Editorial Notes

Welcome to the inaugural issue of the journal, Progress and Communication in Sciences. We are more than excited to bring out the first issue of PCS. PCS aims to address cutting edge areas in the field of Science. We are joined in this endeavor by a truly excellent editorial board, as well as knowledgeable and timely publisher support. Together, the PCS editorial team looks to further define and shape, Science publishing.

PCS provides a really exciting opportunity to publish articles in multidisciplinary areas in Science. The objective of PCS is to publish up-to-date, high-quality and original research papers alongside relevant and insightful reviews. Research Papers, will demonstrate a sound theoretical and/or methodological underpinning and a clear contribution to knowledge in the field. Reviews will provide a critical and concise yet comprehensive and contemporary review of a particular theme in Science. As such, the journal aspires to be vibrant, engaging and accessible, and at the same time integrative and challenging.

The works published in the first issue, covers wide areas in Science as Biotechnology, Pharmacology, Systems Biology and Biomedicine. The opening paper in this issue is on the correlation of plasma malondialdehyde level elevation with infarct volume on brain MSCT and BI. Following this, Lade *et al* reports the efficient removal of dyes from textile effluent using microorganisms. Although the physical and/or chemical techniques to remove such dyestuff are effective and achieve high levels of mineralization and decolorization, they have several drawbacks including high production of highly toxic by-products, and other. Thus, biodegradation proves an environmental-friendly and less expensive alternative. The paper demonstrates the potential of *Providencia rettgeri* strain HSL1 for decolorization of model azo dye Disperse red 78.

The third paper in this issue provides a holistic outlook on the current state-of-the-art and future directions in systems biology. Systems biology deals with systems of biological components, such as molecules, cells, organisms or entire species. To study living systems, we use quantitative measurements of the behavior of groups of interacting components, systematic measurement technologies such as genomics, bioinformatics and proteomics, and mathematical and computational models to describe and predict dynamical behavior.

Following paper by Anurogo and Ikrar reviews the background and future directions in treatment of epilepsy and the paper by M.A Udji and Maylia discusses the factors that influence the 5-year survival rate of HIV-AIDS patients in Kariadi Hospital Semarang, Indonesia. The editor would like to express his sincerest appreciation to all the authors for their hard work and patience in the preparation of their contributed work.

Best wishes and thank you in advance for your contribution to the PCS. We hope to count on your interest and enthusiastic participation.

Diby Paul