

Evaluation of sHLA-G levels in serum of patients with prostate cancer as a new potential tumor marker

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Introduction: PSA level in patients with prostate cancer, is usually elevated. It has been strongly recommended that PSA is used in conjunction with other tests and examinations to enhance early detection of prostate cancer but probably that isn't enough for Stickler Specification, sHLA-G has been considered as a new tumor marker with high sensitivity for prostate cancer diagnosis comparison PSA. This study aims at evaluating the changes in levels of serum sHLA-G biomarker in patients with prostate cancer and determining the efficacy of this biomarker for diagnosis of prostate cancer.

Martial and method: This descriptive-analytical study was performed on men with prostate cancer. The serum levels of sHLA-G and PSA were measured using Electrochemiluminescence (ELISA) and proteomics techniques. The data was analyzed using SPSS Ver. 11 and the level of statistical significance was considered to be p<0.05. Totally, 120 subjects participated in this study, including 40 men patients with malignant prostate tumors, 40 men patients with benign tumors and 40 healthy men. A significant increase in serum prostate and PSA levels was observed for malignant group comparing with the control group and the people with benign tumors (p<0.05).

Results: The cut-off point, sensitivity and specificity of sHLA-G in diagnosis of prostate malignancies compared with prostate benign tumors and the control group were $5.6 \,\mu$ g/ml, 0.19 and 0.95, respectively. These levels were reported for PSA in diagnosis of prostate malignancies prostate benign tumors and the control group as 26.18, 0.75 and 0.46 U/ml respectively.

Conclusion: Probably that sHLA-G serve as a good biomarker for prostate cancer diagnosis with suitable sensitivity and specificity adjacent PSA.

Proposal for hospital waste management to help-out clean environment

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Objective: To propose application of hospital waste management to help-out clean environment in our set-up.

Introduction: Environmental pollution is an international issue. International community is paying due attention to overcome this threatening issue. Community health problems secondary to environmental pollutions are increasing through-out world particularly in developing and under developed countries. Pakistan has potential of maintaining a better and clean environment because it is a beautiful country of hard working manpower. It has respectable cultural and traditional values with adequate natural resources. Being a developing country Pakistan is facing great difficulties to establish a clean environment due to in-appropriation and in-coordination of available resources. Concept of Hospital Waste Management (HWM) in our set-up is non-existent, and difficult to be applied as in developed world. We have a proposal for Hospital Waste Management which will be helpful to improve environment. In our set-up a gradual application of this system is advisable to avoid failure.

Result: Result of my research is to aware government and the peoples for the maintenance of environment in order to keep our hospital neat and clean which will be helpful in creating healthy society.