



Pancreatic Cancer: From Novel Biomarkers to More Efficient Therapies

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) remains one of the most difficult tumors to treat. Radical surgery is the only potentially curative treatment, though, even in the group of radically resected patients, the five-year survival rate is below 25%. There are several reasons for the dismal prognosis of PDAC, in particular the late onset of symptoms, the biological aggressiveness characterized by early metastasis and the impressive resistance to many anticancer agents.

Unfortunately, progress in the management of both resectable and borderline resectable PDAC, but especially of locally advanced/metastatic disease, has been very modest in recent decades. Novel therapies and biomarkers are needed in order to predict effectiveness/resistance to treatments.

In this Special Issue, original research articles and reviews are welcome. Research areas may include (but are not limited to) the following:

- predictive and prognostic biomarkers in PDAC
- translational research with the potential to increase the efficacy of actual treatments
- neoadjuvant therapy in resectable/borderline resectable PDAC
- adjuvant therapy in PDAC
- metastatic treatment possibilities in PDAC

