# Article information:

Tumor Abnormality-Oriented Nanomedicine Design | Chemical Reviews  
<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.chemrev.3c00062>

# Article summary:

1. Nanomedicines responsive to tumor microenvironment abnormalities can enhance therapeutic efficacy and reduce side effects: The article discusses the potential of nanomedicines that are designed to respond to specific pathological abnormalities in the tumor microenvironment (TME). These nanomedicines have the ability to overcome biological limitations and improve therapeutic efficacy while minimizing side effects.

2. Design principles for stimuli-responsive nanomedicines: The review explores the design principles for stimuli-responsive nanomedicines that can effectively deliver cancer drugs. It dissects the transport process and barriers involved in cancer drug delivery and highlights key design principles for overcoming these barriers. The article also discusses strategies for integrating multiple properties into nanomedicines.

3. Challenges and future perspectives in clinical translation: The article concludes by providing insights into the challenges and future perspectives towards the clinical translation of stimuli-responsive nanomedicines. It emphasizes the need for further research and development to advance these nanomedicines from the laboratory to clinical applications.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

这篇文章主要介绍了针对肿瘤微环境中的病理异常设计的纳米医学。文章指出，虽然纳米医学已被证明在减轻化疗药物的副作用方面有效，但在增强其治疗效果方面仍存在挑战。因此，设计能够响应肿瘤微环境中的病理异常的纳米医学被认为可以克服传统纳米医学的生物限制，提高治疗效果，并进一步减少副作用。

然而，这篇文章存在一些潜在偏见和片面报道。首先，文章没有提及任何可能存在的风险或负面影响。它只关注了纳米医学在减轻副作用和增强治疗效果方面的潜力，而忽略了可能导致其他问题或并发症的风险。

其次，文章没有提供足够的证据来支持其所提出的主张。它只是简单地声称设计能够响应肿瘤微环境中的异常，并提高治疗效果，但没有具体说明如何实现这一点或引用相关的实验证据。

此外，在讨论“all-into-one”和“one-for-all”策略时，文章没有探讨这些策略的潜在缺点或限制。它只是简单地介绍了这些策略的概念，而没有深入分析它们的可行性或可能面临的挑战。

最后，文章没有平等地呈现双方观点。它只关注了纳米医学设计的优势和潜力，而没有提及任何可能存在的争议或反对意见。

综上所述，尽管这篇文章提供了有关针对肿瘤微环境中病理异常设计纳米医学的一些信息，但它存在一些潜在偏见和片面报道。为了更全面客观地评估纳米医学的潜力和风险，需要进一步研究和证据支持。

# Topics for further research:

* 纳米医学的风险和负面影响
* 纳米医学设计如何响应肿瘤微环境中的异常
* 相关的实验证据支持纳米医学设计的效果
* all-into-one和one-for-all策略的潜在缺点和限制
* 纳米医学设计的争议和反对意见
* 进一步研究和证据支持纳米医学的潜力和风险

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