Dear Colleagues,

As the editorial board, with your scientific support and motivation, we have prepared the last issue of this year, including studies on urooncology, endourology, female urology, pediatric urology, transplantation, and general urology. In our November 2019 issue, we continue to maintain our diversity of publications with the valuable reviews, original research articles, surgical techniques, and case presentations submitted to our journal.

Our invited review in this issue is “Underactive bladder: A review of the current treatment concepts” by Bayrak and Dmochowski. Nowadays, many studies which are announced through the media are being conducted on overactive bladder. However, the level of awareness about the concept of “Underactive Bladder” is insufficient. For diagnosing underactive bladder, which has been described in several different ways these days, a pressure-flow study is usually required. In this review, the definition, etiology, diagnosis, treatment, and recent developments in the treatment of underactive bladder are presented. This issue has garnered markedly increased attention recently. Therefore, we believe that this review in our journal will shed light on future studies on underactive bladder and should be used as a reference review.

As you know, bladder cancer is a common urological cancer. The most valid diagnostic and initial treatment method is transurethral tumor resection. The most important step after this procedure is the staging of the bladder tumor. Ultrasonography, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging, and \(^{[18]}\text{F}\) fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET)/CT imaging methods are frequently used in its diagnosis and follow-up. In our November 2019 issue, the article by Güney et al., entitled “The role and effect of FDG-PET/CT on patient management and restaging of bladder carcinoma,” shows that FDG-PET/CT evaluation is superior to other methods in detecting pelvic lesions and lymph node involvement, in addition to detecting distant metastases.

Burnout syndrome has been discussed with regard to many occupations. However, not many studies have evaluated the frequency of burnout syndrome among urologists. Evaluation of this condition, which differs according to the social and cultural background of a person, is an important aspect of public health. In this issue, the study by Bolat et al., entitled “The prevalence of Burnout Syndrome among Turkish Urologists: Results of a Nationwide Survey,” evaluates the frequency of burnout syndrome and related factors among urology assistants, specialists, and academicians.

On behalf of the Turkish Journal of Urology team, I would like to thank all the researchers who contributed to science by sending their valuable studies to our journal and the peer reviewers who participated in the evaluation of these publications.

Best Regards,

Prof. Dr. Murat Bozlu
Editor in Chief

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