

Special Issue

Wolfram Syndrome in Pediatric Age

Message from the Guest Editor

Wolfram syndrome 1 (WS1; OMIM 222300) is a rare, autosomal recessive, neurodegenerative, and progressive disease, also known by the acronym DIDMOAD (diabetes insipidus DI, diabetes mellitus DM, optic atrophy OA, and deafness D). WS1 is an autosomal-recessive disorder usually diagnosed in childhood when non-autoimmune, insulin-dependent diabetes is associated with optic atrophy. Additional clinical manifestations include ureterohydronephrosis, neuropsychiatric and endocrinological impairment, and cataract. WS1 prevalence in the general population has been reported to be from 1/770,000 individuals to 1/54,478 in different ethnic groups. WS1 is caused by mutations in the WFS1 gene located on 4p16.1 which encodes wolframin, an 890-amino-acid glycoprotein which is involved in the regulation of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress responses.

Guest Editor

Prof. Dr. Fortunato Lombardo
Department of Human Pathology in Adult and Developmental Age
"Gaetano Barresi", University of Messina, 98124 Messina, Italy

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Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
ijerph@mdpi.com

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Addressing the environmental and public health challenges requires engagement and collaboration among clinicians and public health researchers. Scientific discoveries and advances in this research field play a critical role in providing a rational basis for informed decision-making toward control and prevention of human diseases, especially the illnesses that are induced from environmental exposure to health hazards.

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Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Paul R. Ward

School of Society and Culture, Adelaide University, Adelaide 5001,
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