Treatment of Advanced Gynecological Malignancies

Guest Editor(s)

Jinhui Liu, PhD

Department of Gynecology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, China

Interests: Basic and clinical research on gynecological tumors

Email: jinhuiliudr@163.com

Dear Colleagues,

Gynecological malignancies occur in the female reproductive system, including ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, and endometrial cancer. These cancers severely impact the health of women and greatly increase the global cancer burden. Consequently, there is an urgent need to develop new therapeutic agents and treatment strategies that are effective against these cancers.

Traditional treatments are less effective for advanced/recurrent gynecological malignancies. With the continuous development of precise tumor treatment, the existing medical methods and drug treatment will gradually improve the limitations and deficiencies of the previous treatment mode. Targeted therapy and immunotherapy have become a research hotspot in recent years. It even brings the possibility of cure to some patients who had no hope of treatment. However, PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors are ineffective for most patients with advanced/recurrent gynecological tumors, or the duration of efficacy is short, which has become a bottleneck for immunotherapy. In order to improve the therapeutic effect, it has become a new trend to use it in combination with other drugs; In the other hand, finding more effective molecular markers will divert patients who may be effective in immunotherapy, which has important clinical significance. In addition, the evaluation and treatment of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor-related adverse events have also received much attention.

This issue is devoted to the research on the molecular mechanism of immunotherapy resistance, reversing the state of immune resistance, and even finding new therapeutic targets.

Key Words: Advanced; Cervical Cancer; Ovarian Cancer; Endometrial Cancer; Immunotherapy; Resistance; Targeted Therapy