

October
2022

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Date: 02/10/2022

Cancer patients' pandal hopping adds to durga puja's inclusivity in kolkata – *The Hindu*, 2nd Oct., 2022

Cancer patients' pandal hopping adds to Durga Puja's inclusivity in Kolkata

The Hindu, 2nd Oct. 2022

Delhi

Shiv Sahay Singh

KOLKATA

Ten-year-old Sondip Ghosh has been undergoing treatment at Kolkata's Tata Medical Centre since July 2022 for leukaemia. Given his low immunity, visits to Puja pandals this festival season had not been on the cards for the boy.

Similarly, 68-year-old Gopal Chandra Pal, who has come from Bangladesh for treatment for throat cancer at the Tata Medical Centre, was upset that he could not return home on account of his upcoming chemotherapy.

With Durga Puja looking bleak for the two residents of Premashraya, the people behind the temporary home in Kolkata's New Town area for a community of about 500 cancer patients and their caregivers decided to fix the hurdle.

On Saturday, on the sixth day of festival, about 125 people from Premashraya visited five Puja pandals in the Salt Lake area. The local police station



Festive spirit: Premashraya plans to keep the spirit of Durga Puja alive with events till second week of October. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

provided pilot cars, vehicles for medical emergencies were on hand, and Puja organisers were informed well in advance to facilitate smooth entry for the visitors.

"Two air-conditioned buses in which 60 patients and their caregivers started at around 10 a.m. and they returned by 1 p.m. The idea behind the morning trip was to avoid crowds and protect patients from infections," Sudeshna Dutta, head of operations of Premashraya unit and Tata Medical Centre, said. Built by Coal India limited in 2015, Premashraya has been run by

the Tata Medical Centre.

Ms. Dutta said that Premashraya is trying to keep the spirit of Durga Puja alive with many special events, including new clothes for residents. "Cancer is a marathon and it's very important to have a positive spirit while battling the disease," she said.

Other efforts too has gone into making this a more inclusive Puja. Earlier this week, Kolkata Police organised a *Puja Parikrama* for 150 children with special needs, and about 400 elderly members of Pranam, a community policing initiative to serve senior citizens.

Date: 07/10/2022

AIIMS revises OPD registration timings for cancer patients – *The statesman, 07th Oct., 2022*

AIIMS revises OPD registration timings for cancer patients

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, 6 OCTOBER

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has announced a revised timing of OPD registrations for patients to avail the outpatient services at Dr BR Ambedkar Institute-Rotary Cancer Hospital (DBRAIRCH).

The OPD registrations will be done from 8 am to 1 pm on all working days. Earlier, the patients had to register for OPD appointments between 8 am and 11.30 am.

"The timing of patients' registration in OPD at DBRAIRCH-AIIMS is revised. The patient registration in OPD will be done from 8 am till 1 pm on all working days," said



the letter issued by Sushma Bhatnagar, chief at Dr BR Ambedkar Institute-Rotary Cancer Hospital and head of NCI AIIMS.

No patient will be sent from OPD without consultation, the letter stated.

The order said that screening OPD will be conducted

from 1 pm to 5 pm with one resident from different departments on a rotation basis.

The OPD time has been revised after new AIIMS direc-

"The timing of patients' registration in OPD at DBRAIRCH-AIIMS is revised. The patient registration in OPD will be done from 8 am till 1 pm on all working days," said the letter issued by Sushma Bhatnagar, chief at Dr BR Ambedkar Institute-Rotary Cancer Hospital and head of NCI AIIMS.

tor Dr M Srinivas has taken the charge.

Among other initiatives, the AIIMS has also decided to provide the transport facility to commute oncology patients from BRAIRH to NCI, Jhajjar Campus.





THE TIMES OF INDIA

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Date: 09/10/2022

MCD to organise its first large-scale breast cancer awareness prog today – *Times of India, 09th Oct., 2022*

MCD to organise its first large-scale breast cancer awareness prog today

Siddhanta.Mishra @timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Municipal Corporation of Delhi, in collaboration with Indian Medical Association and some non-governmental organisations, is going to organise a breast cancer awareness event at Yamuna Sports Complex on Sunday.

At the event, 'breast cancer awareness ambassadors' will be identified, an interaction with cancer survivors held and several other public awareness activities will take place. Indian para athletes Dolly Gola and Pooja are also likely to be present.

"The month of October is observed as international breast cancer awareness month, so we decided to conduct this event to create public awareness and to encourage the general public to participate. This will be our first such initiative at this scale," said Gladbin Tyagi, chief medical officer, Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

At the event, to provide affordable healthcare and tests to the economically weaker section of the society, free coupons for mammography tests will be given to all participants and family members. A stage show will be held by cancer survivors, where they are likely to narrate their stories and take part in discussions.

One kilometre walk, which will see public participation, will also be organised to spread awareness. At the event, people with medical expertise will talk about the risks and symptoms of breast cancer. The doctors will discuss the recent trends and ways of treatment and research being carried out across the globe.

According to experts, there has been an increase in incidence of breast cancer in the past 15 years in India. Unhealthy lifestyle, high usage of plastic, pollution are some of the major factors. There will be over 90% chance of survival if the cancer is detected in its early stages, they say.



THE TIMES OF INDIA

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Date: 11/10/2022

Lung cancer rates higher in women than men: Study -

Times of India, 11th Oct., 2022

Lung cancer rates higher in women than men: Study

Anuja.Jaiswal@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Researchers have discovered a disturbing trend of higher lung cancer rates in women in India as compared to men in recent years due to pollution and other reasons. The findings also concluded that while the proportion of females with lung cancer increased, the smoking rates remained similar.

The study was conducted over a 10-year period— from January 2008 to March 2018—at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Delhi.

Head of department, pulmonary medicine, AIIMS, Dr Anant Mohan, said historically, lung cancer has been prevalent more in men than in women, but the trend seems to be changing in the past few years in several parts of the world.

"The reasons are likely to be multifactorial, with changing smoking habits and environmental toxic substances/biomass exposure, especially in women residing in rural regions, along with better accessibility to healthcare facilities allowing more in the female population to seek medical care," he said.

The study revealed that adenocarcinoma (cancer that forms in the glandular tissue), or ADC, increased from 9.5% to 35.9% and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) from 25.4% to 30.6%.

Non-smokers were younger, mostly female and educated, had a higher prevalence of ADC and epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations and anaplastic large-cell lymphoma kinase (ALK) mutations and had better survival rates, said the study.

A recently-concluded unpublished study of the pulmonary department, records of patients diagnosed with lung cancer over a 12-year period—between January 2008 and March 2020—revealed that the increasing trend of lung cancer in females could partially be due to non-tobacco exposures, such as indoor air pollution or poor environmental or urban air quality.

The study revealed that adenocarcinoma, or ADC, increased from 9.5% to 35.9% and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) from 25.4% to 30.6%

আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা

Date: 13/10/2022

শরীর বুরো চিকিৎসা স্তন ক্যান্সারের- আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা, 13th

Oct., 2022

শরীর বুরো চিকিৎসা স্তন ক্যান্সারের

নিজস্ব সংবাদদাতা

জ্ঞেনেরিক নয়, স্তন ক্যানসারে আক্রান্ত রোগীকে তাঁর শরীর ও সমস্যা অনুযায়ী নির্দিষ্ট চিকিৎসা দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা চালু হয়েছে। বুধবার এসএসকেএম হাসপাতালের সভাগুহে এমনই বার্তা দিলেন স্তন ক্যানসারের শল্য চিকিৎসক দীপ্তেন্দ্র সরকার। তিনি বলেন, “স্তন ক্যানসারের বিভিন্ন দিক সম্পর্কে এখনও বহু মানুষ সচেতন নন। এখন চিকিৎসা ব্যবস্থাপনাতেও অনেক পরিবর্তন এসেছে। সেটা চিকিৎসকদের পাশাপাশি সাধারণ মানুষেরও জানা প্রয়োজন।”

স্তন ক্যানসার সচেতনতার

মাস হিসাবে পালিত হয় অক্টোবর। সেই উপলক্ষেই এ দিন পিজি-তে আয়োজিত সেমিনারে ভার্চুয়াল মাধ্যমে যোগ দিয়ে স্তন ক্যানসারে আক্রান্ত হওয়ার পরে কী সমস্যা হয়, সে সম্পর্কে বলেন মুস্তাইয়ের টাটা মেমোরিয়াল হাসপাতালের চিকিৎসক নীতা নায়ার। ছিলেন এসএসকেএমের অধিকর্তা মণিময় বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, চিকিৎসক সুভাষ বিশ্বাস, অলোক ঘোষদস্তিদার-সহ অন্যেরা। শেষ পর্বে ছিল আলোচনা। দীপ্তেন্দ্র জানান, কোনও তরঙ্গীর স্তন ক্যানসার ধরা পড়লে তাঁকে কেমোথেরাপি দিতে হয়। তাতে ঝাড়প্রাব বন্ধ হতে পারে। সে ক্ষেত্রে পরবর্তী সময়ে সত্তান ধারণে

সমস্যা হতে পারে। তাই কেমোথেরাপি শুরুর আগে তরঙ্গীর ডিম্বাশয় থেকে ডিম্বাশু তুলে সংরক্ষিত করে রাখা যায়। কেমোথেরাপি শেষ হলে তা প্রতিহ্রাপন করা হলে পরে সত্তান ধারণে সমস্যা হয় না।

আবার স্তন ক্যানসার ধরা পড়ার পরে ‘রোগটা ভাল নয়’ গোছের মন্তব্য চিকিৎসক ও নার্স— কারও করা উচিত নয়। তা রোগীর মনে প্রভাব ফেলতে পারে। এই বিষয়টি নিয়েও এ দিন আলোচনা হয়। পাশাপাশি, ক্যানসারজয়ী তিন মহিলাও নিজেদের অভিজ্ঞতা শেনান। স্বাস্থ্যসাথী-সহ অন্যান সরকারি প্রকল্পে স্তন ক্যানসার চিকিৎসার বিষয়টিও উঠে আসে।

Date: 15/10/2022

Expired drug kills 10 kids with leukemia in yemen- *The Tribune*, 15th Oct., 2022

Expired drug kills 10 kids with leukemia in Yemen

Victims aged 3-15 years | Given smuggled chemo treatment 'Methotrexate' made in India

CAIRO, OCTOBER 14

Some 10 child leukemia patients in Yemen have died and dozens left seriously ill after being administered expired doses of cancer treatment in the rebel-held capital. According to health officials and workers, some 50 children received smuggled chemotherapy treatment 'Methotrexate' originally manufactured in India. They said a total of 19 children had died. The officials and workers spoke on the

condition of anonymity.

