

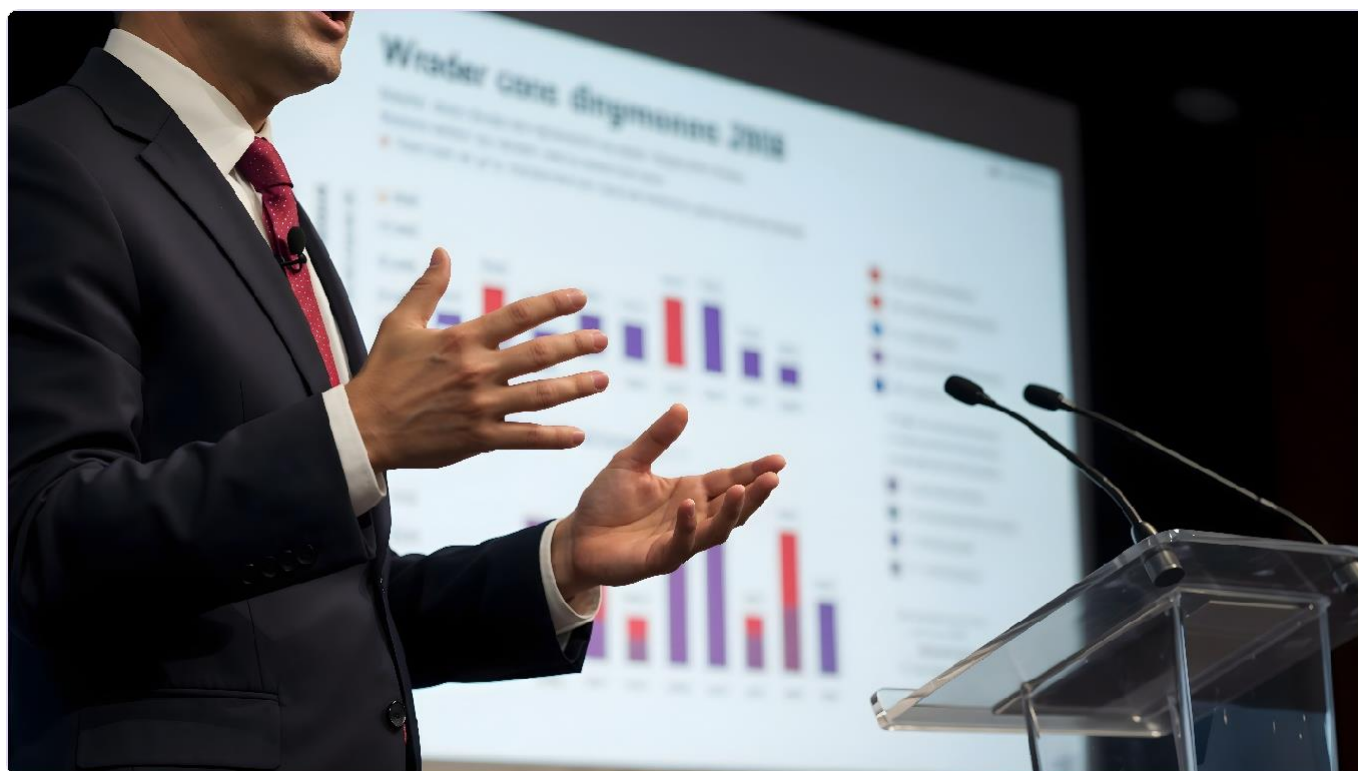
Date & Venue: 23 August 2026 | Swatantrata Bhawan Auditorium, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Organizer: Biogenesis Health Cluster

Special Focus: Cancer Burden in Uttar Pradesh, Women and Cancer, Cancer Research, Genomics, Precision Oncology and Public Health

Executive Summary

The 7th Global Cancer Summit 2026, organized by Biogenesis Health Cluster, was successfully convened on 23 August 2026 at Swatantra Bhawan Auditorium, Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, under the theme “Living with Cancer in the 21st Century.” The Summit brought together eminent oncologists, clinicians, scientists, researchers, medical educators, healthcare professionals, policymakers, young scientists and delegates from India and abroad to deliberate on the growing burden of cancer and the urgent need for strengthened prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment and supportive care.



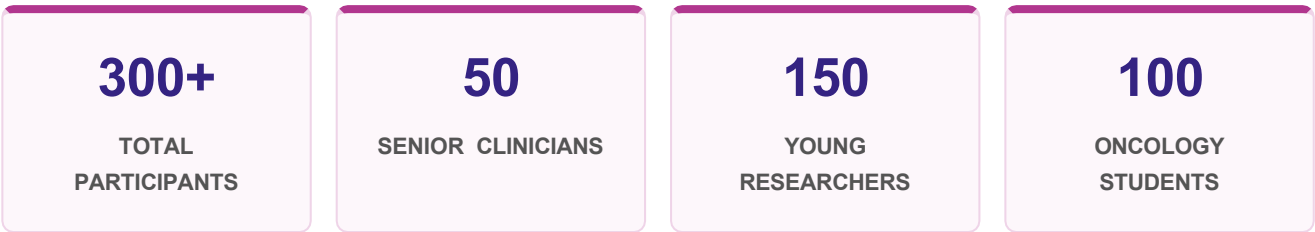
Deliberations on global cancer epidemiology, diagnostics, and treatment strategies at the Summit.

The scientific programme covered major areas including cancer epidemiology and prevention, precision oncology, medical and surgical oncology, radiation oncology, pathology and molecular diagnostics, artificial intelligence and emerging technologies, translational research, palliative care and patient-centred cancer management. The conference provided an important platform for exchange of scientific knowledge, professional networking and

discussion of practical strategies for improving cancer outcomes, particularly among vulnerable and underserved populations.

A significant outcome of the Summit was the collective recognition that cancer control requires a coordinated approach involving government, scientific institutions, healthcare professionals, research organizations, industry, civil society and the community. The deliberations emphasized the importance of strengthening cancer awareness, population-based screening, early diagnosis, referral systems, affordable treatment, research capacity, innovation and equitable access to quality cancer care. The Summit also provided an opportunity to highlight the particular challenges faced by high-burden and resource-constrained regions and to encourage stronger collaboration between national and international scientific communities. The “**Varanasi Cancer Declaration 2026**” was developed as a lasting outcome of the meeting, reflecting the shared commitment to advancing cancer prevention, early detection, research, treatment and comprehensive patient care.

The Summit at a Glance



The 7th Global Cancer Summit 2026 brought together approximately 300 participants from various parts of India, creating a vibrant national platform for scientific exchange and professional interaction. The gathering included around 50 clinicians, 150 young researchers and research scholars, and 100 oncology students, representing different areas of cancer medicine, biomedical research and healthcare education. The diverse participation of experienced clinicians alongside emerging researchers and students provided an excellent opportunity for knowledge sharing, mentoring, networking and the exchange of new ideas in cancer prevention, diagnosis and treatment.



Keynote presentations highlighted market trends, biopharma innovations, and expanded healthcare accessibility.

A major highlight of the Summit was the presentation and discussion of the regional cancer burden, with particular attention to the challenges faced by populations in high-burden and resource-constrained regions. Experts discussed the importance of cancer prevention, awareness, early detection, screening, timely diagnosis, accessible treatment and strengthening healthcare infrastructure. The regional perspective helped bring greater attention to the practical challenges faced by communities and emphasized the need for coordinated action among healthcare professionals, research institutions, policymakers and society to address the growing cancer burden.

Why Uttar Pradesh and Varanasi?

Justification for Organizing an International Cancer Conference at BHU, Varanasi



Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi — A historical academic and medical anchor in North India.

We strongly believe that Varanasi is an exceptionally appropriate location for organizing an international conference on cancer, particularly because of the growing cancer burden in Uttar Pradesh, the State's very large and diverse population, and the need to strengthen cancer awareness, prevention, early detection, research and equitable access to care. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India, with a substantial population living in rural and economically disadvantaged communities. In such a setting, cancer is not only a medical challenge but also a major social and public-health concern. Limited awareness, delayed diagnosis, inadequate access to specialized services and financial constraints can significantly affect cancer outcomes.



