Journal of
Mind and Medical Sciences

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Editorial

Journal of Mind and Medical Sciences; A Trend of Top Medical Specialization Without Delineation

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The *Journal of Mind and Medical Sciences* was founded in 2014 by Ion G. Motofei, emerging from his professional medical activity which is closely related to the academic guidelines of Carol Davila University. David L. Rowland teaches and researches at Valparaiso University, contributing significantly to the support and development of the journal, which was published after the first 3 issues at Valpo Scholar. Based on scientometric indices and the number of published articles, the journal's development trend also implied a development of editorial support, so the *Journal of Mind and Medical Sciences* (*JMMS*) had to be transferred to a prestigious publishing house. Consequently, the journal will be published by MDPI starting in 2025 [1], being led by a professional team dedicated exclusively to the editorial process.

The journal focuses on both basic medical research and applied clinical studies, which are not only interdependent, but even complementary in the processes of interpreting and understanding undefined phenomena, as well as in the development of new perspectives. Malignancy, for example, has long been considered uncontrolled cell division. Recent data, however, show that mitosis is controlled in humans at the supracellular level, both in physiological processes and in cancer [2–6]. It is just one example illustrating that basic research can lead clinical trials to new therapeutic perspectives, in this example treating cancer by informational vectors capable of interfering with the supracellular control of mitosis [7].

At the opposite end are mental processes, which largely depend on the brain's neuromodulators and information. Life and happiness generally depend on simple experiences, but our minds can make them complicated and sometimes even impossible. Without anticipating future studies, there appears to be sufficient psychological and clinical data to elaborate pharmacological methods for resetting the mind [8]. Although such a mental reset would represent a particular event of bio-psycho-social integration, it would actually be a great step forward for fundamental sciences in understanding the basic neurobiological processes of the mind.

Such examples that place the scientific debate between fundamental/physiological mechanisms and clinical expression can continue for any medical specialty. However, the purpose of this editorial will be limited to showing that *JMMS* will continue to encourage the publication of articles that overlap with the "bench-to-bedside and back again" approach. Last but not least, we appreciate the highlights (take-home messages, personal interpretations and key insights) expressed in simple and clear terms, so that the article becomes of interest to other medical specialties. The goal of medical specialization must be both to perform in understanding therapeutic methods and results, and in the ability to integrate with other specialties. In this way, the treatment becomes an integrated medical act, and in specific cases even customized.

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Received: 28 December 2024
Accepted: 29 December 2024
Published: 3 January 2025

Citation: Motofei, I.G. *Journal of Mind and Medical Sciences*; A Trend of Top Medical Specialization Without Delineation. *J. Mind Med. Sci.* **2025**, *12*, 2. https://doi.org/10.3390/jmms12010002

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

Editor-in-Chief's Biography:

Dr. Motofei graduated from the Carol Davila Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy in 1997. His scientific activity starts from the student period, with the first article being published in 1993 on the topic of cancer.

In 1996, Dr. Motofei published an article arguing that spontaneous regression of melanoma would involve the intervention of specific autoimmune reactions and proposed the manipulation of herpesviruses in the therapeutic approach to melanoma. In 2011, the FDA approved immune checkpoint inhibitors for several types of cancer, without knowing the exact mechanism of action (according to the Nobel Prize committee), but with the observation that favorable therapeutic results correlate with the degree of autoimmune toxicity. In addition, the FDA approved in 2015 talimogene laherparepvec (a modified herpesvirus) for the treatment of melanoma.

Dr. Motofei does not consider cancer to be uncontrolled cell division, but rather a dysregulated systemic coordination of proliferation. Because all cancer cells are coordinated by the same supracellular control, cancer cells generally have a synchronous evolution. Such synchronous evolution is supported by literature, which show that there are cancers with spontaneous regression of metastases after excision of the primary tumor, cancers that evolve (with all cells) into benign structures, or cancers that abandon the malignant phenotype in the embryonic microenvironment.

This systemic perspective on the supracellular control of mitosis was extensively described in two articles published by Dr. Motofei in 2023. Single-celled organisms do not lead to cancer. Similarly, a single cell in a mammal would not be capable of leading to cancer on its own. Considering, however, that cancer is uncontrolled cell mitosis, how could a cell be able to generate/control angiogenesis in a tumor? It is documented that angiogenesis is driven by the cooperation between cells and the extracellular matrix. In this case, we must accept the idea that cancer is not an uncontrolled cellular event, but rather an inadequately controlled supracellular process.

Beyond the topic of cancer, Dr. Motofei also studied mental processes from a neurophysiological perspective, which are closely correlated with sexual processes (both being relational but competitive functions on the same peripheral receptors). Is not the right place to present data from the literature, especially since pharmacological procedures for mental resetting are already under development.

To conclude, Dr. Motofei is not only fascinated by knowledge, but also by scientific exploration. Because implementing new ideas requires time and the necessary resources, Dr. Motofei launched *JMMS* with a specific profile, dedicated to emerging, integrative and ultimately innovative medical approaches.

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