

## From the Editor's Desk

Dear Readers,

At the outset I must congratulate all the authors, reviewers and members of the editorial board for their support in bringing IJPO to the present level. The status is now remarkably high and well established. This issue again contains a good number of articles on multiple topics. Majority of the manuscripts submitted are original articles.

The present issue contains many articles on breast. Udupa *et al* have effectively correlated cytological findings with that of the grade of tumour as well as in determining the nature of the lesion.<sup>1</sup> It is well known that ductal carcinoma constitutes the majority of breast cancers. Alteration in the expression of BRCA1 especially in triple negative carcinomas is important to note especially since it affect the treatment modality.<sup>2</sup> Prognosis of carcinoma breast depends on the tumour grade, metastatic deposits in the lymph nodes, Immunohistochemical marker status etc. Evaluation of stromal CD10 helps in assessing the tumour aggressiveness and use as an independent prognostic marker.<sup>3</sup> Even, Chattopadhyay *et al* carried out their study using tissue microarray further emphasising the role of CD10 in assessing the prognosis in ductal carcinoma.<sup>4</sup>

Lymph nodes constitute a large number of cases in pathology. Patel *et al* in their research have emphasised the role of cytopathology in diagnosing lymph node pathologies especially in immunocompromised patients.<sup>5</sup> Role of IHC markers in malignancies of lymph nodes – Primary or secondary have been highlighted by Khanday *et al*,<sup>6</sup> Shanmuga *et al*.<sup>7</sup> and Shwetha *et al*.<sup>8</sup>

Malignancy of head and neck region are on the rise and Shah *et al* have in their article further proved that metastatic deposits in the neck lymph nodes indicate a poor prognosis and also the number of nodes involved may act as a predictor of outcome of treatment given.<sup>9</sup> Lesions of salivary gland are histologically diverse. Both major as well as minor salivary glands may be involved. Exact knowledge of the nature of disease is important in better understanding of the pathology and the treatment modality. Article by Anushree *et al* provides in depth the details of categorisation of different lesions.<sup>10</sup>

Soft tissues again form an important group of pathological entity. Many a times routine morphological diagnosis alone cannot diagnose the nature of pathology in which case special stains and immunohistochemistry are known to play a great role. Menapora *et al* in their study have meticulously brought out those aspects.<sup>11</sup> Agarwal *et al* have detected a positive association between expression of Her 2 neu and urinary bladder tumour grade which ultimately may alter the treatment plan of the patient.<sup>12</sup>

These articles are the result of hard work of the authors and I would like that the new authors take guidance from these published articles and benefit. I wish all the readers a happy reading and request all to submit their valuable researches and manuscript to IJPO.

Jai Hind.

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