

S13: Women Doctors as Positive Strengths in Oncology

Date: June 25, 2022

8:00-8:14	Speaker 1	Prof. Jacqueline Whang-Peng
	Topic	<i>Cancer Treatment in Taiwan, past, present and future</i>
8:14-8:28	Speaker 2	Prof. Lilie Lin
	Topic	<i>Radiotherapy advances in gynecology malignancies</i>
8:28-8:42	Speaker 3	Dr. Ying-Chun Shen
	Topic	<i>Hepatocellular Carcinoma --- New Insights</i>
8:42-8:56	Speaker 4	Dr. Victoria Wang
	Topic	<i>Novel therapies for KRAS driven cancer</i>
8:56-9:10	Speaker 5	Dr. Jenny Ling-Yu Chen
	Topic	<i>Present and future of cancer immunotherapy</i>
9:10-9:24	Speaker 6	Dr. Chiaojung Jillian Tsai
	Topic	<i>Treating oligometastatic disease in cancer</i>
9:24-9:30	Q & A Discussion	

演講者	服務單位 及職稱
Jacqueline Whang-Peng	The superintendent of Taipei Cancer Center at the Taipei Medical University
Lilie Lin	A Professor at the University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center
Ying-Chun Shen	An Assistant Professor at Graduate Institute of Oncology, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University
Victoria Wang	An Assistant Professor in the Division of Hematology and Oncology at the University of California, San Francisco
Jenny Ling-Yu Chen	A clinical assistant professor of Radiation Oncology at the National Taiwan University School of Medicine
Chiaojung Jillian Tsai	The Director of Metastatic Disease Radiation Oncology Research

S14: Returning the Healthy Breasts to Young Breast Cancer Women

Date: June 26, 2022

10:00-10:30	Speaker 1	Prof. Winnie Yeo (25 mins speech)
	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Defeating breast cancer: evolving role of immunotherapy</i>
10:30-11:00	Speaker 2	Prof. Ava Kwong (25 mins speech)
	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Surgical Options in breast cancer patients who have hereditary breast cancer</i>
11:00-11:30	Speaker 3	Dr. Andrea A. Moreira (25 mins speech)
	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Breast reconstruction in young women: "Success is in the details" - Zig Ziglar</i>

演講者	服務單位 及職稱
Winnie Yeo	A Co-director of the Comprehensive Cancer Trials Unit of the Department of Clinical Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, the Chinese University of Hong Kong
Ava Kwong	Professor in Breast Cancer Research and Clinical Professor at The University of Hong Kong
Andrea A. Moreira	A board-certified Plastic Surgeon and the director of the breast reconstruction program at Allegheny Health Network

