

Insights into the Tumor Budding

Amalia Tri Utami*

Department of Pathology, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, Indonesia

Editorial Note

I am glad to introduce the HILARIS's Journal of Surgical Pathology and Diagnosis Volume 3 Issue 1. During the calendar year 2020, all issues of volume 2 were published online well within the time and the print issues were also brought out and dispatched within 30 days of publishing the issue online.

Journal of Surgical Pathology and Diagnosis is an open-access Peer-Reviewed journal that seeks to publish the latest and excellent research papers, reviews and letters in all fields related to the subjects of Pathology. Submissions will be assessed on their scientific validity and merit

Hilaris has been a pioneer in online open access publications to the international audiences in several areas of science where researchers all over the world publish their research discoveries and novel findings. As it is mentioned in the website, 'Journal of surgical pathology and diagnosis' focuses on areas such as cytopathology techniques, molecular diagnostics such as DNA/ RNA analysis for detection of infectious agents.

Tumor Budding

Tumor budding is loosely defined by the presence of individual cells and small clusters of tumor cells at the invasive front of carcinomas. It has been postulated to represent an epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT).

Tumor budding is a well-established independent adverse prognostic factor in colorectal carcinoma (it is also known as bowel cancer, colon cancer, or rectal cancer, is the development of cancer from the colon or rectum (parts of the large intestine). Signs and symptoms may include blood

in the stool, a change in bowel movements, weight loss, and fatigue) that may allow for stratification of patients into risk categories more meaningful than those defined by TNM staging, and also potentially guide treatment decisions, especially in T1 and T3 N0 (Stage II, Dukes' B) colorectal carcinoma. Unfortunately, its universal acceptance as a reportable factor has been held back by a lack of definitional uniformity with respect to both qualitative and quantitative aspects of tumor budding.

Tumor budding is a microscopic finding which basically refers to the process of dissociation of tumor cells at the invasive front of carcinomas and it was shown to be of prognostic significance in previous literature, with respect to lymph node involvement, recurrence and survival. Various methods were employed for the assessment of tumor budding previously, because no definite method, tumor budding cut-off or microscopic field area for its assessment was defined. Due to its prognostic significance, a standardized method was required and this led to 2016 consensus meeting. The aim of the meeting was to standardize the method of assessment of tumor budding.

In the calendar year 2021, Hilaris is conducting supporting conference to journal. We gladly welcome all the researchers and doctors around the world for the hearing of the foremost recent research and innovations in the field of genetics

I would also like to express my gratitude to all the authors, reviewers, the publisher, the advisory and the editorial board of JSPD, We appreciate our peer reviewers for taking the time and effort necessary to provide insightful guidance, and we try to show our appreciation to our reviewers.

How to cite this article: Tri Utami A. "Insights into the Tumor Budding." *J Surg Path Diag* 3 (2021).

*Address for Correspondence: Amalia Tri Utami, Department of Pathology, Maulana Malik State Islamic University Malang, Indonesia; E-mail: dutabesar7@gmail.com

Copyright: © 2021 Tri Utami A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received January 07, 2021; Accepted January 21, 2021; Published January 28, 2021