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Challenges in breast cancer treatment and drug safety

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide. It is also the principle cause of death from cancer among women globally. Despite the high incidence rates in Western countries, 89% of women diagnosed with breast cancer are still alive 5 years after their diagnosis, which is due to detection 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 in the U.S. began decreasing. One theory is that this decrease was partially due to the reduced use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) 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. About 5-10% of breast cancers can be linked to gene mutations. 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 manage. A series of challenges of breast cancer therapy and the drug safety will be discussed at the meeting.

Biography

Ashok Srivastava is a Chief Executive Officer and Chief Medical Officer of ClinFomatrix Oncology, USA. He was also the 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 15 years of experience in drug development, medical affairs and commercialization of cancer drugs including radiopharmaceutical and supportive care. He is Leader in Cancer drug development worldwide large Phase-2 and 3 clinical trials in many countries. He has contributed to 21-INDs and 7-NDAs of Cancer Drugs and supportive care, acquisition /merger of company and drug for more than \$300 million. He has published more than 85 papers in national and international journals, more than 120 abstracts, 3 book chapters and 2 patents. He is a leader in drug safety, pharmacovigilance of hematology, oncology drugs and built a global drug safety and pharmacovigilance companies in USA and India.

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