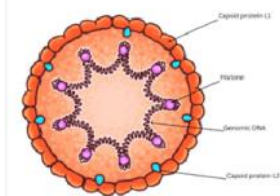




## HPV – A vaccine preventable disease

There are some infections that can be prevented by timely vaccination. Polio, Hepatitis B, HPV are some viral infections which have effective vaccination as prevention.



References:  
<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTQrOjTpQfDsNH2JYdXLq2r25hCVrXlqLe-IA&s>

### What is HPV?

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is a non-enveloped dsDNA virus of the Papillomaviridae family. It enters the epithelium through disruption in skin or mucosa.

### What does HPV cause? Is it an STI?

Most of the times, infection with HPV is asymptomatic. In others, it can cause warts in different parts of the body, including the genital area. It can progress to cancers of cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, and anus or can lead to oropharyngeal cancers. It is a common sexually transmitted infection (STI).

**Contd. on page 02....**

**“In every success story you will find someone who has made a courageous decision”.**

*-Peter F. Drucker*

## ANNUAL DAY OF THE COLLEGE—MERIT

“On the occasion of the College Annual Day, two students from the PGDCGMLT program were felicitated with a gold medal and certificate under the following category:”



Ms. Lincia Carvalho

Ms. Tishea Fernandes

**TOP 1 STUDENT IN SEM I  
FOR PG DIPLOMA 2025-26**

**BEST SPORTSPERSON  
FEMALE PG 2025-26**

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## HPV- A vaccine preventable disease

### How common is HPV in India?

Almost 75% of sexually active adults are likely to be infected with atleast one serotype of HPV.

6.6% of women are estimated to harbour HPV. Most of the cervical cancers (76.7%) are caused by HPV (serotypes 16 and 18)

India accounts to nearly one third of global cervical cancer deaths.

### Who is at risk for HPV?

Any person (male or female) who has vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has the virus. They may or may not have any symptoms.

Other risk factors include: long term use of hormonal contraceptives, multiple child births, early initiation of sexual activity, multiple sex partners, tobacco smoking and co-infection with HIV.

### How can infection be avoided?

**Vaccination** - Vaccination against HPV is available for all boys and girls from 14 years of age.

**Screening** - is available for cervical cancer. Every woman above 30 years of age should screen themselves for cervical cancer. A Pap (Papanicolou) smear is taken from the cervix and sent for analysis to the laboratory. It tests for abnormal cells which are cancerous or have the potential to become cancerous.

Visit a doctor if you notice any sores or warts in the mouth, lips or genital area.

Vaccination, Screening and Early diagnosis can help in prevention and effective management of HPV infection.

**By Dr. Poonam Prabhu Desai.**

## FACULTY PARTICIPATION

Ms. Regina V Fernandes, Asst. Prof, PGDCGMLT participated in Two-Day State Level Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), in association with Goa State Council for Science and Technology, organized by the RDC's IPR, Legal and Ethical Matters Committee and IIC of CES's Parvatibai Chowgule College of Arts and Science on **6th and 7th March 2026.**

## DID YOU KNOW?

- 1) The largest bacterium, *Thiomargarita magnifica*, is visible to the naked eye and can be as long as an eyelash.
- 2) Giant viruses like **Pan-doravirus and Mimivirus** are so large they were once mistaken for bacteria and can be seen under a light microscope.
- 3) The largest human parasite, *Diphyllobothrium latum*, can grow up to 15 meters and is linked to consumption of raw or undercooked fish.
- 4) The "humongous fungus," *Armillaria ostoyae*, is the largest organism by area, spreading over 8.9 km<sup>2</sup> in Oregon, USA.

**By Dr. Poonam Prabhu Desai.**

## ORIENTATION FOR UG STUDENTS

"Asst. Prof. (Ms.) Regina V. Fernandes conducted an informative orientation session for TYBSc Zoology students on the PGDCGMLT program. The session provided an insights into career opportunities in clinical genetics and medical laboratory techniques. Students were also guided on admission procedures and future prospects in the field."

