From the Editor’s Desk

Dear Readers,

Wishing you a Happy New Year 2020. As we move ahead into the new year we carry with us lots of memories of the past and also few objectives for the better future. This issue of IJPO would bring out various new articles that would enlighten the readers in the fast developing branch of pathology.

Article by Vani et al raises a pertinent question regarding the count of stromal mast cells in benign hyperplasia vs. malignant lesions of prostate. They have determined an inverse relation between the numbers of mast cells and malignancy. The study is significant indicating that presence of mast cells carries a better prognosis.¹

Kalaranjini et al have emphasised that solid non-neoplastic pancreatic lesions closely mimic malignant lesions both clinically as well as radiologically. Histopathology thus plays a vital role in the diagnosis of such pathological entities. Even cytology has some upcoming role in making the distinction between the two extremes.²

Secondary malignancies of lymph nodes are commonly encountered in the pathology department. Shetty et al studied 148 cases of metastatic lymph nodes with squamous cell carcinoma as the commonest malignancy to metastasize to the lymph nodes. They observed metastasis even in patients as young as 22 years and with a male preponderance probably due to their lifestyle habits. Cytology plays an important role in making the diagnosis as well as in the follow-up of the patients.³

Cases of carcinoma breast are on the rise. This may be attributed to a change in the living and habit pattern or to an early diagnosis bringing new cases to light. Many research articles are published on breast cancer. Pangarkar et al observed majority of the cases to be triple negative breast carcinoma. Needless to say Immunohistochemistry plays a vital role not only in the treatment of patients but also in assessing the risk factors in them.⁴ Shetty et al studied the histomorphological pattern in 68 cases of invasive carcinoma breast. However, they further used Nottingham’s scoring for determining the prognosis in these patients and have reported its significant role.⁵

Nose and paranasal sinuses form an important site for neoplastic lesions. Kulkarni et al in their study on 122 cases segregated them into benign and malignant lesions.⁶ Neb et al reemphasized that non-neoplastic lesions of nose and paraspinal sinuses were more common than malignant cases. Both the studies reinstated the role of histopathology in arriving at the final diagnosis.⁷

37 cases of Burkitt’s lymphoma, a highly aggressive type of B cell Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma were reported by Pamu et al. The authors mention that in spite of starting treatment the prognosis is grim. Various diagnostic methods are available that help not only in identifying the lesions but also in their typing.⁸

I request all the readers to contribute their original articles to IJPO. We are trying to increase the indexation status of the journal and in this endeavour your contributions will help in achieving the target. We also welcome comments from the readers so as to incorporate them for all improvements.

Wishing you a Happy Reading

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References


