PREZENTIS
SCIENCE & HEALTH CONFERENCES

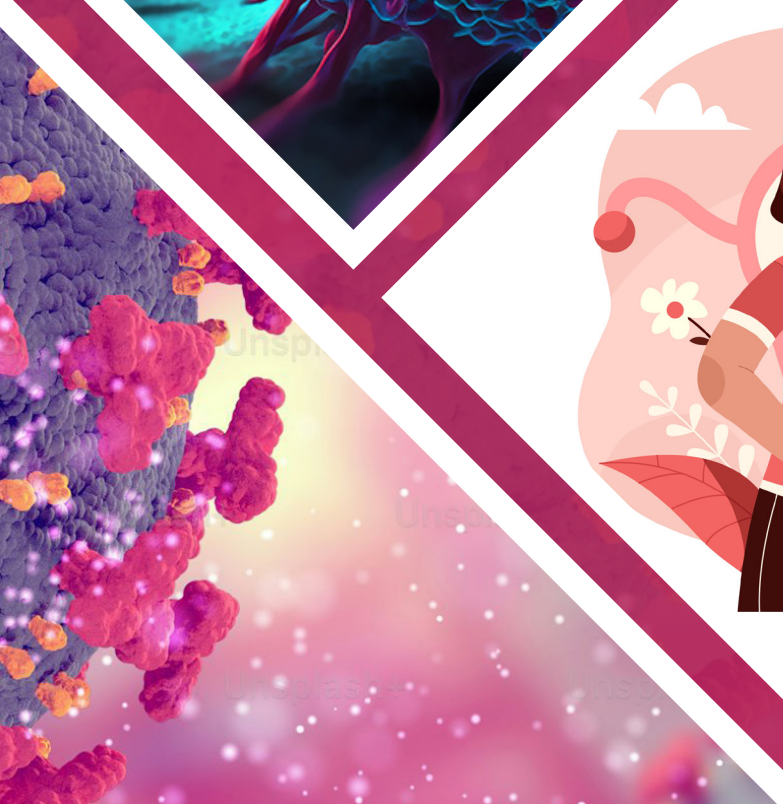
Joint Event

International Conference on

CANCER AND ONCOLOGY RESEARCH

&

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND BREAST CANCER



Dubai, UAE
November 18-19, 2024

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY 1- NOVEMBER 18, 2024

Meeting Hall - 3	
08:30-09:15	Registrations
09:15-09:30	Introduction

Keynote Presentations

9.30 - 10.10	

Title: Use of Light Emitting, Live Vaccinia Virus (Smallpox Vaccine) Strains in Immune-Therapy of Cancer Patients in Human Clinical Trials: "Small Pox Vaccine as Cancer Vaccine"

Aladar Szalay, University of Wuerzburg, Germany

10.10 - 10.50	

Title: Role of Herbal Medicine in Women's Health and Breast Cancer

Mohammad Kamil, Lotus Holistic Healthcare Institute, UAE

Networking & Refreshments: 10.50 - 11.15 @ Meeting Room 5 Assembly Area

11.15 - 11.55	

Title: Genomics in Womans Health

Ana Sabater, University of Barcelona, Spain

Oral Presentations

Session Chair	**Aladar Szalay,** University of Wuerzburg, Germany
Session Chair	**Mohammad Kamil,** Lotus Holistic Healthcare Institute, UAE
Sessions	Genetics and Pharmacogenetics |Cancer Imaging Techniques | Geriatrics | Women's Health and ICF | Breast Cancer | Women's Health | Womens Health & Wellbeing | Womens Oncology | Advances in Cancer Research and Treatment
11.55 - 12.20	

Title: Visualisation of Malignant Renal Tumors Treatment Complication

Kostenich Viktor S & Chernorotov Vladimir A, Crimean Federal University, Russia

12.20 - 12.45	

Title: Clinical Utility and Application of ICF Breast Cancer Survivor Core Set for the Documentation and Rehabilitation of Breast Cancer Survivors

Sheetal Aurangabadkar,The SIA College of Health Sciences, India

Group Photo: 12.45 - 13.00

Lunch: 13.00 - 14.00@ The Great Room Restaurant

14.00 - 14.25

Title: Mammogram Response Rate Post Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer in a Single Cancer Center in Jordan

Amal Almutairi, King Hussein Medical Hospital Amman, Jordan

14.25 - 14.50

Title: First Results of the Multicenter Phase II Study Investigating Induction Pembrolizumab Plus Chemotherapy Followed by Radiation Therapy in Locally Advanced Cancer of Larynx, Oropharynx or Hypopharynx

Olesya Stativko, Oncology Center No.1 City Clinical Hospital N.a. S.S. Yudin, Russia

14.50 - 15.15

Title: Integrating Wellness and Healthcare Systems Through a Coaching-Based Digital Application: A Randomized Study on Metabolic Disease Management

Anni Vuohijoki, University of Tampere, Finland

15.15 - 15.40

Title: Margin Status After LLETZ in HIV-Positive Patients at a South African Teaching Hospital: Post Universal HAART Program Review

Christelle Mbangu Ngwey-Sompo, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

15.40 - 16.05

Title: Bone Health, Osteoporosis, Orthopedic Surgery Consultant Dammam Medical Complex - Saudi Arabia

Fatimah Al-Abbad, Dammam Medical Complex\Ministry of Health\Eastern Province\KSA, Saudi Arabia

Networking & Refreshments: 16:05-16:30 @ Meeting Room 5 Assembly Area

16.30 - 16.55

Title: Cytokinins: Wide-Spread Signaling Hormones from Plants to Humans with High Medical Potential

Eman M. Othman, University of Wuerzburg, Germany

Day 1 Concludes by Certification Distribution

DAY 2- NOVEMBER 19, 2024

Meeting Hall: Meeting Hall 3	
Oral Presentations	
Session Chair	**Payman Salamati,** Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran
Sessions	Urogynaecology | Head and Neck Cancer | Efficacy of Cancer Immunotherapies | Women's Health | Osteoporosis & Minimal Invasive Treatment | Anti-Cancer Drug Discovery & Therapy
10:00-10:25	
Title: How to Prevent Pelvic Floor Dysfunction with Pelvic Floor Trauma Detection using Pelvic Floor Ultrasound Fernandi Moegni, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia	
10:25-10:50	
Title: Gender-Based Trauma Outcomes and Oredictors of Post-Injury in-Hospital Mortalities: A Multi-Center Analysis from the National Trauma Registry of Iran Payman Salamati, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran	
10:50-11:15	
Title: Applying Machine Learning to Discover Tumor-Specific Antigens Roman Frolov, Eternal, UAE	
Networking & Refreshments: 11:15-11:45 @ Meeting Room 5 Assembly Area	
11:45-12:10	
Title: FOXM1 Dynamics Unveil Heterogeneous Cell Fate Responses to Cell Cycle Perturbagens Tooba Jawwad, Mahidol University, Thailand	
12:10-12:35	
Title: Newcastle Disease Virus Enhances the Cytotoxic Effects of 5-FU and Alters the Expression Pattern of MicroRNAs in Human Colorectal Adenocarcinoma Cell Line (HT-29 Cell Line) Mostafa Eslamimahmoudabadi, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Iran	
12:35-13:00	
Title: Conditioned Media from Human Adipose Tissue-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells: Potential Effect on Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells in Co-culture with HeLa Cell Line Maryam Dorfaki, Shahrekord University of Medicine Sciences, Iran	
Lunch: 13:00 -14:00 @ The Great Room Restaurant	

