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Report on Cancer Care and Immunotherapy

Conducted by

K L E F Women's forum & Department of Bio-Technology on 26th February 2020

KLEF Women's forum & Dept of Bio-Technology conducted Seminar on"**Cancer Care and Immunotherapy"** Programme for Boys and Girl students on 26th february 2020.

Resource Person	: Dr. Ravi Kiran Bobba, Medical Oncologist, MBBS, MD, FACP, Vijayawada.
Venue	: Jasmine Hall
Date	: 26.02.20
Time	: 09.30am to 11.00 am
Topic	: Seminar on "**Cancer Care and Immunotherapy**"

The programme started with a welcome note by Dr M. Sreedevi, Coordinator Women's Forum K L E F she introduced the resource person Dr. Ravi Kiran Bobba to the gathering. He explained Immunotherapy is a type of cancer treatment that helps your immune system fight cancer. The immune system helps your body fight infections and other diseases. It is made up of white blood cells and organs and tissues of the lymph system. As part of its normal function, the immune system detects and destroys abnormal cells and most likely prevents or curbs the growth of many cancers. For instance, immune cells are sometimes found in and around tumors. These cells, called

tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes or TILs, are a sign that the immune system is responding to the tumor. People whose tumors contain TILs often do better than people whose tumors don't contain them.

He also explained that Even though the immune system can prevent or slow cancer growth, cancer cells have ways to avoid destruction by the immune system. For example, cancer cells may:

- Have genetic changes that make them less visible to the immune system.
- Have proteins on their surface that turn off immune cells.
- Change the normal cells around the tumor so they interfere with how the immune system responds to the cancer cells.

Immunotherapy helps the immune system to better act against cancer. Several types of therapy are used to treat cancer. These include:

Immune checkpoint inhibitors, which are drugs that block immune checkpoints. These checkpoints are a normal part of the immune system and keep immune responses from being too strong. By blocking them, these drugs allow immune cells to respond more strongly to cancer.

T-cell transfer therapy, which is a treatment that boosts the natural ability of your T cells to fight cancer. In this treatment, immune cells are taken from your tumor. Those that are most active against your cancer are selected or changed in the lab to better attack your cancer cells, grown in large batches, and put back into your body through a needle in a vein. T-cell transfer therapy may also be called adoptive cell therapy, adoptive immunotherapy, or immune cell therapy.

Monoclonal antibodies, which are immune system proteins created in the lab that are designed to bind to specific targets on cancer cells. Some monoclonal antibodies mark cancer cells so that they will be better seen and destroyed by the immune system. Such monoclonal antibodies are a type of immunotherapy.

Monoclonal antibodies may also be called therapeutic antibodies.

Immune system modulators, which enhance the body's immune response against cancer. Some of these agents affect specific parts of the immune system, whereas others affect the immune system in a more general way.

How is immunotherapy given?
Different forms of immunotherapy may be given in different ways. These include:

1. Intravenous (IV) The immunotherapy goes directly into a vein.

2. **Oral** The immunotherapy comes in pills or capsules that you swallow.

3.**Topical**The immunotherapy comes in a cream that you rub onto your skin. This type of immunotherapy can be used for very early skin cancer.

4.**Intravesical**The immunotherapy goes directly into the bladder.

The programme is ended with a vote of thanks to the resource person Dr. Ravi Kiran Bobba, the faculty and Women's Wing of Bio-Technology Department felicitated the Guest, with shall and a memento.

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