



Dear Colleagues,

I feel very pleased to have the privilege of publishing 4th issue of our journal this year.

Journal of Turkish Spinal Surgery (www.jtss.org), is the official publication of the Turkish Spine Society. Journal of Turkish Spinal Surgery was first published on January, in 1990. Journal of Turkish Spinal Surgery is published four times a year: on January, April, July, and October. Turkish Spine is currently indexed in Ulakbim, Türkiye Atıf Dizini. I am pleased to inform you that we also have a new website (www.jtss.org), and Publisher (Galenos Publishing House). We would like to remind you that, should you choose to submit a manuscript to the Turkish Journal of Spinal Surgery, it is free of charge, and the Pleksus system is being used.

In this issue, there are ten clinical research studies, one review article, and one case study. The first study is a retrospective clinical one comparing bony fusion rate of beta-tricalcium phosphate and bone marrow aspirate in posterior lumbar fusion cases. The second study is about the effect of preoperative cervical sagittal alignment on postoperative surgical results in 80 patients who were treated with anterior cervical discectomy and fusion. In the third study, the authors discuss the surgical technique and anesthesia protocol of transforaminal percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy. The fourth article is a retrospective article. The authors studied the results of 282 lumbar disc herniation cases which were treated microsurgically. In the fifth study, the authors examined the correlation between spinopelvic parameters and the development of lumbar disc herniation. The sixth study discusses percutaneous vertebroplasty in vertebral compression fractures. The authors investigated whether or not a routine biopsy was necessary during vertebroplasty. In the seventh study, the authors wrote about the results of treatment of chronic coccydynia in patients who had Ganglion impar block. The eighth article is about Scheuermann's kyphosis. The authors compared spinopelvic parameters preoperatively and postoperatively. The ninth article compares the effectiveness of patient controlled analgesia, and pain pump, to patient controlled analgesia, following surgery for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. The tenth study discusses adult spinal deformity. The authors studied sagittal and spinopelvic parameters, in a functional position, using the one step forward lateral spinal X-ray. The eleventh article is a review article about whether or not surgery is the best option to treat adult scoliosis. The twelfth article is composed of two case studies of postoperative cervical spinal epidural hematomas, and a review of the pertinent literature.

We wish all the all Turkish spinal surgeons and their families a healthy, peaceful happy new year.

With kindest regards,

Editor in Chief

Metin Özalay, M.D.