The children, aged between three and 15, died at Sanaa's Kuwait Hospital after being injected with old doses of smuggled medicine at a number of private clinics, the rebel-run Health Ministry said. The officials did not say when the 10 deaths occurred.

Yemen's ruinous conflict, now entering its eighth year, has caused one of the world's worst humanitarian crises and killed more than

NEXUS TO BLAME

Doctors in Sanaa said Houthi officials secretly worked in partnership with medicine smugglers who often sold expired treatment to private clinics from storage houses across Yemen. The Houthis have in the past tried to cover up causes of death

150,000 persons. Several doctors in Sanaa said Houthi officials secretly worked in partnership with medicine

smugglers who often sold expired treatment to private clinics from storage houses across the country.

The Houthis have in the past tried to cover up causes of death. During the height of the coronavirus pandemic, doctors accused the Houthi government of coercing medical workers to falsify death certificates.

The family of one of a deceased child said their son felt pains and cramps after receiving the expired

chemotherapy treatment and died five days later. "The worst thing was the hospital administration tried to hide the truth from us," said the boy's father.

On October 5, the World Health Organisation flagged four "contaminated" cough syrups made by Maiden Pharmaceuticals Limited, an Indian company, warning that they could be linked to the deaths of 66 children in the West African nation of Gambia.—AP

The Tribune

GURUGRAM | SATURDAY | 15 OCTOBER 2022

Date: 15/10/2022

ক্যানসার আক্রান্ত রোগীদের নতুন জীবন ফিরিয়ে আনার উদ্যোগ বিধায়কের- একদিন, 15th Oct., 2022

একদিন

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ক্যানসার আক্রান্ত রোগীদের নতুন জীবন ফিরিয়ে আনার উদ্যোগ বিধায়কের



নিম্ন প্রতিবেদন, বসিরহাট:
ক্যানসার আক্রান্তদের জন্য অভিনব
উদ্যোগ নিলেন বসিরহাট দক্ষিণের
চিকিৎসক বিধায়ক সপ্তরী
বন্দেগাধ্যায়। মারণরোগ অর্থাৎ
ক্যানসার আক্রান্ত রোগীদের চিহ্নিত
করে প্রথম পর্যায়ে সুস্থ করে মূল
জীবনে ফিরিয়ে আনার অঙ্গীকার
নিয়েছেন বসিরহাটের শিক্ষিত ছাত্রী

ও মহিলারা। যা জেলা ও রাজ্যের
মডেল হতে চলেছে। ক্যানসার
মানেই মানুষের ধারণা নিশ্চিত মতৃ।
আর তার থেকে বাঁচিয়া আনার
সংকল্প নিয়েছে বসিরহাট ১ ও ২
নম্বর ব্লক, বসিরহাট ও টাকি
পুরসভার থামের কলেজ পড়ুয়া
থেকে শুরু করে থামের শিক্ষিত
মহিলারা। ইতিমধ্যে ৫০ জন

ক্যানসার আক্রান্ত রোগীদের চিহ্নিত
করা হয়েছে। যাদের প্রথম পর্যায়ে
একটি স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংগঠনের
উদ্যোগে সম্পূর্ণ বিনামূল্যে চিকিৎসা
এবং বিনা পয়সায় ওযুধ তথা স্বাস্থ্য
পরিবেক্ষণ দিতে বন্ধপরিকর এইসব
শিক্ষিত ছাত্রী থেকে শুরু করে
মহিলারা। আর সেই উদ্যোগকে
মহকুমা, জেলা তথা রাজ্যের মডেল
তৈরি করার সংকল্প নিয়েছেন
বিধায়ক সপ্তরী বন্দেগাধ্যায়। তিনি
বলেন, এর ফলে শিক্ষিত ছাত্রী ও
মহিলাদের কর্মসংস্থান হবে।
অন্যদিকে ক্যানসারে আক্রান্তদের
প্রথম পর্যায়ে চিকিৎসা করে তাদের
নতুন জীবনের ফিরিয়ে আনা
আমাদের মূল উদ্দেশ্য। এখন আমরা
প্রথম পর্যায় এই কাজ শুরু করেছি।
আন্তে আন্তে জেলা ও রাজ্য এটাকে
মডেল করে তোলা আমাদের স্পষ্ট।
এর ফলে আক্রান্ত রোগীরা তাদের
জীবন ফিরে পাবে।

এনআরএস মেডিক্যাল রক্তের ক্যান্সার চিকিৎসায় চালু বোন ম্যারো ট্রান্সপ্লান্ট ইউনিট – আজকাল, 18th Oct. 20222

এনআরএস মেডিক্যাল রক্তের ক্যালার চিকিৎসায় চালু বোন ম্যারো ট্রান্সপ্লান্ট ইউনিট

সাগরিকা দক্ষটোধুরি

ରକ୍ତରେ କ୍ୟାପ୍ସର ରୋଗୀରେ ଟିକିବିନ୍ସର ଆଶ୍ରମିକ ମନେର ମ୍ୟାଗ୍ରୋଫ୍
ମୋନ ମ୍ୟାରୋ ଟ୍ରେଟ୍‌ମ୍ପ୍ଲାଟ୍ (ବିରମାଟ୍) ଇଞ୍ଜିନିଟ୍ ସନ୍ ଟାଲ୍ କରିବେ
ଏଣାରେ ଏସ ମେଡିକାଲ କାଲେସ ହାଲ୍‌ମାର୍କ୍‌ଟ୍। ହେମୋଟୋଲଜି
ବିଭାଗରେ ଅଧିକରେ ଟାଲ୍ ହେଲା ଏହି ମେଡିକାଲ ବିଏମଟ୍ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିଟ୍
ଜୀବାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷୁ ବାକ୍‌ଟାନ ଡାଳ୍‌ଟାର ଜନ୍ୟ ବେନ୍‌ଟି ଟାକ୍ ବେବେ ଆଶ୍ରମି
ଦ୍ୱାରା ଥେବେ ବିଶେଷ ସତ୍ତ୍ଵ ହେପାକିଲ୍‌ଟର ବସାନୋ ହେବାବେ । ନେଟ୍
ଦସ୍ତର ଥେବେ ବିଶେଷ ସତ୍ତ୍ଵ ହେପାକିଲ୍‌ଟର ବସାନୋ ହେବାବେ ।
ଇଞ୍ଜିନିଟ୍ ଡ୍ରାଇ ହେପାକିଲ୍‌ଟର ମେଶିନ ବସାନୋ ହେବାବେ ।
ଇଞ୍ଜିନିଟ୍ ଡ୍ରାଇ ହେପାକିଲ୍‌ଟର ମେଶିନ ବସାନୋ ହେବାବେ ।

ইউনিটে ৬ট হেপাক্সেল দেন
২০০১ হেমটোলজি বিভাগে হেট একট ঘরে
প্রথমে বৈন ম্যারো বা অস্থিমজ্জা ট্রাইপ্লাস্ট শুরু হয়। যা পূর্ব
ভারতে প্রথম। তবে সেকেজে অটেলিগাস ট্রাইপ্লাস্ট অর্থাৎ
রোগীর নিজের শরীরের থেকে বৈন ম্যারো বা অস্থিমজ্জা নিয়ে
প্রতিহাপন করা হয়। আলোজেনিক ট্রাইপ্লাস্ট বাবা, মা, ভাই,
বৈন অর্থাৎ ডোনারের শরীর থেকে বৈন ম্যারো নিয়ে রোগীর
শরীরে প্রতিহাপন প্রক্রিয়া শুরু হলেও, পরে তা থামতে যায়।
কারণ, হেল্প প্রক্রিটেরে ব্যবস্থা ছাড়া আলোজেনিক ট্রাইপ্লাস্ট
করা রোগীর পক্ষে শুরু একটা সুরক্ষিত নয়। ট্রিভিস্ক ক্লিনিক
একে হাই ডেজের কেমেটেরিপি রোগীকে দেওয়া হয়।
তাতে রোগীর নিজের ইমিউনিটি বা রোগ প্রতিরোধ ক্ষমতা
অনেক কমে প্রায় শূন্যে নেমে আসে। তার জন্য প্রতিরোধ
ক্ষমতা বাঢ়াতে বাধীরে থেকে অনেক ওধু চালাতে হয়। সেই
সঙ্গে সংক্রান্ত মুক্ত ঘরে রোগীকে রাখতে হয়। যে কোনও
সংক্রান্ত হেট হেট কলাঞ্জেলের অট্টকে দেয়ে সেপ্টেন্সেট্রে।

