

# ORGANISING COMMITTEE

## CHIEF PATRONS

Dr. Raj Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor, BFUHS, Faridkot

Dr. Jatinder K. Arora, Executive Director, PSCST, Chandigarh

## PATRONS

Dr. S. P. Singh, Registrar, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot

Dr. Deepak Bhatti, Sub-Dean (CD), BFUHS, Faridkot

## COORDINATORS

Dr. K. S. Bath, Principal Scientific Officer (POS), PSCST, Chandigarh

Dr. Parveen Bansal, Joint Director, BFUHS, Faridkot

## EMINENT SPEAKERS

Dr. Arvind Sharma, Professor and Head, Psychiatry, GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Lajya Devi, Professor, Obstetrics and Gynecology, GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Ravindra Khaiwal, Associate Professor, SPH, PGIMER, Chandigarh

Dr. Raja Paramjit Singh, Professor and Head, Radiotherapy, GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Baljit Kaur, Assistant Director, Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab

Dr. H. C. Rawat, Principal, University College of Nursing, BFUHS, Faridkot

Dr. Pardeep Garg, Associate Professor, Radiotherapy, GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Hardeep Kaur, Associate Professor, University College of Nursing, Faridkot

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. Neerja Jindal, Prof and Head, Microbiology, GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Renu Bansal, Professor, Microbiology, GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Sanjay Gupta, Professor and Head, SPM, GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Preeti Padda, Associate Professor, SPM, GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Rajinder Jindal, Associate Professor, Surgery, GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Dapinder Kaur Bakshi, PSO (Biotechnology), PSCST, Chandigarh

Dr. Ravinder Kumar, Sr. Scientific Officer (POS), PSCST, Chandigarh

Dr. Viney Chawla, Principal, UIPSR, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot

Mr. Sita Ram, Finance Officer, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot

Er. Raj Kumar, XEN, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot

Dr. Rajeev Manhas, Head, ULID, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot

Dr. Manish Arora, District Epidemiologist, Civil Surgeon Office, Moga

Mr. Vikas Gupta, Technical Officer, UCER, BFUHS, Faridkot

Dr. Mukesh Maithani, Scientist II, MRU (ICMR), GGSMCH, Faridkot

Dr. Malika Arora, Scientist I, MRU (ICMR), GGSMCH, Faridkot

Mr. Ravinder Sharma, Assistant Professor, UIPSR, Faridkot

Ms. Vibha, Associate Professor, SNIMPS, Badal

Ms. Gunpreet Kaur, Research Assistant, UCER, BFUHS, Faridkot



## Punjab State Council for Science & Technology Sponsored Workshop on

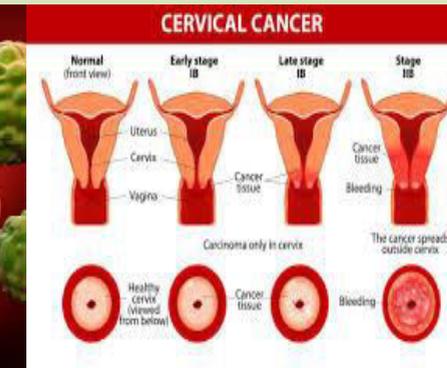
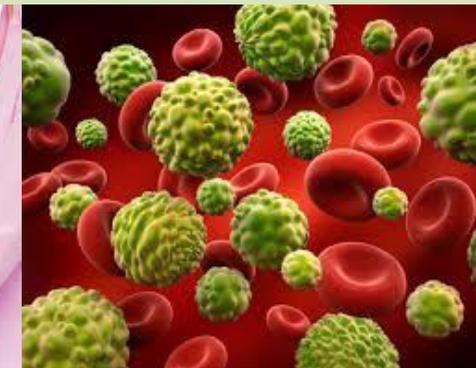
## Awareness Program on Cancer in Women in Malwa Region of Punjab

14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2017

(Catalyzed and sponsored by NCSTC, DST, GOI)

8 Credit hours awarded by Punjab Medical Council

(PMC/CME/2017/4534, Dated 1/11/17)



## ORGANISED BY

Multidisciplinary Research Unit,

University Centre of Excellence in Research

Venue: University Centre of Excellence in Research,  
Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot, India

