

With the researchers' efforts and their exploration into the mechanisms of rectal cancer, the horizon of scientific knowledge in this field has widened remarkably with dramatic improvements. The management of rectal cancer has witnessed enormous and significant changes since the first recorded surgical resection in 1826. We are really honor to be the Editor and Associate Editor of this textbook that mainly focuses on the treatment of rectal cancer.

Distinguished experts from 10 countries all around the world are gathered to give their insights into the current and future management of rectal cancer, especially in the section "Treatment overview of Rectal Cancer". This text is comprehensive and fascinating in its consideration for the treatment overview of rectal cancer, including surgical treatment, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, neoadjuvant chemoradiation therapy and immunotherapy in the remaining sections.

As the Professors of department of colorectal surgery at Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center (SYSUCC), the largest integrated cancer center in the southern China for cancer care, research and prevention, we have managed colorectal tumors with surgery, as well as preoperative chemoradiation, intraoperative and postoperative chemotherapy. The multidisciplinary comprehensive treatment mode has been recommended and extensively used at the colorectal surgery department. As one of the four earliest tumor hospitals in China and one of the affiliated hospitals of the Sun Yat-sen University, SYSUCC provides a comprehensive range of healthcare services for cancer diagnosis and treatment including surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, interventional therapy, immunotherapy, gene therapy and Traditional Chinese Medicine.

Drawing on the experience of international leading experts in the field, this book is designed to provide a summary of state-of-the-art developments of rectal cancer treatment and to provide a valuable reference for practicing clinicians in identifying the most appropriate clinical therapy for rectal cancer patients. There is no doubt that current therapies mentioned above will point us in the direction of future improvements.

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