From the editor’s desk…

Dear Readers,

Wishes from the Indian Journal of Pathology and Oncology for the Year 2019. The submission rate as well as the quality of research publications has increased tremendously over the past few years. The present issue contains article of good work-up by the author and I am sure that the readers would definitely gain from them.

Tumours of bones and joints pose great challenge for the diagnosticians as well as the treating surgeons due to their multiple presentations, unknown origin and unidentified behavior. Article by Gururajaprasad et al elaborates on this.¹ Endoscopy combined with histology interpretation forms an important diagnostic modality in lesions of upper gastrointestinal tract. Rani et al in their article have meticulously compared the endoscopic findings with that of the histopathology.²

Carcinoma Breast can be segregated into separate cellular phenotypes depending on the luminal and basal CK expressions. There has been no correlation of CK expression with hormone receptor expression in any previous study. Study by Sharma et al have further characterized the heterogeneous nature of breast carcinoma using IHC thus helping the clinicians arriving at a correct diagnosis, in deciding the prognosis and also in the outcome of treatment.³

The overexpression role of eIF4E in margins that are surgically negative for cancers of the oral cavity in detecting early risk especially for recurrence and mortality has been dealt with by Joseph et al.⁴ Madhu et al in their research article have reported renal cell carcinoma – clear cell type as the most common neoplasia.⁵

Patra et al in their article have emphasized on laboratory accreditation. They mention that the quality of laboratory are maintained so that the entire world can have uniform reports and also the facilities provided should be adequate enough. Laboratory accreditation and calibration of instruments are regulated by NABL, under the Govt. of India. This article provides precise and accurate information regarding the accreditation system.⁶

In colorectal cancers quantification of VEGF expression provides details prognosis thus helping in the selection of high risk patients especially those selected for adjuvant therapy. Adil et al have discussed the role of markers in this respect.⁷ Pancytopenia is a common but significant clinico-haematological disorder with all the three cell lines decreased in number. It may be due to infections, toxins, metastatic deposits, post- chemotherapy or post-radiation. Article by Rohira et al highlights different causes related to pancytopenia. Knowing the exact cause of pancytopenia helps in better planning for further investigations and management.⁸

Rajeshwari et al in their study reviewed the clinico-pathological and immunohistochemical features of poorly differentiated neoplasms of stomach and intestine. Immunohistochemical analysis using carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), CD 20, synaptophysin and chromogranin was evaluated in these cases by Rajeshwari et al.⁹
References