

From the Editors' Desk

Nanoparticles are finding increased use in diagnostic as well as therapeutic medicine. Their high surface area to volume ratio confers several unique properties to the nanoparticles, and these properties are being exploited in the field of medicine. US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved several nanoparticle based drugs for treatment of various types of cancers. For example, nanoparticle albumin bound with paclitaxel (Abraxane) is used for treating breast cancer, non-small cell lung cancer and pancreatic cancer. In imaging technology, nanoparticle-based contrast agents are being developed. One of the commonly used nanoparticles in the field of medicine is cerium oxide. Synthesis of these nanoparticles, until now, has been expensive, time-consuming and eco-unfriendly. It is heartening to learn that efforts to synthesize cerium oxide nanoparticles by simple and inexpensive methods at room temperature using a biogenic method are proving successful, as described in an original article in this issue. The nanoparticles thus produced showed enhanced antioxidant and carbonic anhydrase inhibitory activities. Hopefully, other types of nanoparticles could be synthesized with this new simple technology. If successful, we could see a significant boost in the availability of cost-effective medical grade nanoparticles.

In addition, this issue of MGM Journal of Medical Sciences contains usual mix of original and review articles and case reports. We are sure our esteemed readers will thoroughly like the contents.

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