General Internal Medicine and Clinical Innovations

Editorial

A novel approach to neoplastic ambient topology: application of CW-complexing to junction vertexes of cancerous cells

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The systematics of any probable downsizing within the borderlines of neoplastic tissue growth is dependent upon manipulable differentiable functions either in the realm of complex numbers or kept rigorously inside the non-engineering mathematics [1]. Implicit within this statement is the proposition that sub-segments of small-size tumors are CW-complex mappable.

A reasonable performance as far as the cleavage of organic corresponding systematic are concerned has its origin –in our work–in the counterbalanced downsizing upon the engineering of neoplastic tissues mostly by means of differentiable functions. The specifics of higher-echelon functional presentation in addition to some of its details comprise partial mapping of segments of the manipulable cleaving-border into coordination systems with the accompanied differential equations [2,3]. In order to make more rapid evaluation of preclinical/clinical tests' parameters, especially when it comes to modulable nanometric characteristics, we have embarked upon quantitatively statistisizing neoplasm detection by means of bringing together differentiable manifolds (according to the implicit function theorem) and local coordinates.

This is actually carried out where the emerging field of bioprinting could be aided through computer-simulated cytometric topology both short term and long term. As and when orthogonality becomes the ruling order for probable simulation algorithms within the abovementioned context [preferably: micro-ambience], differential manifolds are provided whereby the group-theoretic background material on neoplastic products are translated into their geometric/topological counterparts. Not only the exterior but also the interior spacing of cellular framework may well be tangented upon if the components of any radially spherical metric in applied topology are also to be taken into consideration. This spells that we have actually managed to make application of CW-complexing to tissue topology [just as Hausdorf to homeomorphic correspondence] when it has been necessary to turn *In-Silico* and *In-Vitro* into *In-Vivo* internuclear "charged" bi-cells, tri-cells, and hexa-cells [4]. Even if the number of sides did not go from five to six, again there would be calculable fractal applications in which the topology of say, any likely tumor, could be approximated by means of change of forces exerted upon the adjacency vertex of (at least) three neighboring cells.

Two specific conditions are of considerable significance in our mathematical-topologic simulation of neoplastics in various forms, volumes, and perimeters: the first would be cleavage mapping functional structures; and the second: induced biophysical force catastrophic collapse near the borderline between the tumor compartment and its non-neoplastic surrounding area.

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