

5th World Congress on **Cancer Therapy**

September 28-30, 2015 Atlanta, USA

Cancer therapy, a review on anti neoplastic agent

Juhi Tiwari

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, India

Neoplasm word derives from Greek word “Neos” means new and “Plasma” means formation. Cancer is a genetic disease that can occur in all types of body tissues. Neoplasm may be as leukaemia (Blood cancer) and lymphomas (cancer of lymphoid cells). Neoplasm may be benign or malignant. Benign tumour do not metastasise but malignant tumour do. A neoplasm is an abnormal mass of tissue, the growth of which exceeds and is uncoordinated with that of normal tissue and continues in the same manner after cessation of the stimuli which have initiated it. There are various causes of cancer for example: exposure to carcinogenic hydrocarbons or excessive radiations, culture factors, occupational factors and heredity factors. A normal cell persist to genetic damage which leads to the somatic mutation results into the tumour formation and then vascularisation occurs around tumour which causes the invasiveness and finally leads into the metastasis. Incidences of tumour are age, sex, geographical, ethnic, environment, virus and radiation incidence. Cancer is more difficult to cure than any bacterial infection because of higher chances of reoccurrence. Chemotherapy aims to assess efficacy and tolerability of the combination regimen. A vast range of anti neoplastic agent have been researched but still there is a need of safe and effective drug with no or minimal adverse effects. The chemotherapy is adversely affecting to bone marrow, intestine, hair follicle, CNS, nephrotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, skin rashes, germinal tissue and miscellaneous effects. Some natural substance also possesses antineoplastic property. In conclusion, three modalities are commonly used today in combination to treat cancer, surgery, radio therapy and chemotherapy. Curing Cancer is obviously a tremendously complicated goal. Research and regulatory community needs to provide a better chemotherapies and radio modulating agents with significantly improved indices. Hypercompetition for the financial resources that are required to conduct science appears to suppress the creativity, cooperation, risk-taking, and original thinking required to make fundamental discoveries, unduly favoring low-risk research into small incremental advancements over innovative research that might discover radically new and dramatically improved therapy.

Biography

Juhi Tiwari has completed her M.Pharm in Pharmacology at the age of 24 years from Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University and published a two research paper on anti pyretic and anti urolithiatic activity and one review article on Autism in Pharmaceutical regulatory affairs and was invited as a speaker in International conference 2015.

juhi.tiwari100@gmail.com

Notes: