Introduction to Volume 3 Issue 3 in Archives in Cancer Research

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Welcome to the Archives in Cancer Research, one of the 18 journals published by Insight Medical Publishing.

Since this is the first editorial introduction to this journal, let me start by saying that the Vision of Insight Medical Publishing is to provide an open service to scientists that is driven by clinicians and researchers while also serving the interests of the general public. Our Mission is to “uphold the rights of authors, address their needs, and foster a rapid, convenient, unbiased, and comprehensive publishing environment”.

Formed in 2005, we work on the open-access, author-pay model and provide peer-reviewed content with the support of lead researchers and opinion leaders.

Ten contributions published in this Volume 3, Issue 3 of the Archives characterize the broad scope of the Journal. It also demonstrates that it attracts a wide range of scientific specialties involved in cancer research.

In this issue, clinical cases represent the bulk of the text, i.e., contributions by Takayanagi et al., Lalaya et al. [1,2], (three contributions by these authors), and See et al. [3]. Two contributions address the area of cancer treatment - Saroka et al. [4], focusing on the use and effect of magnetic field, and Carsote et al. [5], concluding that surgical option is the best to deal with Asynchronous Mediastinal Cystic Masses. More specific biological mechanism of disease, namely the role of RB protein in tumour suppression, is reviewed by Hayashi et al. [6]. The topic of drug treatment is the subject of two publications in this issue. Chhabra et al., [7], review the current molecularly targeted therapies in lung cancer and state that the “current molecularly targeted therapies are initially effective in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients; however, they are plagued with difficulties including induced resistance and small therapeutically responsive populations”. The need to limit action of drugs to their site of action is particularly relevant in cancer treatment. The current Precision Medicine Initiative is an approach to prevent and treat diseases that takes into account people’s individual variations in genes, environment, and lifestyle. A prospective review by Petrak argues that "In the first approximation, precision medicine may provide a more accurate diagnosis of the disease such as cancer, but may not have the means to offer an improved therapy [8]". Targeted drugs are thus “precision drugs” needed to bring precision medicine into the clinical practice. The need for a new paradigm and approach is discussed.

I hope you enjoy reading the current issue and join us in publishing your results (positive or negative!) in Archives in Cancer Research in the near future.
References


