



Editorial

New Generation Medicine: Cancer Treatment

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Editorial Note

Integrative physicians and researchers around the world are also trying to identify safer and more successful therapies for particular cancers. The use of is a modern tactic that is gaining momentum. Drugs, vaccines, and typical animal venoms in nanostructured forms In cancer therapy, herbs and nutraceutical agents are used. Another point of convergence between modern nanomedicine and alternative interventional methods is the recent detection of nanoparticles in conventional homeopathic medicines. Various homeopaths have confirmed the successful treatment of cancer patients using natural product-derived treatments in the past. pharmaceuticals The following are the key topics discussed in this article rationale for using natural products in nanoscale forms, the evidence for homeopathy in cancer care Natural products based on nanoparticles as medicines, data on homeopathy trials in cancer care, the Banerji Protocols as a promising homeopathic cancer treatment with parallels to Nanoparticles that have been manufactured in the modern era are the subject of study. Integrative clinicians and researchers around the world are still working to find safer and more effective treatments for specific cancers. The use of nanostructured forms of drugs, vaccines, herbs, and nutraceutical agents in cancer treatment is one emerging strategy. Because of their small sizes and high surface area-to-volume ratios, nanoparticles can also acquire atom-like properties and a high surface charge. Increased chemical and biological reactivity, as well as electromagnetic, optical, thermal, and quantum effects, are among the altered nanoparticle properties a result, nanomedicines' unique properties typically reduce required doses by orders of magnitude while also improving side effect

profiles. Minor changes in surface properties, such as conjugation with the disaccharide sugar lactose, can boost nanoparticle uptake, especially in cancer cells. Sugar surface adsorption may also improve immune system responsiveness to antigens delivered in vaccines. Concerns about nanomaterial toxicity have been a stumbling block in moving nanoparticle diagnostic and therapeutic approaches from the bench to the bedside in mainstream medicine. Some nanoparticles have a higher proclivity for accumulating in body tissues. Unmodified silver or copper nanoparticles, for example, can pose a toxicity risk. Nanoparticles may also maintain small quantities of any harmful solvents, polymer chemicals, botanical agents, or trace metal dopants used in manufacturing due to their high adsorptive capacity and wide surface areas. 49 Nanoparticles with surface modifications may have very different chemical and/or biological properties than nanoparticles with unmodified surfaces. A change toward "green manufacturing" methods has resulted as a result of this concern. Nanotechnologists, for example, biosynthesize gold or silver nanoparticles using natural products such as botanical or herbal agents or other forms of living organisms. Then, trace amounts of the more benign plant material remain adsorbed to the outer nanoparticle surfaces, resulting in nanoparticle alteration. A change toward "green manufacturing" methods has resulted as a result of this concern. Nanotechnologists, for example, biosynthesize gold or silver nanoparticles using natural products such as botanical or herbal agents or other forms of living organisms. Then, trace amounts of the more benign plant material remain adsorbed to the outer nanoparticle surfaces, resulting in nanoparticle alteration.

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