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Indian Journal of Pathology and Oncology

Journal homepage: www.ijpo.co.in**Editor's Desk****From the Editor's Desk****Ranjana Hawaldar** 1,*¹Dept. of Pathology, Sodani Diagnostic Clinic, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India**ARTICLE INFO***Article history:*

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Dear Readers,

Warm wishes on the occasion of Holi, the festival of colours.

India now is in the waning phase of the third wave of SARS-CoV2 pandemic. Owing to the mass vaccination drive by the Government of India, most of the cases have been asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic. Now is the time to unwind, destress and enjoy the colours of life.

Another issue of IJPO is now ready for reading and like the myriad colours of Holi, this issue of IJPO has interesting articles and case reports on myriad topics, which I am sure, would be an interesting read for all.

Coronary heart disease is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality around the globe and early detection and intervention is the mainstay of treatment. ADA is an enzyme involved in purine metabolism and marker of Tcell activation. Adenosine is closely associated with cardiovascular events and the article on Evaluation of serum Adenosine Deaminase activity with reference to dyslipidemia in Ischemic heart disease by Sunil Kumar Biradar would be an interesting read.¹

Ovarian neoplasms are a heterogeneous group of neoplasms affecting women of all age groups. Approximately 90% of these are epithelial neoplasms. The classification is currently based entirely on tumour morphology. The article on Clinicopathological study of

epithelial neoplasms of ovary by Amrita Chatterjee and Sarmila Sen emphasizes on the expression of P53 and Her2/neu in epithelial carcinoma.²

In the last decade, liquid based cytology for cervical cancer screening has become popular as it has been shown to be more sensitive in detecting squamous intraepithelial lesions as compared to the conventional pap smear test. Nounechutuo Miachio in his article has shared his experience in using liquid-based cytology (LBC) in a secondary care hospital in Northeast India.³

Prostate cancer is one of the commonest cancers affecting the males. Surgery is one of the modalities of treatment but now targeted gene therapy is becoming popular. P53, a tumour suppressor gene shows mutations in about 50% of the tumour cells causing abnormal proliferation and malignant transformation. Targeting this gene may be an effective way of suppressing this transformation. Neha Saroha's article on Clinicopathological correlation of p53 expression in benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostate adenocarcinoma would throw light on this aspect.⁴

Similarly, some interesting cases like collision tumour of ovary and thyroid where two distinct tumours in the ovary coexist without any histological intermingling would be interesting to read.^{5,6}

Hope that this issue of IJPO will be appreciated by readers

Happy reading.

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