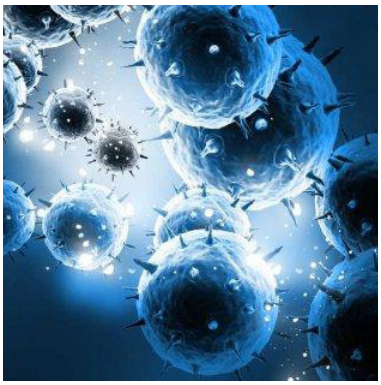
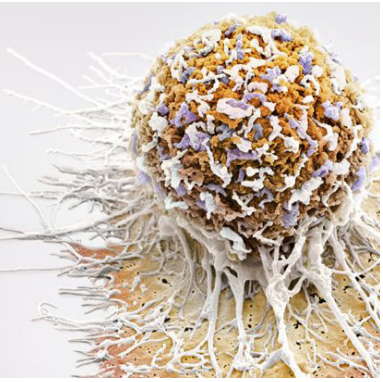
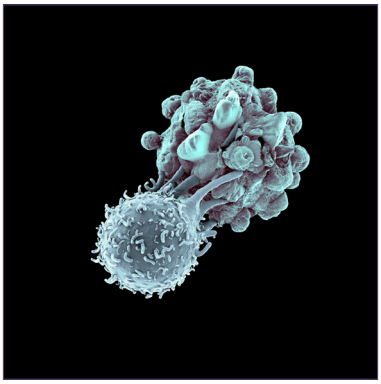
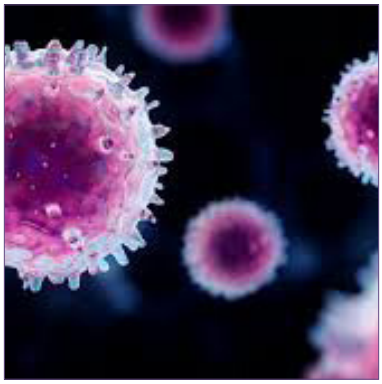
Scientific Tracks & Sessions
July 23, 2018

Cancer 2018



12th World Cancer Congress

July 23-25, 2018 | Moscow, Russia

Public awareness and knowledge of pap smear as a screening test for Cervical Cancer among Saudi population in Riyadh city

Hasan Mohammad Alkhudairi
King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

Aims: To explore the public awareness, knowledge, and attitudes of Saudi women towards Pap smear as a screening test for cervical cancer.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study took place in four major secondary and tertiary healthcare hospitals located in the capital city Riyadh between January 2016 and June 2016. A self-administered, coded, close-ended survey was randomly distributed to 1000 non-single women attending the obstetrics/gynecology outpatient clinics or inpatient wards.

Results: Five hundred and seven women participated in the survey (overall response rate: 50.7%). The vast majority of respondents aged between 20-40 years (88%) and were married (94.1%), Saudi citizens (96.5%), university educated (45.6%) and housewives (64.5%). A total of 234 women (46.2%) did not hear whatsoever about Pap smear previously. Only 273 women (53.9%) heard about it, mostly during their hospital visits for obstetric/gynecologic purposes (57.1%). A sum of 381 women (75.2%) did not do a single Pap smear previously. A sum of 383 women (75.5%) reported that their physicians never advised them to do Pap smear. Regarding knowledge of Pap smear, 415 women (82%) did not know when to start doing Pap smear, 471 women (92.9%) did not know how frequently they should do Pap smear and 476 women (93.9%) did not know when to stop doing Pap smear. Moreover, 456 women (89.9%) did not know the difference between Pap smear and high vaginal swap. A total of 429 women (84.6%) never requested their physician to do Pap smear. Almost all women (95.3%) expressed an interest in knowing more information about the Pap smear screening test.

Conclusion: The awareness and knowledge of Pap smear as a screening test for cervical cancer among Saudi population living in Riyadh is unsatisfactory. There is an urgent necessity to educate and foster awareness concerning cervical cancer and its screening through Pap smear.

Speaker Biography

Hasan Mohammad Alkhudairi is currently working at King Saud University. Consultant of palliative medicine at King Fahd specialist and King Saud medical city, consultant of obstetrics and gynecology at maternity hospital King Saud medical city, run a clinic women's pain dealing with women's sexual problems at maternity hospital king Saud medical city joined Oncology Center at King Saud University as a consultant of palliative medicine. His Professional Affiliations & Memberships includes member of International Association for Hospice & Palliative Care, member of Arab palliative care association, member of The European Society for Sexual Medicine (ESSM) and member of ISSWSH.

e: halkhudairi@hotmail.com

Notes:

allied academies

12th World Cancer Congress

July 23-25, 2018 | Moscow, Russia

Relationship between body surface area and encephalization quotient in Chemotherapy of Brain Cancers: The functions of four modified formulas

