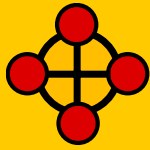


ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION



The Official Publication of the Asian Pacific Organization for
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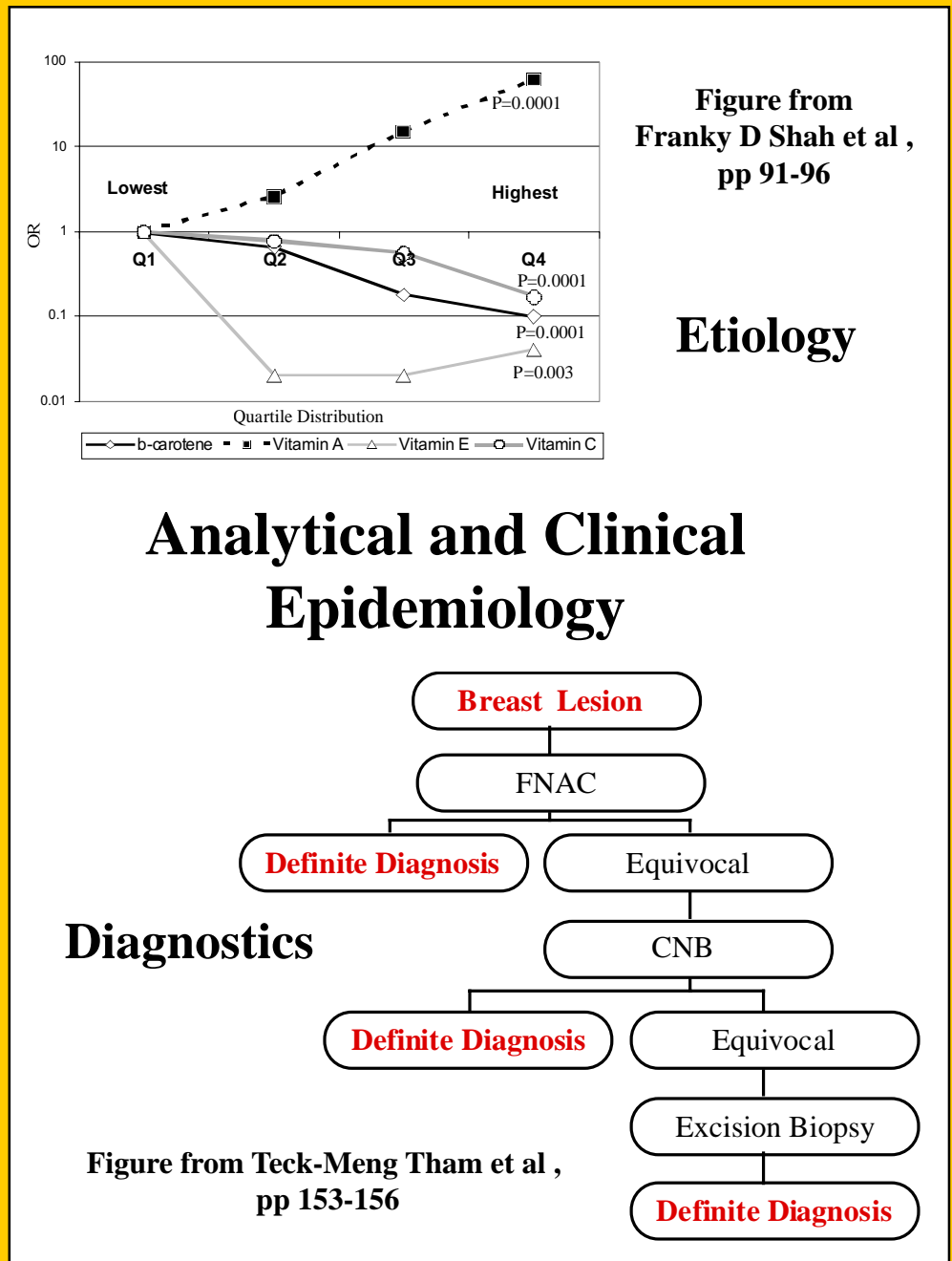
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Aims and Scope

The aim of the Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention and Control is to promote an increased awareness in all areas of cancer prevention/control and to stimulate research and practical intervention approaches. Its official journal, the APJCP, is indexed on PubMed and Science Citation Index Expanded. The scope is wide-ranging, including descriptive, analytical and molecular epidemiology, experimental and clinical histopathology/biology of preneoplasias and early neoplasias, assessment of risk and beneficial factors, experimental and clinical trials of primary preventive measures/agents, screening approaches and secondary prevention, clinical epidemiology and all aspects of cancer prevention education. All of the papers published are freely available as pdf files downloadable from www.apocp.org or obtainable from the first authors.

