Preface

823 Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology
Tadao Kakizoe

826 History of Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology

PART 1: Updates on the Achievements in 1971

X-ray Diagnosis of Early Gastric Cancer
Heizaburo Ichikawa, Tatsuya Yamada, Hiroshi Horikoshi, Hidetaka Doi, Hiroto Matsue, Kenji Tobayashi, Michizo Sasagawa and Antonio Higa

828 Recent Knowledge of the Relationship Between Helicobacter pylori and Gastric Cancer and Recent Progress of Gastroendoscopic Diagnosis and Treatment for Gastric Cancer
Mototsugu Kato and Masahiro Asaka
Helicobacter pylori plays the most important role in gastric carcinogenesis. Since the preventive effect of H. pylori eradication was proved, H. pylori infection should be treated to suppress the incidence of gastric cancer. The development of endoscopic technology has advanced the diagnosis and treatment of gastric cancer.

Flexible Bronchofiberscope
Shigeto Ikeda, Eitaka Tsuboi, Ryosuke Ono and Shichiro Ishikawa

838 Changes and Current State of Diagnosis of Lung Cancer After Development of the Flexible Bronchofiberscope
Masahiro Kaneko
Advances in bronchoscopes have made it possible to detect and treat small lesions and it is useful for tissue sampling. Computed tomography plays a central role in chest imaging.

Development of Computer Systems for Radiotherapy of Cancer
Yoichiro Umegaki M. D.

Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Lung Cancer: Achievements and Perspectives
Masahiro Hiraoka, Yukinori Matsuo and Kenji Takayama
Stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) is a new treatment modality for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer. SBRT is considered a standard treatment for inoperable patients. The role of operable patients is not clarified.

Effects of Bleomycin for Epidermoid Carcinoma of Head and Neck
Chisato Taketa, Yukio Shimosato, Akira Nagano, Kunio Washizu, Shizumi Matsuura, Isamu Ono and Satoshi Ebihara

855 Progress in Cancer Chemotherapy with Special Stress on Molecular-targeted Therapy
Nagahiro Saijo
Development of active molecular targeted therapy and more validated markers could enable the increment of curative populations even in advanced malignancies.
PART 2: New Developments in 40 Years

Review Articles

863 The Developments and Achievements of Endoscopic Surgery, Robotic Surgery and Function-preserving Surgery
Masashi Yoshida, Toshiharu Furukawa, Yasuhide Morikawa, Yuko Kitagawa and Masaki Kitajima
In laparoscopic surgery, the number of incisions is getting smaller. Single or no scar surgeries are performed. Systems of robotics are expected to be smaller at low cost. Sentinel node-navigated function-preserving surgery can be conducted in community hospitals if a sensitive and simple method without using radioactive colloid is established.

870 Development of Palliative Medicine for Cancer Patients in Japan: From Isolated Voluntary Effort to Integrated Multidisciplinary Network
Kenji Eguchi
The paradigm of palliative cancer care shifted from terminal care alone to earlier intervention in the last 15 years. To increase the number of courses for palliative medicine at university is mandatory to carry out systematic education and to maintain high-quality cancer care in Japan.

876 Oncology Certified Nurse Specialist in Japan
Hiroko Komatsu
This article reviews a historical perspective of the Certified Nurse Specialist (CNS) role and current trends in nursing education and practice of the Oncology Certified Nurse Specialist (OCNS). The OCNSs fulfilled the role as practitioners with professional expertise to enhance the quality of nursing care, consultants or educators for staff nurses, researchers, coordinators for healthcare needs and ethical coordinators. The OCNS should promote the outcomes research to assess the effectiveness of nursing intervention by OCNS.

881 Development of Cancer Cooperative Groups in Japan
Haruhiko Fukuda
Cooperative groups are essential for improving the standard treatment of cancer patients. These groups were established in the 1950s in the US and in the 1980s in Japan. Japan Clinical Oncology Group has established quality control and quality assurance. The restructuring project involving US cooperative groups is expected to provide further lessons.

891 Molecular Diagnosis of Multistage Hepatocarcinogenesis
Michiie Sakamoto, Kathryn Effendi and Yohei Masugi
Human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is recognized as a good model for multistage carcinogenesis, as the malignant steps from chronic liver disease through to advanced HCC are relatively clear. We address the activation of different molecular pathways during hepatocarcinogenesis which are especially useful in the diagnosis of pathological multistage HCC.

Contents of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute