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Scientific Panorama of Contemporary Oncology: An Integrative Analysis of Publications from the Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal O Saber (RCMOS)

Panorama Científico da Oncologia Contemporânea: uma análise integrativa das publicações da Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber (RCMOS)

Panorama Científico de la Oncología Contemporánea: un análisis integrador de las publicaciones de la Revista Científica Multidisciplinaria O Saber (RCMOS)

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Abstract

Contemporary oncology has undergone significant advances in prevention, diagnosis, precision medicine, artificial intelligence, and humanized healthcare, requiring multidisciplinary approaches to cancer management. This study aimed to analyze the scientific production related to oncology published in the *RCMOS – Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal O Saber* between 2023 and 2026. This is an integrative literature review with a qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive approach, based on the selection of scientific articles published in the journal. The studies were organized according to their main thematic areas, including prevention, screening, molecular diagnosis, biomarkers, targeted therapies, artificial intelligence, rehabilitation, and humanized care. The findings revealed a predominance of studies focused on prevention and early diagnosis, as well as a growing number of publications addressing molecular biology, precision medicine, and computational technologies applied to oncology. Relevant contributions regarding multidisciplinary care, patients' rights, and public health policies were also identified. It is concluded that the scientific publications by RCMOS follow the major trends in contemporary oncology, contributing to the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the strengthening of evidence-based healthcare practices.

Keywords: Oncology; Integrative Review; Scientific Production; Precision Medicine; Early Diagnosis; RCMOS.

Resumo

A oncologia contemporânea tem sido marcada por avanços significativos nas áreas de prevenção, diagnóstico, medicina de precisão, inteligência artificial e humanização da assistência, o que exige abordagens multidisciplinares no enfrentamento das neoplasias. O presente estudo teve como objetivo analisar a produção científica relacionada à oncologia publicada na *RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber* entre 2023 e 2026. Tratase de uma revisão integrativa da literatura, de natureza qualitativa, exploratória e descritiva, realizada com base na seleção de artigos científicos publicados no periódico. Os estudos foram organizados segundo seus principais eixos temáticos, contemplando prevenção, rastreamento, diagnóstico molecular, biomarcadores, terapias-alvo, inteligência artificial, reabilitação e humanização do cuidado. Os resultados evidenciaram a predominância de pesquisas voltadas à prevenção e ao diagnóstico precoce, bem como o crescimento de estudos relacionados à biologia molecular, à medicina personalizada e às tecnologias computacionais aplicadas à oncologia. Também foram identificadas contribuições relevantes sobre a assistência multiprofissional, os direitos da pessoa com câncer e a efetivação das políticas públicas de saúde. Conclui-se que a produção científica publicada pela RCMOS acompanha as principais

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tendências da oncologia contemporânea, contribuindo para a difusão do conhecimento científico e para o fortalecimento de práticas assistenciais baseadas em evidências.
Palavras-chave: Oncologia; Revisão Integrativa; Produção Científica; Medicina de Precisão; Diagnóstico Precoce; RCMOS.

Resumen
La oncología contemporánea ha experimentado importantes avances en las áreas de prevención, diagnóstico, medicina de precisión, inteligencia artificial y humanización de la atención, lo que exige enfoques multidisciplinarios para el abordaje de las neoplasias. El presente estudio tuvo como objetivo analizar la producción científica sobre oncología publicada en la *RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinaria O Saber* entre 2023 y 2026. Se trata de una revisión integradora de la literatura, de carácter cualitativo, exploratorio y descriptivo, realizada a partir de la selección de artículos científicos publicados en la revista. Los estudios fueron organizados según sus principales ejes temáticos, que incluyen prevención, tamizaje, diagnóstico molecular, biomarcadores, terapias dirigidas, inteligencia artificial, rehabilitación y humanización de la atención. Los resultados evidenciaron un predominio de investigaciones centradas en la prevención y el diagnóstico precoz, así como el crecimiento de los estudios relacionados con la biología molecular, la medicina personalizada y las tecnologías computacionales aplicadas a la oncología. También se identificaron aportes relevantes sobre la atención multidisciplinaria, los derechos de las personas con cáncer y la implementación de políticas públicas de salud. Se concluye que la producción científica publicada por la RCMOS se alinea con las principales tendencias de la oncología contemporánea, contribuyendo a la difusión del conocimiento científico y al fortalecimiento de las prácticas asistenciales basadas en la evidencia.
Palabras clave: Oncología; Revisión Integradora; Producción Científica; Medicina de Precisión; Diagnóstico Precoz; RCMOS.