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ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION

The Official Publication of the
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What is the Future for the Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention (and Control) and the Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention (and Control)?

Malcolm A Moore¹, Keun-Young Yoo, Murat Tuncer (*apocpcontrol@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention was launched approximately 10 years ago with publication of a booklet entitled 'Introduction to Cancer Prevention in Tables and Figures'. This was followed by regular quarterly publication of the APJCP starting in the year 2000 - a new project for a new millennium - and a number of research meetings held across Asia. The journal is now in its 10th year, indexed on PubMed and Science Citation Index (Expanded) and relatively well known (not least for its yellow cover). However, its future after its tenth birthday remains uncertain, as there is no infrastructure in place to ensure continuation after retirement of the present Chief/Managing Editor. The question of what might be the best way forward is the focus for the present 'Editorial Comment'. For financial as well as ecological reasons the APJCP is now an electronic journal. While the costs are therefore relatively low and primarily limited to staff salaries, they do need to be covered and it cannot be simply assumed that the present support provided by the UICC Japanese National Committee will continue long-term. Therefore comments and suggestions are invited from all interested individuals and institutions as to how the APJCP, and by extension the APOCP, should be organized and financed. All communications received will be given space in the next few issues of the APJCP so that discussion can be fostered and informed decisions made at the 5th APOCP General Assembly Conference in Istanbul, April 2010.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 1-2

Cancer Epidemiology and Control in the Arab World - Past, Present and Future

Elsayed I Salim, Malcolm A Moore, Jawad A Al-Lawati, Jamal Al-Sayyad, Amin Bawazir, Abdulbari Bener, Marilyns Corbex, Nagi El-Saghir, Omran S Habib, Ibrahim Abdel-Barr Seif-Eldin, Tomotaka Sobue

(*apocpcontrol@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The Arab world, stretching from Lebanon and Syria in the north, through to Morocco in the west, Yemen in the south and Iraq in the east, is the home of more than 300 million people. Cancer is already a major problem and the lifestyle changes underlying the markedly increasing rates for diabetes mean that the burden of neoplasia will only become heavier over time. In males, the most prevalent cancers vary, with lung, urinary bladder or liver in first place, while for females throughout the region breast cancer is the greatest problem. In both sexes, non-Hodgkins lymphomas and leukemias are relatively frequent, along with thyroid cancer in certain female populations. Adenocarcinomas of the breast, prostate and colorectum appear to be increasing. Coordination of activities within the Arab world could bring major benefits to cancer control in the eastern Mediterranean region.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 3 16

Alcohol dehydrogenase 1B and Aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 Polymorphisms in Uzbekistan

Keun Soo Ahn, Shavkat Abdiev, Bakhodir Rahimov, Yusuf Malikov, Saidkarim Bahramov, Rieko Okada,

Mariko Naito, Nobuyuki Hamajima (*nhamajim@med.nagoya-u.ac.jp*)

Mini-Abstract

The alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (ADH1B) *2 (47His) allele and the aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2) *2 (487Lys) alleles are seen among some Asian peoples, but rare among other ethnic groups. This study examined the allele frequencies in the Uzbekistan Republic, which is located in Central Asia. Subjects were derived from a case-control study on peptic ulcer disease, which included 161 Uzbeks and 23 Russians. The present study demonstrated that ADH1B *2 allele frequency among Uzbeks was closer to that among Caucasians than East Asians, some Uzbeks also demonstrating the ALDH2 *2 allele.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 17-20

GSTM1, GSTT1 and CYP1A1 Polymorphisms and Risk of Oral Cancer: a Case-control Study in Jakarta, Indonesia

Rahmi Amtha, Cheong Sok Ching, Rosnah Zain, Ishak Abdul Razak, Bastaman Basuki, Boedi Oetomo Roeslan, Walta Gautama, Denny Purwanto

(rahmi_amtha@yahoo.com)

Mini-Abstract

To investigate genetic polymorphisms in GSTM1, GSTT1 and CYP1A1 and the association with the risk of oral cancer in the Jakarta population., a total of 81 cases and 162 controls matched for age and sex were selected from 5 hospitals. GSTM1 and GSTT1 null were slightly overrepresented among cases (60.5% and 45.7% respectively) compared to controls (55.6% and 41.4% respectively), but no statistically significant differences were observed..

