



Proceedings of

2nd World Congress on

CANCER SCIENCE AND THERAPY

December 02-03, 2019 | Bangkok, Thailand

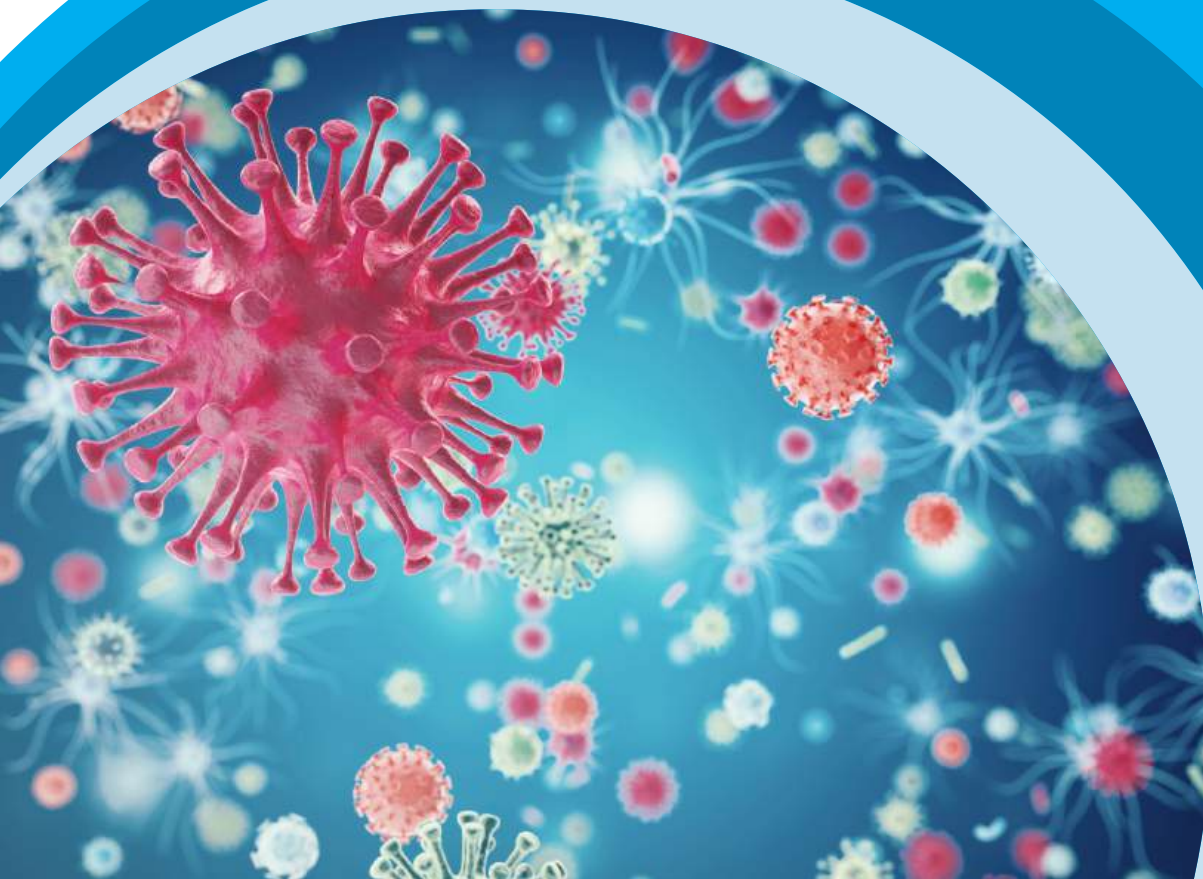
Hosting Organization:

Inovine Conferences

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DAY 1 DECEMBER 02, 2019

Meeting Room 1

09:00–09:30 – Registrations

09:30–09:45 – Opening Ceremony

KEYNOTE FORUM

09:45–10:30

Title: Successful Treatment with Targeted Therapy of Metastatic Refractory Pediatric ETV6-NTRK3 Fusion-Positive Secretory Breast Carcinoma

Mollah Obayedullah Baki, Bangladesh Cancer Society, Bangladesh



SESSIONS

Oncology: Sub-Specialities | Cancer Therapy & Treatments | Lung Cancer | Cancer Prevention & Research | Cancer Biology & Genetics | Surgical Oncology | Cancer Therapy & Treatments | Organ-Defined Cancers | Radiation Oncology

Session Chair: **Mollah Obayedullah Baki**, Bangladesh Cancer Society, Bangladesh

Session Chair: **Deepak Abrol**, GMC KATHUA, India

10:30–11:00

Title: Emerging Perspectives on Awareness and Prevention of Cancer in Indian Women

P. Natarajan, A Veeriyar Vandayar Memorial Sri Pushpam College, India

GROUP PHOTO

Networking and Refreshments Break: 11:00–11:30

11:30–12:00

Title: Cancer Awareness at Grassroots

Deepak Abrol, GMC KATHUA, India

12:00–12:30

Title: Principles Of Radiotherapy In Head And Neck Cancers

Neeraj Jain, Sri Guru Ram Das University of Health Science, India

12:30–13:00

Title: Hiv-Associated Cancer: Innovative Approaches for Treatment of Hiv-Related Kaposi Sarcoma

Ravi Reemaul, Southern Medical Oncology Centre, Trinidad and Tobago

Lunch Break: 13:00–14:00

14:00–14:30

Title: Role of Argon Beam Coagulation in Reducing Recurrence of Giant Cell Tumors by Modified Extended Curettage

Sumedh Kumar, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, India

KEYNOTE FORUM

14:30–15:15

Title: Prostate cancer research, 2000-16, its citation impact and its influence on clinical practice

Grant Lewison, King's College London, United Kingdom



Networking and Refreshments Break: 15:15–15:30

15:30–16:00

Title: Targeting Liver Cancer Stem Cell Through EpCAM Targeted Therapy Along With Chemotherapy Promote Better Progression In Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Ganesan Sivamani, A Veeriyar Vandayar Memorial Sri Pushpam College, India

Networking and Refreshments Break: 15:30-15:45

16:00-16:30	Title: Special module developed for breast cancer patients <i>Shejin Poullose, The Home Health Specialist, India</i>
16:30-17:00	Title: Ets1 and ESE1 reciprocally regulate expression of ZEB1/ZEB2, dependent on ERK1/2 activity, in breast cancer cells <i>Nguyen Duy Sinh, Vinmec International Central Park Hospital, Vietnam</i>

VIDEO PRESENTATION

17:00-17:10	Title: Management of stage I and II non-small cell lung cancer <i>Ashish Dolas, D.Y Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, India</i>
17:10-17:20	Title: Idiopathic granulomatous mastitis: A clinical dilemma for surgeons <i>Shilpy Dolas, Ruby Hall Clinic, India</i>

POSTER PRESENTATIONS @ 17:20-18:20

Poster Judge: Mollah Obayedullah Baki, Bangladesh Cancer Society, Bangladesh

DC 001	Title: Clinicopathological features and survival in colorectal cancer in Iran: Is the age a factor? <i>Shaghayegh Kamian, Shahid Beheshti University of medical Sciences, Iran</i>
DC 002	Title: Efficacy of surgical treatment for symptomatic metastatic spinal tumor <i>Toshiaki Hitora, Seirei Hamamatsu General Hospital, Japan</i>
DC 003	Title : Functional Analysis of human endogenous retrovirus (HERV)-K Env in cancer progression <i>Hee-Jae Cha, Kosin University College of Medicine, South Korea</i>
DC 004	Title: : Oral vinorelbine as switch maintenance therapy versus best supportive care in patients with advanced adenocarcinoma non-Small Cell Lung Cancer EGFR wild type <i>Amen Hamdy Zaky, Assuit University, Egypt</i>