ଆଗାମେ ମାରେଇ ତିନିଟେ ଅଟୋଲାଗାସ ଟ୍ରେଲିଙ୍ଗ୍ରାନ୍ଟ କରା ହେବେ ।
ଆୟାଲୋଜେନିକ ପ୍ରସମିକିର ମାର୍ଗ ତିନିଟେ ହେବେଇଲି । ତାରଗତି
ଦେଖିଲାମ ଦେପାର୍ଟିମ୍ଟର ନା ଥାକଲେ ଆୟାଲୋଜେନିକ ଟ୍ରେଲିଙ୍ଗ୍ରାନ୍ଟ
କରା ସମ୍ଭବ ନଥି । ତେଣେ ସମ୍ଭବ ଥେବେଇ ଆମାଦେର ଏକମ ଏକଟି
ଇଉନିଟ ପୋଲାର ପରିବର୍କଣଙ୍କ ଚାଲିଲି । ଚାଲିଲାଗଲା ପର ପ୍ରାୟ ଦଶ ବର୍ଷ
ବାବେ ଆଗାମେ ମାରେଇ ଡୋମରର ପଥକେ ବୈନ ମାରୋ ନିର୍ମିତ ଏକଟି
ଆୟାଲୋଜେନିକ ପ୍ରତିଶାପନ ବରଳ ହେବେ । ଆମାଦେର ଉତ୍ତେଷ୍ଣ
ବୋଗ୍ଟିକେ ସାରିଯେ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କୁ ସୁଧା, ଆଭିବିକ ଜୀବନ୍ରୋଧୀ ।
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ।

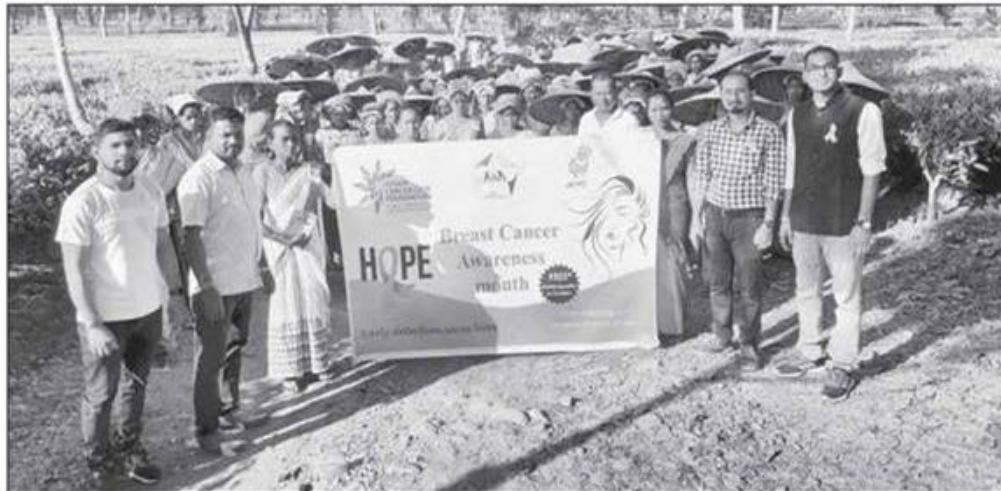
ଏହି ଇଉନିଟିଟିଟେ ୪୮ୟ କେବିନ ଆଛେ । କୋର୍ଟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗୀୟ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କାଜେ କରିଲୁ ଯିବାରେ ୪ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରତିଶାପନ ବକ୍ଷ ଛିଲୁ । ଏଥିନ ବାହେ ୧୨-୧୫୦ କରେ ବୋନ ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଟ୍ରାନ୍ସଫର୍ମ ହୁଏ । ଯଭିଉଲାର ଇଉନିଟ ହତ୍ୟାରେ ଆଗାମୀ ଦିନେ ଆରଣ୍ଡ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଅତ୍ୟଳୋଜେନିକ ପ୍ରତିଶାପନ କରା ଯାବେ ବୁଲେ ଅଶ୍ଵାବାଦୀ ଚିକିତ୍ସକରା । ଆଗାମୀ ଦିନେ ପୃଥିକଭାବେ ହେବାଟେ ପାଠ୍ୟାଳକ୍ଷି ବିଭାଗ ଚାଲୁର ପରିକଳନା ରାଖେଛେ ବୁଲେ ଜାନନ ବିଭାଗୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ ।

ହେମାନ ବିଭାଗୀର ପ୍ରଥାନ ।
ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେମାଟୋଲଜି ବିଭାଗ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଏକମାତ୍ର ଏନ୍ଦରାଏସ
ଓ କଲକାତା ମେଡିକ୍ୟାଲ କଲେଜେର ରୋହେ । ସେ କାରାପେ ରାଜ୍ୟର
ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରାଚୀ କେତେ ରାଜ୍ୟର କ୍ୟାଲାପରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ମୋଲିରୀ ଟିକିଂମ୍ସାର
ଜନ୍ମ ଏଥାରେ ଆମଣ । ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧରନେର ରକ୍ତଜନିନ୍ତ ରୋଗ ବା ରାଜ୍ୟର
କ୍ୟାଲାପରେ ଯେବେଳେ ଥାଲାସମିଯା, ଆପ୍ଲାସିକ ଆନିମିଯା, ଆକିଟ୍ର
ଲିଙ୍କ୍ରିକାମିଯା, ଆକିଟିକ୍ଟ ମାରୋଲାରେ ଲିଙ୍କ୍ରିକ୍ରେମିଯା, କିମ୍ବାମ୍,
ମାଟିଗଲ ମାରୋଲୋମା ପ୍ରତି କେତେ ଆଇମାଜର ପ୍ରତିହାପାନେ
ଅସ୍ରୁଟା ଅନେକଟାଇ ସେଇ ଯାଇ । ତା କେତେ କୋନ ପ୍ରତିହାପନ
କରାଯାବେ, ତା କେତେ ସଂକରନ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରୀକ୍ଷା-ନିରୀକ୍ଷାକର ପରିଚିକ
କରେଣି । ଅତେଲାଗମେ ରୋଗିଟ ପୁନରାର୍ଥ କିମ୍ବା ଆମାର ସର୍ଜିବନା
ବେଶ ଥାକେ । ସେଇ ତୁଳନାର ଆଲୋଜେନିକ ପ୍ରତିହାପନେ ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ
ଅନେକଟାଇ କମ ।



Breast cancer awareness drive conducted – The Sentinel,
21th Oct. 2022

Breast cancer awareness drive conducted



A CORRESPONDENT

LAKHIMPUR, Oct 20: Aina Welfare Foundation and Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha (ACMS), in association with Assam Cancer Care Foundation (ACCF), Lakhimpur organized a walkathon on Thursday at Koilamari tea estate under the district.

This programme was conducted as an awareness drive on breast cancer. Assam Cancer Care Foundation has been observing October as breast cancer month and on Thursday, the ACCF officials initiated door-to-door visits to create awareness on the ail-

ment. Along with 320 participants, ACCF, Community Outreach Programme health manager Sanjeev Kumar Baitha, Aina Welfare Foundation Executive Director Krishna Pratim Bordoloi, ACMS district secretary Sonjit Tanti took part in the awareness drive.

Notably, Aina Welfare Foundation has been conducting a baseline survey in the tea gardens of Lakhimpur to detect cancer patients. During the survey, a number of cancer cases have been identified and a number of people have also been found cancer positive. The identified patients have immediately been taken into the La-

khimpur Cancer Centre and provided due treatment.

The walkathon was followed by an awareness meeting chaired by Sanjib Kumar Baitha. In the meeting, awareness lectures were delivered on the importance of screening (Clinical Breast Examination at SC, HWC and BPHCs) and Self Breast Examination, risk factors, common signs and symptoms of breast cancer, health promotion and early detection, diagnostic process, mammography, MRI, ultrasound, FNAC, biopsy, comprehensive breast cancer management, free mammography in October for women above 45 years etc.

আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা

Date: 22/10/2022

সার্ভাইক্যাল ক্যান্সারের টিকা - আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা, 22th Oct., 2022

সার্ভাইক্যাল ক্যান্সারের টিকা

নয়াদিলি, ২১ অক্টোবর: সার্ভাইক্যাল ক্যান্সার প্রতিরোধে দেশে তৈরি প্রথম হিউম্যান প্যাপিলোমাভাইরাস (এইচপিভি)-এর প্রতিবেধক সার্ভাভ্যাকের উৎপাদন শুরু হতে চলেছে ২০২৩ সালের প্রথম ত্রেমাসিকে। এই প্রতিবেধক প্রস্তুত করবে সিরাম ইনসিটিউট। সংস্থার সিইও আদার পুণ্যওয়ালা আজ জানিয়েছেন, করোনা অতিমারিয়ে জন্য এই প্রতিবেধকের উৎপাদন শুরু করতে দু'বছর দেরি হল।

এই প্রতিবেধকটি যেখানে তৈরি করা হচ্ছে সেখানে এত দিন করোনার প্রতিবেধক কোভোভ্যাক্স উৎপাদন করা হচ্ছিল। সে কারণেই এই দেরি। আগে সংস্থা সুন্দেশ জানানো হয়েছিল,

এই প্রতিবেধকের দাম ২০০ থেকে ৪০০ টাকার মধ্যে রাখা হবে। তবে উৎপাদন শুরু হলে নির্দিষ্ট ভাবে ঘোষণা করা হবে প্রতিবেধকের মূল্য। কেন্দ্রীয় মন্ত্রী জিতেন্দ্র সিংহও আশাস দিয়েছেন, প্রতিবেধকের দাম যাতে সাধারণ মানুষের নাগালের মধ্যে থাকে, তা দেখা হবে।

২০২৪ সাল থেকে এই প্রতিবেধক ইউনিসেফ, গ্যাভি এবং আফ্রিকার দেশগুলিতে রফতানি করা হবে বলেও জানিয়েছেন সিরাম কর্তা। প্রতিবেধক তৈরির কাজ শুরু হলেই প্রতি মাসে সরকারকে ১০ বা ২০ লক্ষ ভ্যাকসিন সরবরাহ করা সম্ভব হবে বলে জানান সিরাম কর্তা।

সংবাদ সংস্থা

Date: 23/10/2022

FLASH treatment cuts toxicity to healthy tissue, damages cancer cells

Praticle physics extends cancer treatment limits – The Asian Age, 23rd Oct., 2022

RESEARCH | WORK

FLASH treatment cuts toxicity to healthy tissue, damages cancer cells

Particle physics extends cancer treatment limits

Geneva, Oct. 22: Researchers at Europe's science lab CERN, who regularly use particle physics to challenge our understanding of the universe, are also applying their craft to upend the limits to cancer treatment.