Poster Presentations : 14.00 - 15.00

Poster 01

Title: Platform for Analysis of Multiple Genomic Data with Emphasis on Genomic Regulatory System

Alisa Petkevich, Alexander Abramov and Vadim Pospelov, RUDN University, Russia

Poster 02

Title: Unravelling the Mystery A Case of Persistent Axillary Mass Defying Diagnosis

Gazalla Safdar, Cambridge University Hospital, United Kingdom

Poster 03

Title: Microglia Infected with Oncolytic Vaccinia Efficiently Eliminated Human Neuroblastoma Cell Lines (SK-N-AS and SH-SY5Y) in 2D and 3D Culture Models

Eman M. Othman, University of Wuerzburg, Germany

E- Poster Presentation

E - Poster 01

Title: Acute Idiopathic Pancreatitis in Third Trimester of Pregnancy - A Rare Clinical Case Report

Julie Soo Fei Gan, University Hospitals of Derby and Burton NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom

Day 2 Concludes by Certification Distribution and Vote of Thanks

Day 1

Keynote Presentations

USE OF LIGHT EMITTING, LIVE VACCINIA VIRUS (SMALLPOX VACCINE) STRAINS IN IMMUNE-THERAPY OF CANCER PATIENTS IN HUMAN CLINICAL TRIALS: "SMALL POX VACCINE AS CANCER VACCINE"

Aladar A Szalay

Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Wuerzburg, Germany
Rebecca and John Moores Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California, USA
Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, USA

Abstract

In our Studies, light emitting luciferases, fluorescent proteins, and luciferase -GFP fusion proteins were used for detecting and monitoring the therapy of solid tumors, metastases and circulating tumor cells in animal tumor models.Immune deficient mice as well as syngeneic tumor mice were injected with engineered Vaccinia virus strains. We discovered that Vaccinia was found at the tumor sites only within 2-4 days. In mouse tumor models, the intravenously injected Vaccinia strains eliminated the circulating tumor cells in 6 days, distant metastases in 14 days and solid tumors in 4-8 weeks. Vaccinia virus eliminated 48 different human tumors in mice but did not harm the healthy tissues.

We initiated 4 human phase I safety clinical trials and completed a phase II human ovarian cancer trial, with platinum resistant, reoccurring, ovarian cancer patients, now starting the phase III clinical trials. The Renilla luciferase -GFP expressing Vaccinia virus strain produced under GMP condition, is now approved as a safe, phase III clinical trial drug by the FDA.

To protect the intravenously injected virus from degradation, we isolated stem cells from the adipose tissue of the cancer patients. We infected the stem cell isolate with Vaccinia and implanted the infected stem cells intothe donor patient, surprisingly we discovered that the stem cells function as a protective "Trojan horse",and carry the virus to the tumor site.

We treated 26 cancer patients in a phase I trial, and found that the implant was safe, and

several tumors regressed efficiently after a single dose of injection. These clinical trials will soon lead to personalized cancer treatment with oncolytic immune therapy, by repurposing the smallpox vaccine to a personalized,stem cell protected cancer vaccine. Lastly; very exciting findings from ongoing experiments suggest that Vaccinia infected CART tumor cells killing is significantly increased in paediatric cancers cells in comparison to tumor cell killing with non-infected CAR T.

Biography

Aladar Szalay is internationally recognized for his transformative research and discoveries utilizing live microorganisms (such as bacteria and viruses) to locate (diagnose) and eliminate (therapy) human cancers. He founded Genelux Corporation in 2001 and served as its Chairman, President CSO & CEO from 2001 and 2014.
Under Professor Szalay's leadership, the company raised nearly $100 million from mainly private investors for its groundbreaking research and clinical program that included four Phase 1 human trial involving the company's lead compound, .the oncolytic vaccinia virus, GL-ONC1. More than 80 cancer patients received the experimental drug for cancer therapy and diagnosis, and, importantly, these trials also marked the first time that light emitting proteins were used in humans as diagnostic markers for cancer cells.

ROLE OF HERBAL MEDICINE IN WOMEN'S HEALTH AND BREAST CANCER

Mohammad Kamil
Lotus Holistic Institute Abu Dhabi, UAE

Abstract

As we know, Breast cancer is a disease in which abnormal breast cells grow out of control and form tumors. If left unchecked, the tumors can spread throughout the body and become fatal. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), breast cancer caused 670,000 deaths globally in 2022. Roughly half of all breast cancers occur in women with no specific risk factors other than sex and age. Breast cancer occurs in every country in the world. Breast cancer was the most common cancer in women in 157 countries out of 185 in 2022. Approximately 0.5–1% of breast cancers occur in men.

Treatment for breast cancer depends on the subtype of cancer and how much it has spread outside of the breast to lymph nodes (stages II or III) or to other parts of the body (stage IV).

Doctors combine treatments to minimize the chances of the cancer coming back (recurrence). These include:

- surgery to remove the breast tumor
- radiation therapy to reduce recurrence risk in the breast and surrounding tissues
- medications to kill cancer cells and prevent spread, including hormonal therapies, chemotherapy, or targeted biological therapies.

Treatments for breast cancer are more effective and are better tolerated when started early and taken to completion.

Certain herbs showed anti-cancer properties, chemo-preventative and chemotherapeutic properties of Ginseng, garlic (*Allium sativum*), Black cohosh (*Actaea racemose*), Tumeric (*Curcuma longa*), *Camellia sinenis* (green tea), Echinacea, Arctium (burdock), Flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) and Black Cumin (*Nigella sativa*) are reported in literature.

The outcomes and mechanisms of action include inhibition of cell proliferation, angiogenesis, and apoptosis as well as modulation of key intracellular pathways. However, more clinical trials and cohort human studies should be conducted to provide key evidence of their medical benefits.