Saganuwan Alhaji Saganuwan
University of Agriculture Makurdi, Nigeria

Treatment for ssBrain cancer is a difficult task, because of complex nature of physico-chemical properties of brain, central nervous systen (CNS) acting drugs and drug carriers. Recently, Saganuwan derived a unique body surface area (BSA) formula for calculation of doses of anticancer drugs for dog and human, which correlates very well with their encephalization quotient (EQ).Therefore von Bronin's and Jerison's formulas were modified to BSA formulas. The four formulas used are for Saganuwan ($EQ=E/0.14 \times BW^{0.528-}$; $BSA=BW^{0.528} \times H^{0.528} \times O.14$), Jerison ($EQ=E/0.12 \times BW^{0.67-}$; $BSA=BW^{0.67} \times H^{0.67} \times O.12$), von Bronin ($EQ=E/0.18 \times BW^{0.66-}$; $BSA=BW^{0.66} \times H^{0.66} \times O.18$) and the resultant formula derived from the above formulas ($EQ=BW \times \beta \times H^{\beta} \times K/BSA$), respectively . But brain mass is ($E=kp\beta$),whereas p (body weight), k (constant) and β (exponent) are integral part of EQ formulas. The findings revealed that Saganuwan's formula yielded low effective therapeutic doses of anticancer drugs for brain cancers in dogs and humans and high values of EQs. However, Jerison's and von Bronin's formulas yielded high BSA and low EQ values, respectively. Therefore high EQ denotes low dose of anticancer for brain cancer. Hence EQ and BSA can be used to determine safe therapeutic doses for brain cancers.

Speaker Biography

Saganuwan Alhaji Saganuwan is an Associate Professor of Pharmacology holds DVM, PGD, PGDE, MSc and PhD in Pharmacology. He has been lecturing at University of Agriculture Makurdi since 2005 with 70 publications in the journals of high repute. His areas of research interest are pharmacology, toxicology, oncology and medicinal chemistry. He was head of department for over 2 years. He is on editorial board of about 10 journals and reviews for about 15 journals of high repute. He has presented conference papers in the USA, UK, Australia, Japan, China, India, Italy, Spain, Cyprus among others.

e: pharn_saga2006@yahoo.com

Notes:

allied academies

12th World Cancer Congress

July 23-25, 2018 | Moscow, Russia

Discovery and development of dual inhibitors of MDM2 and XIAP

Muxiang Zhou[1], Lubing Gu[2], Tao Liu and **Sha Yi**
Emory University School of Medicine, USA

MDM2 and XIAP promote cancer cell survival by inhibiting p53 and caspase activation to prevent apoptosis, respectively. Further, the RING domain of MDM2 can bind to the internal ribosome entry site (IRES) of *XIAP* mRNA transcripts to promote *XIAP* translation, increase MDM2 protein expression, and enhance resistance to apoptosis. We hypothesized that disrupting the interaction between MDM2 and *XIAP* would decrease expression of both proteins and enhance cancer cell apoptosis. A fluorescence polarization assay was developed for high-throughput screening of small-molecule inhibitors of *XIAP* IRES binding to the MDM2 RING domain. Of 141,394 small molecule compounds tested, 8 candidates disrupted MDM2–*XIAP* binding, and 3 compounds selected for further study (MX3, MX11, and MX69) reduced protein expression of both MDM2 and XIAP when added to cancer cells. MX11 and MX69, which bound to the MDM2 RING, and MX3, which bound to the *XIAP* IRES, induced the self-ubiquitination and degradation of MDM2, which not only led to the stabilization and activation of p53 but also inhibited XIAP, resulting in activation of caspases 3, 7, and 9. In a panel of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) and neuroblastoma cell lines, MX3 and MX69 induced apoptosis in an MDM2-, p53-, and XIAP-dependent manner. MX69 had little effect on normal hematopoiesis, and was thus tested in vivo in mice bearing ALL xenografts. Treatment with MX69 reduced disease burden, increased survival, and was well tolerated in mice. Altogether, these findings support further investigation of MX69 and its analogs as therapies to induce apoptosis in cancer cells.

