



## Imaging of tumour response in gynaecological cancer

Dear Colleagues,

Gynaecological cancer, including endometrial, cervical, ovarian, and vulvar cancer, constitutes a heterogeneous group of neoplasms with different epidemiology, morphology, and clinical courses.

In the last few years, the widespread implementation of screening programs and improvements of imaging techniques has led to greater detection of gynaecological cancer, providing excellent opportunities to update tumour staging, cancer treatment, and patient follow-up.

Currently, a multimodal approach involving serum tumour biomarkers associated with innovative imaging techniques seems to be an optimal strategy for evaluating tumour presence, dissemination, recurrence, and/or response to tumour treatment in women with gynaecological cancer.

In this special issue, the authors will present relevant studies to provide an overview of the main MRI features of recurrent gynaecological cancer in the pelvis, in lymph nodes, and of distant metastatic disease. These findings must be properly recognized since they play an essential role in management and prognoses of these patients.

Furthermore, we pretend to discuss and enumerate the expected MRI pelvic changes after gynaecological cancer treatment, which can be a confounding factor with severe disease, and highlight their possible associated complications that can frankly affect the quality of life of these women. Imaging of post-therapeutic changes in fertility-sparing procedures will also be examined.

Studies addressing the radiological findings in several imaging techniques after gynaecological tumour treatment, possible pitfalls, and their main complications will be welcome.

### Guest Editor(s):



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