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International Conference on

Oncology and Cancer Prevention

May 22-24, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Cancer in the region of Formiga city, in Brazil: Incidence and prevention

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The cancer has been becoming one of the most important diseases in the world wide public health, so its epidemiological study is very relevant. However, some of these studies requires large expenses, scarce in many countries. Actually, it is happening a growth of cancer cases because of the population aging, including developing countries, like Brazil. Global and local studies have been conducted, meantime, there is a few spotlights to local investigations, therefore this proposal tries to fill this blank. It is intended to use the federal, regional and municipal data of Brazil to obtain the most frequents cases kinds of cancer in the cities of the region of the Formiga. Also, the study aims to interview oncology doctors and general practitioners with large experience in the diagnostic of neoplasms, about its incidence, possible causes and prevention in these cities. From these sources, epidemiological data and doctor's speeches, this paper intends to build prevention proposals supported in the most recent scientific literature to prevent the main kinds of cancer in the researched cities. Thus, is sought to optimize resources to prevent it. Finally, it is recommended that this work might inspire prevention campaigns in the researched cities and that the article publishing opens ways to new investigations about the neoplasms in this region, based in this low-cost methodology.

Biography

Hesley Machado Silva is a Professor and Researcher at University Center of Formiga/MG, Brazil. He did his postdoctoral research at University of Minho, Portugal, and Doctoral at Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. He has been leading various projects about science and religion, with focus in the teaching of evolution. He was coordinator of the project "Biology teachers' conceptions of three Latin American countries about humans' place in nature and the human mind" linked to University of Oxford. He has published 25 research articles, 2 book chapters and he has presented papers at events about science, education and health in many countries.

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Immunohistochemistry of non-small cell type of lung cancer can be used as a separate prognostic factor?

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Design: Lung cancer prognostic factors include tumor size, lymph node, metastasis and clinicopathological features. The role of immunohistochemistry is essential mainly in small biopsy specimen for management. The immunohistochemistry role in this little work can be used as a prognostic role. We studied Napsin A and CK 5/6 in this work which are promising markers of diagnostic importance in adenocarcinoma (ADC)& squamous cell carcinoma (SQCC), respectively.

Methods: In 130 cases of non-small cell lung cancer, we evaluated the expression level of Napsin A & CK 5/6 in different clinicopathological variants. Napsin A was evaluated in different histologic variants of ADC.

Aim: To assess prognostic significance immunohistochemistry represented in Napsin A, CK 5/6 in non-small cell lung cancer. To study prognostic significance Histologic of patterns of adenocarcinoma.

Results: There was 3 male predominant among adenocarcinoma group (76%), while all cases of squamous cell carcinoma were exclusively male (100%). There was significant relation between histologic grade of adenocarcinoma cases, squamous cell carcinoma case and on the other hand Napsin A (P .007) and CK 5/6 scored respectively (P < .001).

Conclusion: Both Napsin A and CK 5/6 could be used as prognostic and diagnostic markers in NSCLC.

Biography

Manar Ahmed Abdel Rahman is the Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt, November 2006. Her research work in MSc includes "Role of immunohistochemistry in diagnosis and differential diagnosis of pulmonary malignant epithelial tumors". She has done her Pathology. PhD thesis "Diagnosis of lung cancer in small biopsy: Immunohistochemical Study of Napsin A, CK 5/6 and CD56".

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1 β -2-Himachalen-6-ol: A novel anticancer sesquiterpene unique to the lebanese wild carrot

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Daucus carota sp. *carota*, also known as wild carrot, is a commonly used herb in Lebanese folk medicine to treat several ailments including cancer. Previous studies in our laboratories showed that the *Daucus carota* oil extract (DCOE) and subsequent fractions exhibit antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities. In this study, we report the isolation and identification of the major compound responsible for the anti-cancer activity of DCOE along with the mechanism of action involved. GC-MS and NMR spectroscopy revealed the identity of the major compound as 1 β -2-himachalen-6-ol, a novel sesquiterpene unique to the Lebanese wild carrot. 1 β -2-Himachalen-6-ol demonstrated potent anti-cancer activity against B16F-10, Caco-2, MB-MDA-231, A549 and SF-268 cancer cells (IC₅₀ 13-4 μ g/mL; 58-18 μ M), with SF-268 cells being the most sensitive. The sesquiterpene was shown to induce cell death through apoptosis (flow cytometry), decrease 2D cell motility (wound healing assay) and 3D invasion, as well as increase cell adhesion in SF-268 cells. Additionally, 1 β -2-himachalen-6-ol showed very low toxicity in mice with an LD₅₀ > 6000 mg/kg body weight. In conclusion, the present data demonstrate that 1 β -2-Himachalen-6-ol is a potential multi-mechanistic chemotherapeutic drug with high potency and safety.

Biography

Robin I Taleb is an Assistant Professor in Medicinal Chemistry at the Lebanese American University (LAU). He obtained his PhD in Medicinal Chemistry from UWS (Australia) and has since published over 24 articles in the fields of cancer research, oncology, drug discovery and inorganic chemistry. He has practical experience in instrumental analysis including NMR, HPLC, GC, Elemental Analysis, Mass-Spec, IR, UV, Protein Synthesizer, LCMS/MS and Circular Dichroism (CD). He is a Member of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute (MRACI) as well as the American Chemical Society (ACS). Dr. Taleb is a reviewer for Elsevier Publishers.

