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Drug Resistance in Evaluating Cancer

Zohreh foladi dehaghi*

Tehran research center, Shariati hospital, Tehran, Iran

***Corresponding Author:** Zohreh foladi dehaghi, Tehran research center, Shariati hospital, Tehran, Iran, Tel: 989195327346, E--mail: z.foladi.2022@gmail.com

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Abstract

Aim: Drug resistance is a well-known phenomenon in which a disease does not respond to pharmaceutical treatments. Initially identified in bacteria resistant to certain antibiotics, similar mechanisms were observed in other diseases, including cancer.

Methods: To explore this topic, a qualitative systematic literature review was conducted using the PubMed, CINAHL, and Psych INFO databases. 3,294 papers were identified and 48 articles were selected for inclusion in the review.

Discussion: A synthesis of these papers revealed nine analytical themes. Cancer drug resistance is a complex issue influenced by several mechanisms, including drug inactivation, alterations to drug targets, drug efflux, DNA damage repair, inhibition of cell death, epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT), inherent cell heterogeneity, and epigenetic effects, often acting in combination.

Conclusion: Notably, very few reviews have explicitly addressed epigenetic drugs' impact on cancer patients during follow-up. This review highlights a significant gap in understanding epigenetics' effects during patient follow-up and emphasizes the need for further research.

Keywords: Cancer; Genetics; Drug Resistance; Medication Therapies; Antibiotics

Introduction

Drug resistance is a well-known occurrence that occurs when conditions are present in medication therapies. This idea was first evaluated when bacteria became immune to definite antibiotics; however, similar systems have been found in other conditions, including cancer. Some methods of drug resistance are condition-certain, whereas others, such as drug flooding, which is observed in microbes and human drug-resistant cancers, are growing. Although many types of cancers are initially susceptible to chemotherapy, they can evolve resistance through these and other methods, such as DNA mutations and metabolic exchanges, which develop drug reticence and demeaning [1]. Drug resistance is a recurrent clinical issue in cancer patients. Several methods of drug resistance have been developed. For samples, drugs can be stopped from the cells; drugs can be pushed out of the cells; they can be enzymatically stopped; drug tasks can be stopped by mutation or altered expression of the target; and faults in apoptosis, senescence, and repair methods can result in resistance. A particular issue in cancer is the recurrence of multidrug resistance. Many anticancer drugs cause direct DNA damage, which activates cellular checkpoints. However, in recent years, there has been a shift from classic cytotoxic and hormonal means toward targeted therapy. This includes altering the exact molecular malformations that support tumor development. One sample was a therapy for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) with imatinib (Novartis, Basel). Although such treatments have shown wonderful clinical success, the emergence of drug resistance poses issues, mainly in the new stages of cancer. To address this issue, it is crucial to understand the essential factors supporting the emergence of drug resistance. This requires a mathematical sub-structure. In viral infections, such as HIV, mathematical investigation of the natural selection of drug resistance has provided the conception of fusion treatments that successfully stop pathology over long periods. Chemotherapy is one of the main therapies for cancer; however, its success is restricted by drug resistance. Resistance to chemotherapeutics can be divided into two broad categories: intrinsic and acquired. Intrinsic resistance shows that before receiving chemotherapy, resistance-mediating factors maintain the size of tumor cells, making the therapy unsuccessful. Drug resistance can evolve during therapy of tumors that are initially responsive to, and can be caused by mutations occurring during therapy, as well as through numerous other adjustable responses, such as increased expression of the therapeutic target and activation of alternative compensatory signaling mechanisms. Moreover, it is increasingly accepted that tumors can carry a high degree of molecular heterogeneity; thus, drug resistance can increase through treatment-induced selection of a minor subgroup of resistant cells present in the original tumor. The utilization of modern genomic, proteomic, and functional analytical methods has resulted in a major increase in our capacity to recognize new genes and signaling networks that play an important role in controlling the responsiveness of tumors to a particular drug therapy. Moreover, the use of high-throughput methods in combination with bioinformatics and systems biology methods has helped in the investigation of clinical samples. This has permitted the recognition of molecular signatures and genotypes that predict responses to the main drugs. In addition, these methods can identify new treatment targets for controlling or bypassing drug resistance. Various molecular methods have been used to identify these drugs [2]. In clinical practice, most patients with drug resistance are easily identified, but the definition of drug resistance in scientific studies must always be made. In any genetic study, an exact but not narrow definition of the phenotype is most important. However, the definition of drug resistance remains complex. Additionally, it will carry on the main to frequently reconsider live definitions of "drug-resistance" as more progress takes place both in our comprehension of the pathobiology of epilepsy and in the availability of newer AEDs. Sick individuals who were evaluated as drug-resistant under a given definition may not last, as newer antiepileptic drugs have evolved or planned to target previously overlocked underlying pathophysiological methods. If an individual with temporal lobe epilepsy due to hippocampal sclerosis fails to respond to carbamazepine, phenytoin, lamotrigine, and benzodiazepines but becomes seizure-free with levetiracetam or pregabalin, is that patient drug-resistant? Would this patient be considered drug resistant in 1995, 2005, or 2015? There may currently be individuals who are defined as distant, whose epilepsy is drug resistant simply because we do not yet have drugs that are appropriate for the treatment of that individual's epilepsy [3] The

previous text has largely supposed that drug pump expression is static in tumor cells. A few studies have shown that drug efflux protein expression increases throughout successive chemotherapy cycles. In vitro studies have shown that several pharmaceutical and biological agents can influence the transcription rate of drug transporter proteins. Such a view holds out the tentative prospect that future drug resistance plans may utilize regulators of drug transporter expression, decreasing efflux pump expression and/or increasing uptake transporter expression, one assumes in a tumor-specific manner. The clinical application of such plans will continue for several years in the future. Drug resistance to conventional therapy is an important reason for the failure of chemotherapy in cancer. The various underlying mechanisms for drug resistance development in tumors include tumor heterogeneity, cellular level changes, genetic factors, and other novel mechanisms that have been highlighted in the past few years [4]. Only a few studies have investigated drug resistance in patients with cancer in connection with cancer follow-up. The positive role of drug resistance in the management of cancer and pain was discussed in a literature review by [5]. Another study evaluated the consequences of web-based interventions on drug resistance in cancer survivors. These reviews are useful for understanding drug resistance in specific regions of interest. However, questions remain as to what originator and fences behind this idea that various types of cancer patients undergo in running them allow control in common. This study provides results from an expressive systematic review that has evolved to address this question. This review was part of a larger assorted procedural study of drug resistance among individuals with cancer during follow-up. The main basis of this review was to assemble, examine, and take in from what has so far been written about cancer involvement. The following question was developed to guide the review: What are the processes and results of patient resistance for cancer patients in follow-up, and what fences to drug resistance do they undergo? Drug resistance is an elderly, but always developing issue in the therapy of contagious conditions and hostile cancers. Moreover, drug resistance frequently gives us the latest chance to defy and control drug resistance in microorganisms and cancers every time the latest drugs are grown. The high susceptibility of cancer genomes to healing drugs leads to multidrug exchanges in numerous cell-living systems when cancer cells are exposed to pick-outed drugs [6]. When examining such papers, our principal center was to appreciate how and why these steps (for example, parting in a group or searching for data on the Internet) smack into a patient's sense of control, rather than observing these steps themselves as a bearing of drug resistance. Decreased or broken down the response of a body, condition, or tissue to the intentional efficacy of an element or drug. It should be altered from drug tolerance, which is the continuing lowering of the vulnerability of a human or animal to the consequences of a drug, as a result of taking up management in patients who experience primary endodontic therapy or retreatment. The source ducts were aseptically acquired and sampled before the endodontic systems, as well as following the present chemo-automatic composition and drug with calcium hydroxide. The following antibiotic resistance genes were identified by PCR: blaTEM−1, cfxA, blaZ, tetM, tetW, tetQ, vanA, vanD, and vanE. Limited phenotypic identification and antibiotic susceptibility verification have been conducted [7]. Along with direct injury, drug resistance also has serious economic consequences. Drug-resistant infections are more difficult (sometimes impossible) and costly to manage and treat, and they are more likely to result in the incapacitation of the patient and important economic privation for society. Calculating the impact of drug resistance is a significant step in understanding this issue and formulating policies to control the emergence and growth of drug-resistant living organisms. Learning concentrated on calculating the rising costs, mortality, and morbidity in patients with infections caused by resistant versus susceptible organisms. These studies have found that resistance worsens consequences. However, concentrating only on the infected patients may reduce the effect of resistance. It is important to realize that resistance also results in therapy of individuals with non-resistant organisms. In regions with high rates of resistance, doctors and councils have exchanged treatments for malaria, tuberculosis, acute pulmonary infections, and other conditions, increasing the final therapy values. In some cases, these values may exceed those accountable for the lack of success of therapy [8]. Progressing clinical mechanisms to defy drug resistance in cancer consists evaluating the strategies of resistance, tailoring therapy methods, and accessing innovative treatments. important mechanisms consist: 1: integration treatments, us-