講師	Jacqueline Whang-Peng
題目	Cancer Treatment in Taiwan, past, present and future.
簡歷	<p>Academician Jacqueline Whang-Peng received MD from the National Taiwan University (NTU), College of Medicine in 1956. Currently she is Superintendent of Taipei Cancer Center at the Taipei Medical University and she also served as the Member Council of Academia Sinica, R.O.C. She is the first one to discover the chromosomal changes in neoplastic cells, for this she is the first female to receive the Arthur Fleming Award. She is also the first lady to receive the L'OREAL Outstanding women in Science Award. Her major field is Medical Oncology, Cancer Genetics and Gene Therapy.</p> <p>Dr. Whang-Peng was Senior Staff and Chief of the Cytogenetic Section at the Medicine Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health. She published more than 421 SCI papers. At 1994, she returned to Taiwan as the Director of Cancer Center at Academia Sinica and set up the first Oncology Fellowship Training Program in Medicine, Surgery, GYN and Radiation and Taiwan Cooperative Oncology Group and First Good Laboratory Practice Laboratory (GLP) in Taiwan. In 2008, she moved to Taipei Medical University as the Superintendent of Taipei Cancer Center and major practice in Cancer Clinical Trial and Research. Her major effort is trying to provide the cancer patients with total High Quality Cancer Treatment and Care.</p>
摘要	<p>Cancer is the most devastating and horrible disease to have diagnosed. In Taiwan, the number of patients diagnosed with cancer has increased annually. Cancer deaths have been identified as number one leading cause of death since 1982. In 1960, the lack of treatment strategy and medicine was realized and the searches for new effective drugs for cancer therapies were launched. Many newly developed drugs and therapeutic strategies, such as platelets transfusion were used for treatment. By 1970, we saw improvements of chemotherapy treatments that were continuously improving and successful in treating children with acute leukemia into partial or complete remission, new drugs and treatments were developed that are able to mitigate and cure other cancers. Many young physicians from different countries were sent to learn how to treat cancer at our hospital. From time to time, I would get cases referred from Taiwan for cancer therapy. In 1984, I was elected as a Member of Academia Sinica, which gave me an opportunity to return to Taiwan. Upon my return, I realized how behind the diagnosis and care of our cancer patients were in Taiwan. It was a fortuitous event that I was invited by Academician Paul Chao for the cancer meeting at Israel and I had the opportunity to speak with Dr. Paul Carbone about helping me to build the Taiwan Medical Oncology Training Program. Dr. Paul Carbone was the director of Wisconsin Cancer Center then. He agreed to be the Director for our Taiwan Oncology Fellowship Program combining with both clinical training and laboratory research. This made the young physician not only physician but also a scientist. Using the same strategy, we were able to create fellowship programs for Surgical, GYN and Radiation Oncology. Throughout my career, I have used Paul's motto, "Work Hard and Play Hard".</p>

講師	Lilie Lin
題目	Radiotherapy advances in gynecology malignancies
簡歷	<p>Dr. Lilie Lin is a Professor at the University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center. She has been extensively involved in developing and implementing clinical and translational research protocols for patients with gynecologic and breast cancers. She is the principal investigator of multiple investigator initiated therapeutic studies combining novel agents with radiotherapy. Additionally, her research program is focused on identifying imaging (Magnetic Resonance Imaging(MRI)/Positron Emission Tomography (PET)) and tissue biomarkers of toxicity and poor response to therapy. She is passionate about improving outcomes for women with cervical cancer globally. She maintains an active collaboration with colleagues at the Cancer Diseases Hospital to build capacity in clinical research and research. Her research has been funded by the National Cancer Institute, Department of Defense, and multiple philanthropic foundations.</p>
摘要	<p>The radiotherapeutic management of gynecologic malignancies has improved over the last decade with increased conformality of treatment delivery with intensity modulated radiotherapy with multiple randomized studies now demonstrating reduced gastrointestinal and genitourinary toxicities with IMRT compared to 3D conformal radiotherapy. Additionally, image guided brachytherapy with MR imaging particularly for complex intracavitary/interstitial brachytherapy has resulted in more accurate tumor delineation, dose escalation for high risk disease, and improved dosimetry allowing greater sparing of surrounding normal tissues. This talk will highlight recent advances in radiotherapy for gyn malignancies and discuss potential future opportunities for improving outcomes.</p>

講師	Ying-Chun Shen
題目	Hepatocellular Carcinoma --- New Insights
簡歷	<p>Dr. Ying-Chun Shen is currently an Assistant Professor at Graduate Institute of Oncology, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan and an attending physician at Department of Medical Oncology, National Taiwan University Cancer Center, Taipei, Taiwan. Dr. Shen received her medical degree from China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan in 1997 and was awarded her PhD by the Graduate Institute of Toxicology, college of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan. Her major research interests include new drug development in oncology, clinical and translational research for liver & GU cancers and tumour immunology.</p>
摘要	<p>Cure has never been considered possible in patients with advanced or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). However, recent advances in systemic therapy make curative conversion of advanced or metastatic HCC possible. Immuno-oncology (IO)-based therapies, compared to targeted therapy, induced more profound and durable tumor shrinkage. Complete responders were few (</p>