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 21-26

Human Papillomavirus Genotype Distribution in Cervical Cancer in India: Results from a Multi-center Study

Partha Basu, Soma Roychowdhury, Uttam Das Bafna, Santanu Chaudhury, Sarita Kothari, Rupinder Sekhon, Dhananjaya Saranath, Sutapa Biswas, Petter Gronn, Ivan Silva, Maqsood Siddiqi, Sam Ratnam

(chimed_bat@hotmail.com)

Mini-Abstract

Knowledge of HPV genotypes in cervical cancer covering the diverse Indian population is important in consideration of the potential future impact of HPV prophylactic vaccination and HPV-based screening strategies. To determine HPV genotype distribution in cervical cancers representing different regions a total of 278 cervical cancer cases were enrolled from cancer centers in North, East, Central and South India. In total, types 16 and 18 alone or in co-infection with each other were detected in 76.3% cases. Overall, genotypes 16, 18, 31, 33, and 45 were the five most common types, detected in 87.1% of the total.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 27-34

Impact of Consanguinity on Cancer in a Highly Endogamous Population

Abdulbari Bener, Hanadi R El Ayoubi, Lotfi Chouchane, Awab I Ali, Aisha Al-Kubaisi, Haya Al-Sulaiti, Ahmad S Teebi

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Mini-Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine whether parental consanguinity affects the risk of cancer in a local Arab highly inbred population. The study findings revealed that although the consanguinity rate is high in Qatar, it has no effect on the incidence of cancers overall. However, there was an increased risk found for leukemia and lymphoma, colorectal and prostate cancer groups, but a reduced risk in breast, skin, thyroid and female genital cancer groups.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 35-40

Rising Incidence of Gastric Malignancies in Karachi, 1995-2002

Yasmin Bhurgri, Shahid Pervez, Naila Kayani, Samran Haider, Rashida Ahmed, Ahmed Usman, Imtiaz Bashir, Asif Bhurgri1, Sheema H Hasan,

SMH Zaidi (yasmin.bhurgri@gmail.com)

Mini-Abstract

Gastric cancers in Karachi fall into the prototype of a low risk developing country pattern. The incidence is increasing, most marked in males above 40 years of age. Larger pathology-based studies are required to comment on the precise morphological sub-types of gastric adenocarcinoma. Etiological studies focused on different strains of H. pylori are required to address the gastric cancer enigma, whilst examining possible protective environmental or genetic factors.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 41-44

Incidence and Trends of Prostate Cancer in Karachi South, '1995- 2002' Yasmin Bhurgri, Naila Kayani, Shahid Pervez, Rashida Ahmed, Imran Tahir, Muneeza Afif, Ahmed Usman, Naveen Faridi, Imtiaz Bashir, Asif Bhurgri, Sheema H Hasan, SMH Zaidi (*yasmin.bhurgri@gmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Cancer prostate (CaP) is a commonly diagnosed cancer in western men, but there is sparse information about the demographics of this malignancy in Pakistan. The study objective was to provide an overview of CaP in Karachi. In 1995-7, CaP accounted for approximately 3.4% of the cancers in males and ranked 8th in hierarchy with an age standardized incidence rate (ASR) world and crude incidence rate (CIR) per 100,000 of 6.0 and 2.8 respectively. During 1998-2002, CaP accounted 4.6% of the cancers, ranked 4th with an ASR world and CIR per 100,000 of 10.1 and 4.4, an approximate 60% increase. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 45-48*

Breast Cancer Screening Behavior in Turkish Women: Relationships with Health Beliefs and Self-esteem, Body Perception and Hopelessness Olcay Çam, Aysun Babacan Gümüs (*aysungumus@gmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The purpose was to examine breast cancer screening behavior in Turkish women, the reasons for not doing screening and the relationship between health beliefs and levels of self-esteem, body perception, and hopelessness. This research was conducted as a descriptive, correlational study in an area covered by three neighborhood primary health care clinics in Bornova, Izmir. It was found out that women with high level of self-esteem, high level of hope for the future and with a positive body perception have more positive health beliefs on breast cancer screening. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 49-56*