Varanasi: Combining rich cultural heritage with strategic healthcare leadership for North India.

Varanasi has a unique strategic advantage as a major centre of education, medicine, culture and public service in North India. The presence of Banaras Hindu University and its strong medical, scientific and academic ecosystem provides an ideal environment for bringing together oncologists, clinicians, pathologists, scientists, researchers, medical educators, public-health experts, policymakers, students and international experts. BHU can serve as a meaningful bridge between advanced scientific knowledge and the practical cancer-related needs of the population.

The proposed conference is also justified by the urgent need to strengthen cancer awareness and research capacity beyond the traditional metropolitan centres of India. Cancer research, advanced diagnostics, precision medicine, genomics, molecular pathology, artificial intelligence, radiation oncology, medical and surgical oncology, palliative care and survivorship are rapidly advancing fields. However, the benefits of these developments need to reach populations living outside major metropolitan cities. Varanasi, with BHU as a strong academic and medical anchor, offers an opportunity to establish a wider regional platform through which scientific advances can be discussed, young researchers can be trained and collaborations can be developed between institutions across Uttar Pradesh and neighbouring states.

Participation & Scientific Representation



Eminent delegates, senior oncologists, and young investigators participating in summit proceedings.

The Summit was designed to bring together an exceptional and highly credible gathering of senior oncologists, eminent clinicians, distinguished scientists, researchers and medical professionals from India and abroad, representing several decades of experience in cancer care, research and medical education. The participation of senior specialists who have contributed to oncology and healthcare for more than three decades provided the Summit with a strong foundation of clinical experience and scientific leadership. The presence of nationally recognized scientists, including experts honoured with prestigious national recognitions such as the **Padma Shri**, further enhanced the stature and scientific value of the Summit.

A major strategic strength of the Summit is its intergenerational and multidisciplinary scientific representation. Alongside eminent senior oncologists and experienced clinicians, the Summit provided substantial representation to young research scholars, early-career scientists, postgraduate students and emerging medical professionals. This combination of established scientific leadership and the next generation of researchers established an environment of mentorship, knowledge transfer and scientific motivation.

Scientific Presentations



Distinguished faculty delivering translational research findings during the scientific sessions.

The scientific programme featured 23 important scientific presentations covering contemporary advances in cancer biology, precision oncology, molecular diagnostics, artificial intelligence, genomics, therapeutics, surgery, radiation oncology, translational research and integrated cancer care:

1. Clinical Proteomic and Glycoproteomic Integration Reveals LGALS3BP as a Promising Biomarker for Glioma Progression

Presented by: Dr. Rashmi Rana — Senior Scientist, Department of Biotechnology and Research

2. Precision Theranostics: Integrating Logic-Gated Nanoplatforms with ctDNA-Guided MRD Assessment for Optimized Oncology Care

Presented by: Prof. Rekha Kumari — Professor & Head, University Department of Zoology

3. The Convergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Biopharma and Genomics

Presented by: Dr. T. S. Rao — Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology

4. Safety Profile of Alpelisib Plus Fulvestrant in PIK3CA-Mutated HR-Positive, HER2-Negative Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer: A Phase IV Multicenter Study in Indian Patients

Presented by: Dr. Kaushal Patel — Medical Oncologist

5. Relevance of Early Diagnosis in Breast Cancer Patients

Presented by: Dr. Ajit Kumar Saxena — Professor & Head, AIIMS Patna

6. LncRNA YIYA Promotes Metabolic Adaptation in Pancreatic Cancer through KRAS-Driven Glycolysis and GOT1-Mediated Glutamine Metabolism under Hyperglycemia

Presented by: Dr. Rajdeep Chowdhury — Professor & Head, Birla Institute of Technology, Rajasthan

