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Evaluation of human papilloma virus infection in cervical tissue specimens of women with carcinoma cervix, using polymerase chain reaction

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Cervical cancer is the most common cancer in women in developing countries constitutes more than 26% of all female cancer. In India 365.71 million women above age of 18 are at risk of developing ca cervix and 74,118women die due to cervical cancer every year. The cumulative risk of incidence of ca cervix in India is 2.4%. The association between HPV infection and cervical neoplasm is well established, in almost 90% of cancers⁵. Persistent infection of certain oncogenic Human Papilloma Virus types 16 and 18 are responsible for more than 70% of Human Papilloma Virus related causes whilst Human Papilloma Virus 6 and 11 causes appropriate 90% genital warts. The incidence of Human Papilloma Virus in Indian women is largely unknown; hence the need to conduct this study, as this can help in early detection and prevention of cervical cancers can be achieved by vaccinations and secondary prevention by screening. Effective intervention to prevent Human Papilloma Virus associate can therefore prevent cervical cancers.

Biography

Chaitra Ramachandra has completed MBBS from Kempegowda Institute of Medical Science, and now is pursuing her post graduation in the field of gynaecology. She has completed her program in "Basic life support and advanced cardiovascular life support" conducted by American Heart Association. She has taken part in National Pulse Polio Immunization program-WHO program. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation program conducted by Indian Red Cross where she got a bronze award by the Duke of Edinburg in Community Service.

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