

“Centenary Celebrated Sharnbasweshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha’s”



LINGARAJ APPA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Gornalli, B i d a r -585403

(Approved by AICTE and Affiliated to VTU)



One Day Seminar on

“TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT IN CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND IT’S AWARENESS”

❖ **OBJECTIVES:**

To highlight the significant technological advancements contributing to the early diagnosis of cervical cancer and the enhancement of awareness initiatives, ultimately leading to improved outcomes and reduced mortality rates.

1. **Promote Early Detection:** Utilize innovative diagnostic technologies to detect precancerous lesions and cervical cancer at early stages, thereby enabling timely intervention and treatment.
2. **Enhance Accuracy and Efficiency:** Implement advanced screening methods such as HPV testing and liquid-based cytology to improve the accuracy and efficiency of cervical cancer detection, reducing false negatives and unnecessary follow-ups.
3. **Facilitate Access to Screening:** Leverage telemedicine and point-of-care testing to expand access to cervical cancer screening, particularly in underserved or remote areas where traditional healthcare infrastructure may be lacking.
4. **Integrate AI in Diagnosis:** Incorporate artificial intelligence algorithms into screening processes to assist healthcare professionals in interpreting results, optimizing resource allocation, and reducing diagnostic errors.
5. **Empower Patient Education:** Develop digital health tools and online platforms to provide comprehensive information about cervical cancer, its risk factors, and the importance of regular screening, empowering individuals to make informed decisions about their health.
6. **Strengthen Community Outreach:** Leverage technology, including social media and mobile apps, to implement targeted awareness campaigns and community outreach programs aimed at increasing cervical cancer awareness and encouraging screening participation.
7. **Improve Vaccination Coverage:** Utilize technology-driven strategies to increase HPV

vaccination coverage among adolescents and young adults, emphasizing its role in preventing cervical cancer and other HPV-related diseases.

8. Personalize Risk Assessment: Implement genomic and molecular testing to personalize cervical cancer risk assessment, enabling tailored screening protocols and interventions based on individual risk profiles.

9. Ensure Data Integration and Management: Establish integrated health information systems to track cervical cancer screening, follow-up care, and outcomes, facilitating continuity of care and enabling population-level monitoring and evaluation.

10. Foster Collaboration and Advocacy: Encourage collaboration among healthcare providers, researchers, policymakers, and advocacy groups to leverage technology effectively in cervical cancer diagnosis and awareness initiatives, driving sustainable improvements in prevention and control efforts.

❖ **SPEAKER BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Dr.Aarti Raghu Kirani, Gynecologist at Dr.Krishnamurthy's Hospital and Advisory Committee member of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques, Bidar (2022 onwards). National treasurer, Family Planning Association of India headquarters (2020-23).

❖ **PATICIPANT DETAILS**

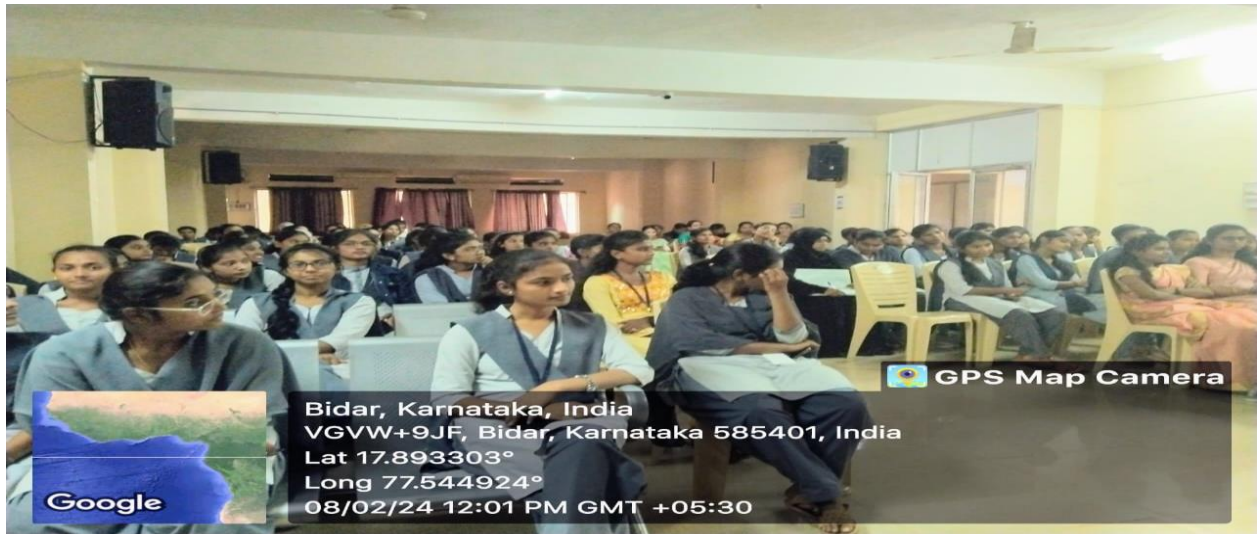
Staff and the students from various departments (Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, and Civil Engineering) attended the session and took advantage of the moment and solved the queries related to cancer