Introduction

Cancer represents one of the greatest challenges to contemporary public health, constituting a group of diseases of high biological complexity and significant epidemiological, social, and economic impact. The increased incidence of neoplasms, associated with population aging, changes in lifestyle habits, and environmental factors, has driven the development of research focused on prevention, early diagnosis, personalized therapies, and improving the quality of patient care. In this context, scientific production plays an essential role in building evidence that supports public policies, guides clinical practice, and promotes technological advances in the field of oncology.

In recent decades, there has been a significant evolution in cancer research, driven by the incorporation of molecular biology, biomarkers, artificial intelligence, targeted therapies, and precision medicine. Aspects related to the humanization of care, the rights of people with cancer,

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functional rehabilitation, and prevention strategies have become part of a broader and more multidisciplinary vision of healthcare. This perspective highlights that addressing cancer goes beyond treating the disease, involving coordinated actions across different areas of scientific knowledge.

In this context, scientific journals assume a strategic role in disseminating research results that reflect both technological advances and social needs related to cancer care. RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber, an international open-access scientific journal, has published studies addressing different dimensions of oncology, encompassing research focused on epidemiology, molecular diagnosis, prevention, technological innovation, public health, rehabilitation, bioinformatics, artificial intelligence, and the humanization of care.

Given this thematic diversity, it becomes relevant to analyze, in an integrated way, the scientific production published by the journal, which allows identifying research trends, main areas of investigation, and contributions to strengthening scientific knowledge in oncology. Reviews of this nature make it possible to understand how different studies interact with each other, highlighting gaps, advances, and perspectives for future investigations. Thus, this study is characterized as an integrative literature review, developed from the selection and analysis of scientific articles related to oncology published in RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber, between 2023 and 2026. The choice of this time frame is justified by the concentration of publications that address different perspectives of oncological care, including prevention, screening, biomarkers, molecular genetics, artificial intelligence, innovative therapies, rehabilitation, and public health policies. The analysis sought to integrate this evidence into a scientific overview capable of demonstrating the evolution of research published by the journal and its contribution to strengthening national and international scientific production in the field of oncology.

Theoretical Framework

Cancer remains one of the greatest challenges to global public health, characterized by high morbidity and mortality and significant social, economic, and psychosocial impacts. Advances in scientific knowledge in recent decades demonstrate that tackling neoplasms requires a multidisciplinary approach, integrating prevention, early diagnosis, molecular biology,

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technological innovation, personalized therapies, rehabilitation, and humanized care. In this context, the scientific literature shows that the effectiveness of cancer control policies depends on the articulation between different areas of knowledge, including Medicine, Biomedicine, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, Data Science, and Law.

From a public health perspective, prevention remains the most effective strategy for reducing cancer incidence and mortality. Recent studies highlight that vaccination programs, population screening, and health education are fundamental pillars for minimizing the impact of neoplasms. Epidemiological analysis of cervical cancer demonstrates that vaccination against Human Papillomavirus (HPV), combined with strengthened screening policies, has significant potential to reduce mortality from the disease, although challenges related to vaccination coverage and regional inequalities remain (Azevedo; Moreira, 2026). Meneghetti, Rios, and Campos (2026) emphasize that the pharmacist's role in educational actions strengthens public adherence to immunization campaigns, contributing to the primary prevention of HPV-associated neoplasms.

In addition to prevention, early diagnosis is one of the main determinants of oncological prognosis. In this scenario, a transition from conventional diagnostic methods to approaches based on molecular biology is observed. The use of the HPV DNA test presents superior sensitivity to that of conventional cytopathological examination, allowing the identification of alterations even before the development of cellular lesions, favoring early interventions and increasing the effectiveness of public screening policies (Silva et al., 2026). Similarly, studies on breast neoplasms show that biomarkers such as HER2, Ki-67, hormone receptors, circulating tumor DNA, exosomes , and microRNAs constitute important tools for prognostic stratification and therapeutic individualization, consolidating the paradigm of personalized medicine (Soares; Dias, 2026).