Biography

Mohammad Kamil, M.Sc.; M.Phil.; Ph.D.; D.Sc.; Chartered Chemist(U.K.) and Fellow Royal Society of Chemistry (London), has worked in various capacities. As In-charge -Drug Standardization lab. CCRUM, Ministry of Health -India, Associate Professor at Hamdard University, India; Professor & Head Department of Pharmacognostic Science, Zayed Complex for Herbal Research & Traditional. Medicine, Ministry of Health, UAE (1996-2010); Head TCAM Research at Department of Health, Abu Dhabi (2010-2020). Presently working as Director General, Lotus Holistic Healthcare Institute, Abu Dhabi, UAE since 2021. He is heading the Scientific Committee for the Sheikh Zayed International TCAM Awards.
Recipient of many honours and awards lastly received Sheikh Zayed International Award in Traditional
Herbal Research in 2020.Produced 20 Ph. D. and M.Phil. students besides guiding a huge number of M. Sc. dissertations and 40 Interns. More than 700 research papers.

GENOMICS IN WOMANS HEALTH

Ana Sabater
Eugenomic, Spain

Abstract

In the modern era of cancer treatment, patient genetics plays a crucial role in shaping personalized therapy approaches. Pathologists analyze specific genetic markers in tumors to propose targeted therapies that are more precise and less aggressive. Additionally, selecting the most suitable drugs based on each patient's genetics is important to avoid adverse effects and treatment inefficacy.

This personalized therapy approach is supported by organizations such as the FDA, EMA, and AEMPS, as well as independent bodies like CPIC and DPWG. Ensuring that the chosen drug is well-tolerated and effective based on the patient's genetic makeup is essential.

Considering that most patients also take medications for non-cancer-related conditions, drug interactions can lead to either toxicity or treatment failure. Therefore, it is vital to assess drug interactions and genetic polymorphisms to ensure the drug's appropriateness for each individual.

To address these challenges, we encourage for the use of personalized prescription tools in conjunction with pharmacogenetics. These tools help report the effects of genetic polymorphisms and the interactions between all drugs taken by the patient. The ultimate goal is to achieve personalized therapy that mitigates adverse effects and treatment failures, leading to improved outcomes in breast cancer treatment. By embracing pharmacogenetics and comprehensive drug interaction assessments, we can optimize treatment plans and enhance the overall effectiveness of therapies.

Biography

With over 14 years of experience in both the healthcare and IT sectors, Ana Sabater leads the EUGENOMIC project, a pioneering initiative in genetics and pharmacogenetics in Europe. Her educational background in IT and marketing, together with her dedication to personalized, high-quality healthcare, has driven her to spearhead the development and launch of the pharmacogenetic interpretation software, g-Nomic®. This innovative tool has become a cornerstone in medical prescription practices, showcasing Ana's commitment to advancing healthcare technology.
In the area of education, Ana Sabater is a respected lecturer on the practical applications of pharmacogenetics at the University of Barcelona. Her expertise extends to the global stage, where she has delivered over 40 international presentations on the subject, solidifying her reputation as a leading figure in the field.

Day 1

Oral Presentations

VISUALISATION OF MALIGNANT RENAL TUMORS TREATMENT COMPLICATION

Chernorotov Vladimir A and Kostenich Viktor S

Red Banner of Labor of the S.I. Georgievsky Medical Institute of the V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Russian Federation

Abstract

Renal cell cancer (RCC) remain an actual problem of modern public health. RCC accounts for 2-3% of all malignant tumor. According to GLOBOSCAN in 2022. 434,840 new cases of kidney cancer and 155,953 deaths, kidney cancer ranks 14th in incidence and 16th in mortality. Due to increasing of kidney tumors incidence, the frequency of surgical interventions increase, which is sometimes associated with complications.

The results of surgical complications in patients after surgical treatment of RCC from 10.01.2016 to 22.12.2023 were retrospectively analyzed on the basis of St. Luke's Hospital. The number of cases where surgical treatment was applied amounted to 510 patients, among which: 158 (31%) <60 years old; 311 (61%) 60-79 years old; 41 (9.6%) > 80 years old. 360 patients (70.56%) underwent renal resection, 150 (29.4%) patients underwent total nephrectomy. In total nephrectomy, complications in the postoperative period requiring medical intervention were observed in 4 patients (2.6%). In 3 (2%) patients this complication was hemorrhage, in 1 (0.6%) damage of the colon. In the distant postoperative period in 6-24 months 9 patients had local tumor recurrence (5.6%).

When partial nephrectomy was used in the postoperative period, complications requiring medical intervention developed in 16 patients (4.4% of patients). The distribution was as follows: urinary leakage in 6 patients (1.65%), bleeding in 5 patients (1.4%), injury of surrounding organs in 1 patient (0.27%), and pseudoaneurysm in 3 patients (1.9%). In the remote postoperative period after 6-24 months local recurrence was observed in 23 patients (6.4%). Rare complications include fat necrosis that can mimic the recurrence of renal tumor, which was observed in 1 patient (0.28%).

Methods of visualization, in particular, CT with intravenous enhancement, allows to detect most complications of renal tumors surgical treatment. Some of the complications require a special approach, such as fat necrosis mimicking renal tumor recurrence.

Biography

Vladimir A. Chernorotov started his career in 1980 as a clinical resident of the Department of Radiology and Medical Radiology of the Crimean Medical Institute. Until 2002, he worked as a senior researcher at the I.M. Sechenov Research Institute (Yalta). He defended his PhD thesis in 1986. Since 2002, he has been working as an associate professor of the Department of Radiation Diagnostics and Radiation Therapy of the Crimean Medical University named after S.I. Georgievsky and head of the Department of Radiation Diagnostics of the Clinical Multidisciplinary Center of St. Luke.

In June 2014, he received his doctoral thesis . Since 2014, he has been a professor at the Department of Radiologic Diagnostics and Radiation Therapy; in 2019, he was elected Head of the Department.

He is actively and fruitfully engaged in scientific activities. He is the author of more than 160 scientific articles, 7 teaching aids, 2 patents, co-author of the monograph "Osteochondrosis of the cervical spine: diagnosis and treatment", 2016.

CLINICAL APPLICATION AND FEASIBILITY OF USING ICF CANCER SURVIVOR CORE SET TO DESCRIBE THE HEALTH OF A POST-MENOPAUSAL BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS: A CASE STUDY

Sheetal K Aurangabadkar[1], Catherine R Sykes[2], Ashwini A Dangi, Asmita K Karajgi

[1]The SIA College of Health Sciences, College of Physiotherapy, India
[2]University of Sydney, Australia

Abstract

Background: The World Health Organization s International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health is a globally accepted classification that broadly represents human functioning in an unified language. The ICF categories can be used to record the status of functioning and to show the relationship between measuring instruments and ICF by applying ICF linking rules to selected measuring instruments.

