

Highlights on the diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of urinary bladder cancer

Guest Editor



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More Details:



Dear colleagues,

Urinary bladder cancer is one of the most common cancers in men. Several studies investigated the demographic variations of urinary bladder cancer. In spite of the higher mortality-to-incidence ratio in women, the disease is more common in men. Urothelial carcinoma is the most common subtype of urinary bladder cancer and is clinicopathologically classified into low-grade or high-grade; and muscle invasive or non-muscle invasive. Although the majority of urothelial carcinomas are non-muscle-invasive, recurrences are common, and progression to muscle-invasive clones can occur. Understanding bladder cancer biology is important to predict disease progression, and to set the appropriate management plan. Several works revealed the importance of several prognostic and theranostic markers in urinary bladder cancer, and many markers still need be uncovered. Such efforts will pave the way for novel therapeutic approaches.

In this issue, we encourage you to share your research and clinical experiences in the diagnosis and management of urinary bladder cancer.

Aim and scope of the special issue:

- Diagnosis and treatment of non-muscle invasive urinary bladder cancer.
- Diagnosis and treatment of muscle invasive urinary bladder cancer.
- Prognostic markers in urinary bladder cancer.
- Theranostic markers in urinary bladder cancer.

Keywords: bladder cancer, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, tumor marker

More information: <https://jomh.org/special-issues/1367382686052564992>