Speaker Biography

Muxiang Zhou research is in the field of signaling pathway identification and molecular targeting of pediatric cancers. He have a broad background in molecular biology of childhood cancer and longstanding interest in understanding the role of several oncoproteins such as MDM2 and XIAP in mediating cancer cell promotion and resistance to anticancer treatment. His current research programs build logically on my previous work, translating basic studies on MDM2 and XIAP-mediated signaling into first preclinical and later a clinical investigation of small molecule inhibitors targeting MDM2 and XIAP for use as novel cancer treatments.

e: mzhou@emory.edu

Notes:

Targeting the WASF3 regulatory complex to suppress Metastasis

John K Cowell, Yong Teng, Ali S Arbab and **Eileen J Kennedy**
The Georgia Cancer Center, USA

The WASF3 gene is involved in actin cytoskeletal reorganization in response to external stimuli from growth factors and cytokines. It is expressed at high levels in metastatic cancers and was part of the gene expression signature defining the claudin-low subgroup of breast cancers. Cells that do not express WASF3 do not metastasize and knock down of WASF3 in metastatic breast cancer cells leads to suppression of invasion in vitro and invasion in vivo. Re-expression of WASF3 in non-metastatic cells increase cell motility and invasion. This strict requirement for WASF3 function in metastatic breast cancer cells suggested targeting this function may provide a means to suppress metastasis. There are currently no small molecule inhibitors of WASF3 function and so we decided to target protein-protein interactions essential for its function. In resting cells, WASF3 is maintained in an auto-inhibited conformation through interaction with a protein complex referred to as the WASF3 regulatory complex (WRC). NCKAP1 and CYFIP1 are important components of the WRC and genetic knockdown of these proteins in metastatic breast cancer cells leads to destabilization of the WASF3 complex. Stimulation of quiescent cells with growth factors activate RAC1/2 which binds to NCKAP1 and relaxes the protein complex to allow phosphoactivation of WASF3. To target the WRC, we developed stapled peptides against alpha helical interaction sites between WASF3 and CYFIP1. Stapled peptides are a new class of therapeutic peptides which show increased stability, resistance to protease degradation, non-immunogenic and are actively transported into cells. Targeting the WASF3-CYFIP1 complex led to loss of phosphoactivation of WASF3 and reduced invasion in vitro. As shown in the crystal structure of the WRC, NCKAP1 does not interact directly with WASF3 but rather binds to CYFIP1. Targeting the CYFIP1-NCKAP1 interaction using stapled peptides led to destabilization of the WRC and loss of invasion of breast cancer cells in vitro. When the two classes of stapled peptides were used in in vivo xenograft studies of MDA231 metastatic cells, compared with vehicle treated animals, metastasis to the lungs and liver was significantly suppressed. Biodistribution studies showed uptake in liver and stomach in early stages and over 72 hours concentrated in tumors. The half-life of the peptides in peripheral blood was ~30 minutes. These studies demonstrate the proof-of-principle that targeting the WRC in breast cancer cell can suppress the metastatic phenotype. Current efforts involve modification of stapled peptides to increase potency, increase retention times in the blood and to increase solubility in formulations that can be delivered intravenously.

Speaker Biography

John K Cowell is Interim Director of the Georgia Cancer Center, Associate Director for basic science and a Professor of Pathology. Prior leadership roles include Director of the Center for Molecular Genetics at the Cleveland Clinic and Chair of the Department of Cancer Genetics at the Rowell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo, New York. He investigates the molecular genetics of cancer particularly the genetic basis of metastasis in breast and prostate cancer. He is also developing novel therapeutic approaches to the treatment of stem cell leukaemia. His research has been continuously funded by the National Cancer Institute for over 20 years.

e: jcowell@augusta.edu

Notes:

Role of DNA/RNA- lipids interactions in Nuclear pore assembly, Genome expression and Cancer cell degeneration

Vasily Kuvichkin
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

During the study of the ternary complexes-TC: nucleic acids - liposomes from zwitterionic lipids, in the presence of a number of divalent metal cations- (Ca, Mg, Fe, Co, etc), the author concluded about the uniqueness and widespread prevalence of such complexes in the cell. They are more labile than lipoplexes-complexes of cationic lipids with DNA, in addition have a more diverse structure and are more dynamic, capable of creating various organelle-like structures, or contacts between organelles in eukaryotes. In addition, TCs are not toxic to cells, unlike lipoplexes. The author suggested a possible scheme for the formation of nuclear pores involving liposomes from zwitterionic lipids and double-stranded DNA or triple-stranded hybrids DNA /low molecular weight RNA (lmw RNA), which, when untwisted in pore annuli, give one or two chains of ssDNA. The thermo-stability of DNA/lmwRNA triple helix is lower than the same sequence of DNA. That specifies preferential attachment of three-stranded hybrids to membrane vesicles. The triple helical hybrid unwinding during fusion of two membrane vesicles results in pre-pore formation: double-stranded DNA/lmwRNA hybrid and a ssDNA (R-loop), located on the outer diameter of fused vesicle of TC. This vesicle interacting with double nuclear membrane form channel between two membranes. During their fusion ssDNA and hybrid of DNA/lmwRNA shifts to pore annulus center and serve as template for nucleoporins binding and for gradually pore complex formation. The ssDNA in pore annulus is the reason for the enhanced transcription of the genes attached to nuclear pore. The ssDNA located along the outer diameter of TC vesicles serve as sites of transcription initiation and their aggregates can be considered as “transcription factories”.