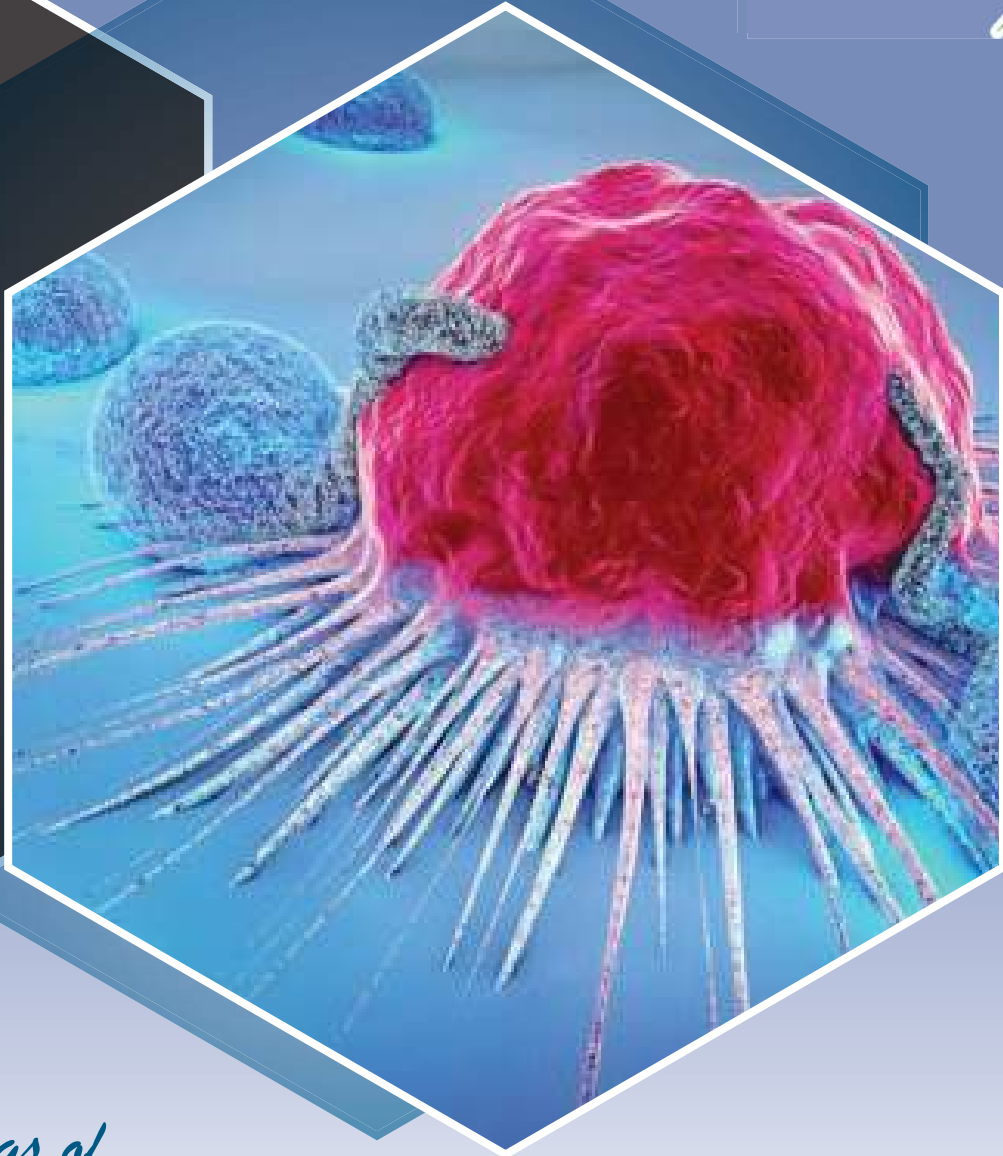
Awards & Closing Ceremony

DAY 2 DECEMBER 03, 2019

Meeting Room 1

Networking & Lunch

B2B Networking & Panel Discussion



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KEYNOTE

Day 1



Mollah Obayedullah Baki

Dr. Obayedullah-Ferdousi Foundation Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Bangladesh

Successful Treatment with Targeted Therapy of Metastatic Refractory Pediatric ETV6-NTRK3 Fusion-Positive Secretory Breast Carcinoma

Secretory Breast Carcinoma (SBC) is a rare and distinct variant, Low Grade, Translocation-Associated Invasive Carcinoma, Accounting For Less Than 0.02% Of All Breast Cancers. It Was First Reported As “Juvenile Breast Carcinoma” By McDivitt in 1966 . However, It Was Later Shown To Occur In All Age Groups, And Both Men And Women Can Be Affected. Consequently, The Term “Juvenile Breast Cancer” Was Replaced By The Term “Secretory Breast Cancer.” To Date, Due To The Rarity Of SBC And Pure SBC In Particular, There Have Been Only About 44 Cases Reported In the literature. Our Aim Is To Describe The Clinicopathologic And Molecular Features And Investigate The Role Of Comprehensive Therapy In The Management Of This Disease. The Identification And Implementation Of Molecularly-targeted Therapeutic Strategies For Children With Cancer Has Historically Lagged Behind Adults. Similarly, The Lack Of Access To State-of-art Genome-driven Cancer Care For Patients Residing Developing Country Like Bangladesh Represents A Significant Hurdle For Both Pediatric And Adult Oncology Patients. In This Report, We Have Described A Historic Event Of Successful Treatment With Targeted Therapy Of Metastatic Refractory Pediatric ETV6-NTRK3 Fusion-Positive Secretory Breast Carcinoma Of An 8 Years Old Girl Of Bangladesh Through An Unique Global Collaboration Between Several Academic Institutions Of Bangladesh Like Professor Dr. Obayedullah-Ferdousi Foundation Cancer Hospital and Research Institute (POFFCH&RI), Gopalganj, Bangladesh and of U.S.A And the Pharmaceutical Industry To Identify And Successfully Treat The First Pediatric Patient With Refractory Secretory Breast Carcinoma Harboring An ETV6-NTRK3 Fusion With The Selective Pan-tropomyosin Receptor Kinase (Trk) Inhibitor LOXO-101 and LOXO-195 Since September 2016 Till Date 8th June 2019.

Biography:

Past Affiliation:

- Director cum Professor of Radiation Oncology, National Institute of Cancer Research & Hospital

Present Posts & Positions :

- President, Bangladesh Cancer Society(BCS)
- Treasurer, United Forum Against Tobacco(UFAT)
- Vice President, Bangladesh Network for Non Communicable Disease Control & Prevention (BNCCP)
- Member, Task Force Committee of National Tobacco Control Cell, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Bangladesh
- MD & CEO, Professor Dr. Obayedullah – Ferdousi Foundation Cancer Hospital & Research Institute (POFFCH&RI)
- President, Tobacco Cessation Clinic of POFFCH&RI and BCS
- Secretary General, Bangladesh Muktiyoddha Chikitsok Parisod
- Vice Chairman, Genomic Medical Assistant Training School
- Executive Member, Bangladesh Society of Radiation Oncologists
- Executive Editor, Bangladesh Cancer Journal

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Experience :

- Attended many congresses, conferences, meetings etc organized by UICC, ASCO,ESMO,APOCP, IAEA etc in various countries of the world
- Received many National Awards for the contribution in the field of medicine, social works
- I have to organize World No Tobacco Day each year , seminars symposiums, Anti- tobacco Campaign among students of Educational Establishments , Public at large and opinion leaders etc all over the year to increase the awareness of the people, participate tobacco related meetings in government and non government organizations, We also distribute handbills, leaflets, poster, banners, booklets, placard, billboard signboard, hard board all over the country. We also publish tobacco related articles in print media and participate in talk show in electronic media.