The case report is of 52-year-old female reporting fatigue and depression post modified radical mastectomy. She was undergoing a four-week exercise program.

Aims/objectives: The purpose of this study was to consider the clinical application of ICF Cancer survivor Core set to describe the health condition of the patient by mapping the components of assessment tools used in this study.

Methodology: The outcome measures -Revised piper fatigue scale, Beck's depression Inventory, FACT B questionnaire was mapped to ICF categories of body function using linking rules.

Result: Most of the body functions described for outcome measures of depression, fatigue, quality of life like feeling sad, irritation, lack of energy, was third level category except for weight loss which was second level.

Conclusion: The mapping of the above outcome measures in ICF framework should be considered for future studies on large number of patients.

Biography

Sheetal has completed Master s of Physiotherapy in Community Physiotherapy from Sancheti Institute and College of Physiotherapy, Pune under Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik. She is a PhD Scholar –pursuing PhD in Community Physiotherapy from Parul University, Vadodara, Gujrat. Her area of interest is geriatrics, Women's health and ICF. Sheetal is a Certified WHO ICF Facilitator. Certified Antenatal Postnatal Exercise Specialist from International Health and Fitness Association. Certified for Pelvic floor Rehabilitation (Level -1) from Pelviheal Academy and Research, Mumbai. Certification for Dance Movement therapy in Physiotherapy from Sancheti Health Care Academy. She has a total teaching experience of thirteen years in the subject of Community Physiotherapy and teaches topics on Women s Health, Geriatrics, Industrial health and Health promotion.

MAMMOGRAM RESPONSE RATE POST NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY FOR BREAST CANCER IN A SINGLE CANCER CENTER IN JORDAN

Amal Almutairi, Majdi A. Al Soudi, Anas Abu Rumman, Muhannad Bawaneh, Amal Mutairi

King Hussein Breast Unit, King Hussein Medical Hospital, Jordan

Abstract

Background: Breast cancer is the most frequent malignancy in females accounting for 38.9% of all female cancers in jordan.neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC)is widely used in breast cancer treatment,and accurate evaluation of its response provides essential information for treatment and prognosis.

Objective: Aim is to evaluate the impact of the NAC on the tumor size,also the response according to the molecular subtypes, plus evaluating average difference in tumor size on mammogram pre and post NAC to the histopathology size that was surgically excised.

Methods: A retrospective observational Study that reviewed the medical files, mammogram reports and the histopathology reports post surgery of 110 patients who underwent NAC for primary breast cancer diagnosed from January 2019 till January 2022.These documents were evaluated regarding clinicopathological features, mammogram tumor size pre and post NAC and post surgery histopathology final tumor size. The data was analyzed using SPSS v21 to evaluate clinicopathological features and the ratio of tumor size regression after neoadjuvant chemotherapy in various breast cancer molecular subtypes and the average difference of post neoadjuvant mammogram tumor size to the actual histopathology of the excised tumor.

Results: Thirty Six patients 32.7% had no change in tumor size post NAC according to mammogram. Thirty six patients 32.7%had complete pathological response according to mammogram. NAC response was highest in triple negative subtype with a ratio of regression of 43.6% followed by Her2 enriched subtype with a ratio of regression of 30.1%according to mammogram. The average regression of tumor size of all subtypes as read by mammogram pre and post NAC was 31.3%.The average tumor size difference in post neoadjuvant mammogram to the tumor size evaluated in histopathology was5.4%in all the cases.

Conclusion: prediction of post NAC tumor size to actual excised tumor was highly accurate which highlights that radiographers are highly competent which affects surgeons decision regarding type of surgery for these patients.Moreover,after treatment with NAC,there was significant shrinkage of triple negative and her2.

Biography

Amal Hussein almutairi currently a fifth year general surgery resident at king Hussein medical hospital I am originally from Kuwait I completed my medical degree at miser university for science and technology. My research interest in residency have focused on breast surgery and passionate about educating women because I don believe if you educate a woman you educate nation.

THE FIRST RESULTS OF THE MULTICENTER PHASE II STUDY INVESTIGATING INDUCTION PEMBROLIZUMAB PLUS CHEMOTHERAPY FOLLOWED BY RADIATION THERAPY IN LOCALLY ADVANCED CANCER OF LARYNX, OROPHARYNX OR HYPOPHARYNX

Olesya Stativko[1], V Galkin[1], I Pokataev[1], M Nosova[1], K Lisitsyna[1], E Sabitov[1], E Tsareva[1], E Kuzmina[1], M Lyadova[1], T Antonova[1], M Dolov[2], A Tedeeva[2], S Kravtsov[1], L Zhukova[3], P Feoktistova[3] and D Stroyakovskiy[4]

[1]Oncology center No.1 City Clinical Hospital n.a. S.S.Yudin, Russian Federation
[2]Radiation therapy, Moscow International Oncology Center, Russian Federation
[3]Moscow Clinical Scientific Research Center named after A. S. Loginov, Russian Federation
[4]Moscow City Oncology Hospital No. 62, Russian Federation

Abstract

Background: Treatment outcomes of patients (pts) with unresectable squamous cell head and neck cancer remain poor. In order to improve the results of treatment of these pts we conducted a prospective multicenter non-randomized phase II study of induction immunochemotherapy followed by (chemo)radiation and here we report first results of the safety profile and risk of radiation therapy omission

Methods: The inclusion criteria were: unresectable stage III - IVa cancer of larynx, oropharynx, hypopharynx, PD-L1-positive (CPS≥1) squamous cell cancer, ECOG 0-2. Included pts received 3 cycles of pembrolizumab 200 mg/m^2 d1+ cisplatin 100 mg/m^2 d1 (or carboplatin for non-fit pts) + 5-fluorouracil 1000 mg/m^2/day 1-4 d followed by (chemo)radiation.

Results: Since January 2022 a total of 120 pts were included. Median age was 60 (35-75), the majority were male (105; 87.5%).

The incidence of grade 3-4 adverse events was 30,8%, in 6 (5.1%) pts it required hospitalization. No grade 5 adverse events were observed. As the use of granulocyte-colony stimulating factor was not mandatory (the incidence of preplanned administration was 8.3%), the most common toxicity was hematological with neutropenia G3-4 in 28 (23.9%) pts. Febrile neutropenia occurred in 2 (1.7%) pts. There was mild immune-related toxicity: 2 (2.5%) pts had skin rash and 1 (0.8%) – hypothyroidism. The use of high dose of cisplatin resulted in a trend to declined glomerular filtration rate (median decrease was 10.5% from baseline) although none of pts required hemodialysis.

To date, only 7 pts did not start (chemo)radiation due to disease progression (4 pts) or refuse of consent (3 pts).

