



Handwritten notes: HOP 1, Biochem, 5/3/17

A/c Dy No: 296
Date: 29/06/17

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSIONS -SOUTH EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
5-9-194, CHIRAG ALI LANE, IV FLOOR, A.P.S.F.C. BUILDING, HYDERABAD -500 001
Phones: 040 - 23204735, 23200208 FAX: 040 - 23204734, Website: www.ugc.ac.in, email: ugcsero@gmail.com

No.F MRP-6354/16 (SERO/UGC) Link No:6354. June,2017

The Accounts Officer UGC-SERO, Hyderabad Comcode: TNBA004 UniqueID:KASC123

30 JUN 2017

Sub: Release of Grants-in-aid to Minor Research Projects for the year 2017-2018.
Sir / Madam,

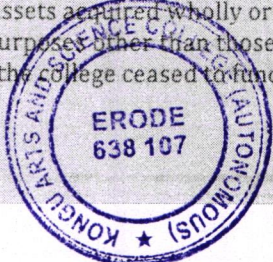
The has reference to the Minor Research Project proposal submitted by Dr.A.K.VIDYA Department of BIOCHEMISTRY of "KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE" ERODE, ERODE entitled "A Study on Biochemical Changes and Cytogenetic Analysis in the Prognosis and Screening of Cervical Cancer Patients from Erode District, Tamilnadu". The subject expert, who evaluated the proposal, has recommended for financial assistance as detailed below.

Sl. No	Item	Amount Allocated (Rs.)	Amount Sanctioned as first installment (Rs.)
1.	Books & Journals	00	00
2.	Equipment	120000.	120000.
	Total	120000.	120000.
3.	Field work & Travel	25000.	12500.
4.	Chemical & Glass Ware	140000.	70000.
5.	Contingency (incl. Special Needs)	25000.	12500.
6.	Hiring Services	12000.	6000.
	Total	202000.	101000.
	Grand Total	322000.	221000.

1. I am further to convey the sanction of the University Grants Commission to the payment of Rs.221000. to the principal, KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, ERODE, ERODE as first installment (100% Non-Recurring and 50% Recurring grants) towards the above project.

Amount Sanctioned	Head of Accounts	Category
Rs. 120000.	35-CAP-MRP(50)-3(A)2202.03.102.02.01	GEN
Rs. 101000.	31-GIA-MRP(50)-3(A)2202.03.102.02.01	GEN

- The above approval is subject to the general conditions of grants prescribed by the UGC for this scheme.
- The sanctioned amount is debitable to the Head of Accounts 35-CAP-MRP(50)-3(A)2202.03.102.02.01 (General), 31-GIA-MRP(50)-3(A)2202.03.102.02.01(General) and is valid for payment during the financial year 2017-18 only and the amount of the Grant shall be drawn by the Accounts Officer (Drawing and Disbursing Officer) UGC-SERO, Hyd. on the Grants-In Aid Bill and shall be disbursed to and credited to "The Principal, KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, ERODE, ERODE by Electronic Mode through PFMS Portal at the following details: (a) Name & Address of Account Holder: The Principal, KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, ERODE, ERODE (b) Account No: 1217155000009024 (c) Name & Address of Bank Branch: KVB, METTUKADAL (d) IFSC Code: KVBL0001217.
- In case the Principal investigator is having ongoing Major/Minor Research Project OR has been transferred/left/retired from the college, the released amount of Rs.221000,- may be returned to UGC-SERO, Hyderabad immediately, failing which action will be initiated against the College for not adhering with the norms of UGC for the scheme.
- The grantee institution shall ensure the utilization of grants -in-aid for which it is being sanctioned/paid. In case of non-utilization /part utilization, interest @ 10% per annum as amended from time to time on utilized amount from the date of drawl to the date of refund as per provision contained in General Financial Rules of Govt. of India will be charged.
- The assets acquired wholly or substantially out of UGC's grants shall not be disposed or encumbered or utilized for the purpose other than those for which the grant was given, without proper sanction of the UGC and should, at any time the college ceased to function, such assets shall revert to the UGC.



