



Molecular Markers in Ovarian Cancer: Roles in Diagnosis, Prognostic Prediction, and Personalized Therapy

Ovarian cancer is a lethal female malignancy with more than 14,000 deaths per year in United States. This is related to the fact that most patients are diagnosed at an advanced stage. While over the years there has been a focus on trying to diagnose this neoplasm in its earliest stages to improve outcomes; there has been an explosion of over 10 new FDA approved therapies during the last 15 years for this disease. However, outside of BRCA mutation status and PARP inhibitors, molecular markers to guide therapeutic decision making have been sparse.

In this special issue, authors will present studies focusing on molecular markers which improve early detection, prognostic predictions, and personalized therapies. Studies may also focus on how molecular markers predict cytoreductive surgery outcomes, and response to platinum-based chemotherapies and intra peritoneal therapy.

Special consideration will be given to studies focusing on prognosis or prediction of response to PARP inhibitors, immunotherapies, and treatments inhibiting angiogenesis. Reports investigating markers of the effectiveness of FDA approved drugs not yet approved for ovarian cancer may also be considered in this special issue.

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