In this issue Yazıcıoğlu A, et al. (1) analyze 58 massive hemoptysis cases, introduce changing etiology of hemoptysis with time, and emphasize the importance of bronchial arterial embolization because of its low morbidity and mortality rate in the management of such cases while keeping surgery in reserve. According the article, tuberculosis was the most common etiology in the past; however, it is the fifth cause in their series. Currently, bronchiectasis is the most common causes of hemoptysis. The other research studies indicates that use of fluorescence in situ hybridization assay in detecting cancer in bronchial lavage specimen was fruitful, investigation of sleep quality and sleep disorders among medical students determines higher Epworth sleepiness score and Pittsburgh score in female students compared to male students, and the study evaluating of heat shock proteins (HSP) role in COPD suggests that HSP27 stepped forward as a diagnostic marker for COPD because of its higher specificity and sensitivity.

The Turkish Thoracic Journal, which is the official journal of Turkish Thoracic Society (TTS), aims to be more visible not only regionally but also globally. For this reason, its publication language was set as English a short while ago. Also, TTS has provided free translation service for Turkish researchers during this transitional period. We believe that rapid, qualified and unbiased evaluation of submitted manuscripts by editors and reviewers also important in maintaining respect of the journal (2). Luckily we, as TTS, have considerable number of MECOR, the American Thoracic Society Methods in Epidemiologic, Clinical, and Operations Research, Program (3) graduates among the editorial board members and reviewers.

We are working hard to increase our visibility in the near future and looking forward to share some good news next year.

REFERENCES