

चिकित्साशिक्षकों के प्रकाशन की सूची

01	Kujur P, Indoria C, Bagde S, Tiwari A. Histopathological spectrum of Cervical Lesion”– two and half Year prospective Study in Tertiary Care Center of Chhattisgarh, India. Trop J Pathol Microbiol. 2021;7(2):65-70.	Annexure - I
02	Kujur P, Tiwari AK, Bagde S, Bombeshwar V, Behera TR. Assessment of blood donor selection and deferral pattern in a tertiary care hospital in Central India. Trop J PatholMicrobiol. 2020;6(1):83-88.	Annexure – II
03	Bagde, S., Kumar Tiwari, A., RanjanBehera, T., Bombeshwar, V., &Indoria, C. (2020). Seroprevalence and trends in transfusion transmitted infections in blood donors: a 6-year experience in a tertiary care hospital. <i>Tropical Journal of Pathology and Microbiology</i> , 6(1), 18-22.	Annexure – III
04	Srivastava S, Indoria S. Role of pre-treatment neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio as a diagnostic marker of malignancy in breast carcinoma patients: a study in a tertiary care centre. Int J Res Med Sci 2018;6:3887-91.	Annexure – IV
05	MeenaArmo , ChandrashekharIndoria , Ekata Thakur Cervical Cancer screening in a Tertiary care Hospital in Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh: Barriers and Challenges in Rural scenario, Chikitsak-January 2022	Annexure - V

Histopathological spectrum of Cervical Lesion" – two and half Year prospective Study in Tertiary Care Center of Chhattisgarh, India

Kujur P.¹, Indoria C.^{2*}, Bagde S.³, Tiwari A.⁴

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17511/jopm.2021.i02.01>

¹ Pratima Kujur, Professor, Department of Pathology, BRLSABVM Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, India.

^{2*} Chandrashekhar Indoria, Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, BRLSABVM Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, India.

³ S. Bagde, Associate Professor, Department of Pathology, BRLSABVM Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, India.

⁴ A. Tiwari, Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, BRLSABVM Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, India.

Introduction: Cervical lesions are the leading cause of morbidity in Indian women and cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women worldwide next to breast cancer. **Objectives:** To study the age distribution, the relative frequency of various cervical lesions and histopathological features of cervical lesions. **Materials and Methods:** This is a two & half years retrospective study of all cervical biopsies and hysterectomy specimens received from September 2017 to March 2020 in the department of pathology. **Result:** In a total of 485 cases studied 359 (74.1%) cases were non-neoplastic, 107(22%) were preinvasive and 19 (3.9%) cases were malignant. Cervicitis was the most common non-neoplastic lesion and squamous cell carcinoma was the most common cancer. **Conclusion:** Our study highlights a vast spectrum of cervical lesions and therefore early detection and management of certain lesions can help in reducing morbidity.

Keywords: Cervical lesions, Histology and pathology, Carcinoma cervix

Corresponding Author

Chandrashekhar Indoria, Assistant Professor,
Department of Pathology, BRLSABVM Government
Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, India.
Email: dr.csindoria@gmail.com

How to Cite this Article

Kujur P, Indoria C, Bagde S, Tiwari A.
Histopathological spectrum of Cervical Lesion" – two
and half Year prospective Study in Tertiary Care
Center of Chhattisgarh, India. Trop J Pathol
Microbiol. 2021;7(2):65-70.

Available From

<https://pathology.medresearch.in/index.php/jopm/article/view/487>

To Browse



Manuscript Received
2020-09-30

Review Round 1
2020-10-01

Review Round 2
2020-10-29

Review Round 3

Accepted
2020-11-03

Conflict of Interest
No

Funding
Nil

Ethical Approval
Yes

Plagiarism X-checker
5%

Note



© 2021 by Pratima Kujur, Chandrashekhar Indoria, S. Bagde, A. Tiwari and Published by Siddharth Health Research and Social Welfare Society. This is an Open Access article licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



← Assessment of blood donor selection and deferral pattern in a tertiary care hospital in Central India

