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mi RNA: A biomarker in oral cancer detection

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A percent of cancer populations is increasing sharply; the incidence of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) has also been expected to increase. Cancer prevention is more important than treatment for overcoming increased cancer death in the future. Oral cancer is the most common cancer worldwide which continues to be the most prevalent cancer resulting from the consumption of tobacco and other carcinogenic products. A large part of cancer load in parts of India is formed from oral cancer. Oral cancer is categorized into precancerous and cancerous stages. Precancerous stage includes leukoplakia, erythroplakia and lichen planus, while cancerous or malignant stage is squamous cell carcinoma. Oral cancer development is a multistep process which arises from pre-existing malignant lesions. Oral carcinogenesis is a highly complex, multistep process which involves accumulation of genetic alterations that lead to the induction of proteins promoting cell growth (encoded by oncogenes), increased enzymatic (telomerase) activity promoting cell proliferation.

Biography

Majari Sonam has completed her MDS from Sardar Patel Post-Graduate Institute of Dental & Medical Sciences. She is working as a Senior Resident in Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, King George's Medical University, India. She has published many papers in reputed journals.

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