Increasing of number nuclear pore during cancer progression means increasing of transcription of specific oncogenes in a cell. Pore can form cluster from 10-12 pores, which manifold increase a transcription of near to cluster genes. The presence in nuclear pores lmwRNA (small nuclear RNA or long non-coding RNA) give us possibility of their participation in changing activity of genes in cancer cells. Change of lmwRNA between cancer and normal cells allow these RNA induced cancer in normal cells by mechanisms of chains reaction. Many membrane tropic carcinogens increase transcriptional activity pore complex as their production and stability in cells.

Speaker Biography

Vasily Kuvichkin has completed his PhD at the age of 35 years at Moscow State University, Lomonosov’s name, Russia. He is the chief of Group of lipids-nucleic acids interactions at the Institute of Cell Biophysics, Russian Acadey of Sciences. He has over 120 publications that have been cited over 600 times. He is member of Biophysical Society, Japanese Society Molecular and Cell Biology and FEBS.

e: vvkuvichkin@gmai.com

Notes:

Morphological features and clinical significance of different types of tumor vessels in Gastric and Breast Cancer

Marina Senchukova
Orenburg State Medical University, Russian Federation

Purpose: To study the features of morphology and clinical significance of different types of tumor vessels in gastric (GC) and breast cancer (BC).

Material and methods: Tumor samples of 73 patients with GC and 59 patients with BC were stained with Mayer's hematoxylin and eosin and immunohistochemically, using antibodies to CD34.

Results: The following types of tumor vessels and structures with endothelial lining were identified: normal capillaries, dilated capillaries (DCs), atypical DCs (ADCs), "cavitary" structures type-1 (CS type 1) – the structures with partial endothelial lining and "cavitary" structures type-2 (CS type-2) – the distinctive cellular structures in peritumoral stroma. The ADCs, CS type-1 and CS type-2 most significantly correlated with the clinical features of GC and BC. In GC the multiple CS type-1 and ADCs were associated with T3-4 ($p = 0.001$) and N2 ($p = 0.001$) stages and with a decrease of overall survival from 93.9% to 52.7% ($p = 0, 0013$) and relapse-free survival from 87.7% to 32.4% ($p = 0.0001$); in BC - with estrogen receptors negative status ($p = 0.03$), with the presence of tumor emboli in vessels ($p = 0.08$) and with a decrease of relapse-free survival from 85.7% to 56.2% ($p = 0.046$). As for the CS type-2, these structures were more often detected in diffuse type of GC ($p = 0.07$). In BC the CS type-2 were more often observed in positive Her2/new status ($p = 0.008$).

Conclusion: In GC and BC the tumor vessels are heterogeneous in morphology and clinical significance.

Speaker Biography

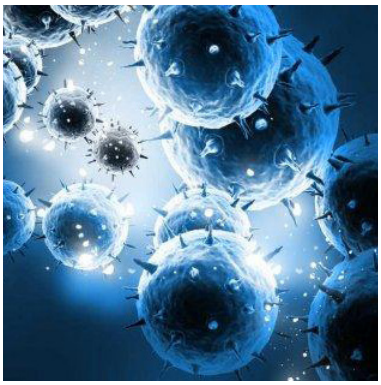
Marina Senchukova has completed her PhD at the age of 36 years from Orenburg State Medical Academy and Grand PhD in Medical sciences at the age of 53 years from Orenburg State Medical University. She is the professor of the Oncology Department of Orenburg State Medical University. She has coauthored over 100 publications including Journal of Cancer, Springerplus, Current Angiogenesis, Morfologiia (Russia), Voprosy Onkologii (Russia) and others. She holds six patent of Russian Federation. The current main research interests include: mechanisms of tumor angiogenesis, epithelial-mesenchymal transformation, role of inflammation in tumour progression.