The physicists here are working with giant particle accelerators in search of ways to expand the reach of cancer radiation therapy, and take on hard-to-reach tumours that would otherwise have been fatal.

In one CERN lab, called CLEAR, facility coordina-

tor Roberto Corsini stands next to a large, linear particle accelerator consisting of a 40-metre metal beam with tubes packed in aluminium foil at one end, and a vast array of measurement instruments and protruding colourful wires and cables.

The physicists here are working with giant particle accelerators in search of ways to expand the reach of cancer radiation therapy, and take on hard-to-reach tumours that would otherwise have been fatal.

They are researching a "technology to accelerate electrons to the energies that are needed to treat deep-seated tumours, which is above 100 million electron volts" (MeV), Corsini explained.

The idea is to use these very high energy electrons (VHEE) in combination with a new and promising treatment method called FLASH. This method entails delivering the radiation dose in a few hundred milliseconds, instead of minutes as is the current

more effectively. **AT SUCH** low energy though, the beams cannot penetrate deeply, meaning the highly-effective treatment has so far only been used on superficial tumours, found with skin cancer.

approach.

This has been shown to have the same destructive effect on the targeted tumour, but causes far less damage to the surrounding healthy tissue.

With traditional radiation therapy, "you do create some collateral damage," said Benjamin Fisch, a CERN knowledge transfer officer.

The effect of the brief but intense FLASH treatment, he told reporters, is to "reduce the toxicity to healthy tissue while still properly damaging cancer cells." FLASH was first used on patients in 2018, based on currently available medical linear accelerators, linacs, that provide low-energy electron beams of around 6-10 MeV.

At such low energy though, the beams cannot penetrate deeply, meaning the highly-effective treatment has so far only been used on superficial tumours, found with skin cancer.

But the CERN physicists are now collaborating with the Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV) to build a machine for FLASH delivery that can accelerate electrons to 100 to 200 MeV, making it possible to use the method for much more hard-to-reach tumours.

— AFP



Date: 23/10/2022

Breast cancer: Tranquility amid potential turmoil is not an impossibility – *The Sentinel, 23rd Oct., 2022*

Breast cancer: Tranquility amid potential turmoil is not an impossibility

Manorama Bakshi

Breast cancer continues to be a major public health problem globally. India is no exception, breast cancer accounts 14 per cent of all cancers in Indian women. Almost one in every four minutes, an Indian woman is being diagnosed with the breast cancer. In 2018, 1,62,468 new diagnosed cases and 87,090 reported deaths from the breast cancer were registered in India.

The majority (53 per cent) of new breast cancer cases are among women living in low-and-middle-income countries (LMICs). A shift towards more affluent lifestyles, particularly those linked to the dietary and reproductive risk factors, and changing fertility patterns attributable to fast urbanization are found to be associated with an increasing burden of breast cancers in the LMICs.

Although inadequacy of early detection programmes and access to treatment are often blamed for placing the women in LMICs at a high mortality risk of breast cancer, poor awareness level, inadequate knowledge about signs and symptoms influencing the women's capability to understand the disease and its severity, and individuals' perceptions and beliefs about the symptoms, the disease and the health defining the women's ability to recognize and respond to their illness are found to be the cause of turmoil at the household level.

A lump in the breast or in under-arm area and/or breast pain are the most common presenting symptoms (nipple discharge other than breast milk (including blood) is also not uncommon) but often, cognitive and emotional responses of the women are not the same and such differences emerge from the context of everyday lives and the knowledge of the women around breast cancer. The factors conditioning cognitive and emotional responses to the breast cancer are:

Socio-demographic factors -

1. Age;
2. Level of education attainment;
3. Hierarchical position of the household in the community;
4. Relationship status;
5. Living arrangements in the family and harmony in the relationships within the household;
6. Occupation;
7. Financial coverage for healthcare services.

Social factors -

1. Role obligations within the household and in the community;
2. Practice/culture of symptom disclosure in the household and in the society;
3. Health seeking behaviour -
 1. Self-examination of breasts;
 2. Mammography examination;
4. Emotional stability -
 1. Fear;
 2. Threshold of anxiety and apprehensions;
 3. Level of stress and depression;
 4. Degree of optimism for life and practice of pragmatism in existence;

Perceived characteristics of health system -

1. Accessibility;
2. Responsiveness (including personal acquaintances with the healthcare service personnel);
3. Appropriateness;
4. Affordability (direct cost of healthcare service consumption at the point of service and incidental costs like travel, child care services, loss of wages, and so on...).

Early diagnosis of symptomatic cancer is linked to longer survival and more favourable outcomes for women. Studies have established that the delay in presenting to a healthcare service provider with a self-discovered breast symptoms varies between one to three months. When adequate knowledge (based on symptoms, breast changes associated with breast cancer, absence/presence of a family history of breast cancer) and beliefs (cause of symptoms, consequence from duration of symptoms, possibility of cure/control of symptoms and likely outcome from alternate help/therapy) exist in

the society.

Longer delay is associated with a lower survival rate from breast cancer, more than three months delay in diagnosis is also not uncommon. Women's beliefs in the alternative help seeking behaviour of "ignoring the symptom and hoping that it would go away" are having the most common association with the increased likelihood to delay in diagnosis.

The whole month of October is now dedicated by International Agency for Research on Cancer to increase awareness worldwide with the knowledge of breast cancer. The first organized effort for having widespread attention to breast cancer has its origin as a week-long event in the United States in October, 1985 with the message "reduce the risk of having breast cancer by not smoking, limiting or avoiding alcohol and staying physically active".

The Government of India (GOI) did recognize this epidemiological transition from predominance of infectious diseases, and has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2011. Since then, most of the Indian states have initiated some activities under the programme, NPCDCS with technical and financial support from the central government.

However, much more is needed to be done, since avoidable mortality continues to be high, and also years of life lived with disability due to poor coverage of screening programmes and access to the treatment for non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Although regular screening has been initiated under the aegis of the Government of India, participation is low with only 5 per cent of the eligible women for breast cancer screening programmes.

Science has progressed over the century from diagnosing early to preserve the pleasure of living life with interventions for different stages of breast cancer affecting differ-

ent groups of population in different geographies. Each woman is different and so, is the treatment plan for the 'breast cancer', called 'personalized medicine' developed by the doctors specializing different areas of cancer treatment, like 'surgery', 'radiation oncology' and 'medical oncology' working together with radiologists and pathologists. The multidisciplinary team for care includes, in addition, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, oncology nurses, social workers, pharmacists, psychological counsellors, nutritionists, physiotherapists and rehabilitation therapists.

The common types of treatments used for early-stage and locally advanced breast cancer are:

1. Surgery - the removal of the tumour and some surrounding healthy tissue. The types of surgery for breast cancer include (a) lumpectomy i.e., the removal of the tumour and a small, cancer-free margin of healthy tissue around the tumour (here, most of the breast remains), and (b) mastectomy i.e., the surgical removal of the entire breast (variants: skin-sparing mastectomy and nipple-sparing mastectomy). Lumpectomy or partial mastectomy is generally followed by radiation therapy if the cancer is invasive. Mastectomy may also be with or without immediate reconstruction of the breast. Surgical intervention includes lymph node evaluation (lymph node biopsy and/or axillary lymph node dissection).

2. Radiation therapy is the use of high-energy X-rays or other particles to destroy cancer cells. Radiation therapy can cause side effects, including fatigue, swelling of the breast, redness and/or skin discolouration, and pain or burning in the skin where radiation is directed. Radiation with blistering is not a reality. Different types of such a therapy are (a) external-beam radiation therapy (b) intra-operative radiation therapy, (c) brachytherapy, (d) partial breast irradiation, (e) intensity-modulated radiation therapy, and (f)

proton therapy.

3. Therapies using medication (medication through the bloodstream to reach cancer cells throughout the body) - (a) chemotherapy (use of drugs to destroy cancer cells, usually by preventing the cancer cells from growing, dividing, and making more cells), (b) hormonal therapy (also called endocrine therapy), an effective treatment for most tumours that test positive for either oestrogen or progesterone receptors, (c) targeted therapy (targets the cancer specific genes, proteins, or the tissue environment that contributes to cancer growth and survival, thus the treatment blocks the growth and spread of cancer cells and limits damage to healthy cells), and (d) immunotherapy (immune checkpoint inhibitor is used for the treatment of high-risk, early-stage, triple-negative breast cancer).

Managing physical, emotional, financial and social effects of breast cancer is understood as palliative care or supportive care. Supportive care treatments vary widely and often include medication, nutritional changes, relaxation techniques, emotional support, spiritual activities and family counselling.

Women who receive supportive care along with treatment for the cancer often have less severe symptoms, better quality of life, and report that they are more satisfied with the treatment and overall quality of life during and after treatment. Supportive care intended to "slow", "stop", or "eliminate" the breast cancer is to start with the diagnosis of the breast cancer/symptoms.

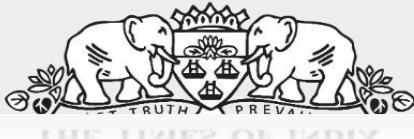
WHO describes adherence to breast cancer treatment as a multidimensional phenomenon which is determined by the interplay of factors from five dimensions i.e., (a) socio-cultural factors, (b) economic position, level of education attainment, and cost of medications; (b) health system factors (e.g., ease of accessibility, responsiveness of healthcare service providers, and medication distribution systems); (c)

disease condition factors (e.g., severity of symptoms, and level of disability); (d) therapy-related factors (e.g., the immediacy of beneficial effects, side effects, and duration of treatment); and (e) patient factors (e.g., self-efficacy, knowledge, treatment beliefs, and perceived barriers to adherence).

