Disease Markers

Special Issue on
Biomarkers in Urological Oncology

Hindawi

CALL FOR PAPERS

Given our increasingly aging society, the number of patients with malignant urogenital diseases (e.g., prostate cancer, urothelial cancer, and renal cell carcinoma) is increasing. Meanwhile, overdiagnosis and overtreatment are also problems, especially given the morbidities of many of the treatments available such as radical prostatectomy or radical cystectomy. In fact, as an example, the US Preventive Services Task Force has come out against PSA screening prostate cancer.

It is incumbent upon the field of urology to pursue better and more discriminative testing for urologic malignancies. In this decade, new techniques for searching for new biomarkers have been developed, and several alternative biomarkers of prostate cancer such as urinary PCA3, serum PHI, and serum 4K-score have reached the clinic. However, there are still needs for better biomarkers to detect aggressive, life-threatening prostate cancer as opposed to indolent disease. For urothelial carcinoma, urine cytology is widely used, but its sensitivity is not adequate alone. Ultrasound and axial imaging (CT or MR) are the only detection methods for kidney cancer, but no biomarkers are routinely used in clinical settings for this disease. Finally, advances in new therapies (hormonal therapy for prostate cancer, targeted therapy and immune checkpoint therapy for renal cell carcinoma, and immune checkpoint therapy for bladder cancer) are providing new options for patients. Surrogate markers or predictive markers of response to these new treatments are necessary.

We invite investigators to contribute original research articles as well as review articles that will enhance the early detection of high risk cancer in urological oncology and the prognostication of disease in order to help decision-making regarding treatment options.

Potential topics include but are not limited to the following:

- Biomarkers for the early detection of aggressive urological malignancy using body fluids
- Biomarkers for the prognostication of urological malignancy to help decision-making using body fluids and/or tissue samples (e.g., for prostate cancer or renal mass surveillance, bladder preservation)
- Potential biomarker candidates of urological oncology discovered by proteomics, microarray analysis, gene sequencing, and so forth
- Liquid biopsy in urological oncology
- Recent developments regarding imaging for urological oncology (e.g., PSMA PET imaging and MRI)
- Cardiac monitoring in urological oncology to prevent and manage metabolic and cardiovascular adverse events

Authors can submit their manuscripts through the Manuscript Tracking System at https://mts.hindawi.com/submit/journals/dm/buo/.

Papers are published upon acceptance, regardless of the Special Issue publication date.

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