Foreign Affiliations :

- POFCH&RI is affiliated with UICC,ASCO, GCI, Memorial Sloan Kettering Hospital, ABC Global Alliance, Europe, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kerala, India and PARASH HIMRI Hospital, Bihar India.
- I Hospital, Mumbai, India and for advanced Study moved to Lymphoedema Training Academy, UK under Jane Wigg .He gained experience in Wolverhamton Lymphoedema Service and Hadenham Health Care(UK) He set Up his own Cancer Rehabilitation Clinic in India, named Corel. Now he is engaged with several Cancer Rehabilitation program in various Institutions and Hospitals

obayedullahbaki@gmail.com

Notes:



Grant Lewison
King's College London, UK

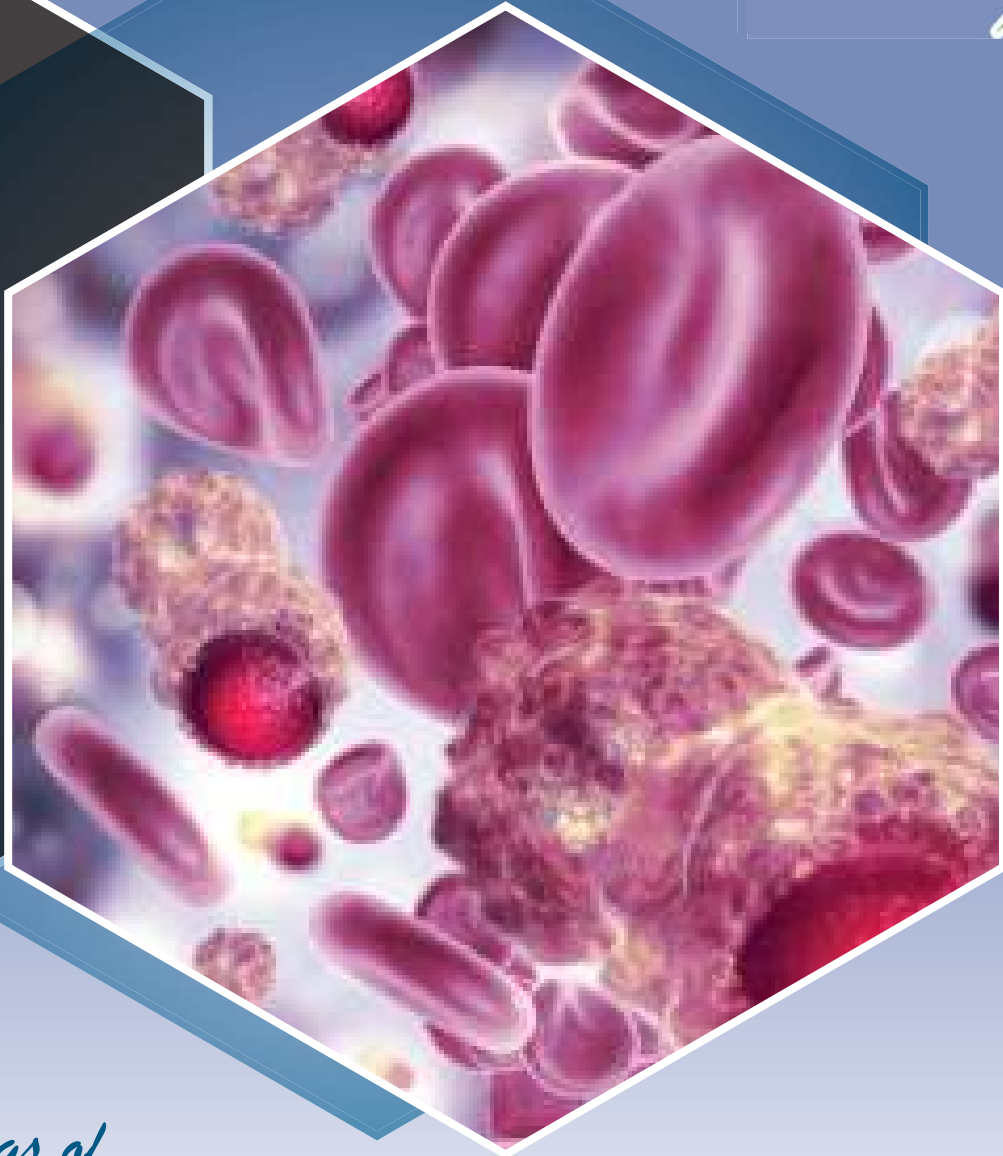
Prostate cancer research, 2000-16, its citation impact and its influence on clinical practice guidelines

We identified research papers on prostate cancer in the Web of Science over 17 years, 2000-16, and analysed their characteristics and citation impact. We compared outputs with countries' wealth and with their burden of disease from prostate cancer. We also collected 71 clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) from 28 countries and some international organisations, and downloaded their references, which form their evidence base and provide a better indicator of the impact of clinical research than citation counts on papers. They involved research on the three main treatments – chemotherapy, radiotherapy and surgery – but relatively fewer on genetics. Most countries' CPGs over-cited research from their own country; these papers represented the influence of the research on national healthcare systems. There were differences between countries in how recent were the references that they cited on their CPGs and some were using old research as the evidence base for their healthcare provision.

Biography:

Grant Lewison is currently Senior Research Fellow at King's College London in the Department of Cancer and Pharmaceutical Sciences. He has been a bibliometrician for nearly 30 years, in the European Commission in Brussels and at the Wellcome Trust in London (where he set up and ran the Research Outputs Database club of biomedical research funders). Subsequently he was at The City University and University College London with honorary appointments, and in 2005 set up Evaluametrics Ltd with his partner, Dr Philip Roe, to do bibliometrics work for clients. In 2014-15 he was the KCL lead investigator on a major EU project to map the outputs and impacts of European research in non-communicable diseases, and in particular their influence on clinical practice guidelines and on the general public through stories in the mass media. He is the author of over 90 papers on bibliometrics and onomastics (the study of names).

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SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS

Day 1

Day 1 December 02, 2019

Sessions:

Oncology: Sub-Specialities | Cancer Therapy & Treatments | Lung Cancer | Cancer Prevention & Research | Cancer Biology & Genetics | Surgical Oncology | Cancer Therapy & Treatments | Organ-Defined Cancers | Radiation Oncology

Session Chair: **Mollah Obayedullah Baki**, Bangladesh Cancer Society, Bangladesh
Session Co-Chair: **Deepak Abrol**, GMC KATHUA, India

Session Introduction

Title: Cancer Awareness at Grassroots

Deepak Abrol, GMC KATHUA, India

Title: Principles Of Radiotherapy In Head And Neck Cancers

Neeraj Jain, Sri Guru Ram Das University of Health Science, India

Title: Hiv-Associated Cancer: Innovative Approaches for Treatment of Hiv-Related Kaposi Sarcoma

Ravi Reemaul, Southern Medical Oncology Centre, Trinidad and Tobago

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P. Natarajan, A Veeriya Vandayar Memorial Sri Pushpam College, India

Title: Role of Argon Beam Coagulation in Reducing Recurrence of Giant Cell Tumors by Modified Extended Curettage

Sumedh Kumar, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, India

Title: Targeting Liver Cancer Stem Cell Through EpCAM Targeted Therapy Along With Chemotherapy Promote Better Progression In Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Ganesan Sivamani, A Veeriya Vandayar Memorial Sri Pushpam College, India

Title: Special module developed for breast cancer patients

Shejin Poulse, The Home Health Specialist, India

Title: Ets1 and ESE1 reciprocally regulate expression of ZEB1/ZEB2, dependent on ERK1/2 activity, in breast cancer cells

Nguyen Duy Sinh, Vinmec International Central Park Hospital, Vietnam

Cancer Awareness at Grassroots

Deepak Abrol

GMC KATHUA, India

In This Part Of World Main Cause Of Late Diagnosis and Cancer Related Mortality is Lack of Knowledge. Eighty percent of Patients present in Late Stage When only 20 percent are treatable. While only Twenty Percent Present Early When Eighty percent Can be Treated. To Reverse This Disturbing Trend Cancer Awareness Has To be Percolated To Masses. For This We Started With Cancer Awareness Drives in Jammu Province of J and K India and saw visible results. To Take a Step further We Organized a Cancer Awareness Workshop Using Social Media Platforms and Got Tremendous Results in form of Queries, Media Campaign, Breaking of Administrative Inertia. Whether It will be converted into More Early detection will be seen in Time To Come.

