

Anatomic Approaches for Cancer Metastatic Study

Da-Yong Lu^{1*}, Ying Shen², Bin Xu³ and Ting-Ren Lu⁴

¹School of Life Sciences, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China

²Medical School, Shanghai Jiao-Tong University, Shanghai, China

³Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China

⁴College of Science, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China

*Corresponding Author: Da-Yong Lu, School of Life Sciences, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China.

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Abstract

The clinical incidence of cancer continues to grow worldwide (Approximately 19 million new incidence annually). Half of cancer patients can survive normally despite of cancer occurrence. However, another half cancer patient dies within 5 years mostly due to neoplasm metastasis. The pathologic and pharmacological significance for neoplasm metastasis is enormous. This editorial addresses one of the most important approaches for neoplasm metastatic study.

Keywords: Neoplasm Metastasis; Pharmacology; Anatomy; Mathematics

Introduction

The clinical incidence of cancer continues to grow worldwide (Approximately 19 million new incidence annually) [1,2]. Half of cancer patients can survive normally despite of cancer occurrence. However, another half cancer patient dies within 5 years mostly due to neoplasm metastasis [3-6]. The pathologic and pharmacological significance for neoplasm metastasis is enormous.

Medical significance

Until now, there is no good tumor model or medical discipline suitable for most cancer categories and subtypes in drug development [7-11]. Changing topics from pathology to anatomic study and approach might be a new biomedical and pharmaceutical trend. Anatomic approach might be one of promising discipline for neoplasm metastasis study.

Anatomic approach

There is a great diversity of tumor historical subtypes (> 200 subtypes) and metastatic hosting organs (lung, brain, liver, bone and abdomen). If we undergo anatomic interacting and integrating study of different metastatic cells and the characters of major organs evolving cancer cell embedding, we may discover some key factors for overall inhibiting and disrupting tumor spread at secondary, tertiary and further sites in human bodies.

Further study

In the future study for anatomic discipline, they may contain:

- Biochemical novelty [12-17]
- Pathological plasticity [10,11]
- Therapeutic dilemma and novelty [18-22]
- Drug combination [23-25]
- Mathematical approaches [26,27].

Conclusion

Many new discoveries may be achieved in these types of biomedical study. It should be not only useful for therapeutics, but also for diagnostics and prognosis. I wish that better future may be in front of us for saving life of million of cancer patients [28-31].

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