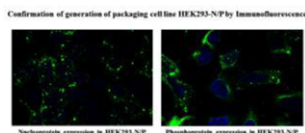
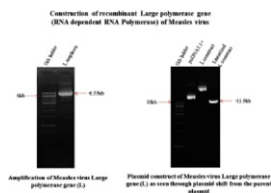


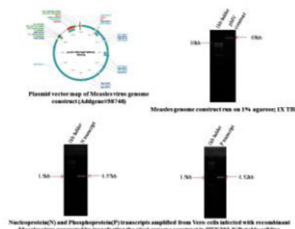
Results: Co-expression of measles virus N and P proteins in packaging cell line (HEK293-N/P) was confirmed by IFA staining (Fig1). Gene encoding L polymerase construct was generated (Fig 2). Expression of viral genes in packaging cells transfected with full-length viral genome was confirmed at transcript and protein levels. Further, expression of viral genes in Vero cells infected with the lysates recovered from packaging cells transfected with the recombinant viral genome confirmed its replication competency (Fig 3).



Expression of Nucleoprotein and Phosphoprotein of Measles virus in the packaging cell line



Generation of L polymerase plasmid construct of Measles virus



Infection of Vero cells with recombinant Measles virus generated in the packaging cell line

Conclusion: The components required for the construction of an oncolytic Measles virus were successfully generated. Studies are ongoing to rescue the recombinant virus from packaging cell line and to further arm the recombinant Measles virus with BNiP3 and validate its anti-tumor activity. This study is aimed towards finding the therapeutic potential for an infective virus particle reprogrammed to emerge as an alternative to conventional anti-cancer therapy.

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Prevalence of otitis media and its hearing loss in children of South Indian population



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Background: Otitis media (OM) refers to bacterial infection or an inflammation of middle ear cleft in younger children than adults. The effusion of fluids in the middle ear or pathological changes in the tympanic membrane or ossicles leads to hearing loss. The aetiopathogenesis of OM is due to the involvement of multiple factors such as demographic, genetic, environmental and other health related factors like infections, allergy, asthma, eustachian tube dysfunction, cleft palate, and adenoid hypertrophy etc., Therefore, the present study aimed to determine the prevalence of OM subtypes and its association with hearing loss in children of South Indian population.

Methods & Materials: All the 896 patients with otitis media seen in MAA ENT Hospitals, Hyderabad, Telangana State, from 2010 - 2014 constituted the study subjects. The patients whose age ranged from 1-15 years with symptoms such as otalgia, otorrhea/ inattentiveness and clinical examination which showed fluid behind intact tympanic membrane supported by 'B' type/high gradient tympanometry constituted the study subjects. The chi-square test was used for comparing the proportions of categorical variables by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences, PASW STATISTICS 18.0 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results: Out of 896 OM patients, Acute suppurative otitis media (ASOM) were 15.5%, chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) were 65.3% and otitis media with effusion (OME) were 19.2% with male preponderance of 1.8:1. With regard to seasonal variability, the occurrence of OM was more during winter. The occurrence of ASOM and CSOM was more unilateral except in OME which showed bilaterality. It was also observed that more prevalence of sensorineural form is noticed in ASOM and OME while mixed form in CSOM.

Conclusion: CSOM is one of the most common inflammatory disorders of middle ear and has an important health concern in children. Continuous efforts in the treatment of hearing impairment rehabilitation are to be taken for the proper management of OM. Therefore, OM is a condition of serious pediatric concern, research on the genetic aspects may help to understand the underlying mechanisms for formulating better therapeutic and preventive strategies.

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