The development of molecular oncology has broadened the understanding of tumor heterogeneity. The identification of specific genetic alterations makes it possible to understand the mechanisms responsible for disease progression and resistance to conventional treatments. In this context, Barbosa and Duarte (2026) demonstrate that the amplification of the MYCN oncogene constitutes one of the main prognostic factors in neuroblastoma , being associated with greater tumor aggressiveness and worse clinical outcome. The authors highlight that targeted therapies and immunotherapies represent promising alternatives to overcome resistance mechanisms, evidencing the growing importance of precision oncology.

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Alongside advances in molecular genetics, the incorporation of artificial intelligence and *machine learning* inaugurates a new stage in cancer research. Computational models capable of analyzing thousands of genetic variants allow the identification of patterns invisible to traditional analysis, contributing to the prediction of tumor aggressiveness and therapeutic response. Razera et al. (2026) demonstrate that algorithms such as *XGBoost* , Artificial Neural Networks, and *Support Vector Machines* exhibit high predictive capacity for Luminal B breast cancer, reinforcing the potential of computational technologies as tools to support clinical decision-making and precision medicine.

However, technological advances have a significant impact when integrated into population screening strategies. Colorectal cancer illustrates this need, as the literature demonstrates that colonoscopy has a dual diagnostic and therapeutic function, allowing the identification and removal of precursor lesions before malignant transformation (Silveira et al., 2025). Similarly, environmental and behavioral factors influence carcinogenesis. Moreno (2023) shows that high consumption of red and processed meats is associated with an increased risk of colorectal cancer, highlighting the role of a healthy diet as an important preventive strategy.

In the specific case of breast cancer, the therapeutic approach goes beyond disease control, also involving the functional and psychosocial recovery of patients. Oliveira and Lima (2025) emphasize that physiotherapy plays an essential role in post-mastectomy rehabilitation , contributing to the recovery of mobility, the prevention of lymphatic complications, pain reduction, and improved quality of life. These results reinforce the idea that cancer treatment should include comprehensive care focused on physical, emotional, and social well-being.

From this perspective, the humanization of care emerges as an indispensable element for the realization of the right to health. Aguiar, Lima, and Navegante (2025) demonstrate that the implementation of the Statute of Persons with Cancer strengthens the understanding of care as a fundamental right, highlighting that welcoming, qualified listening, psychological support, and comprehensive care constitute inseparable dimensions of human dignity. The authors show that the gap between the normative text and institutional reality still represents a significant challenge for the consolidation of humanized public policies.

Contemporary literature converges on the understanding that addressing cancer depends on the integration of different dimensions of scientific knowledge. Preventive strategies, health education, vaccination, population screening, molecular diagnosis, biomarkers, artificial

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intelligence, targeted therapies, functional rehabilitation, and guaranteeing patients' rights are not isolated approaches, but rather complementary components of a person-centered care model.

Thus, it is observed that modern oncology is moving towards a paradigm based on precision medicine and comprehensive care, in which technological advances coexist with the emphasis on humanization, equity, and the effective implementation of public policies. Recent scientific production demonstrates that the articulation between technological innovation, translational research, prevention, multidisciplinary care, and the promotion of fundamental rights will be able to generate sustainable results in reducing the incidence, mortality, and inequalities related to cancer, consolidating an increasingly personalized, preventive, and patient-centered approach.

Methods

This study is characterized as an integrative literature review, of a qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive nature, whose objective was to analyze the scientific production related to oncology published in *RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber* . The integrative review was adopted because it allows for the synthesis and critical analysis of studies with different methodological designs, enabling a comprehensive understanding of the available evidence on a given topic.

The selection of studies was carried out by consulting the RCMOS electronic collection, considering scientific articles published between 2023 and 2026. Inclusion criteria included complete articles published during that period that addressed topics related to oncology, including prevention, diagnosis, screening, molecular biology, biomarkers, artificial intelligence, targeted therapies, rehabilitation, public health, public policies, and humanization of care for cancer patients. Articles that did not have a direct relationship with the proposed theme, as well as editorials, letters to the editor, and institutional documents, were excluded.

