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Anti-angiogenic agents against tumor types and cardiovascular risk

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Title: Anti-angiogenetic agents against tumor types and cardiovascular risk

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Angiogenesis is a complex multistep process which refers to the formation of new blood vessels. The initiation of angiogenesis, or the “angiogenic switch” is a discrete step in tumor progression that occurs due to increased demand of oxygen and nutrients to ensure exponential tumor growth [1]. Although the concept of angiogenic therapy was proposed more than 40 years ago, development and clinical use of angiogenic drugs is a more recent achievement. Bevacizumab, a monoclonal antibody against Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF)-A is the most widely studied anti-angiogenic agent across tumor types and settings.

Bevacizumab is expected to cause severe toxicities since it interferes with vascular development and disrupts physiological homeostasis. Across clinical trials, combination treatment with chemotherapy and bevacizumab has been predominantly complicated with arterial hypertension, chronic heart failure and thromboembolic events [2]. In Hellenic Journal of cardiology, Kapelakis and colleagues addressed the issue of bevacizumab cardiovascular toxicity by reporting the findings of a prospective trial conducted in patients with breast and colorectal cancer who were

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