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A Paradigm Shift for Emerging Paraphernalia in
Advancement of Cancer Research**

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OCCURRENCE OF CANCER AMONG PESTICIDE APPLICATORS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Abstract

Objective: To do a systematic review to identify and analyze the research done on the occurrence of cancer among pesticide applicators

Method: Search was done in Google Scholar with search terms "PESTICIDE APPLICATORS", "CANCER" using Boolean operator "AND". All primary research articles retrieved were used in the study and meta-analysis and research articles were excluded from the study.

Result: A total of 30 studies relating to the topic were identified among which the average sample size was found to be 50,000. All the studies showed an association between pesticide application and cancer occurrence but with varying relative risk ratio and odds ratio. Two-third of the studies showed insecticides and one-third herbicides and fungicides associated with cancer occurrence. Among the insecticides, organophosphates and organothiophosphates were mostly associated. Among the various cancers, lung cancer (n=9 studies) and multiple myeloma (n= 8 studies) were the most in pesticide applicators followed by prostate, bladder, colorectal and Non-Hogkin Lymphoma.

Conclusion: This study revealed that there is a high risk of cancer incidence among the pesticide applicators. It thereby signifies to limit Pesticide Use And The Need To Educate And Train The Workers On Following Adequate Safety Measures While Handling Pesticides.

Keywords: Pesticide application, cancer risk

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON MANAGEMENT OF STROKE

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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the nature and rate of Drug Related Problems and to improve patient's adherence towards prescription in regard with ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke conditions.

Techniques: A forthcoming observational investigation was completed for a time of a half year in both ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke patients with age bunch between 18 - 90 years. Understanding segment and other information's were gathered utilizing information assortment structure and Morisky prescription adherence scale 8 (MMAS 8) was utilized to gauge persistent medicine adherence. All information was examined utilizing SPSS form 20 and measurable noteworthiness for our examination was broke down by chi-square test.

Conclusion: Clinical drug specialists can contribute improved patient results by checking the medication treatment and can likewise advance balanced utilization of medications. The drug specialists could offer powerful patient consideration by methods for their intercession in pharmaceutical consideration and thus improved restorative result could be come to.

Key words: Medication adherence scale; drug related issues; stroke ;hemorrhagic, ischeamic

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