7. Autophagy as a Quality Control Mechanism Driving Glioma Stem Cell Maintenance and Chemoresistance

Presented by: Dr. Meenakshi Tiwari, Ph.D. — Professor, Centre for Advanced Research, KGMU, Lucknow

8. Cancer Has Become an Integral Part of Life: With the Future to Live Together

Presented by: Dr. Arvind Kumar — School of Biotechnology, Institute of Science, BHU, Varanasi

9. Strategic Healthcare Vision of the Government of Uttar Pradesh: Towards a Disease-Free Uttar Pradesh by 2047

Presented by: Dr. Amit Kumar Ghosh, IAS — Additional Chief Secretary, Medical Health, Family Welfare & Medical Education Dept, Govt of UP

10. Bridging the Gap between Clinicians and Researchers: Advancing Precision Cancer Care through Molecular Diagnostics

Presented by: Dr. V. P. Singh — Dept of Surgical Oncology, Savera Cancer Hospital, Patna, Bihar

11. Time Trends of Lung Cancer Incidence Rates and Analysis of Gender-Specific Incidence of Different Histopathological Types

Presented by: Dr. Gunnar Myrdal

12. The Latest Advances in Breast Cancer Research, Precision Medicine, and Translational Oncology

Presented by: Professor Carlos Caldas, FMedSci — Professor of Cancer Medicine, University of Cambridge, UK

13. Pulmonary Artery (PA) Remodeling and Right Ventricular (RV) Overload

Presented by: Dr. Bettia Celestin — Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine

14. Oncology Drug Development, Medical Strategy, and Cross-Regional Healthcare Systems across Asia

Presented by: Dr. Ryan Edbert Husni, MD, PhD — Regional Medical Director, Oncology – East Asia & Global South, Eisai Co., Ltd., Japan

15. Localized Pancreatic Cancer: Resectable, Borderline Resectable and Locally Advanced Disease

Presented by: Dr. Asfar Azmi, Ph.D. — Department of Oncology

16. Medical Science is Fast-Growing, Constantly Developing and Rapidly Changing

Presented by: Dr. J. K. Singh — Padma Shri Awardee, Oncologist, Patna

17. Critical Care Medicine in the 21st Century: Advancements Improving Patient Outcomes in Intensive Care Units

Presented by: Dr. Girish Kumar Singh — Founder Director, AIIMS Patna

18. Bladder Cancer: A Comprehensive Overview of a Common Malignancy of the Urinary System

Presented by: Dr. Pratap Bahadur Singh — Urologist

19. Lung Cancer: A Major Global Health Challenge and Leading Cause of Cancer Mortality

Presented by: Prof. M. L. B. Bhatt — Director, Kalyan Singh Super Speciality Cancer Institute, Lucknow

20. The Next Frontier in Cancer Treatment: Integrating Radiation and Immunotherapy

Presented by: Dr. Pritanjali Singh — Professor & Head, Department of Radiation Oncology

21. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs): Global Burden, Mortality, Morbidity and the Growing Importance of Mental Health

Presented by: Dr. Ravindra Singh, M.B.B.S., M.C.H., M.C.A., Ph.D., MNAMS

22. Less-is-More: De-escalation of Breast Cancer Surgery – Achieving Better Cure and Control with Personalized Treatment

Presented by: Dr. Gaurav Agarwal — Professor & Head, Dept of Endocrine & Breast Surgery, SGPGIMS, Lucknow

23. Role of Integrative Oncology in Reducing Chemotherapy & Radiation Toxicities through Lifestyle, Yoga & Satvik Nutrition

Presented by: Dr. Mustafa Khan, MPH, MHA, HXMDP (AIIMS New Delhi), CPHQ (USA)

Scientific Significance

The scientific presentations reflected the multidisciplinary character of the 7th Global Cancer Summit 2026, bringing together fundamental cancer research, molecular biology, proteomics, genomics, artificial intelligence, precision medicine, drug development, early diagnosis, surgery, radiation, immunotherapy, critical care and integrative approaches to cancer management.

Cancer Burden in Uttar Pradesh



Addressing cancer burden requires compassionate patient-centred care, screening, and timely intervention.

