

Cancer Research and Coronavirus

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ABSTRACT

Welcome to this issue of Int. J. of Cancer and Biomedical Research (IJCBR). I hope that researchers, oncologists, laboratory workers, and science enthusiasts find our journal as an excellent source of sharing knowledge and resourceful information related to the cancer and biomedical research. Our vision is to create a high-quality publication that will be relevant, challenging, thought provoking, and inclusive of a diverse range of voices and perspectives, including graduate students, academic researchers and scholars, policy-makers through publishing original research articles, theoretical contributions, reviews of the literature, critical commentaries, case studies, book reviews. Our main aim is to make IJCBR as a rich and resources for a better collaboration between practitioners and scholars among regional and global community of working on preclinical and clinical cancer, immunology, genomics, drug discovery.

In the current issue, the readers will find high quality research articles in different aspects, including HCV, lupus nephritis, immunological efficiency of melanin, antitumor activities of fungi as well as different topic in cancer research, hepatocellular, laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma, lymphoma, endometrial carcinoma, and ascites carcinoma. These topics decipher certain cellular and molecular hallmarks of cancer in different organs. The overall finding of these studies open new avenues for future studies that can lead to exploring new biomarkers and treatment modalities.

We do believe that COVID-19 has fundamentally disrupted the practice of oncology, shifting care onto virtual platforms, rearranging the logistics and economics of running a successful clinical practice and research, and in some contexts, redefining what treatments patients with cancer should and can receive. Furthermore, COVID-19 pandemic introduced new risks for cancer patients by disrupting the delivery of cancer treatment and the continuity of cancer research. Given that cancer patients have a weakened immune system either because of the cancer itself or the chemotherapy, they are likely to be more susceptible to microbial infection in particular the new coronavirus. As such, there is a need to think more about the patient's environment-oncologists do as well as about studying the impact of coronavirus on cancer patients and vice versa. Moreover, it is of paramount significance to support more translational research studies to explore new strategies to make cancer patients less vulnerable to coronavirus.

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