Dear Readers,

As the new Editor-in-Chief, I extend my warm welcome to you all into the New Year, 2018. Furthermore, I take this opportunity to thank all those who have put their trust in me by considering me worthy of taking up this challenging position. Under the dynamism of my predecessor Dr. Vatsala Misra, Editor-in-Chief, the journal has achieved a great height and has gained international repute, with authors from various countries contributing their valuable research write-ups. My main emphasis is to reduce the turnaround time of the manuscripts submitted to Indian Journal of Pathology and Microbiology.

This issue contains many articles, case reports, letters to editors, and images of interest for the readers. It is not possible for me to cover all of them in my note, but I am sure that our young pathologists and especially postgraduates would take the maximum benefit out of them. Impact factor (IF) for a journal carries with it the popularity, usefulness, and repute. For a high IF, we need to have more of good quality original articles having high citation values. All senior members are urged to submit their prime research work and consider IJPM as their first-choice journal.

Hepatic masses pose a great diagnostic dilemma. The review article by Vyas and Jain emphasizes the challenges and problems in needle biopsies of liver, especially so in relation to the role of immunohistochemical markers in problematic cases. The diagnostic algorithm for evaluation of hepatic masses would help the readers in their approach to diagnose problematic cases. Review articles of this type will help postgraduates in their outlook to problematic cases.

Parathyroid carcinomas are rare tumors, with limited literature available regarding their diagnosis. Degenerative changes in these carcinomas further add to the difficulty in establishing a definitive nomenclature. Use of multiple markers as against a single one in diagnosing parathyroid carcinomas is well highlighted by Sungu et al. in their article.

Breast carcinoma is on the rise, especially in India. Target therapy forms the basis of effective treatment. The outcome of treatment depends on various prognostic factors. Lymphovascular invasion has been confirmed using CD34 and D2-40 in the article by Agarwal et al. Role of BRCA1 in breast carcinoma has been well dealt with by Verma et al. They have also emphasized on the role of estrogen receptors, progesterone receptors, and HER-2/neu in breast carcinoma.

The WHO classification of hemolymphoid neoplasms based on morphology, use of ancillary techniques, and clinical features has been documented in 2008. The study by Modkharkar et al. emphasizes the use of this system in hemolymphoid neoplasms for the first time. The applicability and the pitfalls of using this classification are well highlighted in their article.

Articles are solicited by experts to contribute to quiz section and “How I do it” for the benefit and interest of young pathologists. Further, suggestions of any type, especially related to any columns to be included, are most welcome.

Wishing the readers a happy reading.

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How to cite this article: Agrawal R. From Editor’s desk. Indian J Pathol Microbiol 2018;61:1.