Absolute Numbers & Relative Burden

In 2022, Uttar Pradesh recorded approximately **2.10 lakh (210,000+)** new cancer cases, the highest among all Indian states (increasing from 2.01 lakh in 2020). The number of cancer-related deaths in UP in 2022 was around **1.16 lakh (116,818)**. Data for 2023–2024 showed UP continuing to lead nationally with 2.15–2.21 lakh new cases annually. These figures reflect absolute burden, heavily influenced by Uttar Pradesh's large population of ~240 million.

Metric	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	National (India)	Global
New Cancer Cases (2022)	~2.10 Lakh	~14.6 Lakh	~18.5 Million
Cancer Deaths (2022)	~1.16 Lakh	~8.08 Lakh	~10.0 Million+
Role / Standing	Highest absolute burden in India	3rd highest globally	Rising trend worldwide
Primary Drivers	Large population, late diagnosis, limited early screening	Aging population, lifestyle transitions	Aging, environmental exposures, lifestyle

Key Drivers & Share of National Burden

Uttar Pradesh accounts for **~15% of India’s total cancer caseload**. Common risk drivers include high tobacco use (especially oral and lung cancers), delayed diagnosis, limited screening coverage, and lower participation in preventive programs. Many cancers are diagnosed at advanced stages, underscoring the vital need for enhanced population-based screening and state cancer missions.



VARANASI CANCER CONTROL DECLARATION 2026

Adopted at the 7th Global Cancer Summit 2026 | BHU, Varanasi | 23rd August 2026

Preamble: We, the policymakers, public health leaders, oncologists, researchers, institutional heads, and international delegates assembled at the 7th Global Cancer Summit 2026 at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, recognizing cancer as a major public health priority and acknowledging its increasing burden in Uttar Pradesh and across India, hereby adopt this Policy Declaration.

1. Strengthening State-Level Cancer Surveillance & Data Systems

Establishment and expansion of Population-Based Cancer Registries across UP districts; standardized cancer reporting protocols; creation of a centralized UP Cancer Data Repository; annual State Cancer Burden Reports.

2. Universal Access to Screening & Early Detection

Integration of oral, breast, and cervical cancer screening into PHCs/CHCs; mobile screening units in rural districts; capacity building for ASHA workers. **Target (2030): Minimum 70% screening coverage in high-risk districts.**

3. Expanding Cancer Treatment Infrastructure

Establishment of Regional Comprehensive Cancer Centres in strategic zones; strengthening oncology departments in government medical colleges; PPP models for radiotherapy/chemotherapy expansion. **Goal (2030): At least one fully equipped cancer treatment center per administrative division.**

4. Affordable Medicines & Financial Risk Protection

Strengthening essential oncology drug procurement; expanding public health insurance coverage for advanced therapies; transparent drug pricing; promoting indigenous pharma manufacturing.

5. Research, Innovation & Academic Collaboration

Promoting translational research collaborations; clinical trials within UP; Centers of Excellence in Oncology Research at BHU and state universities; supporting AI diagnostics and precision genomics.

6. Tobacco & Lifestyle Risk Reduction Policy

Strict enforcement of tobacco control laws; expansion of district cessation clinics; statewide youth/rural awareness campaigns; environmental carcinogen regulation.

7. Integration of Palliative & Survivorship Care

Mandatory district-level palliative care integration; pain management training modules; long-term survivorship/rehabilitation programs; psycho-social and financial counseling.

8. Capacity Building & Human Resource Development

Expanded oncology training for doctors, nurses, and allied health staff; international fellowship exchanges; structured oncology nursing specializations.

9. Governance & Monitoring Framework

Constitution of a UP State Cancer Control Task Force; bi-annual policy reviews; public reporting of cancer control indicators on state health dashboards.

“The Varanasi Summit 2026 provides the scientific foundation for expanding the dialogue to North-East India through the 8th Global Cancer Summit 2027 in Mizoram, with particular emphasis on women and cancer, regional cancer research, genomics, biotechnology, prevention and equitable access to cancer care.”