Special Issue on Molecular Pathology of Endocrine Neoplasms: Understanding the Basis of Endocrine Pathology Practice

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The past decade has seen significant progress in understanding the genomic landscape of endocrine neoplasia. Although molecular tests are not part of the routine workup of most endocrine neoplasms, advances in the field have substantially improved the standards of endocrine pathology practice by improving tumor classification systems as well as leading to the development of genotype-phenotype correlations, translational biomarkers, risk stratifications, and opportunities for potential novel therapies. Furthermore, discoveries of new germline pathogenic variants have expanded the spectrum of genetic susceptibility in patients with apparently sporadic endocrine neoplasia.

This special issue of *Endocrine Pathology* focuses on important advances in molecular pathology of endocrine neoplasia that are useful to practicing pathologists, endocrinologists, oncologists, surgeons, researchers, and learners with an interest in endocrine neoplasia. In this special issue, the manuscripts span molecular alterations in pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, and adrenal cortical neoplasms; paragangliomas; and pheochromocytomas, as well as epithelial neuroendocrine neoplasms (neuroendocrine tumors and neuroendocrine carcinomas) of various anatomic sites [1–11]. Evidence-based data reviewed by world-renowned experts will help readers appreciate the current basis of modern endocrine pathology practice that is essential to optimizing patient care.

I hope that this special issue will serve as a valuable reference for both the scientific and medical audiences. At this time, I would like to thank all authors for their contributions and the reviewers for their efforts to ensure the highest standards for these papers. I also acknowledge the meticulous work

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