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## Role of SR-BI in breast cancer

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Disorders in lipid metabolism have now been implicated in the development of many diseases including cancer. The contribution of lipid metabolism to cancer progression is still poorly understood in part due to the complexities of lipid metabolism regulation. While the role of cholesterol and other lipids has been evident for many years in cardiovascular diseases, their role in cancer development and progression is to be elucidated. Studies have demonstrated the significant role of cholesterol and lipoprotein metabolism in the development of cancer. The *SCARB1* gene encodes an 82 kDa glycoprotein named the scavenger receptor class B type I (SR-BI). SR-BI plays a crucial role in the regulation of cholesterol exchange between cells and high-density lipoproteins. Since lipid metabolism is a relevant target for cancer treatment, recent studies have focused on examining the role of SR-BI in this pathology. While signaling pathways have initially been explored in non-tumoral cells, studies with breast cancer cells have now demonstrated SR-BI's function in tumor development. In this study, the role of SR-BI in malignant progression as well as useful information for the development of new therapeutic strategies will be discussed.

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## Oncologic emergencies

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New chemotherapeutic regimens, stereotactic radiosurgery, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, including cord transplantation and the expansion of biologic therapy with monoclonal antibodies offer hope but may lead to complications rarely seen in the non-oncologic patient. With the advent of these new therapies we have observed an increase in survival of cancer population, which accompanied the evolution of the disease. The scope of this presentation will score major emergencies in oncology that take the patient to the intensive care unit. I will talk about pathophysiology, differential diagnosis, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of hypercalcemia: The most common of the paraneoplastic syndromes, developing in 10% to 30% of all patients with malignancy at some time during their disease course; definition, pathophysiology, classification, prevention and treatment of acute tumor lysis syndrome and also about the same aspects about superior vena cava syndrome.

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