Endocrine surgery refers to operations on one or more of the endocrine glands. These glands secrete hormones into the bloodstream, and have an important influence over the functions of almost all cells in the body. Endocrine surgeons are surgeons with special expertise and training in operations on a number of the endocrine glands including the thyroid gland, the parathyroid glands, the adrenal glands, the endocrine pancreas, and some neuroendocrine glands. Endocrine surgical Research is a cornerstone to quality patient care. It is scientific discovery that helps stimulate a sub-specialty group to provide state of the art clinical care and advance their specialty. The future of surgical research and its development ultimately rest in the hands of the next generation of endocrine surgeons. Endocrine surgery emerged over last 60 years with vastly developed armament, endocrine surgery utilised all possible advancements in science to improve patient outcomes. Endocrine surgeons brought changes in techniques improved surgical outcomes drastically. Bold recurrent laryngeal nerve demonstrations reduced paralysis rate drastically, selective ligation of inferior thyroid artery after sparing branch to parathyroid offered good quality of life by avoiding persistent hypocalcemia. By replacing subtotal and near total thyroidectomy with artistically precise total thyroidectomy and central compartmental lymph node dissections revolutionised cure in benign as well as malignant thyroid diseases. We walked long way from non visualisation of recurrent laryngeal nerve to sleeve excision of recurrent laryngeal nerve. Incorporation of concept of minimal invasiveness in parathyroid surgeries was one of the best example for use of appropriate technology for appropriate cause.

I Congratulate the IAES Editorial board Lead by Dr Pooja Ramakant for their initiative to make this journal a biannual one and also to make it a pubmed indexed one in near future.

Best wishes

Long Live ASI Long Live IAES

Dr Sabaretnam Mayilvaganan