講師	Victoria Wang
題目	Novel Therapies for KRAS-driven Cancer
簡歷	<p>Dr. Wang received her MD-PhD through the joint Harvard-MIT Program in Health Sciences and Technology. She is currently an Assistant Professor in the Division of Hematology and Oncology at the University of California, San Francisco where she treats patients with lung cancer and sarcoma. Her research focuses on deciphering drug resistance and identifying biomarkers of response for novel therapies using preclinical models and patient-derived specimens in order to improve their clinical efficacy. She has published in Nature Medicine, Nature Genetics, Blood Cancer Discovery, etc. A former Damon Runyon fellow, her work has been supported by a K08 from the National Cancer Institute, the Department of Defense, and she is a current recipient of the American Society of Clinical Oncology Career Development Award.</p>
摘要	<p>KRAS is one of the most common oncogenes in cancer (~20% across cancer types) yet remains undruggable until recently. KRAS normally cycles between an active, GTP-bound and an inactive, GDP-bound state. Mutations cause an accumulation of the GTP-bound form and sustained signaling through downstream MAPK and PI3K effector pathways. Rational structural-based targeting of mutant KRAS has been challenging because of the lack of drug binding pockets. Recent breakthrough in crystal structure of mutant KRAS identified a switch II pocket in the GDP-bound form and a tethering strategy identified compounds that can covalently bind to a mutant cysteine 12 within this pocket. Using this strategy, compounds have been identified that can selectively inhibit the KRASG12c mutation, which occur in ~ 15% of lung cancers and 3% of colorectal cancers. The clinical efficacy of this class of compounds will be discussed, along with resistance mechanisms and potential combination strategies to improve its therapeutic performance.</p>

講師	Jenny Ling-Yu Chen
題目	Present and future of cancer immunotherapy
簡歷	<p>Dr. Jenny Ling-Yu Chen is a clinical assistant professor of Radiation Oncology at the National Taiwan University School of Medicine. She is certified by the Taiwan Board of Radiation Oncology and currently serves as an attending physician of Radiation Oncology in National Taiwan University Hospital and National Taiwan University Cancer Center. She holds an MD in Medicine and a PhD in Biomedical Engineering, both from National Taiwan University. She is a member of numerous cancer committees and has published over 20 peer-reviewed scientific articles. Her research interests include new technologies in radiation therapy, radiosensitizer, and immunotherapy. Her clinical responsibilities include implementation of novel clinical techniques in radiotherapy external beam and brachytherapy treatments, focusing on lung cancer, gynecology cancer, rectal cancer, and head and neck cancer.</p>
摘要	<p>Studies regarding immune checkpoint blockades and cancer immunotherapy have established the efficacy of cancer immunotherapy. The tumor microenvironment serves an important role in suppressing the antitumor immunity by its significant heterogeneity; therefore, combination strategies are required to achieve optimal therapeutic benefits. Radiotherapy is widely used in the treatment of primary and metastatic tumors. The biological response of tumors to irradiation includes DNA damage, modulation of signal transduction, and alteration of the tumor microenvironment. The perspective of how the tumor microenvironment affects the immune response is under investigation, with the aim of proposing a novel strategy for cancer immunotherapy and radiotherapy.</p>

