Special Issue

Challenges in Cancer-Associated Thrombosis

Message from the Guest Editor

Cancer patients are at increased risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE). VTE incidence associated with cancer has increased due to VTE detection in routineimaging testing for cancer staging. VTE in cancer presents an increased risk of recurrence, bleeding, and mortality. The updated guidelines recommend either apixaban, rivaroxaban, or low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) for thromboprophylaxis in selected high-risk outpatients with cancer without a contraindication to anticoagulation or drug-drug interactions. Guidelines also consider rivaroxaban, edoxaban or LMWH as options for the treatment of VTE in cancer patients. LMWH, edoxaban, and rivaroxaban are preferred for long-term anticoagulation (at least 6 months). It is considered anticoagulation beyond 6 months in select patients with metastatic disease or those receiving chemotherapy, but biomarkers that guide us on the duration of VTE treatment in cancer patients are not vet established. In this Special Issue, articles about direct oral anticoagulant drugs in cancer patients and about different approaches to select cancer patients for thromboprophylaxis or to decide the suitable anticoagulation duration will be reported.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Cancers is an international online journal addressing both clinical and basic science issues related to cancer research. The journal is publishing in Open Access format, which will certainly evolve to ensure that the journal takes full advantage of the rapidly changing world of information and knowledge dissemination. It publishes high-quality clinical, translational, and basic science research on cancer prevention, initiation, progression, and treatment, as well as other related topics, particularly to capture the most seminal studies in the rapidly growing area of immunology, immunotherapy, and tumor microenvironment.

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