

Cancer Therapeutics Lianxu Jia*

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Abstract

There are several methods and medications for treating cancer, and many more are being researched. Some therapies are performed "locally," like as surgery and radiation therapy, to treat a particular tumour or region of the body. Because they can have an impact on the entire body, drug therapies (such as chemotherapy, immunotherapy, or targeted therapy) are sometimes referred to as "systemic" treatments.

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Introduction

The purpose of cancer treatment is to eliminate your cancer and provide you a normal life expectancy. Depending on your particular circumstances, this could or might not be doable. If a cure is not achievable, your therapies may be used to reduce the size of the cancer or halt its growth in order to prolong your period of symptom-free living [1-4].

Cancer treatment consists of using surgery, radiation, medications, and other therapies to cure, shrink, or stop the progression of a cancer. There are numerous cancer treatments available. Depending on your specific situation, you may receive one treatment or a combination of treatments. The goal of cancer treatment is to cure your cancer and allow you to live a normal life. Depending on your circumstances, this may or may not be possible. If a cure is not possible, your treatments may be used to shrink your cancer or slow its growth, allowing you to live as symptom-free as possible [5-6].

Cancer therapies could include

First Therapy: A primary treatment aims to either totally eradicate the cancer from your body or to eradicate all cancer cells. Any cancer treatment can be employed as the first line of defence, however surgery is the most popular primary cancer treatment for the most prevalent cancer forms. You might get one of those treatments as your main course of treatment if your cancer is highly susceptible to radiation therapy or chemotherapy.

Adjuvant Therapy: Adjuvant therapy aims to eliminate any cancer cells that might still exist after primary treatment to lessen the likelihood that the disease will return. Adjuvant therapy can be applied to any cancer treatment. Chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and hormone therapy are examples of common adjuvant treatments. Neoadjuvant therapy is similar, but it involves

administering medications prior to the primary therapy in an effort to facilitate or improve the effectiveness of the latter.

Palliative approach: Palliative care can help with cancer-related symptoms as well as side effects from therapy. Symptom relief techniques include hormone therapy, chemotherapy, radiation, and surgery. Other drugs may help with symptoms including pain and breathlessness.

Palliative care can be administered along with other cancer-curing procedures.

Cancer therapeutics using survivin as a target

We previously reviewed survive in-specific inhibitors and summarised generalised survive in inhibitors that were discovered to inhibit survive in expression during mechanistic studies. Brexpipazole, a recently reported generalised survive in inhibitor, was found to sensitise glioma stem cells to osimertinib by reducing survive in expression. This article will not go into detail about generalised survivin inhibitors. Instead, the basic studies on survive in biology and molecular mechanism of action were summarised. We will discuss the current cancer therapeutic strategy that uses survive in as a target, which is divided into five categories: (i) inhibitors that disrupt survivin interactions with partner proteins; (ii) inhibitors that disrupt survive in homodimerization; (iii) inhibitors that decrease survive in gene transcription; (iv) inhibitors that induce survive in mRNA degradation; and (v) survive in or its peptide for immunotherapy. Then, using survive in as a target, we will summarise each of these survive in therapeutic strategies in order to facilitate future translational research in drug discovery and cancer therapeutics [7-10].

Types of Cancer Treatment

Cancer treatment comes in a variety of forms. The type of

treatment you receive will be determined by the type of cancer you have and its stage.

Some cancer patients will only receive one treatment. Most people, however, receive a combination of treatments, such as surgery combined with chemotherapy and radiation therapy. When it comes to cancer treatment, there is a lot to learn and consider. It is natural to feel overwhelmed and perplexed. However, speaking with your doctor and learning about the various treatment options available to you can help you feel more in control.

Surgery: Surgery's main objective is to completely remove the malignancy, if feasible.

Chemotherapy: Drugs are used in chemotherapy to destroy cancer cells.

