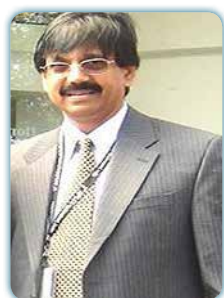


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Challenges in breast cancer diagnosis and treatment

Breast cancer incidence has been increasing. In 2015, an estimated 231,840 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in women, along with 60,290 new cases of non-invasive (in situ) breast cancer. About 2,350 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in men in 2015. A man's lifetime risk of breast cancer is about 1 in 1,000. Breast cancer incidence rates, began decreasing in the year 2000, after increasing for the previous two decades. They dropped by 7% from 2002 to 2003 alone. One theory is that this decrease was partially due to the reduced use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) by women after the results of a large study called the Women's Health Initiative were published in 2002. These results suggested a connection between HRT and increased breast cancer risk, though death rates have been decreasing since 1989. Women under 50 have experienced larger decreases. These decreases are thought to be the result of treatment advances, earlier detection through screening, and increased awareness. For women breast cancer death rates are higher than those for any other cancer, besides lung cancer. Besides skin cancer, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among. It is estimated that just fewer than 30% of newly diagnosed cancers in women will be breast cancers. A woman's risk of breast cancer approximately doubles if she has a first-degree relative (mother, sister and daughter) who has been diagnosed with breast cancer. Less than 15% of women who get breast cancer have a family member diagnosed with it. About 5-10% of breast cancers can be linked to gene mutations (abnormal changes) inherited from one's mother or father. Mutations of the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are the most common. On average, women with a BRCA1 mutation have a 55-65% lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. For women with a BRCA2 mutation, the risk is 45%. Breast cancer that is positive for the BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations tends to develop more often in younger women. An increased ovarian cancer risk is also associated with these genetic mutations. In men, BRCA2 mutations are associated with a lifetime breast cancer risk of about 6.8%; BRCA1 mutations are a less frequent cause of breast cancer in men. All drugs for breast cancer treatment developed and in market cause mild to several side effects, and the safety, pharmacovigilance, signal detection and risk management of breast cancer drugs are difficult to report and manage. A series of challenges of breast cancer therapy, cytotoxicity, diagnosis, patients' safety will be reported and discussed at the meeting.

Biography

Ashok Srivastava is Chief Executive Officer and Chief Medical Officer of ClinFomatrix Oncology and Chief Executive Officer of Cure Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA. He was also Founder and Chief Medical Officer of Global Pharmatek clinical and drug safety Oncology, USA, and Chief Medical Officer of CareBeyond - A Radiation Cancer Center in USA. He has more than 17 years of experience in drug development, medical affairs and commercialization of cancer drugs including radiopharmaceutical and supportive care; Phase I – 4, and marketing commercialization of immuno-oncology, hematology, oncology and radio pharmaceutical drugs in USA, EU and Japan.

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