EDITORIAL

576 Pembrolizumab autoimmune related diabetes: Moving forward, keep learning
Garcia JA, Alcaraz D, Holgado E, Couñago F

580 Core needle biopsy for thyroid nodules assessment-a new horizon?
Dolidze DD, Covantsev S, Chechenin GM, Pichugina NV, Bedina AV, Bumba A

587 Bruton’s tyrosine kinase inhibitors in primary central nervous system lymphoma: New hopes on the horizon
Lino-Silva LS, Martínez-Villavicencio SB, Rivera-Moncada LF

591 Feasibility and limitations of combined treatment for lateral pelvic lymph node metastases in rectal cancer
Zheng YZ, Yan FF, Luo LX

594 Navigating breast cancer brain metastasis: Risk factors, prognostic indicators, and treatment perspectives
Karthik J, Sehrawat A, Kapoor M, Sandriyal D

599 Colorectal cancer: Getting the perspective and context right
Lu JD, Tan KY

MINIREVIEWS

603 Receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptor 1: A novel antitumor target in gastrointestinal cancers

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Retrospective Cohort Study
614 Different types of tumor microvessels in stage I-IIIA squamous cell lung cancer and their clinical significance
Senchukova MA, Kalinin EA, Volchenko NN

Retrospective Study
635 Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 expression level and combined positive score can evaluate efficacy of advanced gastric cancer
Ma XT, Ou K, Yang WW, Cao BY, Yang L

Observational Study
644 Impact of the economic crisis and drug shortage on Lebanese cancer patients’ care
Eid D, Jabbour J, Moujaes E, Kourie HR, Safieddine M, Kattan J
### Contents

#### Basic Study

653  
In silico prospective analysis of the medicinal plants activity on the CagA oncoprotein from *Helicobacter pylori*  
*Vieira RV, Peiter GC, de Melo FF, Zarpelon-Schutz AC, Teixeira KN*

#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

664  
Integrating disulfidptosis-related long noncoding RNAs in colorectal cancer prognosis: A path to precision medicine  
*Zhang SY*
ABOUT COVER

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Integrating disulfidptosis-related long noncoding RNAs in colorectal cancer prognosis: A path to precision medicine

Shi-Yan Zhang

Abstract

This commentary explores the burgeoning field of disulfidptosis-related long noncoding RNAs (lncRNAs) in the prognosis and therapeutic targeting of colorectal cancer (CRC). By evaluating recent research, including the pivotal study "Predicting colorectal cancer prognosis based on long noncoding RNAs of disulfidptosis genes" by Wang et al., this analysis underscores the critical role of lncRNAs in deciphering the molecular complexities of CRC. Highlighting the innovative methodologies and significant findings, I discuss the implications for patient survival, therapeutic response, and the potential of lncRNAs as biomarkers for precision medicine. The integration of bioinformatics, clinical databases, and molecular biology in these studies offers a promising avenue for advancing CRC treatment strategies and improving patient outcomes.

Key Words: Colorectal cancer; Disulfidptosis; Long noncoding RNAs; Prognosis; Precision medicine

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TO THE EDITOR

I recently read the insightful study titled "Predicting colorectal cancer prognosis based on long noncoding RNAs of disulfidptosis genes" by Wang et al.[1] published in World Journal of Clinical Oncology. The study pioneers the exploration into the prognostic value of disulfidptosis-related lncRNAs (DRLs) in colorectal cancer (CRC). Through meticulous analysis and innovative approaches, the research uncovers eight significant IncRNAs associated with disulfidptosis, shedding light on their potential as prognostic markers and therapeutic targets.

Key methodologies like leveraging The Cancer Genome Atlas for data collection and the development of a prognostic model through bioinformatics techniques, showcasing the integration of clinical and genetic data for precision medicine. The findings suggest a profound connection between IncRNAs, immune response, and CRC prognosis, offering a novel perspective on cancer treatment strategies. Furthermore, drug sensitivity analysis indicated that Epirubicin, bortezomib, teniposide, and BMS-754807 exhibit the least sensitivity among the assessed immunotherapy drugs, underscoring the necessity for customized therapeutic approaches to augment cancer treatment efficacy.

The relevance of this study is further underscored by related literature, such as the validation of lncRNA prognostic models in CRC, the prognostic significance of disulfidptosis-associated lncRNA signatures, and their implications for the tumor microenvironment and therapeutic options[2-4]. These complementary studies highlight the potential of lncRNAs in understanding CRC's molecular mechanisms and in developing targeted therapies.

The study's findings are pivotal, offering a novel perspective on CRC treatment strategies through DRL utilization. This advancement could revolutionize precision medicine by enabling more personalized and effective treatments. Future research is essential to understand DRLs' impact on CRC progression and treatment response, and their viability as therapeutic targets, potentially leading to innovative treatments that significantly improve patient outcomes[5]. Validating the functions of disulfidptosis-related lncRNAs and immune checkpoints' anti-cancer mechanisms through comprehensive animal and cell studies is imperative.

FOOTNOTES

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