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Survival and prognostic factors of ovarian cancers in a tertiary hospital in Malaysia

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Ovarian cancer is one of the most common cancers, leading to death among women in Malaysia. Globally, ovarian cancer has poor mortality rate and short survival rate. The objectives of this study were to determine the survival and prognostic factors of ovarian cancer patients in a tertiary hospital in Malaysia. A retrospective cohort study was conducted on 127 ovarian cancer patients registered from 1st January 2002 until 31st December 2011. Malignant ovarian cancer patients confirmed with histological were selected with inclusion and exclusion criteria. Patients were then followed up until December 2012. Data were analyzed using Kaplan Meier and multiple Cox proportional hazard regression analysis. The overall five-year survival probability of ovarian cancer was 35.2%. (95% confidence interval (CI): 25.7, 50.1) with median survival time was 38 months (95% CI: 25.7, 50.1). The significant prognostic factors were FIGO stage (adjusted hazard ratio (AHR): 2.53; 95% CI: 1.44, 4.45), loss of appetite (AHR: 1.95; 1.23, 3.11) and presence of pleural effusion (AHR: 1.98; 1.19, 3.30). The overall survival probabilities of ovarian cancer were low and an intervention is needed to reduce the mortality and improve quality of life among survivors.

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Biomaterial did not cause carcinogenesis in mesenchymal stem cells after various treatments

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Introduction: The identification of chromosomal abnormalities in mesenchymal stem cells from adipose tissue (ADSC) with potential therapeutic use is very important, since these changes may result in carcinogenesis *in vivo*. The identification of these changes in cells under different conditions is one of the aspects that should be investigated for the realization of cell therapies and slips processes in the safest tissue engineering.

Aim: This study aimed to analyze and compare the genetic stability of mesenchymal stem cells in fat after crops matrices chitosan-collagen-genipin, cultivation in Petakas and after cryopreservation.

Methods: In methodology, samples adipose mesenchymal stem cells taken from fat tissue of 2 female patients undergoing liposuction were studied aged between 30 and 50 years. To study the genetic stability, cells were seeded on chitosan-collagen matrices and genipin-50 cells were examined at 24 h, 48 h and 72 h of culture. We also analyzed 50 cells per number of passes, the first to the tenth passage of the cells in Petakas in order to analyze the cytogenetic stability and all these processes were also repeated after cryopreservation.

Results: The results showed that the matrices are biocompatible, exhibit physical and chemical properties needed to house cells *in vivo* and are strong stimulators of signaling proteins (AP) and other molecules (NO) which are important in tissue healing. Therefore, the matrices provide the biological niche is ADSC adhesion, proliferation and cells agricultural activities.

Conclusion: We conclude that the physical and chemical stimuli of scaffolds of collagen-chitosan-genipin did not cause chromosomal abnormalities in adipose mesenchymal stem cells and the biomaterial with great potential for clinical applications.

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