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SESSION:



The program was inaugurated by chief guest and Resource Person Dr Arati Raghu Kirani, Gynecologist, our beloved principal Dr Vinita Patil, Mr Sandeep.M IIC president





KEY OUTCOME OF THE ACTIVITY:

Advancements in technology have greatly impacted the diagnosis and awareness of cervical cancer. Here are some key notes on these advancements:

1. **HPV Testing:** Human papillomavirus (HPV) testing has become a cornerstone in cervical cancer screening. HPV is the leading cause of cervical cancer, and testing for high-risk HPV strains can identify women at risk of developing the disease even before cellular changes occur.
2. **Liquid-based Cytology:** Traditional Pap smear tests have been enhanced with liquid-based cytology, which improves the sensitivity and accuracy of detecting precancerous or cancerous cells in the cervix. This method also allows for additional testing such as HPV testing to be performed on the same sample.
3. **HPV Vaccination:** The development and widespread availability of HPV vaccines have been instrumental in preventing cervical cancer. Vaccination campaigns targeting adolescents and young adults aim to reduce the prevalence of HPV infections and subsequent cervical cancer cases.
4. **Point-of-Care Testing:** Advancements in diagnostic technologies have led to the development of point-of-care testing for cervical cancer, allowing for rapid and convenient screening in various healthcare settings, including remote or resource-limited areas.
5. **Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Imaging:** AI-based image analysis tools are being increasingly utilized to assist healthcare professionals in interpreting cervical cancer screening results, reducing human error and improving diagnostic accuracy.
6. **Telemedicine and Digital Health:** Telemedicine platforms and digital health tools play a crucial role in raising awareness about cervical cancer, providing educational resources, and facilitating access to screening and follow-up care, especially in underserved communities.
7. **Community Outreach Programs:** Technology is also leveraged in community outreach programs to raise awareness about cervical cancer, its risk factors, and the importance of regular screening. Social media, mobile apps, and online forums are used to disseminate information and encourage screening participation.
8. **Personalized Risk Assessment:** Advances in genomic and molecular testing enable personalized risk assessment for cervical cancer, allowing healthcare providers to identify individuals with a higher likelihood of developing the disease and tailor screening and prevention strategies accordingly.
9. **Health Information Systems:** Integrated health information systems facilitate the tracking of cervical cancer screening and follow-up care, ensuring that individuals receive timely reminders for screenings and appropriate interventions if abnormalities are detected.
10. **Global Health Initiatives:** International organizations, governments, and NGOs are leveraging technology to implement global health initiatives aimed at increasing cervical cancer awareness, improving access to screening and vaccination, and reducing disparities.



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Invitation

One Day Seminar On

Technology Advancement in Cancer Diagnosis and it's Awareness

On Thursday 8th February 2024 @ 10.30 am

With the Benign Blessings of
Vidya Bhandari

Poojya Dr. Sharnbaswappa Appa

8th Mahadasoha Peethadhipati, Sharnbasaveshwar Samsthan
President, Sharnbasaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha
Chancellor, Sharnbasva University

Poojya Matoshree Dr. Dakshayini S. Appa

Chairperson, Sharnbasaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha
Member, Board of Governor, Sharnbasva University

His Holiness

Poojya Chiranjeevi Doddappa S. Appa

9th Mahadasoha Peethadhipati, Sharnbasaveshwar Samsthan, Kalaburagi

PATRON

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Dr. Umatal B. Deshmukh

HOD of OBG, BRIMS
Director, Lingaraj Appa Engg College, Bidar

Chief Guests

Dr. Arathi Raghu Kirani

Gynecologist

CONVENER

Dr. Vinita Patil

Principal
Lingaraj Appa Engineering College, Bidar

Organized by

INSTITUTION'S INNOVATION COUNCIL
(MINISTRY OF HRD INITIATIVE)

Lingaraj Appa Engineering College, Gornalli-Bidar
Venue : Seminar Hall-I, LAEC, Bidar

All are cordially invited

Secretary, Director, Chairpersons, Principals, Staff's & Students