



Rare Gynecological Malignancies

Gynecological cancers are characterized by rare entities more frequently than any other system. For example, all epithelial and non-epithelial neoplasms of the ovary are designated as rare cancers, with the exception of High Grade Serous carcinomas. Analogously, rare carcinomas are encountered among uterine and cervical carcinomas. The management of these neoplasms is affected by their rarity. Clinical trials investigating therapeutic modalities for these cancers are seldom and frequently clinical decisions are based on retrospective data, small non-randomized trials or experts' opinion. However, data arising from the molecular analysis of these tumours have offered novel insights in their pathogenesis and new therapeutic opportunities. In addition, many European countries organize centres of excellence in order to provide optimal care for the patients with rare gynecological malignancies.

Under this perspective, the scope of this special issue is to comprehensively present novel data regarding rare gynecological cancers and to disseminate experts' opinions that could assist in the appropriate management of these patients.

Keywords: Rare cancers, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, endometrial cancer, biomarkers

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