Biography:



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Notes:

Principles Of Radiotherapy In Head And Neck Cancers

Neeraj Jain

Sri Guru Ram Das University of Health Science, India

Head and neck malignancy is a very common cancer among Indian males. This is attributable to common habit of chewing Tobacco, Gutkha, betel and betel nuts etc. Presentation is usually at advanced stage. Often surgery is ruled out due to advanced stage. Options for management left are Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy. Usually concurrent Chemo Radiotherapy is given. Head and neck region is very complex anatomically. The aim of giving Radiotherapy in such cancers is to achieve maximum local control with minimal toxicity to normal and vital structures. In the past parallel opposing conventional beams were used and there was considerable damage to vital structures. Now a days treatment is delivered with highly sophisticated linear Accelerators. Intensity Modulated and image guided treatment is given. Treatment is verified at regular intervals. if any discrepancy found replanning is done. With the newer technologies it is possible to deliver Biological effective Dose to tumour for better control while restricting the radiation dose to vital structures. Doses close to 70Gy are given in concurrent setting and 60-66 Gy in post operative setting.

Biography:



Neeraj Jain is Associate Prof Radiation Oncology At Sri Guru Ram Das University Of Health Sciences Amritsar. He is eminent Radiation Oncologist and participated in Numerous national and international conferences and presented papers. He is Vice President of AROI i.e. Association Of Radiation Oncologists of India.

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Notes:

HIV-Associated cancer: Innovative approaches for treatment of hiv-related kaposi sarcoma

Ravi Reemaul

Southern Medical Oncology Centre, Trinidad and Tobago

Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) is one of the main common cancers in patient with advanced Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) contagion. Different cases view a number of cases in the treatment of this type of disease. This research will focus on the innovative approaches for the treatment of HIV-Related KS and the risk associated with each treatment. This cancer related disease contains a broad spectrum of pathological information needed from the affected patient before treatment can take place. Schneider and Dittmer (2018) stated, 'KS displays broad clinic-pathological variation depending on, firstly, location of KS lesions (lymph, node, internal, or cutaneous), secondly, clinical stage (patch, plaque, nodular) and thirdly, epidemiological classification'. KS is an aggressive incapacitating disease and if not controlled will cause severe complications to the patient. As a result, patients with KS involves frequent evaluations to determine the pace and morbidity of the disease. Therefore, 'KS is a well-known multifocal vascular tumor that must be evaluated intensively prior to an appropriate treatment regime', (Mehta, et al 2011). As a result, patients being admitted with HIV related KS must undertake a vast number of test before the correct treatment, as there certain treatments that will work productively. When properly assessed, various types of treatment options are considered for the proper management of this type disease. These treatments are local therapies such as radiation, chemotherapy, cryotherapy and topical retinoid. The systemic therapy includes interferon, investigational therapy and therapeutic recommendations. Each case will be analyzed, however, it depends on the patient's condition when assessed, the relevant treatment will be determined and the acute and chronic side effects and risk will be discussed. Overall, KS will always continue to be viewed at preeminent frequencies in people living with HIV and it remains the most common cancer where epidemic occurs in less developed countries.

Biography:



Ravi Reemaul is currently the Team Lead and Senior Radiation Therapist at Southern Medical Oncology Centre in Trinidad and Tobago. He graduated with a BSc in Radiation Therapy and completed his MBA from the Australian Institute of Business in 2018. Throughout the years, he acquired certificates in Phlebotomy, Health and Safety, Project Management and online continuous education. In the field of healthcare, being dedicated, zealous and open-minded is the key to being a successful healthcare professional. This also attributes to the patient comfort during the specific procedures as one depends profoundly on the attending personal. In the spare time, Ravi likes to travel, read, and meeting new people and goes to the beach.

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Notes:

Emerging Perspectives on Awareness and Prevention of Cancer in Indian Women

Natarajan P

A Veeriya Vandayar Memorial Sri Pushpam College, Bharathidasan University, India

Among various diseases, cancer has become a big threat to human beings globally. In India cancer is the second most common disease, responsible for maximum mortality with about 0.3 million deaths per year. The magnitude of cancer problem in the Indian sub-continent is increasing due to poor to moderate living standards and inadequate medical facilities. Now a day's India is growing with a good progress rate and probably will become a developed country within a few decades resulting into its participation in the world development. Breast cancer has been described as an alarmingly health problem in India. Every year the incidence of Breast cancer in India have steadily increased and as many as 1,00,000 new patients are being detected every year. The chemical, biological and other environmental identities are responsible for uncontrolled and unorganised proliferation of cells (Carcinogens). About 70% colorectal cancer cases are believed to be due to imbalanced diet. Further, the survey showed that heavy consumption of red meat is the main cause of several cancers including Gastro intestinal tract and colorectal, prostate, bladder, breast, gastric and oral cancers. High risk of Breast cancer among girls at puberty is due to chest irradiation of X-rays used for diagnostic and therapeutic purpose. National cancer control programme started in 1975-76 in India, lead to the development of regional cancer centres (RCC's), a number of oncology wings in medical colleges In the present study the strategy for prevention and creating awareness of cancer among Indian women is established. Cancers namely those of oral and lungs in male and cervix and breast in females account for over 50% of all cancer deaths in India. Gall bladder cancer in Delhi women is one of the highest (9%) in the world. National cancer awareness day is observed on 7th November every year in memory of Madam Mary curie the noble price laureate for the discovery of Radium. Various activities of Govt, NGO's and funding scheme of various projects and implementation of prevention and control measures and its results are discussed in the present study.

Biography:



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Notes:

Role of argon beam coagulation in reducing recurrence of giant cell tumors by modified extended curettage

Sumedh Kumar

Senior Resident Dept. Of Orthopaedics Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, India

Background: Modified Extended curettage of Giant Cell tumors of Bone is associated with a lower rate of recurrence of the tumor while preserving the adjacent joint. This study was done to estimate recurrence rate and functional outcome after using Argon Beam as an adjuvant for Modified Extended Curettage.

Methods: The study was held at Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Delhi between April 2015 to May 2018. 25 patients with Giant Cell Tumors meeting all the inclusion criteria were selected for the study. Clinical examination along with X-rays and CT Scan of the affected part was done. Patients underwent Modified Extended Curettage using High speed Burr, Phenol and Argon Beam Photo-Coagulation. Placement of sub-articular bone graft and filling of cavity with bone cement after fixation of cavity with implant. Post-operatively, the patients were given Ibandronate 150 mg once a month for 12 months and followed up for 1 year. They were assessed for any complaints of pain and signs like tenderness, locally raised temperature and decreased range of motion of the adjacent joint. Radiologically, the patients were assessed for any signs of recurrence, uptake of the subarticular graft. Functional status was assessed in terms of weight bearing status and range of motion for patients with tumor in the lower limb and range of motion for the patients with the tumor in the upper limb.