ing different drugs with variant approaches of use to reduce the likelihood of resistance. 2: Targeted treatments, discovering therapies that particularly target genetic mutations or mechanisms driving resistance. 3: Biomarker development: recognizing biomarkers to anticipate resistance and help personalized therapy plans. 4: adaptive therapy mechanisms: modifying therapy regimens based on tumor response to contract resistance. 5: Immunotherapy integration, leveraging the immune system to defy resistance strategies. 6: Overcoming tumor heterogeneity, detecting differently within tumors to progression therapy efficacy. 7: Research on resistance strategies, evaluating molecular and cellular matters that imply important role to resistance for the progression of new treatments. Continuous integration between scientists, clinicians, and pharmaceutical researchers is important to progress these mechanisms and reach to outcomes for patients facing drug-resistant cancers.

Research Methods

In this paper, we use these 3 sites because they play an important role in retaining health and help to enhance social science in oncology subject. PubMed site is a vast information site for biotechnology science. It is very focused on biomedical literature review papers. This site usually selects papers whose subject is medicine, dentistry, nursing, veterinary medicine, and healthcare systemic review papers. One of the important causes that we selected this site is my paper subject is healthcare and medicine and it is very compatible with the PubMed site. The CINAHl site is one of the most important options that I selected because its focus is on health and nursing science. This site is very allocating to journals, papers, and books that the subjects are nursing, therapy, and physical therapy. This site is very the best for papers with patient care and health review paper science subject. One of the most important sites that we chose for our paper is PsycINFO whose subject is sociology, psychology, and education intervention. Researchers who try to write papers, books, or essays that their subject is mental, behavioral, or psychology can use this site. One of the causes that I select PubMed is it is very useful in biomedical, and health literature research. CINAHl is very important in nursing studies and for psychology studies PsycINFO is the best choice. Evaluating the scope of these journal sites is very important for me when I select these sites. For studies that focus on clinical trials is better to choose PubMed journals, for nursing CINAHl, and Psychology PsycINFO are profitable. If one researcher wants it paper enhanced citation and advanced search are better used from these sites. One of the important aims that we used from these sites is they can help increase the quality and relevance of the study.

Main Body

Innovations in explaining drug resistance in cancer therapy are important for improving patient recovery. Drug resistance can importantly hinder the effectiveness of cancer treatments, leading to therapy unsuccessful and disorder promotion. Recent advancements in different options, consisting of molecular biology, drug development, and innovative models for drug evaluation, are being explored to solve this issue. One important subject of innovation is the promotion of targeted treatment that particularly detects the strategies of drug resistance. For example, antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) are being discovered as "biological missiles" that transfer cytotoxic materials directly to cancer cells while restricting damage to healthy tissues. These ADCs can protect resistance strategies, such as those mediated by ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters, which often overcome drugs from cancer cells, rendering them in--outcome [9]. Moreover, the use of 3D human organoid models shows a hopeful method of accessing drug efficacy and resistance in a more physiologically relevant context. These models can stimulate the tumor microenvironment, allowing scientists to search how cancer cells respond to different therapies and to recognize potent resistance approaches. This innovative matter intends to replace traditional animal models, offering a more ethical and valid platform for drug evaluation [10]. Moreover, the integration of biomarkers for recent recognition and implication of drug resistance is gaining traction. Tumor biomarkers can help therapy implication and assist in the personalization of treatment, validating that patients receive the best effective drugs based on their particular cancer profiles (Bemstam et al, 2023). This method is specifically connected in the context of personalized medicine, where the intent is to tailor therapies to individual patients based on their specific genetic and molecular characteristics. In outcome, the fight against drug resistance in cancer therapy is being bolstered

by innovative mechanisms, consisting of targeted treatments, progress drug evaluation models, and the use of biomarkers. These innovations hold the potential to promote the effectiveness of cancer treatments and health patient outcomes in the subject of drug resistance [11-13].