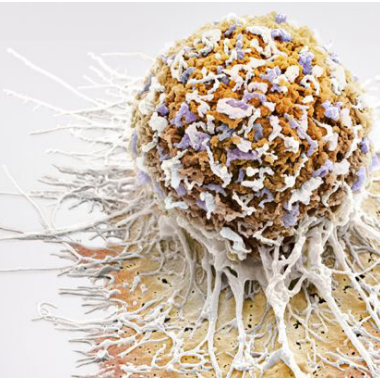
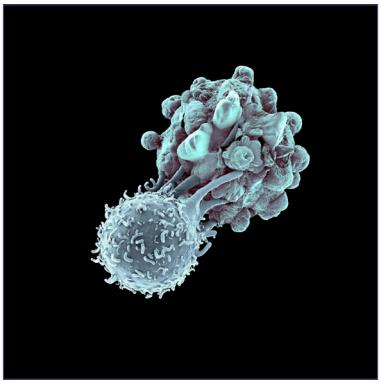
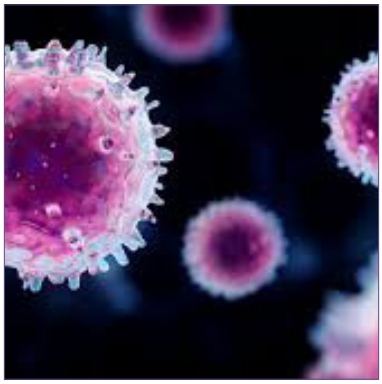
e: masenchukova@yandex.com

Notes:

Special Session
July 23, 2018

Cancer 2018



12th World Cancer Congress

July 23-25, 2018 | Moscow, Russia

Taylan Ozgur Sezer

Ege University Hospital, Turkey

Timing and role of Hypertermic Chemotherapy in peritoneal metastases of Gastrointestinal Cancers

Until a few decades ago, peritoneal dissemination of gastrointestinal cancer was regarded as a sign of systemic disease unsuitable for surgical treatment and was treated with palliative chemotherapy only.

In the 1980s, the association between hyperthermia and chemotherapy generated considerable interest as studies in vitro showed that hyperthermia did indeed potentiate the effects of antiblastic drugs. After this time two new surgical technologies that have evolved to manage peritoneal metastases are cytoreductive surgery (CRS) and hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC). This combined treatment strategy uses peritonectomy procedures and visceral resections to reduce the disease in the abdomen and pelvis to a macroscopic volume. Then, HIPEC is used to preserve the complete cytoreduction by controlling the minimal residual disease.

With the progression of surgical technologies and techniques, the morbidity and mortality of such treatment approaches have also decreased accordingly with a corresponding increase in the overall survival. Long-term median survival of 34 - 92 months and 5 year survival of 29 - 59 % can be expected from selected group of patient..

Speaker Biography

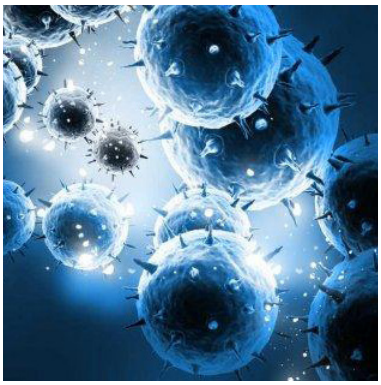
Taylan Ozgur Sezer is a Associate Professor of General Surgery, Head of the Periton Malignancy and Renal Transplantation. Specialist in periton malignancy, Medicine Doctor's degree at Ege University School of Medicine. Currently his researches focus on the effects of hyperthermia on cancer cell DNA and cancer vaccine.

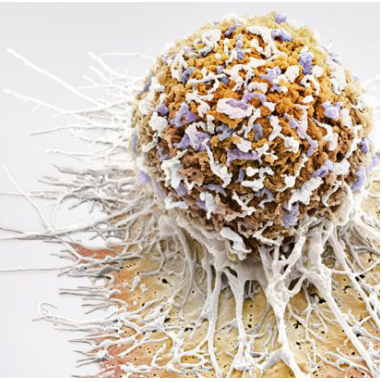
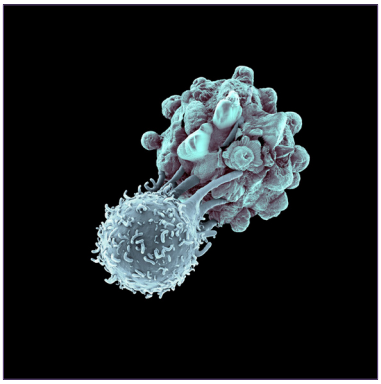
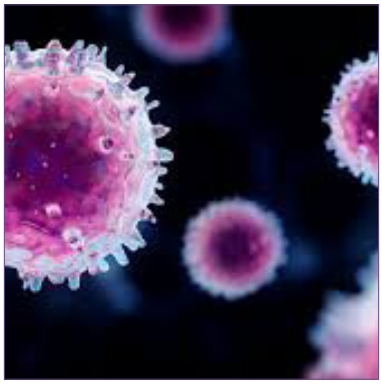
e: taylan.ozgur.sezer@ege.edu.tr

Notes:

Scientific Tracks & Sessions
July 24, 2018

Cancer 2018



12th World Cancer Congress

July 23-25, 2018 | Moscow, Russia

allied academies

12th World Cancer Congress

July 23-25, 2018 | Moscow, Russia

Overexpression of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase increases tumorigenic and metastatic activity of Malignant cells

