SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A prospective study was carried out on ninety patients of cancer who were admitted in wards of M.L.B. Medical College and Hospital, Jhansi. Chemotherapeutic drugs, single or in combination were given according to different types and stages of malignancies and response of treatment was calculated. In our study the various carcinomas encountered were – Carcinoma Breast, Lymphomas, Leukaemias, Gastro-Intestinal Carcinoma, Urogenital carcinoma, Lung Carcinoma, Carcinoma of Head & Neck and Carcinoma of the Oral Cavity. The most common cancer was of gastro-intestinal tract (29%). 40-60 years age group had maximum incidences (49%) of cancer. Most of the malignancies were predominantly observed in male (62%), In our Study 78% patients took adequate treatment. Response rate for early breast cancer was 18% and response rate for late breast cancer was 22%. In our study metastasis was observed to the extent of 20% in breast cancer, response rate in cases of Lymphoma and Leukaemia were 75% and 40% respectively. In G.I.T. cancers and urogenital cancers response rate were 46 and 55% respectively. Response rate in lung and head & neck carcinoma was 50%. Thus the over all response rate varied from 18
to 50% in different malignancies. This variation in response was not only related to combination of drugs, dosage and schedule but also on type and sensitivity of malignancies. Tumours that have not metastasised are subjected to local forms of treatment, surgery or radiotherapy, while the tumour of advanced stage with metastasis or recurrence requires systemic treatment with chemotherapy. Metastatic disease are failure when treated with surgery or radiotherapy, so far, such cases, systemic treatment offers good control.

Chemotherapy can be instituted in any form of malignant disease, localised, disseminated or circulating tumour cells. Now it has been proved that chemotherapy is curative for some forms of cancer while in other cases it is an effective tool to control the tumour and prolongs life of the patient. Chemotherapy has palliative role in advanced cases. Hence chemotherapy is treatment of choice for most of the malignancies.

Cancer chemotherapy is of great potential and needs co-ordination of multi-modality therapy. There has been significant advancement which stresses role of chemotherapy in treatment of cancer over past 30 years. Chemotherapy along with surgery and radiotherapy has proved to be a
boon to cancer patients. Thus our research is paving way for its greater application in all tumours. In future we might have chemotherapeutic agent which would render this dreaded disease 'CANCER' completely curable.