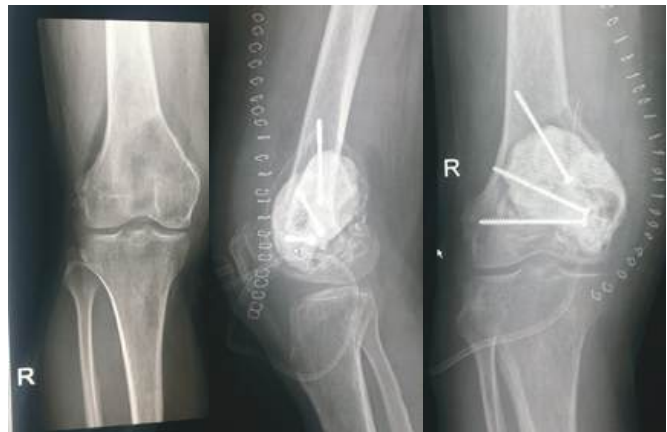
Results: Recurrence was found in 1 patient ie. 4% recurrence rate. 13 out of 14 patients with a tumor in the lower limb had a grade 5 weight bearing status at 6 months from the surgery and a near-physiological range of motion.

Conclusion: Modified Extended Curettage of Giant Cell Tumors using High Speed Burr, Phenol and Argon Beam Coagulation is associated with low recurrence rates of the tumor and is an effective modality in treatment of these tumors.

Biography:



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Preoperative and immediate post-operative X-rays after Modified Extended Curettage Of Giant Cell Tumor of Distal Femur Right Side.

Targeting Liver Cancer Stem Cell Through EpCAM Targeted Therapy Along With Chemotherapy Promote Better Progression In Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Ganesan Sivamani

A Veeriyar Vandayar Memorial Sri Pushpam College, Bharathidasan University, India

Chemoresistant and tumor relapse is a major hurdle in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. Majority of conventional chemotherapy fails to treat HCC patients because of numerous factors; in all among cancer stem cell (CSC) is a predominant factor involved in chemoresistant. So, targeting liver cancer stem cell such as EpCAM along with chemotherapeutic drugs have better survival rate for HCC patient. HuH7 cell line was used as model for hepatocellular carcinoma. HuH7 cells were treated by EpCAM gene silence alone, wnt- β catenin signaling inhibitor (XAV939) alone, EpCAM gene silence along with Cisplatin and XAV939 with Cisplatin. The outcomes were studied by Flowcytometry, Spheroid formation assay, Western blot, RT-PCR, Colony forming assay, kinetics and end point assays. EpCAM gene silenced and XAV939 treated cells shown decrease LCSC marker CD133 expression in Flow cytometry analysis, and reduce expression of ABCG2 gene which is a responsible marker for chemoresistant in RT-PCR analysis than control cells. To support this, EpCAM gene silenced and XAV939 treated cells unable to form colonies in colony forming assay compared to the control cells. Similarly in spheroid formation assay, EpCAM gene silenced cells, XAV939 treated cells and combinations with Cisplatin treated cells were unable to form spheroid, whereas in Cisplatin alone treated cells shown spheroids. In cytotoxicity assay Cisplatin alone and combination with Cisplatin arms shown more cell death than control and only LCSC targeted arms. These findings were conforming that, conventional chemotherapy kill cancer cells but not cancer stem cells. Chemotherapy combined with EpCAM targeted therapy is enhanced chemo sensitivity and decreased the chance of getting relapsed. This approach might be the suitable option for better prognosis of hepatocellular carcinoma patients.

Biography:



S. Ganesan, Assistant Professor (SG) of Zoology and Biotechnology, A.V.V.M. Sri Pushpam College (Autonomous), Poondi, Thanjavur. He has completed M.Sc., Zoology from Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, M.Phil, Zoology from the University of Madras, Chennai and Ph.D., from Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. He has 11 years of experience in Research and 7 years of experience in teaching. He is a Life time member of Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, Member Review Board of Cancer Biology and Treatment, the USA and Life member in Association for the promotion of DNA fingerprinting & other DNA technologies. Dr Ganesan's Research group is involved in studying cell and molecular signatures with special reference to insulin secretion, insulin action and Oncological research. Our research integrates physiological and pharmacological approaches with Biochemical, Molecular Biological and Proteomics techniques to study mechanisms underlying development and progression of Diabetes, its complications and Oncological Research studies. He has submitted nearly 20 16s r DNA and Protein sequencing at NCBI,USA. He has presented 53 papers in National and International conferences and published 37 Research papers in well-reputed journals. He has guided many M.Sc., M. Phil., and Ph.D., students.

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Notes:

Special module developed for breast cancer patients

Shejin Poullose

The Home Health Specialist, India

Introduction: Music-Dance-Mediation Therapy, its works in the field of Supportive Cancer Care, can improve the patient's wellbeing during and after the period of treatment

Objective: Assess changes in quality of life and in recovery progress in Cancer treatment, after an intervention involving a supportive cancer therapy using mind-body medicine (MBM) activities.

Design: Video Sequence study using a supportive cancer care to Progress Study in cancer patients, the Music-Dance-Meditation therapy (MDMT) with 7 major titles, helps the patient to improve their physical and spiritual health through the easiness of not disturbing the second person.

Main outcome: Improving the quality of life, this helps the cancer patient to receive a better outcome from any medical treatments and better survival rates in their life.

Results: MDMT use to create bespoke blends for patients; these can help with anxiety, panic attacks, sleep disturbance or breathing difficulties, and success in the treatment of anticipatory or chemotherapy-induced nausea as well. Relaxation techniques, used to improve quality of life and aid stress management, include deep breathing, progressive muscle relaxation and creative visualization. Progressive muscle relaxation involves tensing then releasing muscles; it is based on the premise that the relaxation leads to "relaxation of the mind. In guided visualization, participants are led through a process of imagining sensations associated with relaxing environments or situations. Below areas are the real concerns of MDMT on SG.

- Wellbeing
- Physical Improvement (Flexibility, Fatigue, Vitamin level) o Mental Improvement (Acceptance level, Happiness, Hope) o Body -reaction towards Treatment rate
- Survival rate

Conclusions: This group of men and women (SG), starting from a clinically significant low health assessment (BIS), had improved their wellbeing during and after the period of treatment.

Acknowledgements: This study was supported by separate grants from the Kerala Startup mission and it's Center for Incubation/ Acceleration in Cancer treatment, Kochi, India.

Biography:



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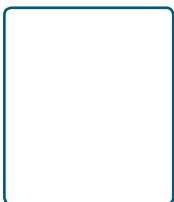
Ets1 and ESE1 reciprocally regulate expression of ZEB1/ZEB2, dependent on ERK1/2 activity, in breast cancer cells

