Inflammation and Lung Cancer

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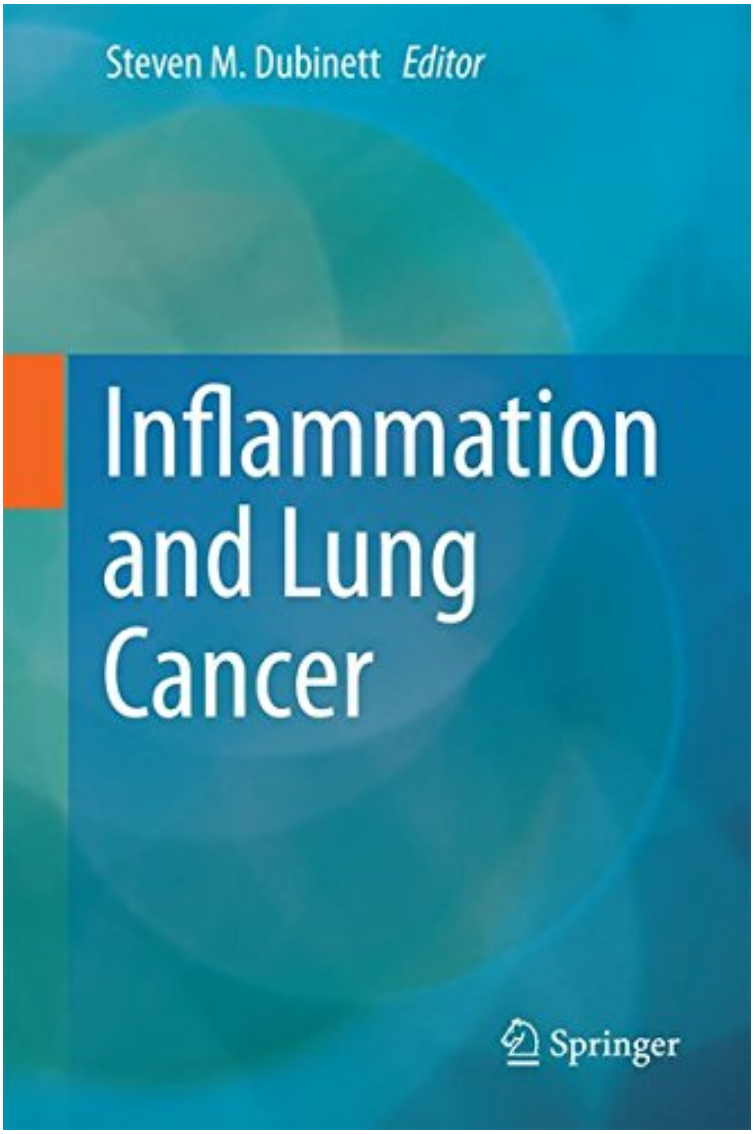

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From Springer : Inflammation and Lung Cancer before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Inflammation and Lung Cancer:

In recent years there have been various discoveries connecting inflammation and lung cancer and clearly there is growing interest in this area of cancer research. The link between unresolved inflammation and cancer has been well

established with estimates that 15% of cancer deaths are inflammationrelated. Evidence for this link includes the following: a) some inflammatory diseases are associated with increased risk of cancer development; b) inflammatory mediators are present surrounding and within most tumors; c) overexpression of inflammatory cytokines increases cancer development and progression in murine studies; d) inhibition of inflammatory mediators decreases cancer development and progression; and e) the use of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) has been found to decrease cancer incidence and delay progression. The volume will present aspects of the inflammatory tumor microenvironment (TME), its many roles in tumor progression and metastasis, including creation of a hypoxic environment, increased angiogenesis and invasion, changes in expression of microRNAs (miRNAs) and an increase in a stem cell phenotype. The book will also cover the mechanisms of inflammatory mediators. Chronic overexpression of inflammatory mediators in the TME, as seen in smokers and patients with nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC), can also lead to increased tumor initiation, progression, invasion and metastasis. The volume will provide a comprehensive perspective of the latest findings and summaries of progress made regarding inflammation and its connection to lung cancer.

From the Back CoverThis volume presents aspects of the inflammatory tumor microenvironment (TME) and its many roles in tumor progression and metastasis, including creation of a hypoxic environment, increased angiogenesis and invasion, changes in expression of microRNAs (miRNAs), and an increase in a stem cell phenotype. The volume also covers the mechanisms of inflammatory mediators. Chronic overexpression of inflammatory mediators in the TME, as seen in smokers and patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), can also lead to increased tumor initiation, progression, invasion, and metastasis. The volume will provide a comprehensive perspective of the latest findings and summaries of progress made regarding inflammation and its connection to lung cancer.About the AuthorSteven M. Dubinett is Professor of Medicine and Pathology at the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Senior Associate Dean for Translational Research at UCLA, as well as the Director of the UCLA Lung Cancer Research Program. Building on original discoveries relevant to inflammation in the pathogenesis of lung cancer, he has developed a translational research program which now utilizes these laboratory-based discoveries in the translational research. Dr. Dubinett has received continuous peer-reviewed federal funding for translational lung cancer research for more than 20 years.