it is stated that a new article is published every twenty seconds. Thus an urgent need for journals in the rapidly growing and changing field. It is my pleasure to take this opportunity to invite you to submit your manuscript, review article and meta-analysis for consideration for review and possible publication.

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Citation: Hyder O Mirghani (2017) Diabetes Mellitus. SF J Diabet 1:1.

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Received May 12, 2017; Accepted June 28, 2017; Published July 12, 2017

Citation: Hyder O Mirghani (2017) Diabetes Mellitus. SF J Diabet 1:1.

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