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Aspirin usage and cancer chemoprevention

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The daily taking of a low-dose aspirin has become more common when dealing with cardiovascular and cerebrovascular issues in the past century. Evidence from the re-examination of the case control and cohort studies which were designed primarily to assess different diseases showed that the taking of a daily low dose aspirin in the long term not only decreases the frequencies of these mentioned diseases but also leads to a decrease in the frequency of certain cancers especially colorectal cancer. However, some of the clinical trials show a positive effect while some decelerated ineffectiveness and even showed a negative effect on some kind of cancers. An important point is that specific populations take the daily low dose aspirin in the long term, compared to the general healthy population. This point may be a significant bias in these large trials. To break down this bias, more interventional cohorts should be set up at different socioeconomic populations in different countries. Most of the participants take different drugs due to different comorbidities. These comorbid diseases can also cause inflammation and the development of various cancers. It has been displayed there is some possible effect of usage of aspirin in cancer chemoprevention, but the mechanisms are not still clear. As a result, taking daily low dose aspirin in cancer primary prevention remains controversial. The latest meta analyses have been very encouraging especially the taking daily low dose long term aspirin to prevent cancer, but the current consensus is: not yet. There is a need for more randomized controlled trials, interventional trials, systematic reviews and meta-analyses.

Biography

Havva Keskin attended from Istanbul University, Istanbul Medical School, in 1993-1999. She did her residency at Ankara University Hospital between 2002-2007. Professor Dr. Ahmet Demikazik was her mentor during her residency. Dr. Ahmet, one of the most famous oncologists and researchers in Turkey, served as her mentor. Medical Oncology Section of Ankara University School of Medicine is also one of the largest Medical Oncology Departments in Turkey. She worked with Professor Dr. Philip R. Taylor as a guest researcher and fellow assistant at National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Cancer Institute (NCI) Division of Cancer Epidemiology & Genetics, Metabolic Epidemiology Branch, 2015-2017. She improved her skills in epidemiology and clinical research. She is proud to work with excellent mentors. Dr. Keskin is working at Istanbul Medeniyet University Research Hospital, and she is enrolled in a doctoral program in Epidemiology and Data Management at Istanbul University Cerrahpasa Medical school.

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