After identifying eligible publications, the studies were read in full, followed by the extraction and organization of information relating to objectives, methodology, thematic area, main results, and scientific contributions. The articles were grouped into thematic areas, which allowed for a comparative analysis of the different approaches developed by the authors.

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The data interpretation was conducted through thematic content analysis, which allowed for the identification of convergences, complementarities, and scientific trends in the production published in the journal. In this way, the aim was to construct an integrated view of the evolution of oncological research disseminated by RCMOS and its contributions to strengthening scientific knowledge in the field.

Results

Ten scientific articles on oncology published in RCMOS between 2023 and 2026 were selected. The analysis revealed a significant thematic diversity, demonstrating the multidisciplinary nature of the research conducted in the journal.

The studies encompassed different types of neoplasms, including breast cancer, colorectal cancer, cervical cancer, and neuroblastoma , as well as research focused on public health policies, HPV vaccination, molecular biomarkers, artificial intelligence applied to oncology, targeted therapies, population screening, oncological physiotherapy, and the humanization of care.

A predominance of integrative literature review studies was observed, although epidemiological research, statistical analyses, and studies focused on the development of computational models using *machine learning techniques were also identified.* This methodological diversity highlights the broadening of scientific approaches employed in the investigation of cancer and its various determinants.

Among the main findings, there was a consensus that prevention and early diagnosis remain the most effective strategies for reducing morbidity and mortality associated with neoplasms. The articles highlighted the relevance of HPV vaccination, the expansion of screening programs, the use of molecular biomarkers, and the incorporation of innovative technologies to improve diagnosis and therapeutic definition. A growing trend towards the use of precision medicine, based on the molecular characterization of tumors and the use of artificial intelligence algorithms for prognostic prediction, was also observed. The studies reinforced the importance of multidisciplinary care, physical rehabilitation, and the humanization of care as essential components for improving the quality of life of people affected by cancer.

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Discussion

Analysis of the publications shows that RCMOS's scientific output between 2023 and 2026 reflects the evolution of contemporary oncology, characterized by the integration of prevention, early diagnosis, precision medicine, technological innovation, and humanization of care. Although the studies address different types of neoplasms and distinct methodologies, a high degree of convergence is observed regarding the need for multidisciplinary and patient-centered care.

In the field of prevention, Azevedo and Moreira (2026) demonstrate that HPV vaccination represents one of the main strategies for reducing the future incidence of cervical cancer, highlighting, however, that Brazilian vaccination coverage still remains below the targets recommended by the World Health Organization. This perspective is expanded by Meneghetti, Rios and Campos (2026), who shift the discussion from the epidemiological scope to that of health education, arguing that the pharmacist's role is decisive in raising public awareness and increasing adherence to immunization campaigns. While the first study emphasizes epidemiological indicators, the second highlights the mechanisms capable of modifying them, revealing the complementarity between the two.

Regarding early diagnosis, Silva et al. (2026) demonstrate that the HPV-DNA molecular test has superior sensitivity to that of conventional cytopathological examination, which favors the early identification of precursor lesions of cervical cancer. This approach converges with Soares and Dias (2026), who highlight the increasing use of molecular biomarkers in breast cancer for prognostic stratification and therapeutic individualization. Although they address distinct neoplasms, both studies reinforce the consolidation of molecular biology as one of the main pillars of modern oncology, replacing morphological methods with more sensitive and specific molecular analyses.

This technological evolution becomes even more evident when compared to the findings of Barbosa and Duarte (2026), who demonstrate the prognostic importance of MYCN oncogene amplification in neuroblastoma . Unlike Silva et al. (2026), whose focus is on early diagnosis, Barbosa and Duarte direct their analysis towards the genetic characterization of tumor aggressiveness and the development of targeted therapies. Together, these studies show that

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molecular knowledge has begun to influence therapeutic definition and the prediction of the biological behavior of tumors.

The incorporation of artificial intelligence represents another point of convergence among the studies analyzed. Razera et al. (2026) demonstrate that *machine learning algorithms* have a high predictive capacity for estimating the aggressiveness of Luminal B breast cancer based on somatic variants. When compared to the study by Soares and Dias (2026), it is observed... Molecular biomarkers constitute the biological basis upon which computational models are developed. Therefore, both approaches do not compete with each other, but rather highlight complementary stages of the same scientific evolution, in which molecular biology provides the data and artificial intelligence enhances the interpretative capacity.