講師	Chiaojung Jillian Tsai
題目	Treating oligometastatic disease in cancer
簡歷	<p>Dr. Chiaojung Jillian Tsai is a USA board-certified radiation oncologist who specializes in treating head and neck cancer, metastatic cancers, soft tissue sarcoma, skin cancer, and lung cancer at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center. Besides being an attending physician, she also hold a PhD in Cancer Epidemiology from Stanford University. She has won many admirable awards including the WHO special training award, Intramural research training award from NHI, Trainee Excellence Award from MD Anderson Cancer Center, and the Distinguished Resident Award in Radiation Oncology from the American Association for Women Radiologists. She is now the Director of Metastatic Disease Radiation Oncology Research, and her team of experts have several revolutionary trials that integrate advanced radiation therapy techniques with immunotherapy or other novel therapeutics, to improve cancer care outcome as well as quality of life for cancer patients.</p>
摘要	<p>The mainstay therapy for metastatic cancer has typically been palliative systemic therapy. The oligometastatic state was described a quarter of a century ago by Hellman and Weichselbaum, who proposed the existence of a state of limited metastasis lying on the spectrum. In patients with oligometastatic disease or with stable metastatic lesions, metastasis-directed therapy (MDT) - or local therapy intended to eradicate individual metastatic lesions - can potentially impact progression-free survival or even overall survival. between localized disease and widespread tumor dissemination. In this presentation, I will briefly review the evidence for the clinical benefit of MDT based on current trial data, review technological advances in MDT and their applications beyond oligometastasis, and discuss the need for the continued co-evolution of MDT and systemic therapy as we seek to expand the definition of those patients who can achieve durable control of metastatic cancer and how to optimally manage those who cannot.</p>

講師	Winnie Yeo
題目	Defeating breast cancer: evolving role of immunotherapy
簡歷	<p>Professor Winnie Yeo graduated from King’s College Hospital, University of London. She underwent postgraduate training in Addenbrooke’s Hospital, Cambridge, and at King’s College, Westminster and Royal Marsden Hospitals in London before returning to Hong Kong. Professor Yeo was the Chairman of the Medical Oncology Specialty of the Hong Kong College of Physicians between 2007 and 2013. She is an Honorary Consultant in the Department of Clinical Oncology, Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong and a Co-director of the Comprehensive Cancer Trials Unit of the Department of Clinical Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She serves as a member and advisor in various expert panels and committees within the University, the Hong Kong Hospital Authority and various health advisory panels. She has authored and coauthored over 230 papers including leading authorships for publications in journals including Journal of the National Cancer Institute, Journal of Clinical Oncology, Hepatology, Annals of Oncology etc. Her main research interests are management of breast, liver and gastric cancer patients as well as hepatitis B virus-related complications in cancer patients.</p> <p>Specific Research: Breast cancer, Gastric cancer, Hepatocellular carcinoma, Hepatitis B virus-related complications in cancer patients, and Survivorship studies</p>
摘要	<p>In this session focusing on young breast cancer, the session will be opened with the most updated medical treatments: immunotherapy. The recent progress and application of immunotherapy will be covered by Dr Winnie Yeo who is a specialized medical oncologist. Following with that, the rising incidence of young breast cancer has brought our eyes on the risk factors of young breast cancers among which, hereditary breast cancer is one of the most important issues. The role of prophylactic mastectomy has long been emphasized. However, when and how should we do that ? What is the real indications for these patients ? Our second speaker will give a comprehensive review on the surgical Options in breast cancer patients who have hereditary breast cancer to cover all these issues. The mastectomy for breast cancer, as well as the timing and procedure for prophylactic mastectomy will be covered. Finally, without breast reconstruction, the breast cancer surgery won’t be a complete procedure with excellence. Dr Andrea Morea who is a true expert of breast reconstruction will cover the issues from traditional reconstruction, to the most updated Robotic-assisted procedures and neurotization of the neo-breast to reach the goal of “revitalizing the breast”.</p> <p>The two moderators of the sessions are pioneers of minimal invasive mastectomy. With their moderating, the role of minimal invasive mastectomy can be further explored.</p>

