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Components of a successful population based cervical cancer screening programme for rural India: An evidence based practice implementation research in low-resource settings

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This presentation will discuss the burden of the neglected cervical cancer morbidity and mortality in low resource nations; the unavailability of an affordable and efficacious vaccine in these countries to set the context to highlight the importance of establishing feasible screening and management programmes accessible to all; compare the merits and demerits of variety of screening tools available; highlight moving evidence beyond the publication of efficacy of screening tools studies must be the priority for the research community; share the lessons learned from the field experience of setting up a screening programme integrated with the ongoing outreach clinics and the components for implementation of evidence based screening programme in low resource settings and new methodologies for implementation research; innovative methods to improve health literacy among the communities regarding cancer in women . The presentation will also discuss the significance of strategic and complementary collaborative partnerships within the organization and with the international organizations to address the health problems and to effect positive change in the developing nations.

Biography

Rita Isaac has been investigating the components of successful implementation of cervical and breast cancer screening programme in rural India for the last 7 years. She is currently the director of RUHSA Department, an outreach community health programme of Christian Medical College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India. She has vast experience in doing cutting edge population based research with grant support from NIH, investigating impact of intestinal dysfunction on ART and intestinal microbiota profile and outcomes in HIV patients since 2008 and ICMR supported Health System Research to address the management issues in childhood illnesses at the grass root since 2010.

Environmental pollution by depleted uranium in Iraq with special reference to Mosul and possible effects on cancer and birth defect rates

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Iraq is suffering from depleted uranium (DU) pollution in many regions and the effects of this may harm public health through poisoning and increased incidence of various cancers and birth defects. DU is a known carcinogenic agent. About 1200 tonnes of ammunition were dropped on Iraq during the Gulf Wars of 1991 and 2003. As a result, contamination occurred in more than 350 sites in Iraq. Currently, Iraqis are facing about 001,111 cases of cancer, with 7000 to 8000 new ones registered each year In Baghdad cancer incidences per 100,000 population have increased, just as they have also increased in Basra. The overall incidence of breast and lung cancer, Leukaemia and Lymphoma, has doubled, even tripled. The situation in Mosul city is similar to other regions. Before the Gulf Wars Mosul had a higher rate of cancer, but the rate of cancer has further increased since the Gulf Wars.

Keywords: Environmental pollution; uranium; depleted uranium; cancer , birth deformities; Iraq; Mosul.