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Journal of Medical & Surgical Pathology

Editorial

# A Note on Surgical Pathology

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## DESCRIPTION

Journal of Surgical Pathology and Diagnosis is an open-access Peer Reviewed journal that seeks to publish the most recent and excellent research papers, reviews and letters in all fields associated with the subjects of Pathology. Submissions are going to be assessed on their scientific validity and merit. I am delighted to introduce the HILARIS's Journal of Surgical Pathology and Diagnosis Volume 3 Issue 5. During the year 2020, all issues of volume 2 were published online well within the time and therefore the print issues were also brought out and dispatched within 30 days of publishing the issue online.

Surgical pathology is that the study of tissues removed from living patients during procedure to help with diagnosing a disease and choose a therapy plan. For example, when performing breast malignancy medical procedure, a surgical pathologist's test of tissues removed during a medical procedure can assist the specialist with deciding whether to remove lymph nodes under the arm as well. Surgical pathology also includes subdivisions like dermatopathology, cytopathology, hematopathology, neuropathology and pediatric pathology. Surgical pathology involves both the physical test of the tissue with the eye, as well as inspecting processed tissue under a microscope. New methods of test of tissue and cell specimens include molecular diagnostics (DNA/RNA investigation). This includes breaking down DNA and proteins in the blood [1].

In the present volume 3, issue 1 various aspects were discussed by the different authors from different parts of the world. In the article entitled "A Short Communication on Structural Polymorphisms Observed in Exfoliation Syndrome Fibrils" authors Mehdi Ghaffari Sharaf, Karim F Damji and Larry D Unsworth explained about exfoliation syndrome. Exfoliation Syndrome (XFS) is an age-related systemic fibrillopathy with significant manifestations within the human eye where insoluble fibrillar aggregates (XFS materials) accumulate. These aggregates are mostly found on different various structures of the anterior chamber like lens capsule and trabecular meshwork. XFS interferes with different ocular functions and is known to be related with cataract formation and Exfoliation Glaucoma. Various risk factors related to this ocular disease are identified [2].

These new discoveries on the diversity of structural polymorphism observed in fibrils isolated from the lens capsule of various XFS patients and situate this in the context of existing literature on fibrillar structure of these materials. These findings may help to reveal more about the biological functions resulting in protein misfolding and aggregation into exfoliation materials. The significance of structural polymorphisms is that variations in the structure of fibrils are commonly thought to be a result of variations in biological factors underlying the development of disease. A number of decades after the invention of XFS, several electron microscopy-based studies were conducted to analyse the structure of XFS fibrils, to investigate their origin, and to identify their distribution in various ocular tissues. Early microscopy studies showed that XFS materials consisted largely of cross-banded fibrillar aggregates, which raised the possibility that XFS fibrils might have structural similarities with amyloid fibrils. However, to our knowledge, no study has specifically investigated or reported patient to patient structural variations or structural polymorphisms in general as a key mechanistic factor in XFS fibrils. Human lens capsules were taken from five XFS patients that go through cataract surgery. Because of the small sample size, a wide range of diversity was observed in XFS fibrils, where certain types of fibrils having dominant morphological features were observed in different patients [3,4].

## REFERENCES

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**Received date:** November 09, 2021; **Accepted date:** November 23, 2021; **Published date:** November 30, 2021

**Citation:** William S (2021) A Note on Surgical Pathology. J Med Surg Pathol. 6:e120.