



## **Pancreatic Cancer: From Detection, Pathophysiology to Therapeutic Approaches**

Guest Editor:

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### **Message from the Guest Editor**

Pancreatic cancer continues to represent one of the most aggressive human malignancies, with early local and systemic invasions, poor response to current chemotherapy, and usual failure of the surgical resection to offer local control of the disease. The significant disease burden of pancreatic cancer is related to its increasing incidence, from 337,871 new cases in 2012 to 548,782 predicted new cases in 2030, associated with a dismal five-year overall survival of only 5%.

The scientific community invested significant human and financial resources in fundamental and clinical research to improve clinical outcomes of patients with pancreatic cancer. Despite progress in the development of surgical techniques, intensive care, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy, with better understanding of pathological molecular processes inside pancreatic ductal adenocarcinomas, significant clinical benefits are lacking.