Annexure-II

Tropical Journal of Pathology and Microbiology

2020 Volume 6 Number 1 January

E-ISSN:2456-1487

P-ISSN:2456-9887

RNI:MPENG/2017/70771

Research Article

Blood Donor

Assessment of blood donor selection and deferral pattern in a tertiary care hospital in Central India

Kujur P.¹, Kumar Tiwari A.^{2*}, Bagde S.³, Bombeshwar V.⁴, Ranjan Behera T.⁵DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17511/jopm.2020.i01.13>¹ Pratima Kujur, Professor, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh, India.^{2*} Amit Kumar Tiwari, Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh, India.³ Sadhna Bagde, Associate Professor, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh, India.⁴ Vikash Bombeshwar, Demonstrator, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh, India.⁵ Tapas Ranjan Behera, Resident, Department of Hematology and Medical Oncology, Cleveland Clinic, , Ohio, United States of America.

Introduction: Safety and efficacy of blood donations depends on selection of suitable donors. Understanding the prevalent reasons of non-suitability of donors can help understanding the donor pool demographics to develop better donor recruitment and screening strategies. **Material and Methods:** This is across sectional retrospective study conducted in a tertiary care hospital in central India over a period of two years from January 2017 to December 2018. The donor registry from in hospital donation as well as the blood donation camps were analyzed for the pattern of deferral. **Results:** Total 18,025 people donated blood during the study period. During this period the number of deferrals was 681. The overall deferral rate was 3.77%. Males constituted the majority of donors (17586, 97.56%), and expectedly majority of deferrals were in males (626, 3.47%). The most common reason of temporary deferral in donors was recent alcohol intake is 197(28.93%) potential donors which was exclusively in the males. The most common reason of permanent deferral was hypertension (59, 8.66%). The common reason for deferral among deferred females was low hemoglobin (26, 47.27%) and that in deferred males was alcohol intake (197, 31.46%). **Conclusion:** Donor deferral is essential to ensure the safety of both the donor and recipient of the blood; however, it can also lead to non-return of temporarily deferred donors. A pattern and trend in donor deferral could be used as a reference for developing policy and future initiatives in donor education, encouragement and retention.

Keywords: Blood transfusion, Deferral, Donor selection**Corresponding Author**

Amit Kumar Tiwari, Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh, India.
Email: dramitiwari01@gmail.com

How to Cite this Article

Kujur P, Tiwari AK, Bagde S, Bombeshwar V, Behera TR. Assessment of blood donor selection and deferral pattern in a tertiary care hospital in Central India. Trop J Pathol Microbiol. 2020;6(1):83-88.
Available From
<https://pathology.medresearch.in/index.php/jopm/article/view/390>

To Browse

Annexure-II

E-ISSN:2456-1487

P-ISSN:2456-9887

RNI:MPENG/2017/70771

Research Article

Seroprevalence

Tropical Journal of Pathology and Microbiology

2020 Volume 6 Number 1 January

Seroprevalence and trends in transfusion transmitted blood donors: a 6-year experience in a tertiary care

Bagde S.¹, Tiwari AK.^{2*}, Behera TR.³, Bombeshwar V.⁴, IndoriDOI: <https://doi.org/10.17511/jopm.2020.i01.03>¹ Sadhna Bagde, Associate Professor, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Ch^{2*} Amit Kumar Tiwari, Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon³ Tapas Ranjan Behera, Resident, Department of Hematology and Medical Oncology, Cleveland Clinic, , Ohio, Un⁴ Vikash Bombeshwar, Demonstrator, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Ch⁵ Chandrashekhar Indoria, Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Rajnan

Introduction: Blood transfusion continues to be a possible source of patho patients. The pattern of transfusion-transmitted infections (TTI) varies between i of prevalence of TTIs is essential to monitor safety of blood transfusion by ensur of collection and processing of blood components. The aim of the study was prevalence of TTI in blood donors in a tertiary care hospital in central Ind

Methods: A retrospective cross sectional study was performed from 2012 to 201 government hospital in central region of India. The study analyzes all voluntar blood donations received through the hospital in its blood bank and blood donatic by the hospital. **Results:** A total of 54,831 units of blood was collected over a Prevalence of TTI in the blood donors was 1.45%. Prevalence of seropre immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), s were 0.31 %, 0.75%, 0.065%, 0.22% and 0.1% respectively. Among all the pr most common TTI prevalence was that of Hepatitis B followed by I

Conclusion: Public awareness, careful donor selection, vigilant screening and techniques for inactivation of pathogens are needed to ensure safety of blood transfusion. The public outreach programs such as blood donation camps could b spreading awareness to improve the safety and efficacy of a blood donation progr

Keywords: Blood donor, Infection, Prevalence, Transfusion-transmitted infections

Corresponding Author

How to Cite this Article

<https://pathology.medresearch.in/index.php/jopm/article/view/389/659>

1/1

Original Research Article

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18203/2320-6012.ijrms20184700>

Role of pre-treatment neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio as a diagnostic marker of malignancy in breast carcinoma patients: a study in a tertiary care centre

Shruti Srivastava, Chandrashekhar Indoria*

Department of Pathology, Govt. Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, India

Received: 22 October 2018

Accepted: 26 October 2018

***Correspondence:**

Dr. Chandrashekhar Indoria,
 E-mail: dr.csindoria@gmail.com

Copyright: © the author(s), publisher and licensee Medip Academy. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ABSTRACT

Background: Inflammation is closely associated with cancer. Inflammation maintains and promotes cancer growth by causing tumor tissue remodelling and angiogenesis. It also helps in metastasis and helps tumor cells to survive by suppressing anti-cancer innate immune response. Recent studies have suggested use of Neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) for evaluation of systemic inflammation. Present study was undertaken with an aim to compare NLR among patients with malignant breast neoplasm with and without metastasis.

Methods: This was a cross sectional observational study comprising of 179 women with breast neoplasm. Patients were categorized into two subgroups of benign proliferative breast mass and malignant breast mass (with or without metastasis). Data was collected from pre intervention complete blood count reports of all patients. To obtain NLR values neutrophil count were divided by lymphocyte counts. A comparison of NLR values in different subgroups of the patients was performed.

Results: Mean neutrophil values in benign and malignant subgroups were 64.02 ± 7.9 and 70.75 ± 9.2 respectively. Mean lymphocyte count in benign and malignant subgroups was 27.527 ± 7.565 and 20.220 ± 7.354 respectively. Difference in mean values for neutrophils and lymphocytes was not significant in benign and malignant subgroups. Significant difference was present in values of NLR among benign and malignant subgroups, but within malignant subgroup no significant difference was present among patients with or without metastasis.

Conclusions: Present study findings supported that pre-intervention Neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio is a promising biomarker of malignancy.

Keywords: Breast carcinoma, Benign, Neutrophil, Lymphocyte, Ratio

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women all over the world representing about 12% of all new cancer and 20% of all cancer in women.¹ Earlier breast cancer was thought to be more common in developed countries but now it is the most common cancer among Indian woman.² Inflammation is closely associated with cancer. Inflammation maintains and promotes cancer growth by causing tumor tissue remodelling and angiogenesis. It

also helps in metastasis and helps tumor cells to survive by suppressing anti-cancer innate immune response.^{3,4}

Many studies have supported role of Glasgow prognostic score (GPS) / modified Glasgow prognostic system (mGPS) as a prognostic indicator for malignancy. It is based on C-reactive protein and albumin levels, which are markers of inflammation. Recent studies have suggested use of Neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) instead of GPS/ mGPS for evaluation of systemic



Cervical Cancer screening in a Tertiary care Hospital in Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh:
Barriers and Challenges in Rural scenario

Meena Armo¹, Chandrashekhar Indoria², Ekata Thakur¹

- 1- Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, BRLSABVM Government Medical College
Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, India
- 2- Department of Pathology, BRLSABVM Government Medical College Rajnandgaon,
Chhattisgarh, India

ABSTRACT

Background:

Cervical cancer is a potentially preventable cancer, although it is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in resource-poor settings. This study was therefore undertaken to assess the knowledge and practice among rural women regarding cervical cancer screening and its prevention, to find out barriers influence the utilization of screening tests and HPV vaccination. Attempt was also made to identify the risk factors for cervical cancer, to do cytological screening and to detect premalignant, malignant lesions in the study population.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional questionnaire-based study, conducted from January 2018 to December 2019 in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Government Medical College & Hospital Rajnandgaon, the only tertiary care center in the district which provides cervical cancer screening facility. A total of 897 women, aged 21-65 years were screened and assessed. Qualitative data were presented as frequencies and percentages by using SPSS version 21.

Results: Of the total, 6.8% (61) had heard about cervical cancer screening while only 0.6 % (6) women gave history of uptake of some cytological screening in the past. None of them were ever heard of Pap test, HPV DNA test & HPV vaccination. However, 7% (35) out of 506 HPV DNA samples and 8.4% (33) out of 391 Pap samples came positive in the study group.

Conclusions: Effective health education is needed to cross the barrier of ignorance among health care givers and seekers. Strengthening of existing health system, qualitative research, clinical audits in facilities and monitoring are also mandatory.

Keywords: Cervical cancer screening, Cervical cancer, Knowledge

चिकित्सा शिक्षकों के प्रकाशन की सूची

01	Kujur P, Indoria C, Bagde S, Tiwari A. Histopathological spectrum of Cervical Lesion”– two and half Year prospective Study in Tertiary Care Center of Chhattisgarh, India. Trop J Pathol Microbiol. 2021;7(2):65-70.	Annexure - I
02	Kujur P, Tiwari AK, Bagde S, Bombeshwar V, Behera TR. Assessment of blood donor selection and deferral pattern in a tertiary care hospital in Central India. Trop J Pathol Microbiol. 2020;6(1):83-88.	Annexure – II
03	Bagde, S., Kumar Tiwari, A., Ranjan Behera, T., Bombeshwar, V., & Indoria, C. (2020). Seroprevalence and trends in transfusion transmitted infections in blood donors: a 6-year experience in a tertiary care hospital. <i>Tropical Journal of Pathology and Microbiology</i> , 6(1), 18-22.	Annexure – III
04	Srivastava S, Indoria S. Role of pre-treatment neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio as a diagnostic marker of malignancy in breast carcinoma patients: a study in a tertiary care centre. Int J Res Med Sci 2018;6:3887-91.	Annexure – IV
05	Meena Armo , Chandrashekhar Indoria , Ekata Thakur Cervical Cancer screening in a Tertiary care Hospital in Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh: Barriers and Challenges in Rural scenario, Chikitsak-January 2022	Annexure - V

भारत रत्न स्व. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी स्मृति
चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, राजनांदगांव (छ.ग.)

पैथोलॉजी विभाग

क्रमांक / 06 / पैथो. / 2022

राजनांदगांव, दिनांक :- 10/01/2022

प्रति,

अधिष्ठाता

भारत रत्न स्व. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी स्मृति
चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, राजनांदगांव (छ.ग.)

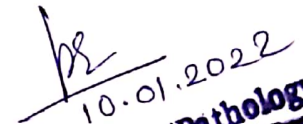
विषय :- एन.एम.सी. द्वारा चाही गई जानकारी ई-मेल के माध्यम से भेजने उपरांत आपकी ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित किये जाने बाबत।

संदर्भ :- क्रमांक / चिकि. / एमसीआई / 2022 / 117, राजनांदगांव, दिनांक :- 06/01/2022.

महोदया जी,

उक्त विषयांतर्गत लेख है, कि भारत रत्न स्व. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी स्मृति चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, राजनांदगांव (छ.ग.) के पैथोलॉजी विभाग के चिकित्सा शिक्षकों के प्रकाशन की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रारूप में भरकर ई-मेल के माध्यम से भेजने उपरांत जानकारी आपकी ओर सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।

संलग्न :- चिकित्सा शिक्षकों के प्रकाशन की जानकारी 06 पेज।


10.01.2022
प्राध्यापक एवं निदेशाध्यक्ष
पैथोलॉजी विभाग
भारत रत्न स्व. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
स्मृति चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, राजनांदगांव (छ.ग.)