Table 1: Studies done by researchers about drug resistance in evaluating cancer

A study was done by [17]	A study was done by [18]	A study was done by [19]	A study was done by [20]	A study was done by [21]	A study was done by [2]	A study was done by [22]	A study was done by [1]
Conclusion	Conclusion	Conclusion	Conclusion	Conclusion	Conclusion	Conclusion	Conclusion
These scientists realize that find proper pharmacologic method in inhibition cell lines can be a suitable objective in combat drug resistance in cancer	These researchers reach results that bypass cancer drug resistance pathways by necroptosis a good aim in the therapy of this disease	They can find combat with multi-drug resistance mechanisms in therapy cancer can be a challenging issue in the treatment of this fatal disease	These researchers in their findings study the genetic predisposition of patients in therapy cancer	They find in developed countries the use of standard cytotoxic chemotherapy can be a useful option in the therapeutic interval	They accentually point to inhibition resistance to chemotherapy and find molecular target therapy can be one important objective in therapy cancers	They reached the result that recognizing biological approaches is a suitable option for the treatment of drug resistance in cancer and should more studies be on this goal	Inhibition of Progenitor cells in treatment cancers is a very important aim for researchers because drug resistance in progression of these cells is a very important issue and finding treatment for these cells is a very key goal in therapy cancer
Limitation	Limitation	Limitation	Limitation	Limitation	Limitation	Limitation	Limitation
In this predisposition should do more research about enhance efficacy and anti-cancer properties for drug resistance in the treatment of cancer	Scientists find that until now there aren't a few versatile pathways for bypass drug resistance in cancer via necroptosis this option needs more understanding and realize	Studies about resolving MDR in cancer therapy have had very little to do until now and should be done in vivo and in vitro studies for the therapy of this disease	These researchers should do more studies on the inhibition of methylation, acetylation, apoptosis, or genetic heterogeneity which can be an obstacle to therapy of 90% of patients in the world	Scientists in the oncology domain should focus on enhanced knowledge and technology in the use of in vitro experiments to reach this sensitive topic of research	Researchers should understand the mechanisms of drug resistance in biology or physics mechanisms that need more study and research	Studies about this subject are a very high fee that very of researchers cannot do these works and should combat this issue	Studies about this factor are very limited and need to evaluate research on this subject