Conclusions: Immunochemotherapy with pembrolizumab plus cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil is a safe and tolerable regimen of induction chemotherapy in locally advanced head and neck cancer. Further follow-up is needed to asses response rate and long-term efficacy.

Biography

Olesya Stativko is head of outpatient chemotherapy department in Oncology center No.1 City Clinical Hospital n.a. S.S.Yudin, Moscow, Russian Federation. She is the member of MDT in head and neck cancer and oncourology. Her research interests include management of locally advanced head and neck cancer, treatment strategies in metastatic renal cancer and bladder cancer chemotherapy.

INTEGRATING WELLNESS AND HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS THROUGH A COACHING-BASED DIGITAL APPLICATION: A RANDOMIZED STUDY ON METABOLIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Anni Vuohijoki
University of Tampere, Finland

Abstract

The growing interest in wellness approaches has led to an increasing demand for more structured and evidence-based methods to support patients in managing chronic conditions. Coaching-based interventions have been shown to offer beneficial outcomes in managing various health issues, including pain and metabolic diseases. However, a significant gap persists between the wellness industry and conventional healthcare systems, often leaving patients unsupported due to the lack of integration between these sectors.

In a pilot study conducted in Rovaniemi, Finland, a structured care plan for chronic pain patients demonstrated that clearer, more detailed guidance resulted in better patient outcomes. However, the challenges of limited healthcare resources and the fragmented nature of the wellness industr which lacks standardized regulation and oversight highlight the need for a more cohesive approach.

This research proposes the development of a digital application that bridges the gap between wellness services and healthcare systems, offering patients a centralized platform to access both medical guidance and wellness support. The primary aim of this study is to assess the effectiveness of this application in a randomized controlled trial, focusing on its impact on pain management and metabolic disease outcomes, such as obesity and type 2 diabetes.

By providing a seamless link between healthcare and wellness services, we hypothesize that this integrated approach will lead to improved patient adherence and health outcomes. The application is under development, and this trial will provide critical evidence on its potential to transform chronic disease management, particularly in settings where healthcare resources are constrained.

Biography

Anni Vuohijoki is an Olympian 2016 and a licensed medical doctor currently completing her doctoral thesis on patient safety and job satisfaction. In addition, Vuohijoki has conducted research on the effectiveness of the care plan implemented by the City of Rovaniemi on clinical outcomes, which showed that practical guidelines improve the management of metabolic diseases. Vuohijoki has also worked for over 10 years with both professional athletes and the general public in the fields of sports and lifestyle interventions.

MARGINS STATUS AFTER LLETZ IN HIV-POSITIVE PATIENTS AT A SOUTH AFRICAN TEACHING HOSPITAL: POST UNIVERSAL HAART PROGRAM REVIEW

Christelle Mbangu Ngwey-Sompo
University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to determine the margin status following LLETZ in HIV-positive patients at a South African Tertiary hospital as part of a post-universal HAART program review.

Methods: The study is a retrospective cohort study. Descriptive statistics was used to summarize the data. Chi-square analysis was employed to determine the association between demographic characteristics, clinical factors, and outcomes. Cohen's kappa statistic, was used to determine the agreement between margin status after LLETZ in HIV-positive and negative patients. Data was collected using a data collection sheet, and files were sampled between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2021.

Results: Age ranged between 19 and 72 years old. The mean age of the patients in this study were 38.53 years ± 8.95. Of the 5 patients with smoking habits one smoked while the other 4 did not smoke. Results show that 50 (6.2%) patients were in menopause while one was pregnant to tell and one patient had a hysterectomy. However, 57 (71%) patients had not reached menopause at the time of this study. Results further show that the majority of patients were HIV positive (523; 65.2%) while 27 (3.4%) were HIV negative. Results show that the HSIL (35%) and the HGSIL (32%) were the most significant pap smear results received in most of the patients. The Cohen Kappa results shows a slight agreement of follow-up at six months in HIV positive and negative patients between LLETZ and 6 months pap smear due to Kappa value of 0.117599. Results show that there is a significant association between referring pap smear results and LLETZ in both HIV-positive and negative patients.

Conclusion: Patients can be cured with LLETZ regardless of can the HIV status. Thus, LLETZ can be applied in any patient diagnosed with Cancer and be leared of cancer after 6 months follow up. Results show that there is a significant association between referring pap smear results and LLETZ in both HIV-positive and negative patients.

BONE HEALTH, OSTEOPOROSIS, ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY CONSULTANT DAMMAM MEDICAL COMPLEX - SAUDI ARABIA

Fatimah Al-Abbad

Dammam Medical Complex\Ministry of Health\Eastern Province\KSA, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Osteoporosis is a disease of the bones that causes bones to become weak and break easily.

Women are more at risk of developing osteoporosis than men because the hormone changes that happen at the menopause directly affect bone density.

The female hormone estrogen is essential for healthy bones. After the menopause, estrogen levels fall. This can lead to a rapid decrease in bone density.

Osteoporosis affects mostly older women, but prevention starts when you are younger. No matter your age, you can take steps to build bone mass and prevent bone loss. Broken bones from osteoporosis cause serious health problems and disability in older women.

Biography

Fatimah Al-Abbad ia an Orthopedic Consultant surgeon, had Phd & Saudi board in orthopedic surgery,KSA , bachelor degree in medicine & surgery from king faisal university, ksa, Research interest in osteoporosis & minimal invasive treatment>

Day 2

Keynote Presentations

Day 2

Oral Presentations

HOW TO PREVENT PELVIC FLOOR DYSFUNCTION WITH PELVIC FLOOR MUSCLE TRAUMA DETECTION USING PELVIC FLOOR ULTRASOUND

Fernandi Moegni
Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Abstract

Pelvic Floor Dysfunction (PFD) (e.g. pelvic organ prolapse, urine and anal incontinence) are conditions that make a bad quality of life for ladies who are suffering from it. Main cause of PFD is the pelvic floor muscle weakness which could not give any pelvic support for organs and structure beneath. The most important root causes of pelvic floor weakness is the changing structure during late pregnancy and the trauma that happened during childbirth. Difficult childbirth, big baby, instrumental delivery are conditions that make overstretching or even tear of the muscle. These two conditions have been detected and imaged by special imaging of pelvic floor ultrasound as the images of levator ballooning (microtrauma) and levator avulsion (macrotrauma). These two types of pelvic floor trauma have been studied and proven as the two independent risk factors for Pelvic Organ Prolapse and Stress Urinary Incontinence in the next 5-10 years. The incidence of ballooning has been studied which already happened during late pregnancy and after childbirth of first pregnancy in 18% and 35% respectively. Avulsion injury also has been found to happen in 10 - 35% of ladies with pelvic organ prolapse. With early detection of those trauma, we could try to prevent this condition with early treatment of the pelvic floor. Various types of early treatment including Kegel exercise, electromagnetic chair stimulation, vaginal laser, platelet rich plasma therapy have been developed as non surgery treatment to strengthen the pelvic floor muscle. Logically if we could give early non surgery treatment then we could hopefully prevent the advanced stage of pelvic floor dysfunction that needs surgical management. Hopefully those modalities of early treatment could improve the strength of pelvic floor muscle, and could prevent those ladies from having bad quality of life from pelvic floor dysfunction in the rest of their life.