Dr. N. RAMAN
PRINCIPAL,
KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
NANJANAPURAM, ERODE - 638 107

**OUTCOME OF RESEARCH PROJECT
- CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY**

**A STUDY ON BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES AND CYTOGENETIC ANALYSIS IN THE
PROGNOSIS AND SCREENING OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS FROM
ERODE DISTRICT, TAMILNADU**

Dr.A.K.Vidya

**Associate Professor and Head, Department of Biochemistry,
Kongu Arts and Science College, Erode, Tamilnadu**

(UGC MRP Funded Project Ref No: No. F MRP-6354/16 (SERO/UGC) dated 30, June-2017)

OUTCOME OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT - CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY

Cervical cancer is one of the major public health problems among women worldwide and is the most common malignant neoplasms among females in many developing countries. The etiology of Cervix cancer is multifactorial. Hormonal, genetic and environmental factors appear to interplay in the pathogenesis of Cervical cancer. While recent scientific advances have led to improved prevention, earlier diagnosis, and innovative treatments for many cancers, there is still tremendous unmet medical need.

The prime focus of the study is to provide an integrated action plan, for early detection of Cervical Cancer in high risk individuals, its prevention and control as well as health promotion in relation to the disease.

The qualitative and quantitative portion of this study based on the objectives was carried out through a questionnaire survey taken before and after a health literacy session, among a sample of Urban Women in Erode District of Tamil Nadu.

The literacy session on Cervical Cancer has served the need of the hour for the women of Erode district. Especially the session has created a positive idea about these type of sessions and also has given a clear idea about screening test. in the course of the session, it is advised that every woman should take preventive measures and undergo regular screening to stay alert. After the session the participants have shown a very good change in their attitude. Many Participants volunteered for screening test and also persuaded their family members for screening test and got vaccinated They were also advised to conduct similar kind of awareness program in Breast Cancer to help them take precautionary and preventive measures to safeguard them from the disease. Therefore, it was clear from our study that lack of awareness and/or knowledge were significant barriers to Cervical Cancer screening among women; and further, that with increased awareness and knowledge of cervical cancer, the majority of women would be receptive to Cervical Cancer screening.




Dr. N. RAMAN
PRINCIPAL,
KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
NANJANAPURAM, ERODE - 638 107

Some risk factors for cervical cancer are related to lifestyle habits. In our society **working women** may be **prone to stress** because they endure the heavy load of **work** at home and outside the home. Breast, cervical and ovarian cancers are highly prevalent in women worldwide. The project has helped to create new point of view, new perspective and thought on oxidative stress and its impact on Antioxidants, Minerals and Trace elements in women affected with Cervical cancer. The present study besides confirming the protective role of the serum concentration of antioxidant Vitamins (Vitamin A, Vitamin E, and Vitamin C) in the etiology of cervical cancer also clearly suggest that women should consume enough fruits and vegetables to compensate the depletion of the antioxidants due to scavenging activity of antioxidants against the free radicals in the pathogenesis of cervical cancer . This provides some evidence that Coexisting deficiency of antioxidants may potentially increase the risk for cervical cancer.

The results of the biochemical analysis of Cervical Cancer also suggest that Zinc, Copper, Magnesium and Phosphorus can be used a biomarker for the early diagnosis and possible preventive measures in the management of Cervical Cancer. However, future robust prospective studies are needed to determine if these trace element concentrations will impact clinical outcomes and also to establish whether routine provision of these trace elements as supplements, will result in improved Cervical Cancer treatment outcomes, in Cervical Cancer affected women.

In general, the top two Cancers among Women in India, Cervical and Breast, both have significantly improved prognosis through early detection. Our study therefore suggests the possibility and potential benefits of combining awareness of multiple preventive health issues into a comprehensive health promotion program striking a balance between Screening, Treatment and Vaccination could likely maximize the use of available resources by the healthcare providers and policy makers to improve the delivery and quality of healthcare services, in prognosis and management of cancer in women.




Dr. N. RAMAN
PRINCIPAL,
KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
NANJANAPURAM, ERODE - 638 107