

## Editorial



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### Disclosure

The author has no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

## Jin-Hong Yoo , Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Korean Medical Science*

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In this issue, 6 original articles have been published.

### 1. Measuring the Burden of Disease in Korea Using Disability-Adjusted Life Years (2008–2020).

Yoon SJ et al.

This study investigates the health burden in Korea, analyzing data from 2008 to 2020. The study emphasizes the need for tailored health policies addressing rising burdens and high-risk subgroups. These findings serve as a crucial foundation for formulating healthcare policies, promoting health improvement, and achieving equity in Korea.

### 2. Do Death Certificate Errors Decrease as Clinical Experience in an Emergency Department Increases?

Kim SH et al.

This study assessed the link between clinical experience and death certificate (DC) errors by analyzing DCs from experienced emergency physicians (EPs) over a decade. While the number of cause of death (COD) entries decreased, major DC errors remained consistent, and the overall count of major and minor errors increased. The findings emphasize the ongoing need for education and feedback processes to minimize DC errors, irrespective of clinical experience.

### 3. YouTube as a Source of Information on Public Health Ethics.

Koçyiğit BF et al.

This study investigates Public Health Ethics (PHE) content on YouTube to assess the prevalence of misinformation. Analyzing 137 videos using the Global Quality Scale and modified DISCERN tool, the study categorizes 47.45% as high quality, 37.23% as moderate, and 15.32% as low quality. High-quality videos are associated with academic, government,

physician, and university-hospital sources, while low-quality ones are linked to internet users and news sources. Despite half being high quality, low-quality videos garner more attention, emphasizing the need for quality control and strategies to guide users toward reliable health information on social media platforms.

Readers should also refer to the editorial response for this article.

#### **4. Differences in Brain Metabolite Profiles Between Normothermia and Hypothermia.**

Hwang HY et al.

This study investigates brain metabolite profiles during moderate hypothermia (25°C) compared to normothermia in humans undergoing thoracic aorta surgery. Notably, dopamine and hexose maintained constant release, while two glycerophospholipids and one sphingomyelin shifted from release to uptake in hypothermia. Glutamic acid demonstrated unique behavior, being taken up more in hypothermia. The findings, obtained through targeted metabolomics, underscore the diverse alterations in metabolite release in the hypothermic brain, with implications for understanding brain metabolism under different temperature conditions.

#### **5. Current Status of Latent Tuberculosis Infection Treatment Among Pediatric Patients in Korea: Prescription and Treatment Completion.**

Choi UY et al.

This study explores the treatment patterns and completion rates for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) in pediatric patients in Korea using National Health reimbursement claims data from 2016 to 2020. The 3HR (3 months of isoniazid and rifampin) prescriptions increased over time, particularly in primary hospitals, managed by non-pediatric specialists, and in metropolitan areas. Overall, the treatment incompleteness rate was 39.7%, with the 9H (9 months of isoniazid) regimen and certain practice settings identified as significant risk factors. Promoting 3HR prescriptions is recommended for improved treatment completion.

Readers should also refer to the editorial response for this article.

#### **6. Sextant Systematic Biopsy Versus Extended 12-Core Systematic Biopsy in Combined Biopsy for Prostate Cancer.**

Park BK et al.

This study compares the efficacy of sextant and extended 12-core systematic biopsies within combined biopsies for detecting prostate cancer in patients with Prostate Imaging Reporting and Data System (PI-RADS) scores of 3–5. The study recommends sextant systematic biopsy over extended 12-core biopsy during combined biopsies for prostate cancer in PI-RADS 3–5 patients with effective targeted biopsy.