An early detection of breast cancer is having an estimated effect to reduce the mortality by 28-65 per cent. When the potential turmoil in the life and the existence caused by being late in getting diagnosed with the breast cancer is indisputable, the Clinical Breast Examination (CBE) offers the chance to prevent the progression of life. CBE or breast examination performed by a healthcare service provider prevents progress of an early-stage cancer to the advanced stage in the range between 17 to 47 per cent of cases. The results are promising and of interest for LMICs where a national screening programme based on mammography is not a realistic option. This reviewed evidence confirms greater effects of CBE on younger women and Asian women. Further, the probability to detect breast cancer with a sensitivity and specificity by CBEs is 54 per cent and 94 per cent, respectively.

Here, I conclude with the note that investment in 'technology' is not any panacea but CBE in conjunction with shift from the existing paternalistic style of communication between the vulnerable population and the healthcare service providers to participatory style of communication is having the promise to stop the present welfare loss (equivalent to 0.08 per cent of regional GDP, 2021) directly attributable to breast cancer in South Asia.

Limited health education programmes, particularly in rural and isolated areas, lack training of healthcare service providers and quality of information provided by the health systems are the obvious barriers to women's help seeking behaviour for an early detection of self-discovered breast symptoms. (ANS)



Date: 23/10/2022

Homegrown CAR-T cells 'cure' 8-yr-old's leukemia- *The*

Times of India, 23rd Oct., 2022

Homegrown CAR-T cells 'cure' 8-yr-old's leukemia

Malathy.Iyer@timesgroup.com

Mumbai: Three months ago, an eight-year-old girl's parents were told she had only a few more weeks to live as her leukemia had relapsed. Doctors at Tata Memorial Hospital, where she was under treatment since 2020, however, offered them an option: A homeg-

rown version of a gene therapy that had shown promise in at least 50% of the patients it was used for in the West.

Her father, a driver in a village near Igatpuri, said there was no reason to turn down the new therapy as her condition was "bad" at that time. "CAR-T saved her," he told TOI. When the family visited

ACTREC, Tata Memorial Centre's research block in Kharhane earlier in the week, doctors told them no cancer cells could be detected in the girl's blood. "She is eating normally for the first time in two years," he added.

CAR-T cells are a new form of immunotherapy, itself a

fledgling branch of cancer treatment. It entails re-engineering the body's T immune cells with some genetic material so that they selectively target cancer cells for destruction. The 8-year-old got the treatment as part of the safety trials for India's first indigenously made CAR-T cells.

►CAR-T cells 'safe', P 16

Made-in-India CAR-T cells 'safe', have low toxicity: Clinical trial

TREATMENT IN INDIA WOULD COST A 10TH OF ₹3-4CR IN US

CANCER & TREATMENT

► Cancer is a disease in which some cells grow uncontrollably and destroy body tissues

► It is the cause for nearly 1 in 6 deaths across the world

Mainstays of cancer treatment have been:
Surgery
 **Chemotherapy**
 **Radiation therapy**


NEWER THERAPIES | IMMUNOTHERAPY

► Immunotherapy emerged in past decade; involves using body's immune system to attack cancer cells

► It's early days yet, but it is known to shrink/eradicate tumours in some people with advanced cancer

► Results can last for a few years in a small percentage of patients

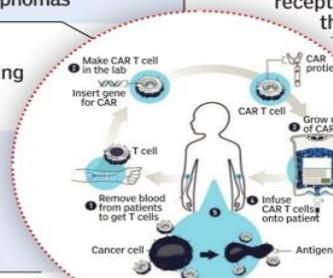
► A type of immunotherapy called 'immune checkpoint inhibitors' used in cancers of lung, kidney, bladder, melanoma and lymphomas

CAR-CELLS

► Another emerging immunotherapy is CAR-T cell therapy

► It is used for blood cancers, including lymphomas, some forms of leukaemia, and multiple myeloma

► It has also been called a "living drug"



THE PROCESS

- White blood cells include T cells whose main task is to tackle specific foreign particles
- CAR-T stands for chimeric antigen receptors that are made in the laboratory
- T cells are collected from the patient and re-engineered in a laboratory
- Millions of the re-engineered T cells are made
- So far, long-term survival has been seen in fewer than half of the patients treated

DRAWBACKS

- They are costly, running into crores for a single infusion

other CAR-T products in other parts of the world," said Narula. Each of these patients had received three to five lines of therapy, including previous stem cell transplant, but in vain.

TMC deputy director Navin Khattri said although "it's early days yet" with CAR-T cells, the Indian product has proved to be safe. "We found it has low toxicity as compared to the western CAR-T cells. For instance, 33% of the western patients develop some level of neurological toxicity, but this wasn't seen in our patients. Moreover, none of our patients developed cytokine storms (when the body's immune system responds too aggressively to infection)," said Khattri.

Another eight-year-old boy who underwent CAR-T infusion over six months back is also cancer-free at the mo-

ment. Only one of the six patients didn't have any response to CAR-T cells. Another patient, who responded well initially, passed away 16 months later after undergoing a bone marrow transplant.

Doctors hope the 8-year-old girl and other patients in the future have the same response as American youngster Emily Whitehead, who was the first patient in the world to undergo CAR-T cell therapy 10 years back. She didn't need any therapy thereafter and has been cancer-free since 2012.

According to the girl's father, doctors first collected his daughter's blood through a special process for collecting white blood cells. Thereafter, her T cells were gathered from white blood cells and "transduced" with a viral vector (tools used to deliver genetic material into cells).

before being infused back into the patient

- The re-engineering entails producing proteins on their surface called chimeric antigen receptors (CARs)
- CARs bind to specific proteins (antigens) on the surface of cancer cells
- Ideally, the CAR-T cells should continue to multiply in the patient's body and recognize and kill any cancer cells

NOW

- A "first in India" gene therapy has been developed by IIT Bombay and Tata Memorial Hospital
- With ₹19.5cr funding from BIRAC (Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council), safety trials were conducted on at least 16 patients—10 adult patients for lymphoma and 6 patients (under 25 years) for leukaemia
- Doctors said the safety trials were encouraging
- Treatment costs ₹3-4cr in the US, but would cost a 10th in India

► Continued from P 1

The safety trials for India's first indigenously made CAR-T cells are a joint effort between IIT-Bombay and Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai (the first patient was infused on June 6, 2021). This made-in-India therapy's price tag will be a 10th of its cost in the US, said IIT-B scientist Rahul Purwar who is driving the project.

Last month, the group announced "encouraging" results of the Phase 1 trial for 10 patients with lymphoma. Last week, (Surg Cdr) Gaurav Narula from TMC announced similar results for the safety trial for six patients of leukemia at a medical conference in Kochi. "For a group of patients who had no known options, these were very encouraging results and in line with published data of

"This is done in order to get the T Cells to express certain antibody," said Dr Narula.

These modified T Cells were then multiplied in the high-tech laboratory at IIT Bombay. A battery of tests was done to check for toxicity before it was given as a single infusion to the patient.

"We were in ACTREC for 30 days and came back to Igatpuri," said the father. She has go back for a checkup in early November.

As for the IIT-B team, it is preparing for the second phase of the clinical trial in which 50 patients will be given CAR-T cells. Purwar, who has since set up ImmunoACT Laboratory, said, "We are also working on gene therapy for various other cancers, including solid tumours," he said, adding that the goal is to make gene therapy affordable to many more Indians.



Breast cancer in men a reality- *The Financial Express, 23rd Oct., 2022*

Breast cancer in men a reality

Though commonly thought of as a disease that affects women, breast cancer does occur in men. It's rare but doctors are seeing a slow rise in cases over the years

KUNAL DOLEY

When you talk about breast cancer, the first thing that comes to your mind is probably a disease that affects women. However, breast cancer does occur in men and, though rare, healthcare professionals are witnessing a slow rise in the number of such cases.

Nipples, stroma, ducts (tubes that deliver milk to the nipples) and lobules are the components of breasts in both men and women (middle panel of the 'Gender Girl' breast tissue graphic as a result of the hormones in their bodies throughout puberty. Boys' bodies include hormones that prevent the development of their breasts, resulting in less breast tissue.

"Ductal carcinomas, which start in the milk ducts, are the most common kind of breast cancer in men. About one in 1,000 men will develop breast cancer in their lifetime (compared to one in eight for women)," says Dr (Col) Ranga Rao, chairman, oncology, Paras Hospitals, Gurugram.

The unique thing about men's connection with breast cancer is that it's a reality, says Dr Sameer Bhatnagar, director-medical oncology, Max Super Speciality Hospital, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi. "Many of these cases are being reported in the familial pattern, which means that the patient is likely to have a family history of breast cancer or ovarian cancer. Also, 50-60% of these will have some form of hereditary cause, which is known as hereditary breast ovarian cancer syndrome, and we include genes like brca1, brca2 and rad50, palb2. All these genes can be involved in patients with male breast cancer," he adds.

Breast cancer in men forms only about 1% of the total number of breast cancer cases but the percentage of occurrence has risen over time. "Female breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in India (26.3%). Male breast cancer forms only



SIGNS & SYMPTOMS TO WATCH OUT FOR

- A lump or thickening in your breast tissue that is not painful
- Modifications to your breast's skin, such dimpling, puckering, redness, scaling, or a turning inward of the nipple

What kind of screening is required?

The first imaging test that is advised for men who are 25 years or older and present with a palpable abnormality is bilateral diagnostic mammography. Diagnostic ultrasonography is advised for males under the age of 25 years

about 1% of the breast cancers and, even though over the decades the percentage has risen, it still remains around 1%. says Dr Nikhilash Borkar, consultant surgical oncologist at Sir HN Reliance Foundation Hospital in Mumbai.

"One must see absolute rather than relative numbers. One study said that the incidence of breast cancer in men

in females. The incidence in India is even lesser compared to the west," Borkar explains, adding: "The problem is that awareness is less among men and no routine screening method leads to detection in advanced stages. Also, non-compliance to hormonal therapy can cause sexual dysfunction, leading to poorer prognosis."

