

Overview on Clinical Nutrition

Dimitrios Schizas*

Department of Nutritional Sciences and Toxicology, University of California, Berkeley, United States

*Corresponding author: Dimitrios Schizas, Department of Nutritional Sciences and Toxicology, University of California, Berkeley, United States, E-mail: Schizas2010@Dimit.edu

Received date: September 01, 2021; **Accepted date:** September 14, 2021; **Published date:** September 20, 2021

Citation: Schizas D (2021) Overview on Clinical Nutrition. J Clin Nutr Diet Vol.7 No. 5 : e002

Editorial

The journal "Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics" is an open-access journal that publishes articles through a peer-review process. The journal deals with the nutritional assessment of the body in which metabolic components are very high to reach. This journal has an impact factor of 1.52* and has the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) of 2472-1921 and also completed 6 volumes with 4 issues successfully in 2021. In 2021 the running volume is 7 and the present running issue is 9. The journal is having a Directors Board and they are:

Josep Antoni Tur MarÃ, Director, Department of Fundamental Biology and Health Sciences, University of the Balearic Islands, Spain.

Piergiorgio Bolasco, Nephrology Consultant, member of Italian Society of Nephrology, Cagliari, Italy.

Neha Sanwalka, Director, "Nutricanvas" Nutrition, Research & Biostatistics, India.

Dean Ibrahim Suleiman Al Nasr, Vice Dean College of Applied Health Sciences in Arras Qassim University, Saudi Arabia.

The journal holds 10 Professors, 10 Assistant Professors, 1 Editorial Board Members, 1 Associate Specialist, 1 Adjunct Professor, 5 Associate Professors, and 5 Researchers. Recently the journal is indexed in Google Scholar, and the citation number is 190. It is also indexed in the prestigious database such as PubMed indexing, Scopus etc. The publicity opportunity journal provides is the finest opening for you to showcase your effort and promote your researcher.

In volume 7 issue 8, author Helena Jenzar wrote an article entitled "The Dietitian's Interest to Gain Insight into the Nutrition Black Box". In this article author clearly mentioned the Nutritional growth in human beings in the present lifestyle. He

describes mainly the job of nourishment for wellbeing encouraging and wellbeing hazards are a current subject of paper and site title texts. Very much the same food item can be proclaimed sound just to be denied half a month after the fact as being destructive. Cooperation in a particularly semi straightforward conversation is available to the whole populace. The intricacy and logical necessities are overlooked, in spite of the fact that food is known to be made out of many fixings as opposed to clear cut prescriptions made out of one or a couple of dynamic fixings in a basic network of unadulterated excipients.

In the article entitled "Bridging the Gap for Homebound Elderly Diabetics: Increasing Awareness of Interventions for Diabetic Homebound Elderly Adults" corresponding author was Sheila Barrett, Specialist in Nutritional Sciences in the USA. He describe that diabetics are a major health issue in the present world; it was seen in infants, elders, and elders. Diabetes is a leading cause of cardiovascular disease and stroke. The risk of heart disease and stroke is approximately 2–4 times higher in adults with diabetes than in someone who doesn't have diabetes.

In the article "Vitamin D Deficiency in Indians" written by Neha Sanwalka, this article author gave information about Vitamin D deficiency also called hypovitaminosis D. Vitamin D is very important for all over the humans around the world. Vitamin D aids in the regulation of calcium and phosphate levels in the body. These nutrients are required to maintain the health of bones, teeth, and muscles. A deficiency of vitamin D can induce bone abnormalities in children, such as rickets, and bone discomfort in adults, known as osteomalacia. Vitamin D is obtained from food and from exposure to sunlight. Vitamin D deficiency isn't a problem for most adults. Some people, particularly those with dark skin and adults over the age of 65, are more vulnerable to the condition.