

PREFACE

Urologic cancers comprise cancers of the kidney, bladder, prostate, testis, and penis. While kidney cancer and bladder cancer affect both men and women, cancers of the prostate, testis and penis are specific to men. Prostate cancer is the fourth common cancer, and the second most cancer diagnosed in men after skin cancer. Urologic cancers are being increasingly diagnosed incidentally, at least in part due to increased use of imaging modalities for various reasons. While novel treatment strategies and management plans introduced in the past two decades have substantially increased patient survival and improved quality of life for localized disease, this has not been the case with metastatic disease highlighting the need for further active research. This book brings together an international team of clinicians and basic scientists to discuss the recent advances in the pathology and management of urologic cancers. The 15 chapters of this book cover a broad array of topics encompassing pathology, management, and potential therapeutic targets of urologic cancers.

The first two chapters provide an account of two unique entities, invasive urothelial carcinoma, and papillary urothelial neoplasms. The histologic subtypes, divergent differentiation, and clinical characteristics, and prognostic features are discussed. Chapters 3–5 are dedicated to bladder cancer, covering various aspects of etiology, the role of microRNA in metastatic phenotype, and how chromatin modifier mutations and impaired epigenetics regulate bladder cancer. Chapters 6–8 cover the etiology of renal cell carcinoma and upper tract urothelial carcinoma, the role of metastasis in metastatic kidney cancer, and the new trends in robotic retroperitoneal partial nephrectomy in the management of kidney cancer. Chapters 9–11 cover testicular cancer with a focus on epidemiology and organ sparing surgery, while chapter 11 on a less-known topic, the epidemiology of penile cancer. The remaining four chapters are dedicated to prostate cancer with emphasis on various biopsy approaches for better detection and diagnosis, the role of radiation oncology and how it could help identify novel treatment strategies, the need for implementation of quality assurance programs for better management of prostate cancer, and the role of family history and germline genetics in prostate cancer disease profiling and screening.

We thank the authors for their dedication and professionalism in contributing to this book. We believe this book will encourage readers to delve deeper into this field and take up the critical challenge of working toward effective treatments for urologic cancers.

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Doi: <https://doi.org/10.36255/exon-publications-urologic-cancers.preface>