Ethnic Disparities in Cancer Incidence among Residents of Guam Robert L Haddock, Helen JD Whippy, Rebecca J Talon, Melani V Montano (*hwhippy@uguam.uog.edu*)

Mini-Abstract

Cancer incidence data collected by the Guam Cancer Registry for the period 1998 through 2002 were analyzed by cancer site, age, and ethnicity. Chamorros (the indigenous people of the Mariana Islands) living on Guam had a slightly lower total cancer incidence rate than the total U.S. population, but high age-adjusted incidence rates for cancers of the mouth and pharynx, nasopharynx, liver, and cervix. Rates for prostate cancer, female breast, ovary, colon-rectum-anus, leukemia, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma were all lower than U.S. rates. Similar variation was also noted for other ethnic groups. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 57-62*

Efficacy and Toxicity of Gemcitabine and Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin in Recurrent Platinum-Resistant/Refractory Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Aziz Karaoglu, Ulku Yalcintas Arslan, Metin Ozkan, Mehmet Emin Kalender, Suleyman Alici, Ugur Coskun, Mahmut Gumus, Gokhan Celenkoglu, Ozlem Er, Alper Sevinc, Suleyman Buyukberber, Necati Alkis, Mustafa Benekli (*azizk6@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Treatment of patients with platinum resistant/refractory ovarian cancer is a significant problem. In this study, we evaluated the efficacy and tolerability of the combination of gemcitabine and pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) in patients with platinum resistant/refractory ovarian cancer. Non-hematologic toxicity was well tolerated and easily managed and no grade 3-4 palmoplantar erythrodysesthesia was observed. The combination of gemcitabine and PLD is an effective and tolerable treatment option, with 74.3 % disease control rate for patients with platinum resistant/refractory ovarian cancer. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 63-66*

Estimating the Incidence of Leukemia Attributable to Occupational Exposure in Iran

Alireza Mosavi-Jarrahi,

Mohammad Ali Mohagheghi, Bita Kalaghchi, Yasaman Mousavi-Jarrahi,

Ali Asghar Kolahi, Mohammad Kazem Noori (*rmosavi@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The aim this study was to estimate the fraction of leukemia incidence in Iran attributable to occupational exposure to benzene, ionizing radiation, and ethylene oxide. Methods: Nationwide exposure to each of these leukemogens was estimated using workforce data available at the International Labor Organization website. The prevalence of exposure to leukemogens in each industry was estimated using exposure data from the CAREX (CARcinogen EXposure) database. The conclusion was that the incidence of leukemia due to occupational exposure is very low, although males are at greater risk than females.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 67-70

Advantages of Second Line Estramustine for Overall Survival of Hormone-Refractory Prostate Cancer (HRPC) Patients

Taku Naiki, Takehiko Okamura, Noriyasu Kawai, Hiroshi Sakagami,

Yasuyuki Yamada, Keiji Fujita, Hidetoshi Akita 1, Yoshihiro Hashimoto,

Keiichi Tozawa, Kenjiro Kohri (*hiko2546@kosei.anjo.aichi.jp*)

Mini-Abstract

There is no effective standard therapy for the treatment of hormone refractory prostate cancer (HRPC), and treatments vary among different medical institutions with efforts to improve results. A total of 142 patients with HRPC were treated at Nagoya City University Hospital and its affiliate hospitals during the 10 years between October 1996 and August 2006. Overall survival for all cases and particularly with those having a poorly differentiated lesion, was best with estramustine phosphate in any time period. Although there is no generally established optimal treatment for HRPC, our analysis supports the efficacy of EMP based on second line therapy response rates and optimal prognosis with longer term use.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 71-74

Lifetime Risk and Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence in Greater Mumbai

Namrata Agarwal, Balkrishna B Yeole, Usha Ram

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Mini-Abstract

The aim was to estimate the probability of developing lung cancer in the entire life span of the people of Greater Mumbai and variation according to age and sex. The results show that age-adjusted incidence rates of lung cancer during the period 1982 to 2005 showed a statistically significant decreasing trend in males and a statistically significant increasing trend among females. The results clearly indicate that there has been a change in the etiology of lung cancer in Greater Mumbai over time. The most important reason for this would be decrease in smoking prevalence among males.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 75-82