Nguyen Duy Sinh

Vinmec International Central Park Hospital, Vietnam

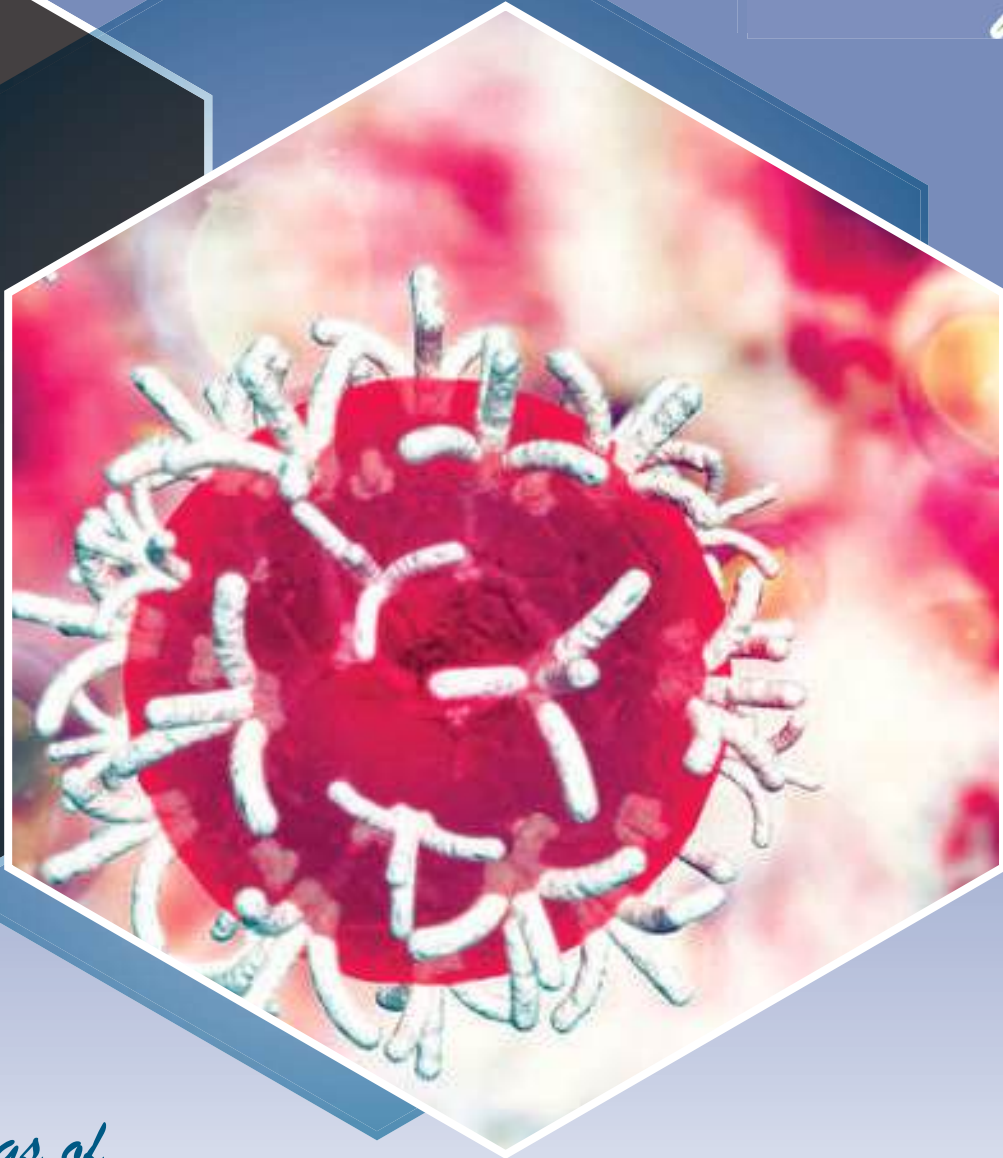
The epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) is a crucial morphological event that occurs during progression of epithelial tumors. We reported previously that levels of the δ -crystallin/E2-box factor 1 (δ EF1) family proteins (Zinc finger E-box binding homeobox 1 [ZEB1]/ δ EF1 and ZEB2/ Smad-interacting protein 1), key regulators of the EMT, are positively correlated with EMT phenotypes and aggressiveness of breast cancer. Here, we show that Ets1 induces ZEB expression and activates the ZEB1 promoter, independently of its threonine 38 phosphorylation status. In the basal-like subtype of breast cancer cells, siRNAs targeting Ets1 repressed expression of ZEBs and partially restored their epithelial phenotypes and sensitivity to antitumor drugs. Epithelium-specific ETS transcription factor 1 (ESE1), a member of the Ets transcription factor family, was originally characterized as being expressed in an epithelial-restricted pattern, placing it within the epithelium-specific ETS subfamily. ESE1, highly expressed in the luminal subtype of breast cancer cells, was repressed by activation of the MEK-ERK pathway, resulting in induction of ZEBs through Ets1 upregulation. Conversely, Ets1, highly expressed in the basal-like subtype, was repressed by inactivation of MEK-ERK pathway, resulting in reduction of ZEBs through ESE1 upregulation. These findings suggest that ESE1 and Ets1, whose expressions are reciprocally regulated by the MEK-ERK pathway, define the EMT phenotype through controlling expression of ZEBs in each subtype of breast cancer cells.

Biography:



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Notes:



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VIDEO PRESENTATION

Day 1

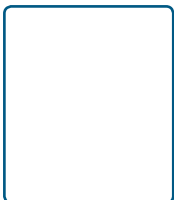
Management of stage I and II non-small cell lung cancer

Ashish Dolas

D.Y Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, India

The incidence of stage I and II non small cell lung cancer is likely to increase with the ageing population and introduction of screening for high-risk individuals. Optimal management requires multidisciplinary collaboration. Local treatments include surgery and radiotherapy and these are currently combined with (neo) adjuvant chemotherapy in specific cases to improve long-term outcome. Targeted therapies and immunotherapy may also become important therapeutic modalities in this patient group. For resectable disease in patients with low cardiopulmonary risk, complete surgical resection with lobectomy remains the gold standard. Minimally invasive techniques, conservative and sublobar resections are suitable for a subset of patients. Data are emerging that radiotherapy, especially stereotactic body radiation therapy, is a valid alternative in compromised patients who are high-risk candidates for surgery. Whether this is also true for good surgical candidates remains to be evaluated in randomised trials. In specific subgroups adjuvant chemotherapy has been shown to prolong survival; however, patient selection remains important. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy may yield similar results as adjuvant chemotherapy. The role of targeted therapies and immunotherapy in early stage nonsmall cell lung cancer has not yet been determined and results of randomised trials are awaited.

Biography:



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Notes:

Idiopathic granulomatous mastitis : A clinical dilemma for surgeons

Shilpy Dolas

Ruby hall clinic, India

Background: Idiopathic granulomatous mastitis is an entity where affected breast shows features of chronic mastitis with granulomas. Most of IGM cases mimic like malignancy which creates a clinical dilemma in surgeons mind to treat this complex disease as malignancy. This is more prevalent in parous premenopausal womens.

Case series: We present a case series of 78 patients included from august 2017 to august 2019. Out of 78 , total 8 patients found to be MTB culture and TB gene-xpert positive. 70 patients who were negative for mycobacterial tuberculosis bacteria treated with abscess incision and drainage with debridement & wide local excision followed by prednisolone 30mg . There are chances of recurrent abscess formation and the recurrence normally comes with non resolving abscess with or without draining sinuses.

