



Precocious Puberty

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Precocious puberty remains a common clinical concern, which can be classified into two main groups: (1) GnRH-dependent and (2) GnRH-independent. Within the GnRH-dependent variety, the idiopathic form primarily affects females and stands as the most prevalent subtype.

Over recent decades, advancements in molecular biology have enriched our comprehension of both physiological and precocious puberty. While several genes implicated in precocious puberty have been identified, comprehensive elucidation remains elusive. Queries linger regarding who should undergo genetic screening and the specific characteristics of patients with gene variants, among other concerns.

Moreover, mounting evidence suggests a global acceleration in pubertal development over recent years (Eckert-Lind et al., 2020). Consequently, the re-analysis and validation of historical epidemiological data on puberty, particularly dated studies, have become imperative concerns.

This Special Issue invites physicians to contribute reviews, original articles, commentary/hypotheses, and case reports on precocious puberty and related domains.