Elizaveta Starodubova* [2,3], Pankova E [1,2], Gordeychuk I [1,3,4], Petkov S [3], Jansons J [5,6], Podschwadt P[3], Mezale D [5], Fridrihsone I [5], Skrastina D [6], Abakumov M[1], Tukhvatulin A[1], Strumfa I [5] and **Isaguliants M[1,3,4,5]**

[1] Gamaleja Research Center of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Russia

[2] Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Russia

[3] Karolinska Institutet, Sweden

[4] Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

[5] Riga Stradins University, Latvia

[6] Biomedical Research and Study Center, Latvia

HIV-1 infection is often accompanied by oncological complications attributed to immune suppression, and angiogenic and/or directly oncogenic properties of HIV Tat, Nef and p17. Here, we studied oncogenicity of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT). Panel of murine adenocarcinoma 4T1luc2 (Perkin Elmer, USA) subclones stably expressing consensus HIV-1 FSU_A RT or its variants with primary mutations of resistance to nucleoside (RT_An) or non-nucleoside inhibitors (RT_Ann) common in the territory of former USSR[1], was generated by lentiviral transduction of 4T1luc2 cells. Parental 4T1luc2; 4T1luc2RT (multiplicity of infection/MOI 1, 5, 20); 4T1luc2RT_An, and 4T1luc2RT_Ann subclones (MOI10) were subcutaneously implanted into BALB/c mice. Tumor growth was monitored by morphologic measurements and bioluminescence imaging (BLI; Perkin Elmer). After three weeks, mice were sacrificed, tumors and organs were excised, subjected to ex vivo BLI, then dehydrated, paraffin-embedded and sectioned. Number of metastatic cells was assessed by BLI and in parallel, quantified on haematoxylin-eosin-stained slides by computer-assisted morphometry (NIS-Elements software, Nikon, Japan). Splenocytes were isolated, stimulated with RT-derived peptides, and IFN-γ/IL-2 secretion was assessed by Fluorospot (Mabtech, Sweden). Within 10 days, all subclones formed palpable tumors. 4T1luc2RT-tumors grew faster than those formed by 4T1luc2, or 4T1luc2RT_An, or 4T1luc2RT_Ann cells ($p<0,05$). 4T1luc2RT tumor-bearing mice had more metastasis in lungs and liver than mice implanted with 4T1luc2 cells. Drug-resistance mutations decreased metastatic activity of 4T1luc2RT_An and 4T1luc2RT_Ann subclones below that of parental 4T1luc2 cells ($p<0,05$). Expression of RTs induced no immune response. Thus, expression of nonmutated RT increases tumorigenic and metastatic activity of malignant cells. Supported by RFBR#17_54_30002, and 17_04_00583.

Speaker Biography

Elizaveta Starodubova has completed her PhD in the Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Russian Academy of Sciences, and continued her postdoctoral studies there and at the Department of Microbiology, Tumor and Cell Biology (MTC), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm. She performs her studies in the field of antigen processing and design of prototype DNA-vaccines against viral infections and cancer.

e: estarodubova@gmail.com

Notes:

Nonopioid painkillers as an alternative to a conventional therapy

Sergey Kozlov
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Pain is an unpleasant sensation with negative emotional background that warns the body about dangerous pressure and protects it from a damage. However, there is another kind of pain, which instead of body protection brings unreasonable anguish. The most undesirable kind of pain should be considered cancer pain caused by the hyperactivation of the nociceptive system. Such intense and chronic pain exhausts patients both physiologically and psychologically as well as influences on recovery processes. Properly selected painkillers can not only alleviate the pain, but contribute to the therapy in general. Two systems of nociception and antinociception are closely interrelated in human to maintain a balance of pain stimuli recognition. Opioids are actively used drug for pain relief in cancer therapy. These molecules turn on the antinociceptive system through the activation of mu and delta opioid receptors. We suggest to put in the practice alternative painkillers that can directly inhibit the nociceptive system and do not affect on opioid receptors activation as well. First of all, this approach allows to reduce the numerous side effects of prolonged opioids administration during therapy. The long lasting analgesic effect of novel drug seeds caused by their inhibitory effect on the ion channels widely represented in the peripheral neurons of mammalian nociceptive system and involved in pain stimuli detection and further signal transduction. Two much promising drug seeds undergo preclinical trials and already have shown safety for animals and lack of additive effect.

