



## Integrating Precision Cancer Medicine into Healthcare, Medicare Reimbursement Changes and the Practice of Oncology: Trends in Oncology Medicine and Practices

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Received date: December 14, 2016; Accepted date: December 19, 2016; Published date: December 22, 2016

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### Editorial Note

Reports are showing that, with the growing trend of urbanization and deforestation, the incident of cancer has been increased severely. Medical science, which deals with cancer-related studies and care, is called as 'Oncology'. Oncological therapeutic interventions mainly consist of field immunotherapy and chemotherapy. The scope of the present 'Journal of Oncology Medicine & Practice' covers immunobiology, pathogenesis and treatment of malignant tumors, which includes chemotherapy, endocrine therapy and biological therapies such as antibodies, small molecules and immunotherapy, present 'Journal of Oncology Medicine & Practice' current issue presented the overview of thyroid cancer, reported about the overall survival rate of for those who under chemotherapy, and provided the information on patterns of cancer in North-West part of Ethiopia.

Thyroid cancer is a rare disease, comprising less than 1% of all cancers diagnosed. The thyroid gland is butterfly shaped and is located in the front part of the neck and it makes hormones that regulate the energy utilization for body to work normally. Generally, thyroid cancer arises from two main parenchymal cells that are present within the follicular and Para follicular cells. These situation gives rise to different types of cancers such as medullary subtypes and anaplastic. Previous exposure to radiation also increases the risk of thyroid cancer; these include Gardner syndrome, familial adenomatous polyposis, familial thyroid medullary cancer, multiple endocrine neoplastic and carney complex. However, much research has been done, even though managing these cancers is really grueling. The new agents and multimodality care symbolized as promising therapeutic options to treatment the rapid progression of thyroid cancer. However, many side effects are associated with these agents and must be judicious with their use, weighing toxicities, quality of life, etc. In this article, Deirdre and Catherine [1], presented the overview of thyroid cancer, treatment and prognosis of thyroid cancer subtypes; in addition, also, reported about the of late developments in the targeted therapy for medullary thyroid cancer.

Cancer is a group of diseases develops due to abnormal cell growth and also spreads to other parts of the body. Cancer affects all human beings; nonetheless, the type and pattern of occurrence vary depending on geographical locations, lifestyle, genetic variation, socio-economic status and other risk factors Tefera et al. provided

significant information on the patterns of cancer in North-West part of Ethiopia [2]. The design of this study includes a retrospective record analysis of pathology service, biopsy and Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC). The data collected from patients involved in this study was transferred to SPSS version 20 followed by descriptive analysis. This piloted study reported that, the cytological and histological samples analyzed in the pathological department proved that, cancer is the common in Ethiopia. The comprehensive demographic and clinical data using population or facility based registration may be helpful for collecting better and accurate data for planning and monitoring cancer pattern in this region. Finally, they concluded that this information may shed lights for the apt decision making, in the treatment strategies of cancer.

Cervical cancer is the second most common type of cancer that causes deaths among all types of cancer in women in developing countries. Many advance methods succeeded to decrease the incidence of cervical cancer, but completion surgery after Chemo Radio Therapy (CRT) for the management of locally advance of cervical cancer is still contentious Maghous et al. tried to compare disease-free and overall survival rates in patients, who underwent surgery and treated conservatively by exclusive concomitant Chemo Radio Therapy (CRT) [3]. They piloted a retrospective study from January 2005 to December 2014; this study included 130 patients with Locally Advanced Cervical Cancer (LACC), and managed by standard Concurrent Chemo Radio Therapy (CCRT) followed by branchy therapy at the Radio Therapy Department of Military Hospital Mohamed of Rabat in Morocco. This multimodality management of locally advanced cervical cancer showed significant benefits in local control and Overall Survival (OS). Nonetheless, further researches are needed to analyze the real impact of such surgery on morbidity.

### References

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