Special issue on

Research progress of nanotechnology in cancer

CALL FOR PAPERS

Submission Deadline: September 2, 2023

Publication Date: Jan 2024

This Issue is now open for submissions. Manuscripts should be submitted online at aber.apacsci.com by registering and logging in to this website. Then you can submit the manuscripts.

Papers are published upon acceptance, regardless of the Special Issue publication date.

In our journal *Nano Materials and Nano Drugs*, a special issue is calling for papers about nanotechnology in cancer.

Cancer treatments are currently limited to surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. All three of these treatments carry the risk of damaging normal tissue or incompletely eradicating cancer. Nanotechnology offers the means to target cancer cells and tumors directly and selectively with chemotherapy, guide surgical removal of tumors and enhance the efficacy of radiation-based and other current treatment modalities. All of these can lead to reduced risk and increased likelihood of survival for patients.

Over the past decade, many efforts have been made to develop nanotechnology-based diagnostic tests for cancer. Various nanotechnology-based assays have improved in selectivity and sensitivity compared to currently clinically available cancer diagnostic methods, or offer entirely new capabilities that are not possible with conventional methods. Nanotechnology provides a unique approach and comprehensive technology against cancer through early diagnosis, prediction, prevention, personalized therapy and medicine. With its high sensitivity, specificity and multiple measurement capabilities, nanotechnology offers great opportunities to improve cancer diagnosis, which will ultimately lead to improved survival rates for cancer patients.

In this issue, we are soliciting papers on topics involving nanotechnology in cancer such as **nanotechnology in cancer therapy and imaging, nanotechnology in cancer treatment, nanotechnology in cancer diagnostics, benefits of nanotechnology in cancer treatment, risks of nanotechnology in cancer treatment, etc.**