講師	Ava Kwong
題目	Surgical Options in breast cancer patients who have hereditary breast cancer
簡歷	<p>Professor Ava Kwong The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong</p> <p>Professor Ava Kwong is Daniel C K Yu Professor in Breast Cancer Research and Clinical Professor of the Department of Surgery at The University of Hong Kong (HKU), Chief of Division of Breast Surgery at Queen Mary, Tung Wah and HKU-Shenzhen Hospital.</p> <p>Professor Kwong's research interests focus on breast and ovarian cancer genetics, advanced surgical technologies, epidemiology, psychosocial studies and clinical trials in oncological treatment. She has authored chapters in local and international textbooks and has over 240 peer reviewed publications in reputable international journals. With her outstanding research profile, she has received numerous international and local grants, awards as well as scholarships.</p> <p>Beyond her research, Professor Kwong is active in public and community services and holds various leading positions in the field. She is currently a member of several committees including Central Committee on Cancer Service of Hospital Authority, Cancer Coordinating Committee and Expert Advisory Panel (Cancer) of Health and Medical Research Fund (HMRF) of Food and Health Bureau, the Government of the HKSAR. She is Founder and Chairperson of the Hong Kong Hereditary Breast Cancer Family Registry.</p>
摘要	<p>Women who have inherited mutations in breast cancer susceptibility genes mutations such as BRCA 1 and BRCA 2 have substantially elevated risks of breast and ovarian cancer. With the emergence of next generation sequencing, more breast cancer susceptibility genes have been identified resulting in complexity in genetic counselling and decision making for management options more complex. Mutation carriers have various options, including extensive and regular surveillance, chemoprevention and risk-reducing surgery. Prophylactic surgery (bilateral mastectomy, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy or a combination of both procedures) has proved to be the most effective risk-reducing strategy for breast cancer and ovarian cancer, but there are no randomised controlled trials able to demonstrate the potential benefits or harms of prophylactic surgery. Although it is not uncommon to perform mastectomy when a mutation carrier is encountered, breast conservation is not completely contraindicated. Based on the current knowledge, it is also reasonable to recommend prophylactic oophorectomy for BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation carriers when childbearing is completed in order to reduce the risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer. In addition, women should be offered the options of intensive breast surveillance, chemoprevention apart from bilateral prophylactic mastectomy. The selection of the most appropriate surgical options with or without risk-reducing strategy however is not simple. The impact of risk-reducing</p>

<p>strategies on cancer risk, survival, and overall quality of life are the key criteria considered for decision-making. Various other factors should be taken into consideration when evaluating individual mutation carriers' individual situation, namely woman's age, morbidity, type of mutation, and individual preferences and expectations. Strategies and existing guidelines will be reviewed and discussed.</p>
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講師	Andrea A. Moreira
題目	Breast reconstruction in young women: "Success is in the details" - Zig Ziglar
簡歷	<p>Dr. Andrea Moreira is a board-certified Plastic Surgeon and the director of the breast reconstruction program at Allegheny Health Network, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She completed her Plastic Surgery residency at the Cleveland Clinic and continued to work there for 17 years. Dr. Moreira has accumulated extensive clinical knowledge in the field of breast reconstruction, and she has performed thousands of surgeries in her career span. She has published many peer review articles. Her main areas of research focus on breast reconstruction techniques, outcomes and microsurgery. She has also participated in many mission trips to under-developed regions to provide surgical care for patients in need of breast reconstruction. Her overall vision is to develop state-of-art ways to care for breast reconstruction patients, through clinical knowledge and research.</p>
摘要	<p>The goal of breast reconstruction is to restore one or both breasts to near normal shape, appearance, symmetry, and size. As breast reconstruction techniques evolve and women become more educated about it; there has been a great emphasis in the recreation not only of the breast anatomy, but also sensation.</p> <p>Breast reconstruction in women under 45 years old, whether after prophylactic or therapeutic mastectomy, has its own peculiarities. A young woman's breast anatomy and physiology and overall medical condition generally allow more reconstructive options. However, parenting, work, or recreational activities may influence a young woman's decisions about whether or not to have reconstruction, timing and type of reconstruction. We will present our experience in the reconstruction of young patients undergoing mastectomy. We will emphasize the technical details and innovations that will allow for a successful reconstruction, measured by quality-of-life outcomes.</p> <p>Individualization of the patient is the key to the success of breast reconstruction in this population and an essential tool to meet the expectations and wishes of the patient after the mastectomy. Each reconstructive technique has its indications, advantages, and limitations, which must be widely discussed with the patient for the best possible result.</p>