Aims & Scope:

Cancer is an heterogeneous disease difficult to prevent and cure. Although deep and wide efforts have been place by scientific community to identify the cause of cancer, the tumor burden is still unresolved. For this reason, all the basic knowledge have to be rapidly translate in the clinical practice. In term of cancer management, complete removal of the cancer without damage to the rest of the body is the ideal goal of treatment and is often the goal in practice. The cancer treatment options depends on the type and stage of cancer, possible side effects, and the patient's preferences and overall health. In cancer care, often a patient's overall treatment plan that combines different types of treatments is create. The main types of treatment are: surgery, radiation, chemo-, targeted, immuno-, hormonal therapy and angiogenesis inhibitors. However, the therapy outcome is very heterogeneous and the ineffective treatment is time-consuming, economic outgo, leading to increased morbidity and poor quality of life. Therefore, reliable prediction of therapy response by novel approaches is urgently awaited.

Keywords:

Tumor, gastrointestinal cancers, genetic profile, radiation.

Sub topics:

- Pathological tumor regression grade classifications in gastrointestinal cancers: role on patients' prognosis.
- Current update on the treatment and prognosis prediction using clinical and molecular biomarkers in lung cancer
- Host genetic profile for treatment tailoring in colorectal cancer, is it time for implementation?
- Circulating biomarkers for response prediction to neoadjuvant rectal cancer treatment.

Tentative Publication Date: May 2017