Dr Boman Dhabhar, senior consultant medical oncologist, Jasina Hospital, Byculla, Mumbai, feels lifestyle changes like alcohol, obesity and smoking responsible for this slow rise. "Breast cancer in

men is a well-known phenomenon and the cases are gradually increasing over the years. Once considered an extremely rare disease, it is now not so much. Of all breast cancers, 1-1.5% occur in men," he adds.

The age group of breast cancer in men is quite similar to that in women, which normally happens beyond the age of 50 to 60 years. However, some men can have an



WHAT KIND OF TREATMENT CAN ONE GO FOR?

Genetic studies (blood test) for brca mutations would be helpful. Making choices regarding treatment options will depend in large part on the stage (extent) of breast cancer. In general, you will probably require more therapy if the cancer has spread more. However, there are additional elements, such as:

- If hormone receptors are present in the cancer cells (that is, if the cancer is ER-positive or PR-positive)
- If the HER2 protein is present in significant concentrations in the cancer cells
- Your general well-being and preferences
- How quickly the cancer is expanding

- Dr (Col) Ranga Rao, chairman, oncology, Paras Hospitals, Gurugram

early cancer of the breast, especially patients who have mutations in the brca1 gene.

"So, brca1 gene dependent breast cancer cases are more likely to happen in patients less than 40 years of age, otherwise all other mutations or sporadic cases or the cases which are not responsible because of the genetic or inherited cases usually happen beyond the age of 60 years," says Dr Rajpurohit of Max Super Speciality Hospital.

Men tend to be 5 to 10 years older than women at the time of diagnosis, and the prevalence of breast cancer increases with age in both sexes, adds Dr Dabekar of Sir HN Reliance Foundation Hospital. "The median age as per the study of around 1,500 men with breast cancers in the US is around 69 years. In India, too, it is around 60-65 years. But beware, it can also occur at an earlier age. It's due to the altered estrogen-to-androgen ratio with age. It can also happen due to hormonal therapies, hepatic dysfunction, obesity, or testicular conditions like orchitis, undescended testes, and

testicular injury," he adds. So, what are the initial signs to look out for? Like their female counterparts, as per Dr Dabekar, men can also be present with a palpable chest lump or swelling. "Nipple involvement is rare and usually not more than 1% have this. Screening has not played a major role for male breast cancers but males with a strong family history and who are known carriers of a defective gene should perform regular self-examinations or get examined by a doctor on a timely basis," he adds.

Dr Rajpurohit of Max Super Speciality Hospital agrees that the symptoms of breast cancer in men are quite similar to in women. There will be a painless lump in the breast in the male and it might appear as if the breast is getting enlarged or there is an abnormal lump which is being felt. "Initially, it might just appear as if it is because of some trauma, or you could spontaneously notice it accidentally. But later, people can also have swelling in the axillary area or the armpit area. These are the initial symptoms. Later symptoms could be bone pain, cough, breathlessness, and liver dysfunction," he adds.

"We do not screening normally it is not advised for male breast cancer. There is no screening to confirm any males undergoing mammograms. So, it is only based upon the symptoms and no screening for men," explains Rajpurohit, adding: "However, if a man has got a family history and the mother or grandmother suffering from breast cancer, then they should undergo a genetic test. It is to understand the situation because these men can also have cancer of the prostate with a higher probability or a male breast cancer or if they are affected with mutation in the genes brca1 or brca2."

So, what kind of treatment can a patient go for if he is diagnosed with breast cancer and what is the survival rate? "Early-stage disease undergoes a simple mastectomy. Limited data suggest that breast-conserving surgery is a reasonable alternative provided there is enough breast tissue to ensure adequate surgical margins. For advanced stages, the disease may require chemotherapy first, followed by surgery, which is usually mastectomy," says Dr Bimal Patel of HN Reliance Foundation Hospital, adding: "Surgery may be followed by chemotherapy, radiation-therapy, and hormonal therapy (tamoxifen)."

According to Dr Dabekar of Masina Hospital, consulting a medical oncologist is of utmost importance and the treatment depends entirely on the molecular profile of the tumour. "Hence, a biopsy with an IHC is mandatory for all cancers. Male breast cancers mostly only express breast hormone receptors like ER & PR, which makes them susceptible to hormonal treatment. Other treatment modalities include chemotherapy, targeted therapies, and immunotherapy," he adds.

Date: 24/10/2022

সারভাইক্যাল ক্যান্সার নিয়ে সচেতন সচেতনতায় উদ্যোগী হেলথ ক্লাব - একদিন, 24th Oct., 2022

একদিন
এগিয়ে চলার সঙ্গী

KOLKATA EDITION - 24 Oct 2022 - Page 3

‘সারভাইক্যাল ক্যান্সার’ নিয়ে সচেতনতায় উদ্যোগী হেলথ ক্লাব

নিজস্ব প্রতিনিধি: স্তনের ক্যান্সার নিয়ে মানুষের আলোচনার শেষ নেই অথচ জরায় মুখ ক্যান্সার সম্পর্কে জানাও অত্যন্ত জরুরি। বিশ্বে নারীদের কমন ক্যান্সারের মধ্যে এটি দ্বিতীয় এবং ক্যান্সার জনিত মৃত্যুতে এটি পঞ্চম। বিশ্বে প্রতি দুই মিনিটে এক জন নারী এই ক্যান্সারে আক্রান্ত হয়ে মারা যায়। অথচ এর প্রতিরোধ করা সম্ভব একটু সচেতন হলেই।



তাই সারভাইক্যাল ক্যান্সার এর

সচেতনতা বাড়াতে বিধায়ক রঞ্জ চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের সাথে দেখা করলেন হেলথ ক্লাবের কর্তৃপক্ষ সোমা মুখে পাখ্যায়। রঞ্জ চট্টোপাধ্যায় জানান, অবশ্যই এ ব্যাপারে আরও সচেতনতার প্রয়োজন। আগামী দিনে এই সচেতনতা বাড়াতে তিনি রাজ্যের বিভিন্ন জেলার প্রতিটি ওয়ার্ডে ওয়ার্ডে হেলথ ক্যান্স করার পরিকল্পনা করছেন।



Researchers 3D bioprint breast cancer tumors in new study -

The Sentinel, 24rd Oct., 2022

Science & Technology

Researchers 3D bioprint breast cancer tumors in new study

WASHINGTON, Oct 23: Researchers have successfully 3D bioprinted breast cancer tumors and treated them in a breakthrough study to better understand the disease that is one of the leading causes of mortality worldwide.

A scientific first, the achievement lays the foundation for precision fabrication of tumor models. The advancement will enable future study and development of anti-cancer therapies without the use of "in vivo" -- or "in animal" -- experimentation. "This will help us understand how human immune cells interact with solid tumors," said Ibrahim Ozbolat, professor of engineering science and mechanics, biomedical engineering and neurosurgery at Penn State and the senior author of the study. "We've developed a tool that serves as a clinical test platform to safely and accurately evaluate experimental therapies. It is also a research platform for immunologists and biologists to understand how the tumor grows, how it interacts with human cells, and how it metastasizes and spreads in the body."

Ozbolat's lab specializes in 3D printing to create a range of tissues for use in human health. Two journal articles about the lab's work using 3D bioprinting to help in the study of breast cancer were recently published in *Advanced Functional Materials* and *Biofabrication*.

The researchers used a relatively new technique called aspiration-assisted bioprinting to precisely locate tumors in three dimensions and create the

then formed the tissue into a multi-scale vascularized breast tumor model with blood vessels, which they discovered responded to chemotherapy and cell-based immunotherapeutics.

The team first validated the accuracy of its tumor model by treating it with doxorubicin, an antibiotic-based chemotherapeutic drug commonly used for treating breast cancer. Finding the bioprinted tumor responded to chemotherapy, the researchers went on to test a cell-based immunotherapeutic treatment on the tumor in collaboration with Dr. Derya Unutmaz, an immunologist at Jackson Laboratory.

The researchers used human CAR-T cells that were engineered via gene editing to recognize and fight an aggressive form of breast cancer cells. After 72 hours of circulating the edited CAR-T cells through the tumor, the researchers found that the cells within the bioprinted tumor had generated a positive immune response and were fighting off the cancer cells.

"Our model is made from human cells, but what we make is a very simplified version of the human body," Ozbolat said. "There are many details that exist in the native microenvironment that we aren't able to replicate, or even consider replicating. We are aiming for simplicity within complexity. We want to have a fundamental understanding of how these systems work -- and we need the growth process to be streamlined, because we don't have time to wait for tumors to grow at their

দীপাবলির উৎসবে মাতল ক্যান্সার আক্রান্ত শিশুরা -

আজকাল, 25th Oct., 2022

দীপাবলির উৎসবে মাতল ক্যান্সার আক্রান্ত শিশুরা

আজকালের প্রতিবেদন

হাসপাতালের বেডে বসেই দীপাবলি উৎসব পালন করল ক্যান্সার আক্রান্ত শিশুরা। এন আর এস মেডিকাল কলেজ হাসপাতালে হেমাটোলজি বিভাগে দীপাবলি উৎসবে মেটে উঠল কচিকচি। কেউ আবার আয়োগ্যিক অ্যানিমিয়া তো কেউ অ্যাকিউট মায়েলেন্যোড লিউকোমিয়ার আক্রান্ত। কারও বয়স ৮ কি ৯ তো কারও বয়স ৮ কি ৯ তো কারও স্বাস্থ কোনও না কোনও রক্তের ক্যান্সারে আক্রান্ত। বছরে বেশিরভাগ সময় ওদের হাসপাতালেই কাটে। স্যালাইনের সুচের ঘজণা সহ্য করতে করতে আজও ওরা ক্রান্ত। বাইরে ওদের বয়সের আরও পাঁচটা শিশু সুন্দর করে সেজে ঘুরে কুলবুরি জালিয়ে আলোর উৎসবে ঘথন মেটে উঠেছে তখন এরাই বা কেন বাদ যাবে? তাই হেমাটোলজি বিভাগের তরফে বিশেষ উদ্যোগ নেওয়া হয়। সহায়তায় ছিল ক্যান্সার আক্রান্ত শিশুদের নিয়ে কর্মরত প্রেছাসেবী সংস্থা ক্যান্সিস প্রার্তি। ওয়ার্ডে ১০-১২ বছর বয়সের মধ্যে ৩৫ জন শিশুর হাতে সুন্দর করা নকশা করা লাইট, মোমবাতি, চকোলেট উপহার দেওয়া হয়। শিশুদের সঙ্গে আনন্দ ভাগ করে নেন হেমাটোলজি বিভাগীয় প্রধান ডাঃ তুফান কাস্তি সোলুই, ডাঃ রাজীব দে, ডাঃ চিরুণী সান্যাল-সহ প্রেছাসেবী সংস্থার সদস্যরা। তাঁরা জানান, উৎসবের দিনে ওরা মন খারাপ করে বসে থাকবে তা কেমন লাগে দেখতে? ওরা তো পরিবারের