Discussion

In this systematic review, we guarded 3294 journal papers and chose 48 papers that carried overview data about the comprehension of drug resistance and enablers of and fences to drug resistance in people with mature cancer. A few papers have investigated drug resistance, and it was frequently only a very small piece within each paper that was implemented for the review itself. Moreover, only a few studies have explored sick persons with cancer during follow-up, making it difficult to center on this aspect of the condition course. As a result, we had to add studies in which only a small number of sick persons had finished the first therapy. Discussing the issue of study quality, [14] reported how they, in their review, realized that indigent-quality articles accorded proportionality less than healthier-quality articles. Due to the absence of a particular center on drug resistance in most of the articles included in our review, we did not discover an alike figure, and no individual paper was deemed as donating more importantly than others. Instead, it was the papers as a whole that were able to provide an outline of drug resistance in cancer patients after the initial therapy. We believe that an overabundance of antibiotics leads to bacterial drug resistance. Thus, rapid cell division and high prevalence of mutations cause the natural selection of resistant strains of these bacteria that live in the presence of definite drugs. In addition, human cancer cells with high proliferation rates are genetically unstable; therefore, drug resistance can occur similarly. Surprisingly, studies have shown that cancer cells that are resistant to cellular stresses and agents are generated via changes in the mechanisms of cell biology. Cancer drug resistance is a composite event. Thus, fusion therapy is the best treatment for drug-resistant cancer. Under these conditions, we reviewed the separate mechanisms involved in drug resistance and eventually realized that epigenetic drugs and synergy or an additive effect between accepted chemotherapeutic agents in fusion with each other might provide a new strategy for drug-resistant cancers. New studies have proposed that cancer cells could be sensitized to chemotherapeutic agents via RNAi techniques (such as miRNA); consequently, with RNAi strategy (especially siRNA), the chemotherapy drug resistance genes suppressed and limited the drug resistance in the resisted tumoral cells. Generally, there are two strategies for miRNA-based therapy: miRNA replacement and masking. The replacement of tumor suppressor miRNAs and the suppression of outcomes can control cancerous cells by suppressing their target genes involved in cancer development, especially cancer drug resistance. In addition, the fusion of chemotherapy agents with an RNAi strategy (siRNA or miRNA) might be a potential treatment for resistant tumor cells [15]. However, the thematic synthesis of the literature provided several main insights and allowed for many recommendations for further study. Drug resistance is an ongoing and fluctuating process in many cancer patients. This study acknowledges the processual view of drug resistance. [16] conducted a genetic analysis of drug resistance and patient treatment. However, within the context of cancer, patients may develop drug resistance, depending on their disease trajectory. Thus, our review highlights the importance of an illness- and stage-specific understanding of drug resistance in patients. Furthermore, as little is known about how patients feel before their diagnosis and therapy, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions as to how these relate to their feelings of drug resistance after treatment. More contextual and longitudinal qualitative research on patients' sense of control and mastery is needed to address this important question fully. The key facilitators of drug resistance deduced from this review were the importance of having access to manageable information through different channels, feeling respected and valued, engaging in positive communication and partnerships, and learning from the occurrences of others. Information was an important factor in several of the studies, but by comparing them, we found that the link between information and drug resistance is not always straightforward and that some patients may prefer less information than others or prefer specific sources of information over others. Feelings of respect and value were total in the relationship with HCP and were closely related to some of the other facilitators, such as positive communication and partnership. Learning from the occurrences of others was a theme described in several articles, and help groups or other networks were the main ones in this context. However, only one study (Kane et al., 2014) has reported a collaborative component of patient drug resistance within families. Considering the effect of cancer on families, this could be an important area for further exploration of the facilitators of drug resistance. Barriers to drug resistance

emerged mostly in the review, as opposed to the above-mentioned facilitators (e.g., not having access to information, not feeling well informed, feeling rushed in meetings with HCPs, and perhaps low intake of certain groups in specific drug resistance-facilitating programs, Kane et al., 2014). However, there were also barriers and gaps in the literature were most obvious. Although a few articles have evaluated drug resistance concerning masculinity and the particular experiences of men, sex is a significantly under-researched area in the literature on drug resistance among cancer patients. Similarly, ethnicity was almost invisible, and even though some articles discussed the experiences and perspectives of particular ethnic groups, this was mostly concerned with religion and spirituality rather than subtler cultural differences, which may also have a main effect on feelings of drug resistance. The studies reviewed for this article were, with a few exceptions, all from Anglo-Saxon and Northern European countries (perhaps partly because only papers written in English were included). This Limitation continued from the limitations above, must also be acknowledged as representing a particular set of meaningful understandings of drug resistance. No major variations were recognized in the three papers from Malaysia and Hong Kong; however, more literature is required to make firm comparisons. Finally, the impact of the family effect status on patient drug resistance is an area that would benefit from further research and could be expected to vary significantly across countries, healthcare systems, and types of follow-up provision.

Conclusion

This qualitative systematic review examined the literature on drug resistance of cancer patients with a center on this subject during follow-up after initial therapy, a topic that is both under-researched and seldom inspected from a qualitative perspective. The review identified key themes related to the process of this subject and the facilitators that may help it, such as information, respect, positive communication, partnership, and learning from others. However, several important issues remain to be identified. To fully understand the contextual and varying levels of drug resistance of different groups of cancer patients during follow-up, more thorough studies that explicitly explore perceptions and occurrences of this area of variable groups (gender, ethnicity, social class, and age) and also carefully analyze these about the particular local context would be a welcome addition to the rather limited body of literature on the experiences of drug resistance in different groups of cancer patients during follow-up.

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