Journal of
Stem cell biology and transplantation
Abstract

# A Review paper on Worldwide growth of Pancreatic Cancer and its Treatment

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**Abstract:**
The first pancreatic cancer (also called ductal carcinoma, adenocarcinoma ) was discovered in 1761 during 18th century by Giovanni Battista Morgagni in his publication. Pancreatic cancer is the Seventh leading Causes of cancer related to deaths worldwide and highest mortality rate of all major cancers. For all stages combined 91% of pancreatic cancer Patients will die within Five years of diagnosis where only 9% will survive more than five year. The large number of patients are die because of liver failure from their living being taken tumor. Pancreatic cancer remains one of the most lethal malignant neoplasm that caused 432,242 new deaths In 2018. Then Globally in 2019 total 56,770 new cases have been reported and 45,750 new deaths. The risk of developing Pancreatic cancer with most people who develop pancreatic cancer are older than 45, 55 & 70% are older than 65. However, Adults of any age can be diagnosed with Pancreatic cancer. Pancreatic cancer occurs when cells in your pancreas develop changes in their DNA(Mutation). A cells DNA contains the instructions that tell a cell what to do. These mutations tell the cells to grow uncontrollably and to continue living after normal cells can form a tumor. When left untreated , the pancreatic cancer cell can spread to nearby organs and blood vessels and to distant parts of the body. Certain risk factors are strongly linked to the disease including tobacc , smoking, diabetes mellitus alcohol abuse genetic factor & obesity. The current treatment options for pancreatic cancer are surgery, Lynparza is an oral targeted therapy, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy and immunotherapy etc.

**Biography:**
Sutendra Desik Parauha was a professor at Department of Biotechnology, AKS University – Satna (M.P), I'm very much interested in research's like Pancreatic Cancer and its Treatment

**Publication of speakers:**

- Sutendra Desik Parauha, Khelef N, Blouin E, et al. The adenylate cyclase toxin of Bordetella pertussis binds to target cells via the alpha(M)beta(2) integrin (CD11b/CD18). J Exp Med 2001; 193: 1035–1044.
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- Sutendra Desik Parauha, Walles H, et al. An engineered 3D human airway mucosa model based on an SIS scaffold. Biomaterials 2014; 35: 7355–7362.

International Webinar on Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine; November 23, 2020; Singapore city, Singapore

**Citation:** Sutendra Desik Parauha; A Review paper on Worldwide growth of Pancreatic Cancer and its Treatment; International Webinar on Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine; November 23, 2020; Singapore city, Singapore.