Biography

Fernandi Moegni received his Ph.D. in Medical Science study program (2022), and his Subspecialty in Reconstructive Aesthetic Urogynecology Training Program from Faculty Of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia (2009). He has been an educator and Urogynecology researcher at Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia since 2010. He previously also had his fellowship in Urogynecology subspecialty training program in KK Hospital, Singapore (2007/2008) and special training of pelvic floor ultrasound in Nepean hospital, University of Sydney (2009). His research interests include pelvic floor ultrasound especially in detecting pelvic floor muscle trauma, and the usage of platelet rich plasma in supporting the healing of pelvic floor muscle trauma.

GENDER-BASED TRAUMA OUTCOMES AND OREDICTORS OF POST-INJURY IN-HOSPITAL MORTALITIES: A MULTI-CENTER ANALYSIS FROM THE NATIONAL TRAUMA REGISTRY OF IRAN

Payman Salamati
Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Abstract

Background: Injuries are one of the leading causes of death. This study aims to determine gender differences in trauma outcomes and predictors of in-hospital mortality after trauma.

Methods: The data of four trauma centers were extracted from the National Trauma Registry of Iran (NTRI) databank. The uni-variable and multiple logistic regression models analyzed gender differences in trauma outcomes and post-injury predictors of in-hospital mortalities.

Results: Among 17,530 patients, the most common cause of injury in both genders was road traffic injury (RTI) (40%). Regarding in-hospital mortality after trauma, although there was a significant gender-based difference between some centers, no overall gender difference was seen (0.9% vs. 1.0% P=0.26). The odds of in-hospital mortality for patients over 65 years old was 10.45 times more than that for patients under 15 years old. Also, the odds of in-hospital mortality for patients admitted to intensive care units (ICU) was 6.22 times as high as that for patients who were not admitted to ICUs. Intubation status had a significant association with in-hospital mortality after adjustment for covariates. The odds of in-hospital mortality for patients with an injury severity score (ISS) ≥16 was 2.57 times higher than that for patients with ISS 1 to 8.

Conclusion: Although males had a survival privilege over females following trauma in some centers, there was no overall association between gender and in-hospital mortality. Moreover, older age, ISS, ICU admission, and intubation were predictors of in-hospital mortality for trauma.

APPLYING MACHINE LEARNING TO DISCOVER TUMOR-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS

Roman Frolov

N.N. Blokhin Russian Cancer Research Center, Russia

Abstract

Over 10 million lives are lost due to cancer annually worldwide, according to the American Cancer Society. While immunotherapies like CAR T cell therapy based on tumor-associated antigens are already used to treat blood cancer with a certain degree of success, treatment of solid tumors still remains a challenge as targeting cancer cells with increased level of mutation is further complicated by tumor microenvironment.

The next generation of immunotherapies based on tumor-specific antigens, personalized for each patient, show promising results, as they yield better efficacy and lower chance of the on-target off-tumor toxicities. One such therapy is based on mRNA vaccines. The principle of those vaccines is similar to the vaccines used during COVID, where mRNA was wrapped into a lipid nanoparticles delivery system, except cancer mRNA vaccines have to be personalized for each patient and the active component has to be trafficked to the patient's tumor. At the moment, multiple clinical trials are taking place, including the most covered ones in the US, the UK, and Russia. The list of developers includes big pharma companies like Moderna, Merck, and BioNTech. The first clinical trials might finish as early as by the end of 2025.

However, the development of such therapies still has a big room for improvement when it comes to safety and efficacy. Since the process of neoantigen discovery starts at the genomic level and goes up to the proteomic level, even small inaccuracies at each step can compound to unpredictable results. Given the vastness of proteins in human cells that could potentially serve as an antigen target, tools like machine learning show increasing utility in addressing such challenges. In this presentation we'll walk through the problems and potential solutions in neoantigen discovery in silico, including machine learning and physics-based methods.

Biography

Roman Frolov is a serial entrepreneur, who co-founded Codesphere, a next-generation cloud provider platform for hosting web applications and machine learning inference servers. The company is partnered with Fortune 500 companies, as well as some of the world's largest banks and automotive manufacturers. In his new project, named Eternal, Roman has set the goal of applying his existing knowledge and skills to improve safety and efficacy of cancer immunotherapies.

FOXM1 DYNAMICS UNVEIL HETEROGENEOUS CELL FATE RESPONSES TO CELL CYCLE PERTURBAGENS

Tooba Jawwad[1], Maliwan Kamkaew[1,2], Kriengkrai Phongkitkarun[1,3], Porncheera Chusorn[4] and Somponnat Sampattavanich[1]

[1]Siriraj Center of Research Excellence for Systems Pharmacology, Mahidol University, Thailand
[2]Tufts University School of Medicine, United States
[3]Mahidol University, Salaya Campus, Thailand
[4]Roi Et Rajabhat University, Thailand

Abstract

The cell cycle is critical in maintaining normal cellular functions and preventing cells with defective replication. The transcription factor FOXM1 has emerged as a crucial regulator of cell cycle progression and has been implicated in various physiological and pathological processes. Notably, FOXM1 overexpression has been observed in numerous cancer types, including liver, prostate, breast, lung, and colon cancer. Nonetheless, our understanding of how FOXM1 dynamic behaves under different cell cycle perturbagens and its link to cell-fate decision heterogeneity remains limited despite prior findings. Here, we investigated the dynamical behavior of FOXM1 in individual cells exposed to various cell cycle perturbagens. Our findings reveal that different drugs as cues can give rise to diverse responses due to the heterogeneous FOXM1 dynamics at the single-cell levels. Therefore, prediction of cell fate decision is most accurate using the corresponding FOXM1 single-cell dynamics. Analysis at single-cell resolution reveals 6 different cellular phenotypes, including cytokinesis on time, cytokinesis delay, cell cycle delay, G1 arrest, G2 arrest, and cell death, which can be observed from different drug types at different dosing. Specifically, we observed a diverse range of FOXM1 dynamics leading to heterogeneous cellular responses when the cells were treated with different doses of PLK1, CDK1, CDK1/2, and Aurora kinase inhibitors. Our findings affirm that FOXM1 dynamics are pivotal in determining cellular outcomes, independent of the specific inhibitor employed. Our results gave insights into how FOXM1 dynamics contribute towards cell cycle fate decision, especially under different cell- cycle perturbations.