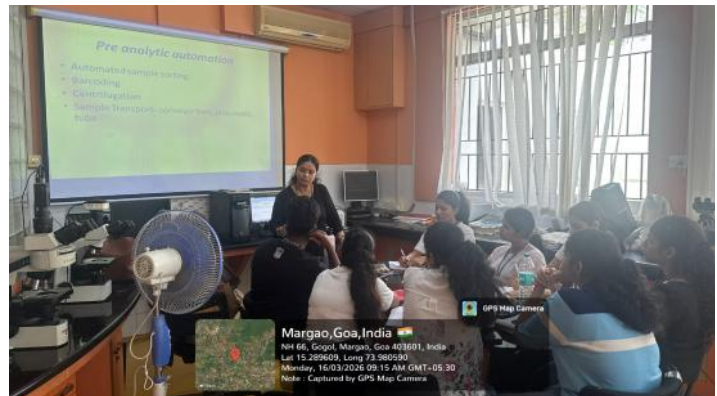
## Expert Lecture in Clinical Advancement

### Session 1: ON “Automation in Clinical Laboratory”

The session was conducted on 16th March 2026 by Dr. Poonam Prabhu Desai and focused on recent advancements in automation in clinical laboratories. Dr. Desai delivered a comprehensive overview of automation across all phases of laboratory workflow, beginning with sample collection, labeling, and transport, followed by automated processing, analysis, and finally the generation and dispatch of reports.

She elaborated on the integration of advanced technologies such as automated analyzers, conveyor belt systems, and pneumatic tube systems that streamline sample handling and reduce manual intervention. The session also emphasized the role of automation in minimizing human error, improving accuracy, enhancing efficiency, and ensuring faster turnaround time.

Overall, the session provided valuable insights into how modern laboratories are evolving with technological advancements to deliver reliable and high-quality diagnostic services.



### Session 2: “Recent Advances in Clinical Laboratory”

A session on recent advancements in clinical laboratories was conducted by Dr. Poonam Prabhu Desai on 16th March 2026, following the session on automation. The session focused on emerging technologies that have significantly enhanced diagnostic accuracy, efficiency, and reliability in modern laboratories.

Dr. Desai discussed key advancements such as MALDI-TOF (Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization–Time of Flight) for rapid and precise microbial identification, along with automated hematology analyzers, including advanced cell counters, and automated slide preparation systems. These technologies were highlighted for their ability to streamline laboratory workflows, reduce turnaround time, minimize manual errors, and support high-throughput testing. Overall, the session provided valuable insights into how continuous technologi-



**Editors: Asst. Prof. Ms. Regina V. Fernandes,**  
Course-Co-ordinator, PGDCGMLT

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## PGDCGMLT FIELD VISIT- "OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES: DIVINE MEDICAL CENTER."

PGDCG&MLT conducted a field visit for its students on March 20th, 2026, with eight students participating under the supervision of Ms. Regina V. Fernandes.

The objective of the visit was to provide students with an understanding of the functioning of an Occupational Health Centre. Students gained exposure to sample collection and processing, various diagnostic and specialized profile tests, as well as the automation systems used in occupational health services.



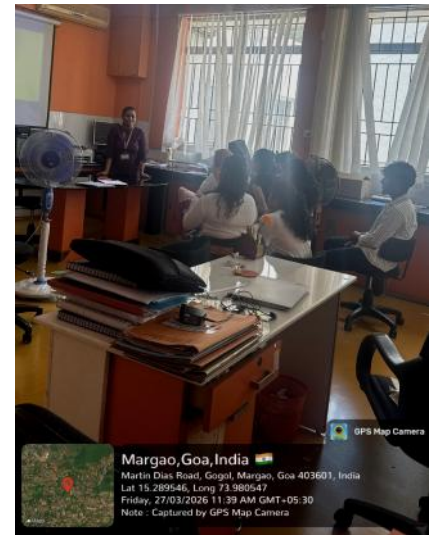
## PGDCGMLT ORIENTATION- "CAREER GUIDANCE."

A career guidance session was conducted for PGDCGMLT students by Ms. Regina V. Fernandes. The session covered various career pathways in laboratories, hospitals, and research centers, along with opportunities for higher education. Information on internships, apprenticeships, and upcoming job vacancies was also provided.

Students were introduced to entrepreneurial options.

Achievements of previous batch students, including admissions to universities abroad, were also highlighted.

The session enhanced students' awareness of career options and future growth opportunities.



**Editors: Asst. Prof. Ms. Regina V. Fernandes,**  
Course-Co-ordinator, PGDCGMLT

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