The importance of screening is also mentioned in the publications. Silveira et al. (2025) highlight colonoscopy as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in colorectal cancer, allowing the removal of polyps before malignant transformation. This preventive perspective aligns with Moreno (2023), who analyzes dietary factors associated with the development of colorectal cancer, such as the high consumption of red and processed meats. While Silveira et al. emphasize secondary prevention through screening, Moreno focuses on primary prevention through modifications in dietary habits. Together, both studies demonstrate that the control of neoplasms depends both on the reduction of risk factors and on the early detection of lesions.

From a patient care perspective, Oliveira and Lima (2025) broaden the discussion by demonstrating that cancer treatment does not end with tumor control, and that functional rehabilitation after surgical procedures is essential. This approach converges with that of Aguiar, Lima, and Navegante (2025), who analyze the right to health and the humanization of care from the perspective of the Statute of Persons with Cancer. While Oliveira and Lima focus on physical and functional recovery, Aguiar, Lima, and Navegante emphasize the legal, psychological, and social aspects of care. Both studies agree that comprehensive care should encompass the preservation of the patient's dignity, autonomy, and quality of life.

Taken together, the studies reveal a progressive evolution in the scientific output of RCMOS. The most recent research shows a greater incorporation of advanced technologies, such as biomarkers, molecular genetics, and artificial intelligence, without abandoning fundamental themes related to prevention, public policies, and the humanization of care. This diversity demonstrates that contemporary oncology requires an interdisciplinary approach, capable of

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integrating knowledge from biological, medical, computational, pharmaceutical, physiotherapy, and legal sciences.

Thus, the comparative analysis shows that, despite the different methodologies and objects of investigation, all authors converge on the same understanding: the reduction of cancer morbidity and mortality depends on the integration of prevention, early diagnosis, technological innovation, personalized therapies, and humanized care. The differences observed between the studies do not represent contradictions, but rather complementary perspectives that strengthen the construction of an increasingly precise, multidisciplinary, and patient-centered oncological care model.

Final Considerations

An integrative analysis of publications in RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber (Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge), from 2023 to 2026, highlighted the breadth and relevance of scientific production focused on oncology, demonstrating that the journal follows the main trends in contemporary research. The analyzed studies encompass different perspectives on oncological care, integrating actions of prevention, screening, early diagnosis, molecular biology, artificial intelligence, targeted therapies, functional rehabilitation, and humanization of care, highlighting the multidisciplinary nature necessary to address neoplasms. The results reveal that the published scientific production converges towards a care model centered on precision medicine and comprehensive care, in which technological advances are accompanied by the valuing of the rights of people with cancer, the promotion of quality of life, and the implementation of public health policies. It was observed that, although each study has a specific object of investigation, all contribute to the understanding that reducing cancer morbidity and mortality depends on the articulation between prevention, scientific innovation, access to health services, and the integrated action of different health professions.

Another relevant aspect identified refers to the growing prominence of emerging technologies in oncology, such as molecular biomarkers, tumor genetics, and artificial intelligence, which expand diagnostic capacity, favor prognostic stratification, and enable increasingly individualized treatments. Studies reinforce that such advances do not replace the need for

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effective public policies, health education, population screening, and humanization of care, essential elements to guarantee equity in access to care.

In addition to synthesizing the knowledge produced, this review highlights the role of RCMOS as an important vehicle for scientific dissemination, capable of bringing together research from different areas of knowledge and fostering discussions that contribute to the development of national and international oncology. The thematic diversity observed demonstrates the journal's commitment to producing scientific evidence aimed at solving relevant problems in clinical practice and public health.

Finally, it is recommended that future research broaden this overview through bibliometric analyses, scientific impact studies, evaluations of collaboration networks among authors, and investigations covering a longer period, allowing for monitoring the evolution of the research lines developed by the journal. It is hoped that this study will contribute to strengthening the visibility of scientific production published in RCMOS and encourage new research aimed at improving strategies for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and humanization of care for people affected by cancer.

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