From the Editor's Desk

Dear Readers,

We are coming up with yet another issue of IJPO enriched with a bunch of interesting articles. Histopathology is considered to be the gold standard for diagnosing, staging and for assessment the microscopic invasion in malignancies. Cystoscopy and histopathological examinations go hand in hand in evaluating urinary bladder pathologies but histology still remains the gold standard· Urinary bladder tumours constitute an important group of neoplasms. Early and accurate diagnosis is important in these cases.[1]

Endocrine neoplasias are rare but they are treatable so constitute an important group of tumours. Study by Joseph *et al* reported that the tumours of pituitary and parathyroid gland had a female predilection while both adrenals and pancreas showed an equal male: female ratio. Clinical presentations reported were different for each tumour type, except for the constitutional symptoms such as fatigue or weakness noted in almost all the cases.[2]

Early evaluation of breast lesions with accurate and timely diagnosis can alleviate patient anxiety and also diagnose many diseases. The most common cancer among Indian women is breast cancer accounting for a large number of cases annually. Histopathological evaluation helps in diagnosing different types of lesions thus prompting adequate and specific treatment, leading to a reduction in the mortality and morbidity rates. Anushree *et al* in their article have very well highlighted these features.[3] Another article by Patil *et al* mention the role of Ki 67 as an important marker in patients with carcinoma breast especially since it has proved its utility in the prognosis as well as in the prediction of breast cancer.[4] Mehta *et al* have also further reiterated that ER and PR have an inverse relationship while Ki 67 and p53 have direct relationship with the grade of breast cancer thus helping in estimating the prognosis of patients.[5]

Singh *et al* have discussed at length the role of FNAC in cervical lymphadenopathy considering the fact that these lesions pose great dilemmas not only for the pathologists but also for the clinicians. An early and accurate diagnosis helps in instituting specific treatment.[6]

References

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