Diffuse optical spectroscopic texture features can predict breast cancer response before chemo

Diffuse optical spectroscopic texture features can predict breast cancer response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in locally advanced breast cancer patients before therapy even begins.

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Vaccine shows promise in models, eradicates intra-abdominal tumours in over 90 per cent of mice

Ontario cancer researchers have found that an oncolytic virus may lead to a promising new therapy option for patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis, a disseminated intra-abdominal tumour.
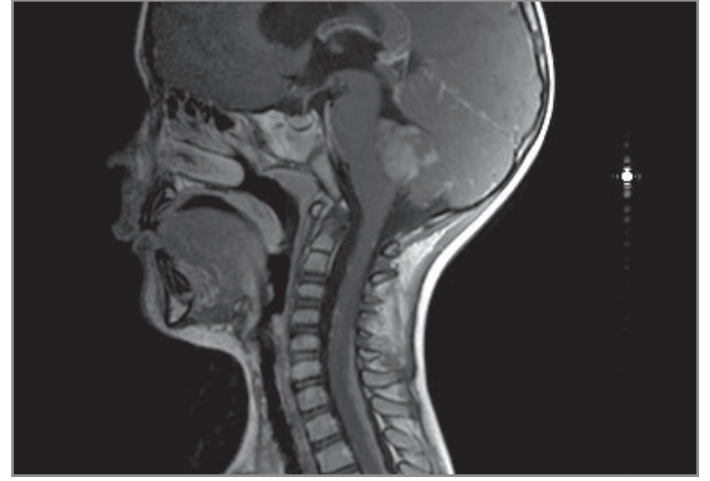
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Discovery of seven new ovarian cancer subtypes opens door for more targeted treatments

The discovery of seven new genetic subtypes of ovarian cancer may lead to targeted treatments for women diagnosed with this disease.

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Researchers find new candidate drivers, subtype diversity for children's brain cancer

A new study has analyzed hundreds of sequenced medulloblastoma (MB) samples, identifying new targets that could give children with this disease less harmful therapeutic options.
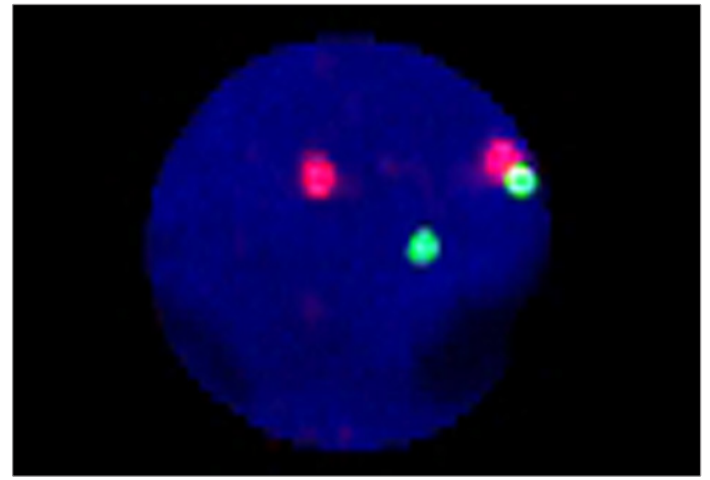
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Why does relapse occur in aggressive leukemia? Canadian researchers crack the case

A team of Canadian cancer researchers has shown that rare, therapy-resistant leukemia stem cells are already present at diagnosis in patients who experience relapses of acute myeloid leukemia (AML).
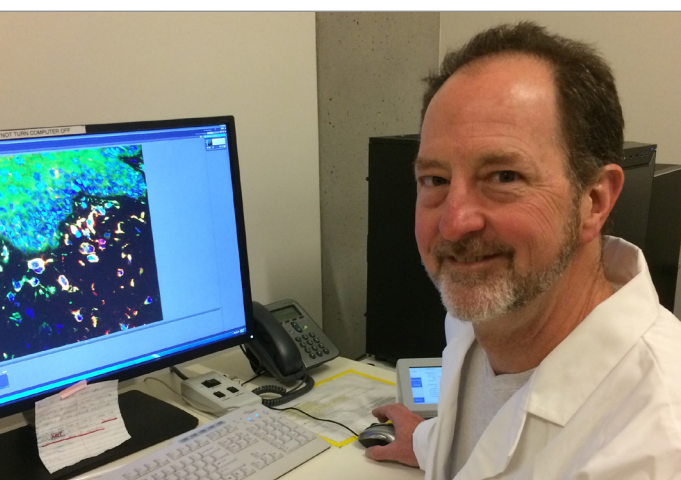
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Subtype-specific alterations in BCL2 linked to poor post-treatment outcomes in non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Subtype-specific alterations in a driver gene for non-Hodgkin lymphoma (BCL2) is strongly associated with poor patient outcomes after treatment.
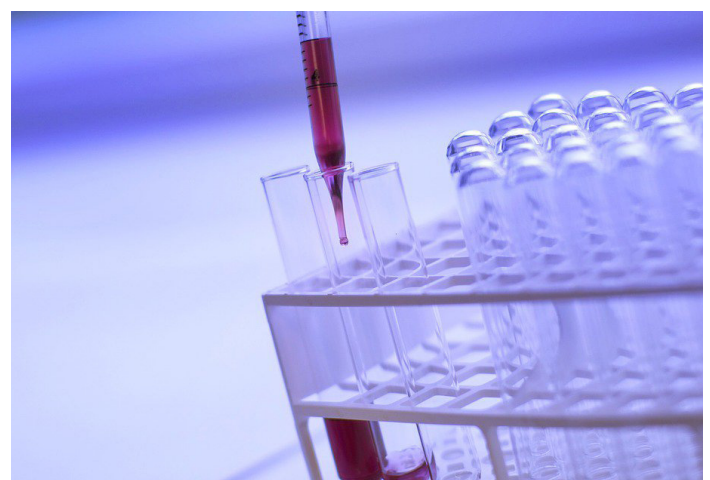
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Vancouver team identifies new class of molecules with potential in treating metastatic prostate cancer

A prolific TFRI-funded team has demonstrated that disrupting ERG transcriptional activity is sufficient to suppress the major characteristics of ERG-transformed prostate cancers.

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TP53 polymorphisms, MDM2 SNP309 not correlated with pre-menopausal cancer risk: study

While significant accolades are given to scientists who discover genetic mutations that are linked to cancer, it is equally important to determine factors that are not correlated.

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