



Aspects of Clinical and Experimental Pathology

Hidaeki Egami*

Department of Pathology, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

*Corresponding author: Egami H, Department of Pathology, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, E-mail: mkegamie@med.kurume-u.ac.jp

Received date: July 01, 2020; Accepted date: July 16, 2020; Published date: July 23, 2020

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About the journal

On behalf of the Board of Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology (JCEP), I am grateful to present the Volume 10 Issue 3 of the journal. Our journal was introduced in 2011 and releasing 6 issues per year since then. This is an Open Access and Peer reviewed journal reflecting various types of articles. We accept all articles in the form of original articles, review articles, abstracts, book reviews, rapid communications, letters to the editor, conference proceedings, case-reports, discussions, corrections, meeting-reports, obituaries, product reviews, hypotheses, analysis, addendums, announcements, article-commentaries, annual meeting abstracts and orations. Our journal is indexed in Index Copernicus and other crucial databases. It has a 5-year Journal Impact Factor and was also placed in National Library of Medicine [1].

Our journal accepts articles from multiple streams of research which would maintain the growth of the journal. JCEP journal has gained a lot in these successful years by continuous support given by the board members. Our journal was made successful with the help of board members, reviewers, readers and researchers. Research scholars can certainly find every detail on the homepage itself [2]. Scholars can find the following details on the homepage: editorial panel, instructions for authors, article in press, current issue, archive, special issues, article processing charges, citations report, indexing, NIH funded work, peer review process, track your paper, e books and manuscript submission.

Journal topics

Clinical Pathology deals with the diagnosis of disease based on the analysis of body fluids. Clinical pathology is also named as clinical chemistry. Types of clinical pathology include anatomical pathology, cytopathology, forensic pathology, molecular pathology, cellular pathology, experimental pathology, chemical pathology, hematopathology, neuropathology, nephropathy, phytopathology and renal pathology [3].

Experimental Pathology deals with the study of disease processes using microscopic or molecular examination of organs, cells, tissues, body fluids from diseased organisms. Experimental Pathology is also named as Investigative Pathology. It covers areas like cancer research, emerging pathogens, immunology or autoimmunity, nephrolithiasis and stem cell research, coagulopathy, immunology and virology [4].

Insight of the journal

Clinical Pathology and Experimental Pathology are the main objectives of JCEP. It is important to diagnose the disease before treating it. The target is to first diagnose the disease by examining the symptoms that are found in the patient. The second step will be the treatment of particular disease based on the diagnosis and the final one

would be the prevention of the disease. However, after finding the symptoms the diagnosis is done by undergoing various tests in different laboratories. The laboratory tests may include blood bank, clinical chemistry and biology, toxicology, hematology, immunology, serology and microbiology. Samples of blood, urine and body fluids have been taken to test under microscope or other diagnostic tools. Some diseases are prevented by giving vaccines against the disease-causing antigens. Some are treated by incorporating the antibodies working against the disease-causing antigen [5].

Experimental Pathology is to perform experiments on the collected samples. The pathologists examine every cell, tissue and body fluids present in the sample. The research works in experimental pathology include HIV pathogenesis, HCV pathogenesis, antibiotic resistance, modeling of pathogen evolution, molecular docking approach to drug design and vaccine design [6]. It is widely used in examining cancer causing agents and in the treatment of cancer. The diagnostic methods that are used in diagnosis of a disease are electron microscopy, DNA sequencing, flow cytometry, in situ hybridization and monoclonal antibodies. Many research works will be done to examine a disease. Examining each and every sample, disease causing agents results in better treatment of the disease. The research works yield in the production of novel drugs which are used in preventing diseases.

Social media

By using social media platforms like Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook, users can easily find more information related to various journals.

Twitter: This allows one to post and interact with each other by texting in which texts are called "tweets".

LinkedIn: This is a networking site especially for professionals in which people can contact each other by creating one's own profile.

Facebook: It is a site where people connect with each other through messages and multimedia.

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