Biography

Tooba defended her Ph.D thesis in Systems Pharmacology from Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital Mahidol University, Bangkok Thailand in June 2024 and a Master's degree in Biotechnology from UCSI University, Malaysia in 2017. Her research interests include single-cell heterogeneity to discern how individual cellular responses contribute to disease progression and therapeutic resistance. Additionally, her expertise extends to developing live biosensors for real-time monitoring of cellular processes, exploring novel cancer therapeutics grounded in cell cycle regulation, and leveraging high throughput imaging and drug screening techniques to uncover new insights into cancer biology.

CONDITIONED MEDIA FROM HUMAN ADIPOSE TISSUE-DERIVED MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS: POTENTIAL EFFECT ON PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS IN CO-CULTURE WITH HELA CELL LINE

Maryam Dorfaki, Fatemeh Faraji and Mahdi Ghatrehsamani

[1]Shehrekord University of Medicine Sciences, Iran
[2]Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Institute of Immunology and Infection Diseases, Iran University of Medicine Sciences, Iran

Abstract

Background: Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancer in women. The immune system plays an important role in controlling tumor growth. Mesenchymal stem cells(MSC) have been use in clinical trials to treat many diseases. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of adipose tissue mesenchymal stem cells on the proliferation, apoptosis, and cytokine expression of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of healthy individuals in co-culture with cervical cancer calls HeLa.

Methods: MSCs were isolated using collagenase I and then confirmed. The conditioned medium was obtained from the culture of MSCs for 1 to 5 days. The effect of condition medium on proliferation, apoptosis, and gene expression of cytokines including TNF-μTGF- μIL-4, IL-2, and IFN-μin PBMCs was investigated in monoculture and co-culture with HeLa cells. Carboxyfluorescein diacetate succinimidyl ester (CFSE) kit, Annexin V/PI kit, and Real- time PCR method were used to investigate proliferation, apoptosis, and gene expression respectively.

Results: The results show that treatment with the conditioned medium collected from MSCs culture after 3 days for 48 hours led to a significant increase in the proliferation of PBMCs in monoculture and co-culture with HeLa cells and significantly decreased the proliferation of HeLa cells. There was no effect on the apoptosis of PBMCs, but the apoptosis of HeLa cells increased significantly. The gene expression of cytokine IL-2, INF-μand TGF-μin PBMCs was significantly increased due to treatment with condition medium in the co-culture of PBMCs and HeLa cells.

Conclusion: Base on the finding of the present study, the use of MSCs condition medium can be considered a therapeutic method in treatment of cervical cancer and the use of these cells secretions for the treatment depends on several factors, including the number of cells, the duration of culture and the method of collecting medium and the condition and duration of treatment, with must be optimized.

Biography

My name is Maryam Dorfaki. I am from Iran and I received my master's degree of medical immunology in Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences in 2022 and a bachelor's degree of laboratory science in 2012 in Iran. I have researched in cervical cancer/stem cells and 2 articles are publishing around this research. My research interest includes cancer cell therapy, stem cell biology and gene therapy and I have collaborated in writing 2 review articles around stem cell/GVHD and B cells/Covid.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS ENHANCES THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF 5-FU AND ALTERS THE EXPRESSION PATTERN OF MICRORNAS IN HUMAN COLORECTAL ADENOCARCINOMA CELL LINE (HT-29 CELL LINE)

Mostafa Eslamimahmoudabadi, Soroush Soltanrezaei , saeed Ataei ,and Hadi Esmaeili Gouvarchin Ghaleh

Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Abstract

Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a prevalent form of malignancy that is often linked to a poor prognosis, primarily because it is usually diagnosed at an advanced stage. 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is a commonly used chemotherapeutic agent for treating various cancers, sometimes in combination with other chemotherapies. Virotherapy shows great potential as an effective tool in combating cancer due to its high level of safety and ability to specifically target cancer cells. The Newcastle disease virus (NDV) has been found to possess a remarkable safety profile, making it a promising candidate for medical applications. Notably, this virus exhibits a unique ability to specifically target tumor cells, which presents an exciting opportunity for its potential use in combination with chemotherapeutic agents like 5-FU. This study aims to evaluate the cytotoxic effects of NDV in combination with 5-FU on HT-29 cells, as well as the impact of this approach on the expression patterns of specific microRNAs.

Methods: In this study, we performed experiments to investigate the hypothesis on the HT-29 human colorectal adenocarcinoma cell line. We employed the non-virulent LaSota strain of NDV together with 5-FU to assess the cytotoxicity effects and determine the expression levels of miR-133a-3p, miR-574-3p, and miR-27a-3p in the study groups.

Results: Our study findings indicate that the use of combination therapy, in comparison to administering 5-FU and NDV alone, can result in more potent cytotoxic effects on colorectal cancer cells. This therapeutic approach also resulted in a significant upregulation of miR-133a-3p and miR-574-3p expression, as well as a considerable downregulation of miR-27a-3p expression in cancer cells.

Conclusion: The remarkable effect of NDV and 5-FU on HT-29 CRC cells in vitro is impressive. This combinational therapy also regulates cancer cell miRNA expression, improving therapeutic efficacy. This suggests that this therapeutic approach could be a promising CRC combination therapy.

Biography

Mostafa Eslamimahmoudabadi a fourth-year medical student at Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences and concurrently pursuing a degree in Health-MBA. My primary area of research focuses on the therapeutic effects of stem cells, particularly in the fields of cancer treatment and wound healing. Additionally, I have gained valuable experience in the application of oncolytic viruses for improving cancer outcomes, with a specific focus on colorectal cancer. My research in these areas is ongoing, and I am also involved in the development of products aimed at enhancing wound healing. I am passionate about integrating cutting-edge technologies into medical practice, combining my interests in medicine and entrepreneurship to bring innovative solutions to healthcare. I look forward to sharing my experiences and insights with you at this conference.

Day 2

Poster Presentations

PLATFORM FOR ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE GENOMIC DATA WITH EMPHASIS ON GENOMIC REGULATORY SYSTEM

Alisa Petkevich, Alexander Abramov and Vadim Pospelov
RUDN, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russia

Abstract

Background: Omics data has already outgrown research laboratories and are being widely implemented into clinical practice. However, they have been criticized for being too data-driven and too little patient-focused. Nevertheless, genome data is becoming primarily necessary in diagnosis, treatment or drug design for orphan diseases and oncology either hereditary cancer or cancers with mostly somatic mutations. However, analysis of such data remains a challenge for biomedical community worldwide. During this study we developed software for complete genome analysis emphasizing on aberrations of regulatory genome mechanisms.