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Effect of TP53 16-Bp, MDM2 40-Bp and Caspase-8 6-Bp Ins/Del polymorphisms in breast cancer

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Background and Aims: Caspase-8 and P53 play important roles in regulation of the cell cycle and apoptosis, and contribute to mammary gland development and breast cancer (BC) progression. MDM2 (Murine Double Minute2) is an oncoprotein that inhibits the P53 activity, and its overexpression has been reported in several human tumors. In the present study, we evaluated the relationship among insertion/deletion (ins/del) polymorphisms in three apoptosis-related genes such as TP53, MDM2 and caspase-8 and the risk for breast carcinoma in an Iranian population.

Methods: This case-control study was performed on 236 breast cancer patients and 203 cancer free healthy women. We genotyped the ins/del polymorphisms by using bi-directional PCR allele-specific amplification as well as allele-specific PCR.

Results: Our data demonstrated that the TP53 16-bp and MDM2 40-bp INS/DEL variations were associated with an increased risk of BC in codominant (INS/INS vs. DEL/DEL: odds ratio [OR] =1.82 and 2.09, respectively), dominant (Del/INS+INS/INS vs. DEL/DEL: OR=1.49 both) and allele models (OR=1.43 and 1.48). In contrast, the CASP8 6-bp DEL/DEL genotype was inversely associated with breast cancer risk (OR=0.33, p=0.001), and the 6N DEL allele was a protective factor for BC (OR=0.66, p=0.002).

Conclusion: Our findings suggested that the studied INS/Del polymorphisms in Caspase-8, P53 and MDM2 affect the risk of breast cancer in an Iranian population. Further studies on diverse ethnicities are warranted to support our findings.

Biography

Ebrahim Eskandari-Nasab is a lecturer at Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Iran. He did his Master research at Zahedan University in the area of breast cancer genetics in 2012, and since then he has been employed as a lecturer at this university. During his six years of research as Master Student and lecturer he has published more than 50 research articles mostly in the field of cancer genetics. He has recently been admitted into a PhD program in Biomedical Sciences at Temple University, PA, USA.

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CCL5 and CCR5 polymorphisms in breast cancer

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Recent researches have demonstrated the role of CC Chemokine Ligand 5 (CCL5) and CC chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5) in breast tumor initiation and progression. Investigating whether single nucleotide polymorphisms of CCL5 -403 G>A (rs2107538) and CCR5 Δ 32 genes are related to the Breast Cancer (BC) risk, we designed this study. In this case-control study, 236 BC patients and 203 healthy controls from the same area were recruited and CCL5-403 G>A and CCR5 Δ 32 polymorphisms were genotyped by Allele-Specific Polymerase Chain Reaction (AS-PCR) and PCR, respectively.

A significant relationship between CCL5 -403 GA and GA+AA genotypes and an increased risk of BC in the codominant (GG vs. GA OR=1.75, 95%CI=1.07-2.86, P=0.025) and dominant models (GG vs. GA+AA: OR=1.84, 95%CI=1.15-2.93, P=0.014) was found, respectively. More than these, our study showed that the A allele of CCL5 -403 G>A variation was more prevalent in the BC patients than in controls (14% vs. 8%) and was a risk factor for BC (G vs. A: OR=1.87, 95% CI=1.21-2.89, P=0.004). Our findings propose the CCL5-403 G>A polymorphism as a risk factor for BC in our population. Besides, the CCL5-403 GA and GA+AA genotypes and the A allele were associated with an increased risk of BC which may play role as a risk factor for breast carcinoma.

Biography

Adel Sepanjnia is a lecturer at Jiroft University of Medical Science, Jiroft, Iran. He did his Masters' research at Tehran University of Medical Science. He has published more than 7 research articles in transplantation, cancer and infectious disease field.

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Preliminary results of the study on accuracy of colposcopy in frames of the cervical cancer screening tools evaluation in Western Kazakhstan

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According to data of the ICO HPV Expert group as of 23.12.2015, the incidence of cervical cancer in Kazakhstan has reached 32.8 per 100,000 female population standardized by age, whereas the National screening programme had been existing in the country since 2008. Colposcopy, as the final screening tool for targeted biopsy, has a sensitivity, according to various estimates, in the range of 49 - 84%. We were interested in the possibility of experimental implementation of VIA (visual inspection with acetoacetic acid) for sparsely populated areas of the country to enhance the effectiveness of screening activities. This method, which is the composite and the most important part of the colposcopy, is highly appreciated due to its high negative predictive value (PVN) in HPV and CIN detection.

The aim of the ongoing study is to reveal the degree of correlation between colposcopic pattern and histological findings and the presence of HPV infection as well. The quantitative system by Reid has been used for the evaluation. Overall, 934 colposcopic findings and 53 histological conclusions classified by the Bethesda System (2001) were analyzed. Reid scores were compared with the data of the total viral load in HPV-infected (total 235 persons, HPV prevalence rate 25.1%).

Results: Moderate correlation (Spearman's $r = .45$, $p < .005$) has been established between the severity of the colposcopic pattern and the viral load. Concordance between histological and colposcopic conclusions has been considered moderate – concordance rate 61.4%, Cohen's $\kappa=0.49$.

Conclusions: VIA method appears to be justified as one of the measures to enhance the screening effectiveness. The study should be continued.

Biography

Yerbol Bekmukhambetov is a Manager of the scientific Project "Epidemiological analysis of Human Papillomavirus in Western Kazakhstan in relation to HPV-attributable cervical pathology - social, clinical and genetic aspects", funded by the Committee of Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Contract № 103, April 25, 2016, Grant № 2230/ГФ4). He did his postdoctoral research at West Kazakhstan Marat Ospanov State Medical University. He has published more than 10 papers on cancer issues in reputed journals and more than 200 papers in republican periodicals, along with Russian ones.

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