Breast and Cervical cancer continue to be a major health concern worldwide. Over the last few decades, it has become increasingly apparent that human papillomavirus (HPV) is strongly associated with cervical cancer. Several other associations have been identified between microorganism infections and cancer, such as Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and gastric cancer, lymphoepithelioma-like cancer and lymphomas, Helicobacter pylori and gastric cancer and lymphoid tissue lymphoma associated with mucosa; and human herpesvirus 8 and Kaposi sarcoma. However, these associations have different strengths. For example, H pylori is probably indirectly related to gastric cancer—it causes a chronic infection that can eventually lead to atrophy, intestinal metaplasia, dysplasia, and cancer. Cervical Cancer can be detected by Bimanual pelvic examination, Pap test, HPV typing test, Colposcopy, Biopsy, Pelvic examination under anesthesia, X-ray, Computed tomography (CT or CAT) scan and Breast cancer can be detected through Breast exam, Mammogram, Breast ultrasound, Removing a sample of breast cells for testing (biopsy), Breast magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Women should regularly self-examine their breasts in case of any lumps, change in colour near nipples and size difference in both or single breast(s) they must consult doctor, Self awareness is very important, doing proper exercises to the body maintaining, proper hygiene, having proper nutrition is the basic care that has to be taken by women for themselves and in case of cancer already attacked they need to take proper medication, Diagnosis and regular check-up will be helpful.

Importance & Scope:

Breast and cervical cancers continue to be a major health concern worldwide. Over the last few decades, it has become increasingly apparent that human papillomavirus (HPV) is strongly associated with cervical cancer. Several other associations have been identified between microorganism infections and cancer, such as Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and gastric cancer, lymphoepithelioma-like cancer and lymphomas, Helicobacter pylori and gastric cancer and lymphoid tissue lymphoma associated with mucosa; and human herpesvirus 8 and Kaposi sarcoma. However, these associations have different strengths. For example, H pylori is probably indirectly related to gastric cancer—it causes a chronic infection that can eventually lead to atrophy, intestinal metaplasia, dysplasia, and cancer. Cervical Cancer can be detected by Bimanual pelvic examination, Pap test, HPV typing test, Colposcopy, Biopsy, Pelvic examination under anesthesia, X-ray, Computed tomography (CT or CAT) scan and Breast cancer can be detected through Breast exam, Mammogram, Breast ultrasound, Removing a sample of breast cells for testing (biopsy), Breast magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Women should regularly self-examine their breasts in case of any lumps, change in colour near nipples and size difference in both or single breast(s) they must consult doctor, Self awareness is very important, doing proper exercises to the body maintaining, proper hygiene, having proper nutrition is the basic care that has to be taken by women for themselves and in case of cancer already attacked they need to take proper medication, Diagnosis and regular check-up will be helpful.

Healthcare in Finland consists of a highly decentralized three-level publicly funded healthcare system and a much smaller private sector. Although the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health has the highest decision-making authority, the municipalities (local governments) are responsible for providing healthcare to their residents.

Finland offers its residents universal healthcare. The prevention of diseases and other types of health promotion have been the main focus of Finnish healthcare policies for decades. That has resulted in the eradication of certain communicable diseases and improvement in the health of population.

What’s New in Breast Cancer Research?

Treatments are being evaluated on the trails. They involve individual drugs, a mixture of drugs, surgical and radiation techniques. Work covers different forms of cancer vaccines, targeted therapy, oncolytic virotherapy, and immunotherapy.

Recent research is announced regularly at medical conferences such as the American Society for Clinical Oncology, the San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium and the St. Galen Oncology Conference in Switzerland.

FeNretinide, a retinoid (vitamin A-related drugs), is also being investigated as a way of minimizing the risk of breast cancer.

Survey Report

Breast cancer is the second leading cancer in women worldwide, with nearly 1.7 million new cases diagnosed in 2012. Breast cancer is most common after menopause. American Cancer Society, for the year 2016 estimates that about 252,710 new cases of invasive breast cancer will be
diagnosed in women, about 63,410 new cases of carcinoma in situ (CIS) will be diagnosed and about 40,601 women will die from breast cancer.

**Why to Attend?**

Across the world the researches on Breast and Cervical Cancer & its advances are leading with a large number of respective doctors, researchers and scientists from various hospitals, universities, labs, and communities engaging in the field. It will be a great opportunity for you to reach the largest assemblage of committee members and participants from the respective field. Neurology Meet 2020 will conduct the presentation, distribution information; allow networking with leading researchers and scientists, make a splash with new drug developments, and receive name recognition at this event. ICNN provides two days of robust discussion with the world-renowned speakers, the most recent techniques, developments, and strategies related to diagnosis, prevention, and management of Breast and Cervical Cancer as well as analyze new ideas and concepts on a global scale. The aim of the Conference is to provide a platform to academicians and practitioners from multiple disciplines to debate and deliberate on social change that is encompassed by innovation and technology.

Breccan Meet Embraces the changes driven by science and technology; Provides details on market size forecasts incorporating scientific and technological developments in medical, clinical, pharma, engineering, science, technology and business fields; Identifies market growth drivers providing insights; Informs product trends, market size, scientific research details, and global perspectives demography wise; Collects data on recognized experts, target audience, universities, societies, associations, organizations, industries, companies, and funding institutions; Enables clients to take advantage of emerging opportunities.

**Breast and Cervical Cancer Hospitals**

Kymenlaakso Central Hospital, Kotka

South Karelia Central Hospital, Lappeenranta

Päijänne Tavastia Central Hospital, Lahti

Central Hospital of Tavastia, Hämeenlinna

Satakunta Central Hospital, Pori

Vaasa Central Hospital, Vaasa

Southern Ostrobothnia Central Hospital, Seinäjoki

Central Hospital of Keski-Pohjanmaa, Kokkola

Central Finland Central Hospital, Jyväskylä

Mikkeli Central Hospital, Mikkeli

Central Hospital of Savonlinna, Savonlinna

North Karelia Central Hospital, Joensuu

Lapland Central Hospital, Rovaniemi

Central Hospital of Kainuu, Kajaani

Åland Central Hospital, Mariehamn, Åland

Central Hospital of Länsi-Pohja, Kemi

**Associations and societies related to Breast and Cervical Cancer:**

The National Children's Cancer Society

The National Breast Cancer Foundation

The National Cancer Institute

The National Cancer Institute NCI

The National Canine Cancer Foundation

The American Children's Cancer Society

The National Children's Cancer Society Rating

The Breast Cancer Society
The Veterinary Cancer Society

The Cancer Society

Global Breast Cancer Therapeutics Market: value is expected to increase from the US $ 13 Billion in 2016 to the US $ 25.33 Billion in 2024.

This shows a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.7 %

**Screening and Diagnosis of Cervical Cancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Percentage of Cervical cancer Diagnosed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV Positive</td>
<td>HIV Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>28%</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<td>50-60</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>60-70</td>
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<td>70-80</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Above 80</td>
<td>2%</td>
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