Radiation treatment: High-powered energy beams, such X-rays or protons, are used in radiation treatment to destroy cancer cells. Radiation therapy devices can either be implanted inside or outside of your body (external beam radiation) (brachytherapy).

Transplant of bone marrow: The substance inside your bones called bone marrow is where blood cells are created from blood stem cells. Your own bone marrow stem cells or those from a donor can be used in a bone marrow transplant, often known as a stem cell transplant. Your doctor can treat your cancer with stronger doses of chemotherapy thanks to a bone marrow transplant. Additionally, defective bone marrow may be replaced with it.

Cancer Treatment Biomarker Testing: Biomarker testing is a method of searching for genes, proteins, and other substances (known as biomarkers or tumour markers) that can provide information about cancer. Biomarker testing can assist you and your doctor in deciding on a cancer treatment.

Chemotherapy: Chemotherapy is a type of cancer treatment that employs the use of drugs to destroy cancer cells. Discover how chemotherapy works against cancer, why it causes side effects, and how it is used in conjunction with other cancer treatments.

Hormone Replacement Therapy: Hormone therapy is a treatment that slows or stops the growth of hormone-dependent breast and prostate cancers. Learn about the various types of hormone therapy and the potential side effects.

Radiation Treatment: Radiation therapy is a form of cancer treatment in which high doses of radiation are used to kill cancer cells and shrink tumours. Learn about the different types of radiation, why side effects occur, which side affects you may experience, and much more.

Surgery: Surgery is a cancer treatment procedure in which a surgeon removes cancer from your body. Learn about the various ways that surgery is used to treat cancer and what to expect before, during, and after surgery.

Immunotherapy: The biological therapy known as immunotherapy

makes use of the immune system to treat cancer. Because your immune system does not detect cancer as an outside invader, it can thrive unchecked within your body. Your immune system can "see" the cancer and fight it with the aid of immunotherapy. Hormone treatment your body's hormones can feed some cancers. Breast cancer and prostate cancer are two examples. It may be possible to inhibit the growth of the cancer cells by eliminating those hormones from the body or by blocking their effects.

Targeted drug therapy: specific pharmacological treatment. Targeted medication therapy focuses on certain cancer cell defects that enable cancer cells to survive.

Cryoablation: With this procedure, cancer cells are frozen to death. A slender, wand-like needle (cryoprobe) used in cryoablation is introduced through your skin and right into the malignant tumour. The cryoprobe is pumped with a gas to freeze the tissue. The tissue is then given time to defrost. During the same therapy session, the freezing and thawing procedure is performed numerous times to destroy the cancer cells.

Radiofrequency ablation: During this procedure, cancer cells are heated with electrical energy, which kills the cells. A tiny needle is inserted by a physician via the skin or an incision and into the cancer tissue during radiofrequency ablation. The surrounding tissue heats up when high-frequency radiation goes through the needle, destroying the cells in the area.

Clinical trials: Clinical trials are research projects that look at novel cancer treatment strategies. There are thousands of cancer clinical studies ongoing.

Conclusions

A form of cancer treatment known as targeted therapy goes after the proteins that regulate how cancer cells proliferate, divide, and disseminate. It serves as the basis for precision medicine. Researchers are better equipped to develop cancer therapies that target these proteins as they gain knowledge about the DNA alterations and proteins that fuel cancer. A strategy for the detection and treatment of cancer is an essential part of any comprehensive cancer control strategy. Its primary objective is to either completely cure cancer patients or greatly extend their lives while guaranteeing a high quality of life. A diagnostic and treatment plan should never be created in a vacuum if it is to be effective. It must be connected to a programme for early detection in order to identify patients when they are still treatable and more likely to be cured. Additionally, it has to be combined with a palliative care programme to provide patients with advanced malignancies who are no longer candidates for treatment with enough comfort from their physical, emotional, and spiritual suffering. Additionally, programmes must to have an awareness-raising element to inform patients, family members, and community members about the variables that increase the risk of cancer and the importance of taking precautions to avoid getting it.

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