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The effectiveness of systemic treatment of breast cancer depending on the body weight index using levocarnitine

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The prevalence of breast cancer (BMD) in the world in general and in Ukraine is steadily increasing. Epidemiological, experimental and clinical studies have shown that metabolic disturbances associated with body mass index (BMI) > 30 kg / m² increase the risk of occurrence and worsen the clinical course of breast cancer. Thus, in patients with obesity, a decrease in the sensitivity of the tumor to systemic antitumor therapy, an increase in the frequency of

postoperative complications and a decrease in the rates of general and non-recurrent survival. The aim of the study was to improve the results of neoadjuvant systemic antitumor therapy in breast cancer patients with abdominal obesity (BMI greater than 30 kg / m²) by administering levocarnitine in combination with NSAT for the correction of metabolic disorders as the main pathogenetic part of obesity.

Biography

Mohammed Hojouj is Master of medicine, a member of The National Comprehensive Cancer Network NCCN, a member of the European Association of Physicians in Germany (NGO), member of the international conference, Speaker of the international conference in the United Arab Emirates 2015, a member of the Association of Arab doctors in Ukraine. Actual Member of the American Association of Clinical Oncology (ASCO). Has experience of more than 9 international clinical researches as Sub investigator. He gives great attention to the educational process, organization and conduction of clinical trials in oncology practice. Responsible for the educational process at the department (Foreign students).

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