



Genetic targets for cancer control are a reality

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Lund-Andersen and coworkers from Oslo provide the reader with a review of genomic data (proteomic, transcriptomic...) of PM from colorectal and appendiceal cancer (1). Their goal at this point is to provide the clinician with predictive biomarkers to define the prognosis of peritoneal metastases patients. Also, to identify targets within that cancer cell that will guide the use of multiple treatment options currently available. To administer the correct drug expecting a benefit in a high percentage of patients requires an understanding of the molecular composition of the PM. Tumor biology is the ultimate determinant of outcome in oncology. As such genomic analysis of that tumor biology is bound to become the main indicator for treatment choice (surgical indication, choice of chemotherapy agent...) and predictor of outcome. The authors conclude that the technologies that utilize genomics (DNA information) and transcriptomics (RNA information) are standardized and generally available. Now the challenge is to correlate the omics information with clinical data, including follow-up to determine the utility of the molecular information for patient care.

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Footnote

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1. Lund-Andersen C, Torgunrud A, Fleten KG, et al. Omics analyses in peritoneal metastasis—utility in the

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