Material and Methods: 7 unique samples from patients with neurological disorders, 5 samples from patients with different type of cancers. Original pipeline from fastq to finally annotated unique variants was developed. Visual analysis is performed as OLAP cube. Following stack was used: Python, C ++, NOSQL database, PostgreSQL, BI system to represent data in the form of OLAP cube.

Results: Along with routine variants description (mutation type, altseq, refseq, cDNA, OMIM, ClinVar and / or other databases references etc.) the networks of miRNA and gene-gene regulations were discovered in unique samples with following miRNA profiling of biological material from the same patients (standard protocols for miRNA extraction with Exiqon kits, Nanodrop, PAGE, qPCR-RT).

Conclusion: Comparison of microRNA levels with gene expression and mutations makes possible the assessment of tumor potential and improves the effectiveness of cancer therapy.

Biography

Alisa Petkevich graduated from Sechenov Moscow First Medical University in 2015 faculty of medicine, later completed her residency in internal diseases in 2017 and laboratory genetics in 2019, had a PhD program in N. N. Blokhin Russian Cancer Research Center in Moscow. The main research interest is focused on exosomes, their genetic cargo and blood circulating nucleic acids as a cancer biomarker.

UNRAVELING THE MYSTERY: A CASE OF PERSISTENT AXILLARY MASS DEFYING DIAGNOSIS

Gazalla Safdar and Elisabetta Gianotti
Cambridge Breast Unit, Cambridge University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust Cambridge, UK

Abstract

This case report presents an unusual instance of persistent left axillary mass in a 19-year-old male. The patient, presented to the breast unit for palpable mass and localized discomfort in the left axilla. A 3 cm non-tender mass was noted in the left axilla, which corresponds to an irregular mass on ultrasound, but no other abnormal lymph nodes within both axillae were noted. A biopsy was performed under ultrasound guidance at the breast clinic, revealing extensive necrotising granulomata on histopathological investigation. An extensive diagnostic workup was conducted including negative tuberculosis PCR, chest X-ray, and CT imaging the etiology remains unclear. Serological testing for HIV, HBV, HCV, and other potential infectious agents returned negative results. Despite these efforts, the diagnosis remains elusive, prompting plans for an excisional biopsy.

This case highlights the diagnostic challenges associated with atypical axillary mass and underscores the importance of considering rare causes in patients with ambiguous clinical presentations. The findings are particularly relevant illustrating the need for thorough and multidisciplinary approaches in such complex cases. Outcome to be updated.

Biography

Gazalla Safdar received her MB CHB from University Of Kashmir India in 1988 and a Masters degree in Surgery from the same in 1995 following on to a membership at the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh in 2003. She has been an educator since. Her interests include familial breast cancer and prophylactic surgery for the same.

MICROGLIA INFECTED WITH ONCOLYTIC VACCINIA EFFICIENTLY ELIMINATED HUMAN NEUROBLASTOMA CELL LINES (SK-N-AS AND SH-SY5Y) IN 2D AND 3D CULTURE MODELS

Eman M Othman[1], Elena Ekrami[1], Parisa Ghanbari[1] and Aladar A Szalay[1,2]

[1]Cancer Therapy Research Center, Institute of Biochemistry, University of Wuerzburg, Germany
[2]Center for Clinical Science Research, Stanford School of Medicine, Stanford, USA

Abstract

Microglia, the brain's resident immunse cells, play a key role in preserving homeostasis by clearing pathogens and debris. Vaccinia virus (VV), known for its oncolytic properties, has faced challenges in targeting brain tumors due to competition with glial cells. In this study, VV- infected microglia were co-cultured with human neuroblastoma cells to explore their therapeutic potential as anticancer therapy. Our findings demonstrated that VV-infected microglia could release active virus, which in turn significantly reduced viability and proliferation of the neuroblastoma cells. These results were validated by a 3D co-culture model, which revealed a significant reduction in tumor cells. This approach suggests that VV-infected microglia could be an effective carrier for the oncolytic therapy, warranting further investigation in cancer models.

Biography

PD. Dr. Eman M. Othman received her Ph.D. in life sciences from University of Würzburg- Germany in 2013 and a bachelor's degree in pharmaceutical sciences from Minia University Egypt. She has been a senior scientist and then associate Professor at the University of Würzburg and Minia University since 2014. Her research interests include investigation of anti- inflammatory and immunomodulation effects of phytohormons (cytokinins), effectiveness of Oncolytic Vaccinia virus in Cancer Therapy and how to modulate with immune cells and phytohormones.

Day 2

E-Poster Presentation

ACUTE IDIOPATHIC PANCREATITIS IN THIRD TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY - A RARE CLINICAL CASE REPORT

Julie Soo Fei Gan
University Hospitals of Derby and Burton NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom

Abstract

Acute pancreatitis is a disorder of the exocrine pancreas with the sudden onset inflammation of the pancreatic parenchyma with variable severity. It is a rare but serious condition that may occur during the pregnancy, most commonly in the third trimester. It has an incidence rate of 1 in 10,000 patients with high rates of maternal mortality and foetal loss.

Here, we share a case of a 36 year old pregnant woman (gravida 2 para 0) who presented to the pregnancy assessment unit at 35+6 weeks gestation with abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting. She is tachycardic on arrival to the hospital with heart rate of 113 beats per minute, blood test showed hyponatraemia and hypokalaemia which is thought to be due to vomiting and unable to tolerate oral fluids. Amylase is in the normal range. She is promptly started on treatment, including antibiotics.

An ultrasound was done at that point to assess condition of fetus which showed no concerns. Her abdominal pain persists throughout her stay in the hospital. On day 5, a deceleration was noted on the CTG, she underwent an emergency category 1 caesarean section. Baby unwell, severely hypoxic and requiring intubation in NICU.

A CT abdomen- pelvis was arranged post caesarean section which showed idiopathic acute necrotizing pancreatitis. Rest of scan unremarkable, no gallstones noted. The patient was managed with antibiotics and fluids and had a good clinical recovery.

Acute pancreatitis should be considered when a woman presents with classical features of acute pancreatitis such as abdominal pain in the epigastric region radiating to the back, fever, nausea and vomiting especially during the third trimester to improve maternal and foetal outcome for patients with acute pancreatitis.

Biography

J Gan graduated from the University of Glasgow, United Kingdom and is now a doctor working under the National Health Service (NHS) United Kingdom. Her main activities revolve around clinical work, with an interest in teaching and supervising undergraduate medical students in their region. J Gan recently delivered a 3-month International surgical teaching session with undergraduate medical students which is a success. Her research interests relate to sexual health, maternal medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology.