

Corrigendum: “Editorial: Neurological and psychiatric disorders in endocrine diseases”

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A corrigendum on

Editorial: Neurological and psychiatric disorders in endocrine diseases

by Tamagno G, Epelbaum J (2015). *Front Endocrinol* 6:75. doi: 10.3389/fendo.2015.00075

We have added the following correction to the Editorial article, now including a reference to Kern et al. “Apo-ghrelin receptor (apo-GHSR1a) regulates dopamine signaling in the brain.”

Four articles address the complex interactions between metabolism and neuropsychiatric symptoms. The first one focuses on biological differences between restrictive anorexia nervosa and constitutional thinness, a controversial concept to describe young girls who follow a normal diet and differ from restrictive anorexia nervosa on a number of endocrine parameters (10). At the opposite of the spectrum, the second one reviews the role of inflammatory processes in the neuropsychiatric comorbidity associated with obesity (11). The third one summarizes the fascinating link through ghrelin peptides between appetite/reward/growth hormone axis and psychiatric disorders (12). Finally, the last one proposes a molecular mechanism through allosteric interactions between dopamine/DRD2 and GHSR1 receptors for controlling appetite and the uncontrollable hyperphagia associated with Prader–Willi syndrome (13).

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Addition of reference:

13. Kern A, Grande C, Smith RG. Apo-ghrelin receptor (apo-GHSR1a) regulates dopamine signaling in the brain. *Front Endocrinol* (2014) 5:129. doi:10.3389/fendo.2014.00129

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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