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## **Breast Cancer Detection, Prevention and Diagnosis**

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C tatement of the Problem: Breast cancer is still among the leading cancers affecting women today as per record across Uthe world. That is why the primary and secondary prevention plays such significant role in decreasing mortality rates among the population. Regarding this track, it is important to underline the formal and informal ideas for early diagnosis, prompt detection and prevention of the breast cancer. Latest developments in imaging techniques, discovery of biomarkers and genetics screening has advanced early diagnosis greatly. Still, some issues are stirring controversy and could slow the development of solutions to help hospitals extend access to preventive services to those who need it most. The primary focus of this session is to identify progress that has been made in the diagnosis and prevention of BC, critique available techniques, and find how to improve BC screening. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: New data underlines the necessity of individual programs for early detection based on mammography, MRI, and genetic testing in women with the increased rate of the disease. This track will focus on clinical trials, cases and the contribution of lifestyle interventions to the breast cancer prevention. Three theoretical models of behavior modification and adherence to screening protocols will also be discussed. Findings: Advanced imaging techniques, like 3D mammography and molecular imaging, improve early-stage breast cancer detection. Lifestyle changes—regular exercise, balanced diets low in sugar and alcohol, and maintaining a healthy weight—significantly reduce risk. Detecting hereditary factors, like the BRCA gene, now allows for proactive preventive measures.Conclusion & Significance: Advances in imaging, genetics, and lifestyle interventions for ovarian epithelial malignancies suggest a potential link to increased breast cancer risk. This session will present new insights and strategies aimed at improving early diagnosis and reducing breast cancer incidence rates.

## **Biography**

Sweta Gondaliya is a Business Analyst and Software Quality Assurance Engineer with extensive experience in data-driven decision-making, automation, and process optimization. She earned her master's in information systems from Cleveland State University and has applied her skills across multiple domains, including healthcare technology. With a strong background in test automation, data analysis, and agile project management, Sweta brings a meticulous approach to quality assurance, reducing defect rates and enhancing operational efficiency. Her expertise in data visualization tools like Power BI and Tableau supports effective stakeholder communication, a crucial aspect in her work across both technical and healthcare-oriented projects.

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