SyncSci PUBLISHING

Curr Cancer Rep, 2023, 5(1): 153-155
DOI: 10.25082/CCR.2023.01.001

EDITORIAL

Retrospection and prospect of *Current Cancer Reports* (CCR)

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Received: March 7, 2023;
Accepted: April 10, 2023;
Published: April 13, 2023.

Citation: Cui YY. Retrospection and prospect of *Current Cancer Reports* (CCR). *Curr Cancer Rep*, 2023, **5**(1): 153-155.
https://doi.org/10.25082/CCR.2023.01.001

Since the inception of *Current Cancer Reports* (CCR, ISSN: 2661-3166) in 2019, ten original Research articles, three Reviews, two Hypotheses, five Case Reports, two Correspondences and one Editorial have been published in CCR (Table 1), of which one was supported by National institutes of health (NIH) R01 fund, five supported by National Heart Lung and Blood Institute fund and had been indexed in PubMed (PMID: 31773112, PMID: 32984842, PMID: 34568835, PMID: 33898998, PMID: 33937867 and PMID: 34825193, respectively.), and one clinical trials unit is funded by the Health Research Board, UCC Cancer Trials Group in Ireland.

Table 1 Document type and quantity distribution published in CCR since 2019

Year/Vol.	Research Article	Review	Case Report	Hypothesis	Correspondence	Editorial
2022/4	2	1	1	0	1	0
2021/3	5	1	0	1	1	0
2020/2	3	0	1	2	0	0
2019/1	0	1	3	0	0	1
Total	10	3	5	3	2	1

Firstly, in view of the fact that there is no good strategy to cure cancer completely at present, the post-operative care and rehabilitation of cancer patients, the burden of patients' families and the social care measures for cancer patients have undoubtedly become the forefront and hotspot of contemporary cancer prevention and treatment research. Coughlin *et al*. shared their series of original explorations on the related topics in these respects [1–6]. Mori *et al*. explored the interactions between HIF and COX-2 with chemotherapeutic agents under normoxia and hypoxia with breast cancer cell MDA-MB-231 and SUM-149 as *in vitro* cell models under the background of 5-FU treatment, tried finding the potentials of COX-2 inhibitors for enhancing the therapeutic effects of 5-FU on triple negative breast cancer (TNBC), a subgroup of breast cancer lacking the expression of estrogen and progesterone receptors as well as HER2 [7]. Zeng *et al*. attempted the potentials of Pinus *massoniana* bark extract (PMBE), a Chinese natural product, on fighting against cancer *via* inducing the senescence of human hepatoma HepG2 cells *in vitro* [8]. Mukuku's team reported their series of research results on malignant tumors of Congo local characteristics [9–12]. Langer *et al*. displayed their critical thinking about hematogone hyperplasia [13] and novel careful observation on Day 21 serum FLC level variation during therapy of symptomatic multiple myeloma [14]. These findings suggest that the current anti-cancer research is no longer limited to the exploration of the molecular mechanism of carcinogenesis, western medicine surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. The possible mechanism of Chinese medicine adjuvant treatment, as well as post-treatment nursing support and care measures have gradually become the forefronts of cancer-related research.

Secondly, two hypotheses are the other highlight of the short history of CCR. Pitkänen *et al*. boldly put forward the theory of DNA bioelectric field and think it a potential futuristic marker of cancer, ageing and death [15]. On the basis of primary experiment results and Darwinian Cancer Drug Program [16], Zhang *et al.* assumed boldly that PMBE may be used as adaptive therapy for cancer in the future [17]. These

ambitious assumptions based on mathematical calculation and experimental basis will lay the foundation for future breakthroughs in cancer detection and treatment, which should continue to be encouraged and supported.

Thirdly, statistics of source and quantity of manuscripts accepted and published in CCR through double-blind review are summarized in Figure 1 and author statistics in Figure 2.

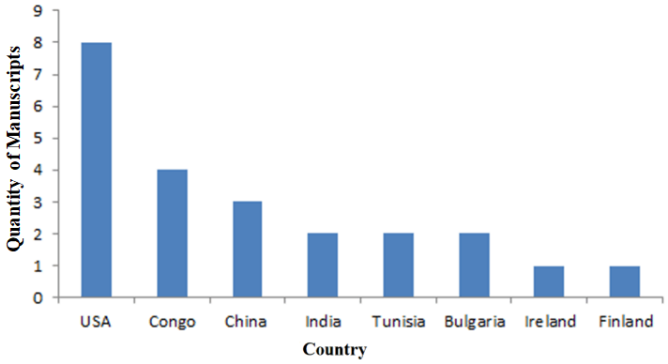

Figure 1 Statistics of country and quantity of manuscripts published in CCR since 2019

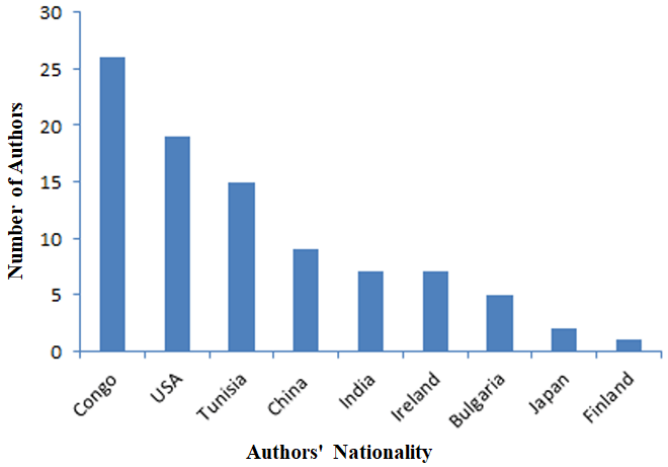

Figure 2 Statistics of authors' nationality and number of authors of manuscripts published in CCR since 2019

Obviously, Figure 1 shows that the source of manuscripts covers developed, developing and underdeveloped countries from different continents except Australia. While Figure 2 indicates that CCR paves a selective new avenue to publishing research documents performed in developing and underdeveloped countries by local scientists and researchers, and this has also been the original intention and one dream of CCR. Of note, scientists and researchers from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and Medical College of Georgia, Augusta University in the United States, the most developed country nowadays on the earth, have played a very good leading role in CCR growth. On behalf of the CCR editorial board, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to them for their attention and support to CCR.

Taken together, CCR has published cancer-related research results of 91 scientists from 9 countries around the world to date. According to the ISI impact factor (IF) calculation formula, the current mock IF of CCR is approximately equal to 1.20.

From this year on, CCR plans to develop monographs, special issues, book review and/or abstracts of conference papers on cancer. As an old saying goes: More hands produce a stronger flame, CCR warmly welcome scientists, researchers, clinicians, clinical nursing staff and drug research and development (R&D) personnel who are engaged in cancer research and treatment all over the world to come together, hand in hand, and actively contribute, share and communicate your wisdom and exciting experimental results with global peers on our CCR platform.

Let's join hands together with CCR to help tame and docile cancer.

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(Edited by Snowy Wang)