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A LITERATURE REVIEW ON CHILDHOOD LEUKEMIA AND LYMPHOMA IN INDIA

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Abstract

Background: Leukemia and lymphoma are the most prevalent cancers globally among children. these childhood cancers are increasing in magnitude over time and there arises a need to present a gist of an update on epidemiology of childhood leukemia and lymphoma incidence in the changing scenario. A descriptive epidemiological review of leukemia and lymphomas in terms of incidence as a recent update would be of help for clinicians and researchers in better understanding.

Objectives: To provide an updated review on incidence of childhood leukemia and lymphoma incidence from Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) in India.

Method of Study: By reviewing scientific and e journals

Conclusion: A study compared survival of childhood cancer in Chennai, Bangalore and other parts of the world and found survival of the children is lower by 50% for leukemia and around 20% for Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma compared to other developed countries . Preponderance of leukemia and lymphoma among Indian boys could be multifactorial. The possible gender bias cannot be ignored as such there may be differences in disease biology which could be hormonal as well as genetic. Assigned conditions for treatment, socioeconomic status, awareness and stage of disease were causes of this poor survival . Another study reported that more cases are presented in late stage of the disease . Lack of awareness, low socioeconomic status, less treatment facilities, compliance to treatment, poor nutritional status to tolerate chemotherapy could be other related factors in LMIC . As reported in Chennai survival study the increase in childhood cancer incidence in general might be due to newer facilities for diagnosis of CCH . It is observed that increase in incidence of childhood leukemia and lymphomas might be due to improved reporting of cases in recent years. In conclusion, the study supports the general trends on male preponderance for both childhood leukemia and lymphomas.

Keywords: Childhood cancer incidence,Lymphoma, Leukemia,India

SMURFS (SMAD UBIQUITINATION REGULATORY FACTOR)

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Abstract

The damage to cells caused by free radicals, especially to DNA, plays a role in development of Cancer a disease in which abnormal cells (free Radicals) divide uncontrollably and destroy body tissue. "Smad Ubiquitination Regulatory Factor" 1 or "SMURF1" and "SMURF2" are HCET type E3 ubiquitin ligases and are both "SMURFS" were initially identified to regulate Smad protein stability in TGF- β /BMP signaling pathway. SMURFS act as either potent tumor promoter or as Tumor Suppressor by regulating Biological process that includes metastasis, apoptosis, cell cycle, senescence and genomic stability. In recent years "SMURFS" have exhibited E3 Ligases dependent and independent activities in various kinds of cell. The regulation of SMURFS activity and expression has therefore emerged as Hotspot in tumor biology research.On further analyses of SMURFS' biological function and influences on molecular pathways could provide novel therapeutic targets and paradigms for cancer diagnosis and treatment.In this review, we summarize these milestones findings and in turn reveal new ventures for the prevention and treatment of cancer by regulating "SMURF".

Keywords : Ubiquitination ,paradigms , tumor biology research , Smad protein

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