চিকিৎসক চিরুণী সান্যাল ওয়ার্ডে ক্যান্সার আক্রান্ত শিশুর হাতে তুলে দিচ্ছেন উপহার।

এক শিশুর হাতে তুলে দিচ্ছেন উপহার।
সঙ্গে বাড়িতে কিংবা বাইরে বছদের সঙ্গে আনন্দ করতে পারছে না। কারণ এখন ওদের চিকিৎসা চলছে। তাই ওদের মুখে একটু হাসি ফেটাতেই সামান্য উদ্যোগ দেওয়া হল। ওদের হাসি দেখে খুব ভাল লাগছে। ওয়ার্ডে শিশুদের সঙ্গে ওদের অভিভাবকরাও ছিলেন। স্নানের মুখে হাসি দেখে বাবা-মায়েরা খানিকটা হলোও দৃঢ় থকে ভুলে থাকতে পেরেছেন। হেমাটোলজি ওয়ার্ডের তরফে বিভিন্ন সময়েই ক্যান্সার আক্রান্ত শিশুদের জন্য একাধিক কর্মসূচি নেওয়া হয়ে থাকে। দুর্গাপুজোর সময় ঠাকুর দেখাতে নিয়ে যাওয়া হয়ে থাকে। ওয়ার্ডে পালন করা হয় জন্মদিনও।



Date: 27/10/2022

Cancer risk: Unilever dry shampoos recalled in US –

Times of india, 27th Oct., 2022

Cancer risk: Unilever dry shampoos recalled in US

Unilever recalled popular brands of aerosol dry shampoo, including Dove, after discovering they were contaminated with a chemical called benzene that can cause cancer. The recall also covers brands such as Nexxus, Suave, Tresemme and Tigi, which makes Rockaholic and Bed Head dry shampoos, according to a notice posted on the US Food and Drug Administration's website on Friday.

Unilever's recall pertains to products made prior to October 2021. The move once again raises questions about the safety of aerosols in personal-care products. In the past year and a half, a number of aerosol sunscreens have been pulled from shelves, such as J&J's Neutrogena, Edgewell Personal Care's Banana Boat and Beiersdorf's Coppertone along with spray-on antiperspirants like Procter & Gamble's Secret and Old Spice and Unilever's Suave. The recalls were set off by findings of benzene in such products by an analytical lab called Valisure, based in New Haven, Connecticut, starting in May 2021.

This isn't the first time

spray-on dry shampoo has been identified as a problem. P&G tested its whole portfolio of aerosol products following Valisure's findings. The company then recalled its Pantene and Herbal Essences dry shampoos in December, citing benzene contamination.

"Given what we've seen, it unfortunately makes sense that other consumer-product categories, like aerosol dry

in the products, though said it was recalling them out of an abundance of caution. The FDA said "daily exposure to benzene in the recalled products at the levels detected in testing would not be expected to cause adverse health consequences". Yet the agency also said exposure to benzene can result in leukemia and other blood cancers.

Spray-on personal-care products like dry shampoos



The recall covers brands like Dove and Tresemme, which make aerosol dry shampoos, after discovery of contamination with a chemical called benzene

shampoos, could be heavily affected by benzene contamination and we are actively investigating this area," said Valisure chief executive officer David Light.

The problem with aerosols has largely appeared to be from the propellants used to spray the personal-care products from the cans. Unilever said this was the case with its dry shampoo recall. The company did not release the amount of benzene found

often contain propellants like propane and butane, which are petroleum distillates. Benzene is a known contaminant of petroleum products. The FDA has confirmed propellants are a potential source of benzene contamination. While the FDA hasn't set benzene limits for cosmetics like dry shampoo, it does say the products shouldn't contain "any poisonous or deleterious substance". BLOOMBERG

डिप्रेशन स्तन कैंसर का कारण भी



बोल्टीमोर में जोंस हापकिन्स स्कूल ऑफ पब्लिक हेल्थ के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किए गए शोध के अनुसार, डिप्रेशन के कारण भी स्तन कैंसर की संभावना बढ़ जाती है। इस शोध में उन्होंने 13 वर्षों तक महिलाओं का अध्ययन किया और पाया कि जो इस अवधि में डिप्रेशन में रही, उन्हें अन्य महिलाएं जो खुश रहीं, की तुलना में चार गुना अधिक स्तन कैंसर की संभावना पायी गयी। इस शोध के शोधकर्ता विलियम ईटन का मानना है कि स्तन कैंसर में हार्मोन महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं और डिप्रेशन के दौरान हार्मोनल परिवर्तन होते हैं। इस शोध ने इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला है कि स्तन कैंसर में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का भी प्रभाव पड़ता है। अभी तक इस बात के तो बहुत प्रमाण मिले हैं कि कैंसर के कारण डिप्रेशन हो सकता है पर पहली बार इस बात को देखा गया है कि डिप्रेशन के कारण भी कैंसर पनप सकता है। शोधकर्ता ईटन के अनुसार यह तो हम जानते ही हैं कि अगर व्यक्ति डिप्रेशन का शिकार हो तो उसे हृदयाघात होने की संभावना बढ़ जाती है इसलिए जब भी किसी बीमारी की बात आती है तो शारीरिक और मानसिक कारणों को अलग-अलग नहीं किया जा सकता। उनका यह भी मानना है कि स्तन कैंसर के जैविक व कई अनियंत्रित कारणों रार तो काबू नहीं पाया जा सकता पर डिप्रेशन का इलाज संभव है। ■

संतरा बचाता है कोलोन कैंसर से



अमेरिकन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कैंसर रिसर्च के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा पशुओं पर किए गए एक शोध के अनुसार नियमित संतरे के रस के सेवन से कोलोन कैंसर की संभावना कम हुई। संतरे में बोटा क्रायपटोएक्सानथिन पाया जाता है जो कई प्रकार के कैंसर की संभावना को कम करता है। संतरे में पाये जाने वाले केरोटिनाइड्स ल्यूटिन आंखों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत अच्छे होते हैं। संतरे के छिलकों में भी कई लाभकारी तत्व जैसे डी लाइमोनेन और कोयमेरिस पाए जाते हैं जो कैंसर की संभावना तो कम करते ही हैं, रक्त के थक्के जमाने की प्रक्रिया को भी कम करते हैं। इतने सारे लाभकारी तत्व अगर आप भी पाना चाहते हैं तो आज से ही संतरे को अपने भोजन का अंग बनाइये। ■



Date: 28/10/2022

Kokrajhar Cancer Center conducts awareness rally- The Sentinel, 28th Oct., 2022

Kokrajhar Cancer Centre conducts awareness rally

OUR CORRESPONDENT

KOKRAJHAR, Oct 27: In conformity with the 'Breast Cancer Awareness Month', Kokrajhar Cancer Centre in collaboration with Helena Gaide Basumatary GNM School, Kokrajhar conducted an awareness rally on Wednesday for the general public to educate, empower and give hope to each and every woman.

Breast cancer awareness month has been celebrated every October globally, since the nineties. It is called 'Pink October' as people around the world adopt the pink colour and display a pink ribbon to raise awareness about breast

health and the importance of screening for the early diagnosis of breast cancer.

The rally was flagged off by Kokrajhar Deputy Commissioner Varnali Deka in the presence of Additional Deputy Commissioner Subram Aditya Bora, Dr. N K Singha, Medical Superintendent, Dr Rajesh Kumar, Oncologist of Kokrajhar Cancer Centre.

On the occasion, Deputy Commissioner Varnali Deka addressed the media on the importance of early detection of breast cancer and the importance of early treatment and cure from the disease. Kokrajhar Cancer Centre has already started Mammography

facility and its outreach team is conducting awareness programmes in the community for early detection of common cancers.

The rally was held from the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kokrajhar to Kokrajhar RNB Civil Hospital and was participated by students of the Helena Gaide Basumatary GNM Nursing School, Doctors of Kokrajhar RNB Civil Hospital, representatives of local NGOs and staff of Kokrajhar cancer Centre.

Speaking on the occasion, Deputy Commissioner Varnali Deka, spoke about the ever increasing prevalence of cancer and the necessity of early detection.