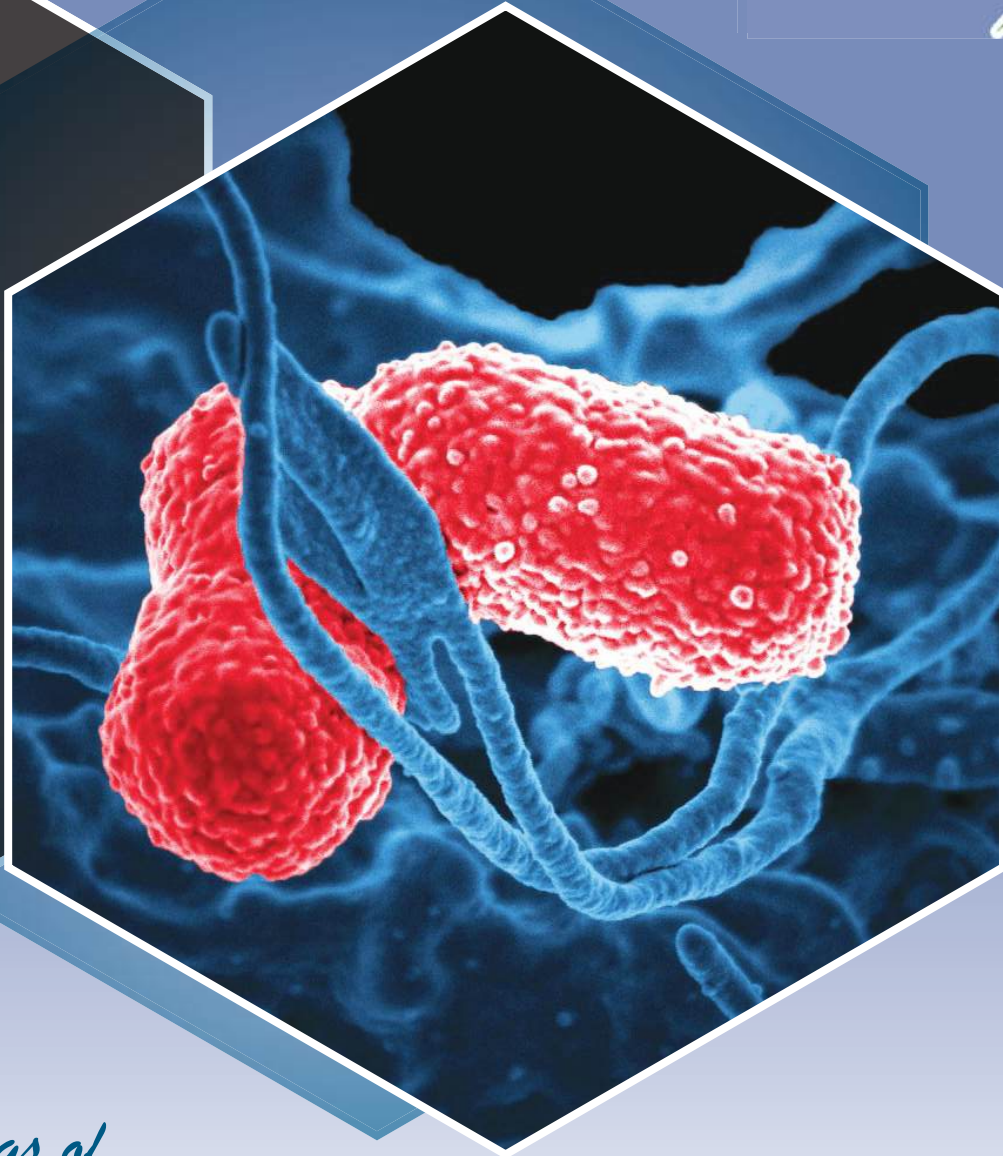
Conclusion: Idiopathic granulomatous mastitis is an autoimmune disease, however other infectious problems causing granulomatous mastitis and malignancy needs to be ruled out by doing biopsy and further histopathology. We found incision and drainage with debridement followed by wide local excision quiet helpful in treatment of these patients along with immunosuppression in cases of relapse.

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Notes:



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2nd World Congress on

CANCER SCIENCE AND THERAPY

December 02-03, 2019 | Bangkok, Thailand

POSTERS

Efficacy of surgical treatment for symptomatic metastatic spinal tumor

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Background: Surgical treatments for metastatic spinal tumors are expected to improve pain and paralysis despite it is hard for them to improve life prognosis. Since the life prognosis usually depends on the condition of primary lesion, it is sometimes difficult to speculate the outcome of surgical treatment. On the other hand, treatments for cancer have been developed and the needs for surgical treatments can be changed. We tried to undergo surgical treatments to improve pain and/or paralysis in the case of metastatic spinal tumor if general conditions were tolerable for surgery. The purpose of this study is to investigate the efficacy for symptomatic metastatic spinal tumor (life prognosis, pain scale, paralysis and complications).

Cases and Results: Sixty-two cases of metastatic spinal tumor (male 32 and female 30; mean age: 65 years old) had surgical treatment from 2013 to 2017. Average follow-up period was 14 months (1-60). Primary lesions were 15 cases: lung, 10 cases: breast, 8 cases: prostate, 5 cases: rectal cancer, 4 cases: thyroid and liver, 3 cases: pancreas and uterus, 2 cases: bladder and lymphoma, and each one case: others and unknown origin. Operative time, amount of bleeding, complications and survival time were investigated. Preoperative and postoperative pain and paralysis were evaluated by numerical rating scale (NRS) and Frankel classification. As the life prognosis predictive factor, Tokuhashi score in each case was evaluated and investigated the relationship with actual survival time. The operative time was 144 (51-288) minutes. The amount of bleeding during surgery was 614 (5-2255) ml. All the cases had posterior (to vertebral) decompression and/or fusion without vertebral body replacement. There were no fatal cases caused by perioperative complications. Thirty-nine cases were died at the time of investigation and the mean survival period in these cases was 9.7 (1-33) months. The mean preoperative NRS was 6.8, which improved to 2.5 postoperatively (statistically significant). Ninety-four percent (58 cases) of the cases showed improvement in NRS. The number of the cases of preoperative Frankel A, B, C, D and E were 4, 4, 9, 13 and 32 cases. On the other hand, the number of the cases of postoperative Frankel A, B, C, D and E were 4, 1, 7, 15 and 35 cases, respectively. Eleven cases showed improvement and fifty-one cases remain unchanged in this classification. There were no cases of functional deterioration. There were forty cases of less than 9 points in Tokuhashi score, which were usually regarded to poor prognosis. Of these, nine cases survived at the time of investigation. Further, nineteen of these forty fatal cases survive more than 9 months.

Conclusion: In present study, surgeries improved quality of life especially in pain. More than half of the cases which were regarded to poor prognosis by existing evaluation survived. Surgeons should consider applying surgery for the cases symptomatic metastatic spinal tumor.

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Functional Analysis of human endogenous retrovirus (HERV)-K Env in cancer progression

Hee-Jae Cha

Kosin University College of Medicine, South Korea

This is the abstract text. Your abstract must be concise and factual and state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major contributions. Please use the style sheets predefined in this document as far as possible. The title of the abstract should be written in Times New Roman, bold, 16pt, centered. Initial letter of each word should be capitalized. Author's name and affiliation should be written in Times New Roman, 14pt, centered. If there are several authors or affiliations, related numbers should be given using superscripts. Ensure that the entire abstract, including title and authors, is written around 300 words in length including one figure. The font size should be 12pt in Times New Roman. You can add 1-3 citations; the font size should be 10pt in Times New Roman. The whole abstract should not exceed one page. Save your abstract in Microsoft Word format on your own computer, from where you upload it into the on-line abstract form for submitting.

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Hee-Jae Cha is a Professor, Department of Parasitology and Genetics at Kosin University College of Medicine. He worked as Associate Professor, Department of Parasitology and Genetics at Kosin University College of Medicine from 2012-2017.

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Clinicopathological features and survival in colorectal cancer in Iran: Is the age a factor?

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Statement of the Problem: There is an increasing incidence in colorectal cancer (CRC) especially in young adult. However, there is controversy about the effect of age and clinicopathologic features on survival in young patients. We evaluated demographic, pathologic characteristics and survival in CRC cases.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: In this retrospective study, we reviewed medical and pathologic records of patients diagnosed with CRC during 2008-2013. We gathered the data on survival till May 2018. We categorized the cases in two age groups: younger or older than fifty years old and compare that data.

