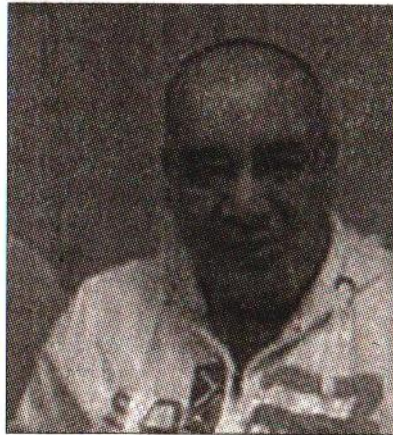


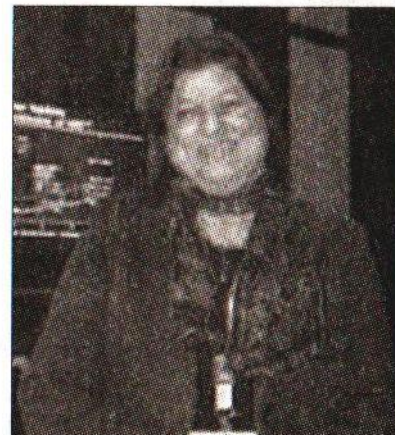
PRESS CLIPPING SHEET

PUBLICATION:	Egyptian Gazette
DATE:	06-March-2016
COUNTRY:	Egypt
CIRCULATION:	60,000
TITLE :	Defective genes cause lung cancer, studies show
PAGE:	05
ARTICLE TYPE:	General Health News
REPORTER:	Staff Report

PRESS CLIPPING SHEET



Dr Samir Shehata



Dr Rabab Gha'far

Defective genes cause lung cancer, studies show

RECENT studies have revealed that 56 per cent of patients with lung tumours in advanced stages have modified genes, which decrease the chances of recovery.

As a result of an inability to find a proper therapy for each case, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has finally agreed on a biological test called "ALK" through which a certain gene defect, responsible for lung tumours, can be fixed.

It can also indicate the correct therapies for treating each lung tumour case. This was revealed during the seventh International Conference of the Oncology Department of Assiut University that was held in Luxor recently.

Dr Samir Shehata, Professor of Oncology and President of the conference, said that the global guidelines for curing lung tumours stress that the most effective treatment in advanced stages of lung tumours is a genetic therapy that replaces chemotherapy.

According to Dr Ellia Anis Isaq , Professor of Pathology , Kasr AL Aini School of Medicine, the ALK test reveals if certain changes in the cells result in changes in the chromosomes and cause the disease. Through these changes it can be known if the modern therapies can cure advanced stages of

lung tumours. The ALK test is done by taking a biopsy from the tumour in the lung, using a certain device. There are zero errors. The outcome is 100 per cent correct. In the past there were complicated ways to carry out the test and, consequently, the results were inaccurate.

For his part Dr Yasser Abdel Kader, Professor of Oncology, Kasr Al Aini , School of Medicine pointed out that advanced lung cancer represents 70 per cent of total lung tumours, attributing that to detecting the disease in its late stages. He added that there is a breakthrough in modern lung cancer therapies that have become promising and give the patient a chance for a longer life.

Dr Rabab Gha'far, Professor of Oncology, Kasr Al Aini School of Medicine, stressed that scientists have discovered that 60 per cent of the cancerous cell in the lung are the result of a genetic defect. This is the subject of several researches. And many new drugs have already been produced to cure lung tumours in their different stages – first stage, second stage and advanced lung cancer. In addition the rate of response to these drugs is 70 per cent which is more than the response rate for the traditional drugs used against lung cancer.