## INTRODUCTION

Punjab the land of five rivers (it was watered by the five rivers, namely, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum before partition in 1947) is spread over an area of 50,362sq. km. The total population of Punjab is 24,358,999- with Urban population of 33.92 percent and 66.08 percent rural Punjab could be divided into three regions: Majha, Doaba, and Malwa and each region is distinct in terms of physical environment, economic structure, social organization and culture ethos. The area south of Sutlej River with 11 district of state comprise the Malwa region and is the largest region of the Punjab. Malwa is very representative of the Punjabi folk tradition. Punjab, which was the torchbearer of the green revolution almost four decades ago, seems to be the first state in India which is suffering the adverse consequences of green revolution as well. As more and more state in the country follow the agricultural practices adapted by Punjab, including hybrid seeds, pesticides and chemical fertilizers, fears are being expressed that "what happens in Punjab today could happens to the rest of the country tomorrow" (Philipose, 1998). Malwa region of Punjab is increasingly under focus for increasing incidence of cancer mortality as well as indiscriminate use of pesticides in agricultural practices. It is a common belief that cancer struck the Malwa region soon after cotton cultivation was introduced here. Malwa is Punjab's cotton belt; cotton crops are prone to pests. Out of the top 15 pesticides used, the US environmental protection Agency considers seven used on cotton in the US as 'possible', 'likely', 'probable' or 'known' human carcinogens (acephate, dichloropropene, diuron, fluometuron, pendimethalin, tribufos and trifluralin). Studies have pointed to a linked between the onset of cancer with unprotected and unregulated use of pesticides. Cancer mortality data for period of five years (2002-06) was collected from 30 randomly selected villages in Malwa region of Punjab. The greater incidence of female mortality compared to male mortality is contrary to global trends. Homemakers facing greater risk than farmer are a corollary of greater mortality. The government's cancer registry program for 2004-2005 found a cancer prevalence rate of 68 to 115 per 100,000 for male and 92 to 116.5 for females.

The Malwa region, also known as the cancer belt', has the highest average of 136 cancer patient per 1 lakh of population. This starting statistics was released by the Punjab government. Another revelation is that nearly 24,000 people in the state are confirmed to be suffering from the dreaded disease while 84,453 peoples are suspected to be suffering from it. These figures were revealed after the state health department, undertook a comprehensive door-to-door campaign.

There is great need to make the people aware of the degrading environment and its complications towards human health. Efforts are needed to protect the women that are the central point for any family. Women are also the ignored part of society as far as the medical care is concerned. Women keep themselves busy and ignore the health risks. Hence there is an urgent need of creating awareness among women component about cancer risks. There is a need to disseminate dietary needs and other preventive measures to prevent the onset of cancer. Keeping this in view, Department of Science and Technology, GOI has launched this awareness scheme through PSCST, Govt of Punjab. ASHA worker/ health officials/ medical officers/ budding medical students could be the torch bearers for the same and can bring revolutionary changes in preventing this disease in the society. This workshop will raise the knowledge of women component about early detection of breast cancer and cervix cancer through breast self examination and PAP smear test. In addition awareness shall be created about nutritional components for cancer patients as well as diet useful for preventing cancer. Participants shall also be trained for Psychological upliftment of cancer patients.

## BROAD TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- Cancer therapeutics: Prognosis and treatment.
- Cancer and Environment.
- Role of Punjab Govt. and Govt. of India schemes in prevention and treatment of Cancer.
- Role of Psychiatrist: Upliftment of Patient Psychology in Women.
- Early detection of breast cancer/cervix cancer.
- Role and responsibility of nursing care in health and nutrition with respect to cancer in women.
- In addition awareness shall be created about nutritional components for cancer patients as well as diet useful for preventing cancer. Participants shall also be trained for Psychological upliftment of cancer patients.
- Role of flow cytometer in cancer diagnosis and prognosis.

**Note: Special session for creating awareness in medical officers about the role of flow cytometer in early cancer detection and prognosis shall be organized on both days.**

### REGISTRATION FEE

<b>Registration Fee</b>	<b>Rs 1000</b>
<b>Spot Registration</b>	<b>Rs 2000</b>

- **Registration fee does not include lodging and boarding**

**Please send registration fee in favor of:**

Bank Name: **Oriental Bank of Commerce**

Account Name: **M/s Joint Director, BFUHS, Faridkot**

Account number: **16012191009091**

IFSC Code: **ORBC0101601**

Kindly email the UTR number (generated after transfer of registration fee) with your name and organization.

### AWARENESS THROUGH POSTER PRESENTATION

**Posters are invited for awareness campaign. Soft copy of poster to be submitted on or before 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 by email on ucer\_bfuhs@rediffmail.com**

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- The poster should be of specified dimension (Height: 36 inches, Width: 24 inches).
- Research based posters should be structured as: introduction, material and methods, results & discussion and conclusion.