Findings: A total of 396 patients were reviewed. There were 156 (39.4%) patients younger than 50 years old. Both age groups were comparable regarding the symptoms and pre-operative carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA). The younger patients were diagnosed with a higher proportion of poorly differentiated (14.7% vs. 8.3%; $p < 0.001$) and more advanced tumors (53.2% vs. 45.9%; $p = 0.266$). Tumors in rectum were significantly more common among the younger patients ($p = 0.021$). The overall survival (OS) ($p = 0.278$), the cancer-specific survival (CSS) ($p = 0.233$), and the disease-free survival (DFS) ($p = 0.497$) did not differ significantly between the two groups. Based on Cox regression model, Elevated pre-operative CEA level (HR=1.41; 95%CI of (1.01 – 1.97)), advanced tumor stage (6.06; 95%CI of (3.03 – 12.15)), and poorly differentiated tumor (HR=1.69; 95% CI of (1.05 – 2.71)) were associated with decreased survival.

Conclusion and significance: Younger patients didn't have poor prognosis in comparison to their older counterparts despite advanced tumor stage and poor tumor differentiation.

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Oral vinorelbine as switch maintenance therapy versus best supportive care in patients with advanced adenocarcinoma non-Small Cell Lung Cancer EGFR wild type

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Background: This study was performed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of switch maintenance therapy with oral vinorelbine in advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with adenocarcinoma limited to epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) wild type.

Materials and Methods: In this single randomized trial, patients with advanced stage (IIIB and IV) NSCLC with adenocarcinoma EGFR wild-type status, treated with 6 cycles of platinum based chemotherapy . Patients did not show progression after first-line chemotherapy were randomly assigned to receive switch maintenance with vinorelbine (80 mg/m², day 1, 8) (group I) or the best supportive care until disease progression (group II).

Results: The median progression free survival (PFS) was 9.7 months for group I versus 5.7 months for group II with statistically significant difference between both groups [HR = 1.15; 95% CI 1.19 to 1.49; P value = 0.002], while the median overall survival (OS) was 13.2 months for group I versus 11.9 months for group II with no statistically significant differences between both groups [HR = 1.24; 95% CI 1.05 to 1.46; P value = 0.3]. In the patients received oral vinorelbine had tolerable toxicity profile.

Conclusion: Switch maintenance therapy with oral vinorelbine, though improve PFS, did no improve OS in patients with NSCLC with adenocarcinoma EGFR wild type

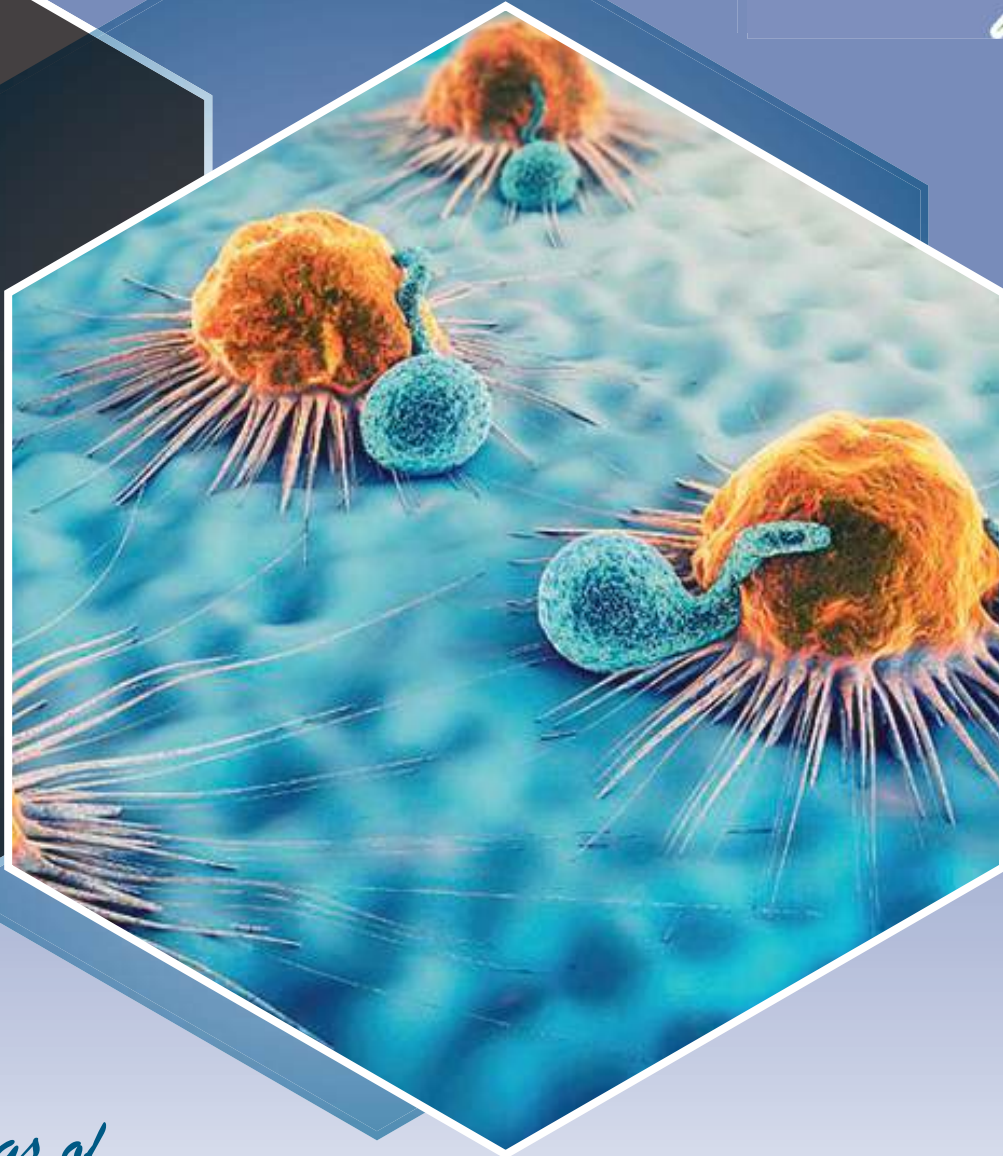
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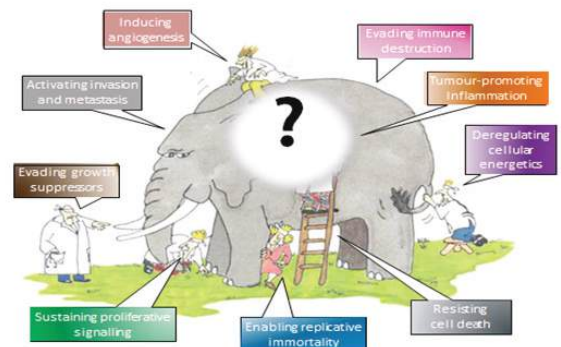
E-POSTER

Instability and dynamic self-organization of the cancer cell system. The hypothesis of the cancerogenic hypercycle

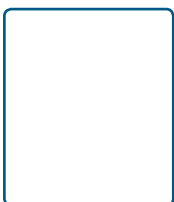
Vladimir N Malzev

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Due to insufficient understanding of the cancerogenic process nature, modern methods of early cancer detecting, treatment and treatment control still remain delayed. Resulting from mutagenesis and continuous generation of new cancer cell clones, these methods only react to an event that has already taken place expressed in a reuptake of invasive tumor growth or metastasis. To solve the cancer problem, a way of detecting and eliminating mutagenesis on an early state when cancerogenesis is not yet expressed in invasive growth or metastasis must be found. The key to solving the problem is to understand the nature of instability of the cancer cell system. The suggested hypothesis of the cancerogenic hypercycle interprets cancerogenesis as a dynamically unstable system of replicating cyclic processes in an open cancer cell system from the point of view of synergetics. If it is confirmed, cancerogenesis can be detected in the state when no signs of invasive growth and metastasis that can be detected by ultrasound and radiological methods have occurred yet. A system of medical measures enhancing the effectiveness of conventional cancer recidivism treatment and early detecting measures will be possible as well.



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Notes:

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