Speaker Biography

Sergey Kozlov is the head of a laboratory of neuroreceptors and neuroregulators. His research oriented on active molecules development and characterisation of their biological function in cells. He has a lot of patents on compounds suitable for a practical use in medicine.

e: serg@ibch.ru

Notes:

allied academies

12th World Cancer Congress

July 23-25, 2018 | Moscow, Russia

Diagnostic accuracy of incidental focal colonic uptake on ^{18}F-FDG PET/CT in patients with non-abdominal Cancers

Yusuf Gunay, Emrah Caglar and **Rabiye Uslu Erdemir**

Bulent Ecevit University, Turkey

An imaging modality ^{18} F-FDG PET/CT has been gaining popularity in screening and staging of malignant diseases. Meanwhile, incidental colonic focal lesions can be identified on PET/CT in patients who undergo PET/CT for other reasons than expected colon diseases. The aim of this study was to evaluate the accuracy of incidentally detected colonic lesions on PET/CT and to correlate with colonoscopy and histopathological findings.

Patients those who underwent PET/CT for non-abdominal cancer work-up with incidentally identified focal colorectal radiotracer activity on PET/CT were included to study . Patients with known colorectal cancers were excluded. Colonoscopy was performed in all patients with this incidental finding in order to exclude colonic malignancy. Maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax), CT findings, colonoscopy findings and histopathological results were analyzed in all patients. True positive lesions were considered as colorectal cancer, adenomatosus adenomas and hyperplastic polyps.

Focal PET/CT colorectal activity was incidentally detected in 49 patients with no previous history of colorectal cancer. Of the 49 patients, 35 (71,4%) colonoscopies were performed. Based on pathological findings, fourteen patients (40 %) had adenomatous polyps, 7 (20%) had hyperplastic polyps, 5 (14,3%) had adenocarcinoma. Nine patients (25,7%) had normal colonoscopic examination. The reason for PET/CT was done as follows: Bronchopulmonary cancer 27 (55.1%), breast cancer 11 (22.4%), larynx cancer 7 (14.3%) and 4 (8.2%) miscellaneous non-abdominal cancers. The average SUVmax values of adenocancers and adenomatous /hyperplastic polyps were 13.5 and 6.11. The average size of adenocancer and polyps were 21m and 7.2 mm repectively.

Based on this study, we recommend to do colonoscopy and histological analysis in all patients with unexpected focal FDG activity found in colon during a PET/CT examination for unrelated reasons.

Speaker Biography

Yusuf Gunay graduated from Ankara University medical school in 1999 and then completed a general surgery residency at Ankara Numune Hospital, Ankara, Turkey. He then completed his first abdominal transplant surgery fellowship at The Ohio State University in 2010 and followed by MIS fellowship at University of Iowa in 2011 and the second Abdominal Transplant Surgery fellowship at University of Pittsburgh Medical Center in June 2017. Currently, he is an assistant professor at Bulent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, Turkey. He has many publications mainly in abdominal transplant surgery.

e: drygunay@gmail.com

Notes:

allied academies

12th World Cancer Congress

July 23-25, 2018 | Moscow, Russia

To know and to act: A tale of the effect of knowledge on uptake of Breast Cancer prevention modalities among women of child bearing age in Kyadondo country, Uganda.

Taremwa Ivan Mugisha

Clarke International University, Uganda

Background: Breast cancer, the third most frequent cancer of women is preventable through knowledge on breast self-examination. Of the 44% of women diagnosed with breast cancer at the Uganda Cancer Institute, only 22% go for check-up in less than three months. This study explored the effect of breast cancer knowledge on the uptake of breast cancer prevention modalities among women in Kyadondo County, Uganda.

Methods: A household survey among women of child bearing age in Kyadondo County was conducted during June, 2014 to August, 2015. This involved studying in-depth using a questionnaire the level of breast cancer knowledge of the respondents. Data was analyzed using logistic regression model. Chi-square test was used to establish relationships between knowledge base factors and the uptake of breast cancer prevention modalities.

Results: This study has established an empirical relationship between uptake of breast cancer prevention modalities and source of information especially radio (OR 1.94 95% CI: 1.16-3.24), television (OR 1.82 95% CI: 1.14-2.93), awareness of breast cancer (OR 4.03 95% CI: 1.01-15.98), knowledge on how to reduce risk of breast cancer (OR 1.98 95% CI: 1.20-3.27), what reduces breast cancer acquisition (OR 2.75 95% CI: 1.42-5.35), how to check for signs of breast cancer especially through breast self-examination (OR 3.09 95% CI: 1.62-5.88), and other methods of breast cancer diagnosis in a health care set up.

