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Received 28-04-2020

Accepted 29-04-2020

Available online 19-08-2020

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Dear Readers,

In this unprecedented situation it has been a real tough time for all of us. IJPO has always committed itself towards timely publication and also to include new variety of articles in each issue. Pathology covers not only histopathology, cytopathology, haematology clinical pathology but also molecular pathology and genetics. We have tried to blend all these articles in this issue as well.

Article by Shruti et al gives a spectrum of lesions in the oral and oropharyngeal region. Majority of the patients had predisposing factors like tobacco consumption or alcoholism or both.¹ Another endemic problem in the tropical countries is Dengue. Not only is the timely diagnosis important but also its management. Different researches have worked on different parameters not only to prevent the fatality but also in the early diagnosis. The disease outcome can also be predicted using some of the parameters. High MPV value may indicate severe dengue platelet recovery thus helping in platelet transfusion follow-up.²

Carcinoma stomach is one of the commonest malignancy affecting both males and females and also is an important cause of mortality. Furthermore, the diagnosis is late and usually in an advanced stage. Panigrahi et al has concluded in her study that Her2 correlated well with early grading of gastric cancer which may be used in the staging protocol as well.³ Patil et al in their research have stressed on the

role of additional parameters especially loss of Calretinin expression in the aganglionic segment of Hirschsprung's disease. They interpreted that even partial thickness biopsies could be diagnosed as having hirschsprung disease using this special method.⁴

Tumours of the orbit are rare and could be primary or metastatic in nature. Their diagnosis poses great challenge for the clinician as well as the pathologist. Age is no bar for their occurrence Histopathology still remains the gold standard for diagnosis and confirmation. Article by Priya et al meticulously deals with the different tumours of the orbit and their outcome.⁵

Thyroid cytology is now reported using the Bethesda system. This system better represents the findings as against the previous nomenclature. There has been inter as well as intraobserver variability which is reduced considerably while using the Bethesda system.⁶ Bharadwaj et al in their article have specified the expression of p16 INK4 positivity to be increased as the dysplasia increases from mild to severe or as the grade of malignancy increases. Thus, this marker helps not only in the early diagnosis but also in assessing the severity. An important predisposing factor is Human Papilloma virus infection. The authors thus emphasize that if the neoplastic or pre-neoplastic condition is diagnosed then HPV can also be predicted because p16 is overexpressed in HPV related conditions.⁷

Carcinoma breast is one of the commonest neoplasms in females globally. p53 has been related to cell cycle regulation and associated with a worse outcome. Jindal et

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al in their research have proved this positive relationship between p53 and the size of the tumour and metastatic deposits in the lymph nodes. They however did not find any correlation of p53 with the grade of the tumour. This study thus helps in understanding the role of p53 in estimating the risk and also in framing target therapy for patients with carcinoma breast.⁸

I am sure that the readers would find this issue of IJPO to be of good quality. Also, I request all to submit their good quality original articles to the journal.

Happy Reading

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Cite this article: Agrawal R. From Editor's Desk. *Indian J Pathol Oncol* 2020;7(3):350-351.