Kokrajhar DC Varnali Deka flagging off the awareness rally in Kokrajhar on Thursday. (Sentinel)

আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা

Date: 30/10/2022

ক্যানসার আক্রান্তের জামিনের বিরোধিতা করায় জরিমানা-
আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা, 30th Oct., 2022

ক্যানসার আক্রান্তের জামিনের বিরোধিতা করায় জরিমানা

নয়াদিল্লি, ২৯ অক্টোবর: ক্যানসার আক্রান্ত এক অভিযুক্তের জামিন খারিজের আর্জি করায় এনফোর্সমেন্ট ডিরেক্টরেটের(ইডি) এক আধিকারিককে এক লক্ষ টাকা জরিমানা করল সুপ্রিম কোর্ট।

প্রায়গরাজে কর্মরত একটি বেসরকারি ব্যাক্সের কর্মী কমল আহসানকে একটি মামলায় জামিন দিয়েছিল ইলাহাবাদ হাই কোর্ট। ওই জামিনের বিরোধিতা করে সুপ্রিম কোর্টে স্পেশাল লিভ পিটিশন দাখিল করেছিলেন ইডির আইনজীবী। কিন্তু গত ২০ অক্টোবর বিচারপতি এম আর শাহ এবং বিচারপতি এম এম সুন্দ্রেশের বেধও এই আবেদন শুধু খারিজই করে দেয়নি, এই আবেদন করার জন্য ইডির আধিকারিককে এক লক্ষ টাকা জরিমানা ও করেছে। বিচারপতিরা বলেছেন, যেখানে আদালতের সময় নষ্ট হয়, কাগজপত্র নষ্ট হয় কিন্বা কোর্ট ফি দিতে হয়— এমন আবেদন করা উচিত নয় ইডির।

বিচারপতিরা জানিয়েছেন, জরিমানার টাকা নেওয়া হবে ইডির

সেই আধিকারিকের থেকে, যিনি এই আবেদন করার নির্দেশ দিয়েছেন। তাঁর বেতন থেকে টাকা কেটে নিয়ে চার সপ্তাহের মধ্যে সুপ্রিম কোর্টে জমা করার জন্য নির্দেশ দিয়েছেন বিচারপতিরা।

সুপ্রিম কোর্টের নির্দেশে বলা হয়েছে, জামিন দেওয়া হয়েছে যাঁকে, সেই ব্যক্তি ক্যানসারে আক্রান্ত। এ ব্যাপারে হাই কোর্টের নির্দেশে হস্তক্ষেপ করার কোনও প্রয়োজন নেই। এই ধরনের আবেদন করে আদালতের সময় নষ্ট করার কোনও প্রয়োজন নেই ইডির।

গত বছরের নভেম্বর মাসে কমল আহসান নামে ওই ব্যক্তিকে জামিন দেয় ইলাহাবাদ হাই কোর্ট। ২০১৩ সালে তাঁর বিরক্তে অভিযোগ দায়ের হয়েছিল। হাই কোর্ট কমলের জামিন দিতে গিয়ে বলেছে, অনিদিকালের জন্য তাঁকে জেলবন্দি করে রাখা সম্ভব নয়। আর অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তি তদন্তের কাজে সহযোগিতা করছেন বলেই মনে করেছে হাই কোর্ট।

সংবাদ সংস্থা

আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা

Date: 30/10/2022

ক্যান্সার চিকিৎসায় নতুন দিশা দেখাচ্ছে অঙ্কো মেডিসিন - আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা, 30th Oct., 2022

ক্যান্সার চিকিৎসায় নতুন দিশা দেখাচ্ছে অঙ্কো মেডিসিন

ক্যা স্বারের চিকিৎসায় অঙ্কো মেডিসিনের ব্যবহার বর্তমানে ক্যান্সারকে হারিয়ে সুস্থতার পথে ইটার ক্ষেত্রে নতুন আশার সঞ্চার করছে। অঙ্কো মেডিসিনের মধ্যে বিভিন্ন বিভাগ রয়েছে যেমন কেমোথেরাপি এজেন্ট, টার্গেটেড থেরাপি, ইমিউনোথেরাপি এবং



হরমোন থেরাপি। ক্যান্সারের চিকিৎসা আগের চাইতে অনেক উন্নত হয়েছে, অঙ্কো মেডিসিন ব্যবহারের অপশনও বেড়েছে।

“অঙ্কো মেডিসিনের সার্থকতা মূলত ইমিউনোথেরাপির ক্ষেত্রে দেখা যায়। বর্তমানে কেমোথেরাপির সঙ্গেই ইমিউনোথেরাপি ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে কিছু বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে যেমন মেলানোমা, স্টেটাক ক্যানসার, মাথা ও গলার ক্যানসার ইত্যাদির চিকিৎসায়। ইমিউনোথেরাপি কার্যকরী হিসেবে প্রমাণিত। আমরা ইমিউনোথেরাপি ব্যবহারের আগে জিন মিউটেশন দেখে থাকি।”



ডঃ চঞ্চল
গোষ্বামী
ক্যান্সারল্ট্যান্ট,
মেডিকেল
অঙ্কোলজিস্ট

কেমোথেরাপিতে অথবা হরমোন থেরাপি যা বিশেষত ব্রেস্ট ক্যান্সার ও প্রস্টেট ক্যান্সারের চিকিৎসায় ব্যবহৃত হয় তাতে অঙ্কো মেডিসিনের সোড ঘুরিয়ে দিয়েছে। তবে অঙ্কো মেডিসিন ক্যান্সার চিকিৎসার মোড় ঘুরিয়ে দিয়েছে। ইমিউনোথেরাপির মাধ্যমে। চিকিৎসকদের কথায় ইমিউনোথেরাপি আগে ব্যবহৃত হত অ্যাডভাসেড ডিজিজের ক্ষেত্রে। মূলত রোগের লক্ষণগুলি নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখতে ও জীবনসীমা বাড়াতে। কিন্তু বর্তমানে ক্যান্সারের প্রাথমিক স্টেজে কেমোথেরাপির সঙ্গেই ইমিউনোথেরাপি ব্যবহার করা হচ্ছে ক্যান্সার নিরাময়ের লক্ষ্যে; সুতরাং

বলা যেতে পারে অঙ্কো মেডিসিনের ব্যবহার এখানে যথেষ্ট গুরুত্ব রাখে। এর পাশাপাশি চিকিৎসকরা ইমিউনোথেরাপির ক্ষেত্রে অবশ্যই জিন মিউটেশনকে গুরুত্ব দেন।

দেখা হয় টিউমারের এন এস আই হাই আছে কিনা অথবা পি ডি এল ওয়ান পজিটিভ কিনা; যদি তা থাকে তাহলে কেমোথেরাপির পাশাপাশি ইমিউনোথেরাপি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

অঙ্কো মেডিসিন ব্যবহারের মূল লক্ষ্যগুলি হল- দেহের অন্যান্য অংশে ক্যান্সার ছড়িয়ে পড়া রোধ করা, টিউমারের আকার কমানো যাতে সার্জারির মাধ্যমে সেটি বাদ দেওয়া যায়, সার্জারি এবং রেডিয়েশনের পরেও দেহের ভেতরে থেকে যাওয়া ক্যান্সার কোষগুলি নির্মূল করা। অঙ্কো মেডিসিনের কিছু পার্শ্বপ্রতিক্রিয়া রয়েছে যে বিষয়ে চিকিৎসকরা সতর্ক করে থাকেন। কেমোথেরাপিতে চুল পড়ে যাওয়া, বমি বমি ভাব, ঝাপ্তি আসার মতো বিষয়গুলি দেখা যায়। ইমিউনোথেরাপিতে তুলনায় পার্শ্বপ্রতিক্রিয়া কম তবে ডায়োরিয়া, কোষ্টকাঠিন্য, ঝুঁ'র মতো লক্ষণ

দেখা দিতে পারে। অঙ্কো মেডিসিন ব্যবহারের সিদ্ধান্ত নির্ভর করে ক্যান্সারের ধরন, টিউমারের প্রকৃতি, রোগীর বয়স, শরীরিক অবস্থা এবং আরও বিভিন্ন বিষয়ের উপর।

“অঙ্কো মেডিসিন-
বলতে মূলত
কেমোথেরাপি,
ইমিউনো-
থেরাপিতে
ব্যবহৃত
ড্রাগকেই
বোঝানো



ডঃ ইন্দ্রনীল খান
কনসালট্যান্ট
মেডিকেল
অঙ্কোলজিস্ট

হয়ে থাকে। ক্যান্সারের চিকিৎসা আগের চেয়ে অনেক বেশি উন্নতমানের হয়ে উঠে। বিশেষত ইমিউনোথেরাপি এখন ক্যান্সার রোগীদের সারিয়ে মূলত ভীষণভাবে কার্যকরী প্রমাণিত হচ্ছে। সি এম আর আই হাসপাতালে ইমিউনোথেরাপির ব্যবহার আমরা অনেকদিন ধরেই করে চলেছি, আশা আছে এই চিকিৎসা ভবিষ্যতে অনেক বেশি মানুষের কাছে পৌঁছে যাবে।”

Breast Cancer awareness day observed at Eastern Railway hospital, Liluah- The Statesman, 30th Oct., 2022

Breast Cancer awareness day observed at Eastern Railway hospital, Liluah

October is a Breast Cancer Awareness Month to educate & to raise awareness about the intricacies and impact of breast cancer with a focus on finding cancer at the earliest when it is easiest to treat. It is called 'Pink October' - observed to promote, educate, screening and early detection of breast cancer and to support patients and survivors of the disease. Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer related death and most common malignant tumor among the female population. Most of the mortality and sufferings are due to late detection i.e. in advance stage. According to National Breast Cancer Foundation, when it is detected early and hasn't spread to anywhere else in the body, the 5- year relative survival rate is 99%. That's why being careful and proactive about your health through early detection is so important.



Screening and early diagnosis can beat the disease. Monthly self-examination of breast and mammogram yearly after age of 40 plays a very important role in early detection. Department of Health & Family Welfare has organized an awareness programme in New OPD Complex at Liluah Railway Hospital. Dr. Subhankar Home, Chief Medical Superintendent, Dr. Sipra Biswas ACMS/Admn., Dr. V Prasad ACMS/Surgeon & H&FW

graced the occasion. Dr. Mou Mitra Sr.DMO/Obs, & Gynae elaborated about the disease. Dr. Reshma Basu discussed thoroughly about the importance of early detection and proper treatment. Female Railway beneficiaries, Nursing Superintendents and the present at the occasion with pink ribbon tag. The programme was thoroughly informative and was attended & appreciated by the captive audience.

October

2022

Newspaper Clips



**Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute
Central Library**