Conclusion: The women's level of breast cancer awareness as a primary prevention strategy was found wanting, and requires a boost through community health education

Speaker Biography

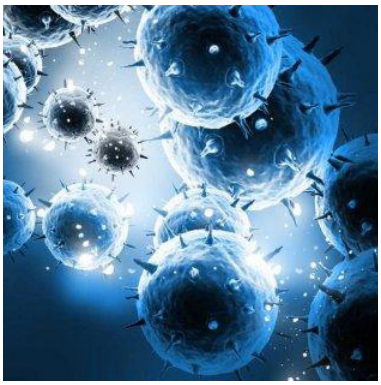
Taremwa Ivan Mugisha is a Medical Laboratory Scientist currently working as a Lecturer/ Researcher in the Institute of Allied Health Sciences at Clarke International University (Formerly, International Health Sciences University). Ivan holds a Master's Degree in Medical Laboratory Sciences of Mbarara University of Science and Technology. He has authored a number of publication with focus on Cancer and Malaria prevention, Opportunistic infections in HIV/AIDS, Laboratory Quality Management and the diagnostic challenges of infectious diseases in a limited resource set up. Ivan is a peer reviewer of International Journals, a member of International Society of Blood Transfusion and American Society of Hematology.

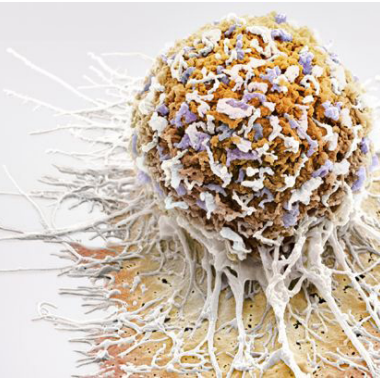
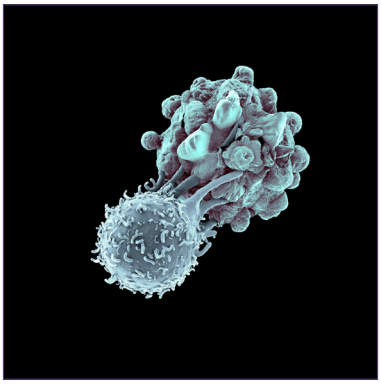
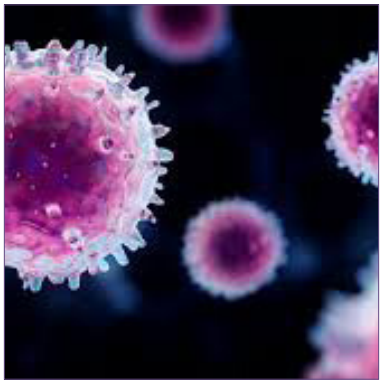
e: imugisha@ymail.com

Notes:

Special Session

Cancer 2018



12th World Cancer Congress

July 23-25, 2018 | Moscow, Russia

Veronika Aksenova

Skolkovo Foundation, Russia

Innovative Cancer care solutions: Insights from Skolkovo Foundation

I will represent activities of Skolkovo Foundation that aims at building innovative eco-system to support entrepreneurial infrastructure, including biomedical technologies development on the Russian market. As a Project Manager in Oncology I will talk about success stories of start-up companies in our portfolio that develop innovative healthcare solutions to treat cancer. One of them is OncoTartis, Inc. (Buffalo, NY/ Moscow, Russia) that develops a novel category of anti-cancer drugs directed against tissue-specific targets for a subset of cancers (breast, prostate, ovarian, melanoma and hematological malignancies). Its leading product OT-82 is a nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT) inhibitor being developed to treat Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Investigational New Drug application (IND) will be submitted to FDA in the forth quarter of 2017. Oncotartis got Skolkovo grant in 2016, became Skolkovo Start-up Village winner in 2017 and recently got $6M investments to support Phase 1 Clinical trials. Another success story is represented by the example of Unim LLC, resident of Skolkovo development zone, that designed Digital pathology© software enabling to distantly analyze wide range of histological slides and DICOM files, including MRT, CT scan and PET-CT in patients with ontological diagnosis. Digital pathology© cloud platform allows to minimize the risk of wrong diagnosis, reduce the decision-taking time, offers a worldwide histological slides database for research and publication purposes as well remote expert council. The company plans to accumulate significant amount of Medical Big Data that allows testing deep machine-learning techniques and artificial neuronal network algorithms.

Speaker Biography

Veronika Aksenova was born in Moscow at 1990, she graduated from Cell Biology Department at Lomonosov Moscow State University. Later she did several internships on molecular oncology in the leading international research labs in Lausanne University, Karolinska Insitutet in Stockholm and German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) in Heidelberg, Germany. Following her graduation, She started work as an R&D engineer for" Pharmapark LLC", Russian biotech company and participated in the development of anti-cancer generic drugs for domestic market. Recently she got PhD degree in Developmental Biology from Aix-Marseille University, France. Currently she is working for an non-profit Skolkovo Foundation, Russia as a project manager supervising start-up companies that offer innovative healthcare solutions in oncology

e: veronika.aksenova.msu@gmail.com

Notes: