

NANOTQ (A DRUG CANDIDATE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CERVICAL CANCER)

TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

This technology is a specific drug candidate which targets the cervical cancer cells.

TECHNOLOGY FEATURES

The NanoTQ is an anti cancer chemotherapy agent designed to selectively target cervical cancer cells with less toxicity towards normal cells. This agent is more tolerant against attack from plasma human serum albumin, guaranteeing high efficiency compared to cisplatin. Treatment using NanoTQ costs three times lesser than cisplatin in patient and presents as an effective replacement for the existing drug treatment for cervical cancer.

ADVANTAGES

- Specific target for cervical cancer
- High efficiency
- Costs 3 times lesser than cis-platin

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Prospects: Women with cervical cancer or at high risk of cervical cancer

Worldwide, about 500,000 new cases of cervical cancer are reported annually with 250,000 deaths. Out of these, 80% of cervical cancer was diagnosed in the developing countries with 50% among Asian countries. In 2011, there were an estimated 249,632 women living with cervix uteri cancer in the United States and in 2014, there were an estimated 12,360 new cases. In Malaysia, in the years 2003-2005, there were a total of 4,057 confirmed cases of cancer cervix, with an ASR (age standardized incidence rate) of 16.2 per 100,000 women. Chinese women had the highest ASR (23.3), followed by Indians (16.4) and Malays (8.70). In Malaysia, the lifetime risk for getting cancer of cervix was 1:40 for Chinese, 1:50 for Indians and 1:111 for Malays. Existingly, there are drugs to treat and to prevent cervical cancer. Current drugs to treat cervical cancer include: Bevacizumab; Bleomoxane; Cisplatin; Hycamtin; Platino (Cisplatin); and Topotecan Hydrochloride. Current drugs to prevent cervical cancer include: Cervarix; Gardasil; and HPV Vaccine.



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