

CANCER DE CÉRVIX

Neoadjuvant trials can accelerate research on novel systemic treatment modalities in cancer of the uterine cervix.

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Abstract

Cancer of the uterine cervix (CC) reflects disparities in access to healthcare across the world; although being highly preventable, this disease is still a major public health problem in less developed regions. Globally it is the second most prevalent cancer in women, most cases being diagnosed at an advanced stage. Inoperable CC will continue to be highly prevalent during the next decades as screening programs and vaccination campaigns are still unavailable in most countries and are not entirely effective. Currently, locally advanced disease is treated with (chemo) radiotherapy and metastatic disease with platinum-based chemotherapy (+/- bevacizumab). First- and second-line systemic treatments are not very effective, and early clinical trials with targeted therapy have not yet identified new targeted drugs with superior response rates.

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