****Our Team Achieves Significant Breakthroughs in Breast Cancer Research at RSNA****

Recently, our research team has been awarded the publication of five groundbreaking papers at the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA). These achievements mark a significant leap forward in personalized breast cancer treatment, risk prediction, and survival analysis.

As the editorial board, our team will be responsible for reviewing and screening manuscripts related to breast cancer research to ensure that the published content is both scientific and innovative. At the same time, we will actively participate in the academic activities of journals and contribute our expertise to promote the open sharing of scientific research data and interdisciplinary cooperation.

****UNCERTAINTY-AWARE COLLABORATIVE LEARNING BETWEEN AI AND RADIOLOGISTS FOR PREDICTING NEOADJUVANT THERAPY RESPONSE IN BREAST CANCER****

In our first paper, "Uncertainty-Aware Collaborative Learning Between AI and Radiologists for Predicting Neo-adjuvant Therapy Response in Breast Cancer," we demonstrate how AI can collaborate with radiologists to more accurately predict patients' responses to neo-adjuvant therapy (chemotherapy or radiotherapy before surgery). This technology not only improves the accuracy of treatment decisions but also provides deeper insights into uncertainties, leading to more personalized care plans.

****GLOBAL-LOCAL LEARNING FOR EXPLAINABLE BREAST CANCER RISK PREDICTION FROM SCREENING MAMMOGRAMS****

Our second paper, "Global-Local Learning for Explainable Breast Cancer Risk Prediction from Screening Mammograms," introduces a novel method that uses screening mammograms to predict individual breast cancer risks while providing understandable explanations. This advancement will significantly aid in the early detection of potential cases, enhancing opportunities for cure.

****PERSONALIZED NEOADJUVANT THERAPY RECOMMENDATIONS IN BREAST CANCER FROM A MULTI-OMICS CAUSAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESPONSE MODEL****

In "Personalized Neo-adjuvant Therapy Recommendations in Breast Cancer from a Multi-Omics Causal Artificial Intelligence Response Model," we propose a system that can recommend the most effective neo-adjuvant therapy based on each patient's unique genetic profile. This approach aims to reduce unnecessary side effects and improve treatment outcomes.

****END-TO-END PROGNOSTICATION AND SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF BREAST CANCER BY COMBINED VISUAL-LANGUAGE DEEP LEARNING****

Our fourth paper, "End-to-End Prognostication and Survival Analysis of Breast Cancer by Combined Visual-Language Deep Learning," showcases how visual and language deep learning technologies can be integrated to provide comprehensive assessments of patient conditions. This innovation supports more personalized treatment recommendations.

****PREDICTING FIVE-YEAR POST-TREATMENT BREAST CANCER RECURRENCE USING MULTI-TIME-POINT MAMMOGRAMS AND MEDICAL REPORTS****

Finally, in "Predicting Five-Year Post-Treatment Breast Cancer Recurrence Using Multi-Time-Point Mammograms and Medical Reports," we present a model that can predict the five-year recurrence risk of breast cancer using multiple time-point mammograms and medical reports. This tool is crucial for long-term patient management and optimizing subsequent treatments.

These achievements are a testament to our team's dedication and expertise in the field of breast cancer research. We look forward to more scientific research achievements and making greater contributions to the scientific and technological progress and the development of civilization for all mankind.