Cooking Temperature, Heat-generated Carcinogens, and the Risk of Stomach and Colorectal Cancers

Le Tran Ngoan,

Nguyen Thi Thu, Nguyen Thi Lua, Lai Thi Minh Hang, Nguyen Ngoc Bich,

Nguyen Van Hieu, Ha Van Quyet, Le Thi Tai, Do Duc Van, Nguyen Cong Khan,

Le Bach Mai, Shinkan Tokudome, Takesumi Yoshimura (*letngoan@hmu.edu.vn*)

Mini-Abstract

Food change due to cooking temperature and unrecognized heat-formed chemical carcinogens may impact on the risk of stomach and colo-rectal cancers. To test this hypothesis a case-control study was performed. The results suggest that observation of food change due to cooking temperature based on color is practically feasible for detecting associations with risk of developing cancer.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 83-86

Spectrum of Thyroid Lesions in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia Over 11-Years and A Review of Thyroid Cancers in Malaysia Nor Hayati Othman*, Effat Omar, Nyi Nyi Naing (*hayati@kb.usm.my*)

Mini-Abstract

Endemic goitre is a major concern in many nations including Malaysia. This retrospective study over an 11-year period from 1994 to 2004 on all thyroid specimens submitted to the Pathology Department, Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM), in Kelantan demonstrated that malignant thyroid lesions arising from multi-nodular goitre are high in a population living in an iodine-deficiency area. The hospital-based incidence of all types of malignant thyroid cancers was 3.5 per 100,000, the majority being papillary carcinomas.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 87-90

Evaluation of Plasma Non-enzymatic Antioxidants in Breast Cancer Etiology Franky D Shah, Jayendrakumar B Patel, Shilin N Shukla, Pankaj M Shah, Prabhudas S Patel (*mohabat@shirazu.ac.ir*)

Mini-Abstract

Diet derived antioxidants play an important role against oxidative stress and the aim of the present study was to examine roles of non-enzymatic antioxidants in breast cancer in India. Odds ratio analysis revealed that, increasing levels of plasma beta-carotene, vitamin E and vitamin C were significantly associated with decreased risk of breast cancer, whereas, increased risk was linked to plasma vitamin A. The trends of the current study provide interesting clues to the etiology of breast cancer and suggest significance of interplay of non-enzymatic antioxidants in breast cancer.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 91-96

Risk Factors for Hepatitis B Infection in Rural Vietnam

Thai Hong Duong, Phuong Hong Nguyen, Keith Henley, Marion Peters

(*nhphuong68@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a significant public health problem in Vietnam, yet few data exist about the extent of infection or risk factors. In the present population-based epidemiological study, multivariate analysis demonstrated five predictors for HBV infection: male gender, age greater than 40, Kinh ethnicity, a low level of education, and a history of surgery. The observed high prevalence of current and past infection with HBV in rural Vietnam highlights the need for close monitoring.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 97-102

Effects of *Rhinacanthus nasutus* Kurz on Colon Carcinogenesis in Mice

Piengchai Kupradinun, Pongpun Siripong,

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Mini-Abstract

Rhinacanthus nasutus Kurz., a Thai medicinal plant which possess antiproliferative and pro-apoptotic effects on human cancer cells, was examined for chemopreventive potential against colonic neoplasms induced by azoxymethane (AOM) combined with dextran sodium sulfate (DSS) in mice. Our results suggest that water extract of the roots of *R. nasutus* Kurz. has no preventive potential against colon carcinogenesis induced by AOM/DSS in mice, rather increasing the incidence of colonic tumors when given during initiation and promotion phases. Further study on RNR should provide more information on mechanisms of its tumor promotion activity.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 103-106

Burden of Hospitalization for Gastrointestinal Tract Cancer Patients - Results from a Cross-sectional Study in Tehran

Mohamad Amin Pourhoseingholi, Mohsen Vahedi, Bijan Moghimi-Dehkordi*, Asma Pourhoseingholi, Fatemeh Ghafarnejad, Elham Maserat, Azadeh Safaee, Babak Khoshkrood Mansoori, Mohammad Reza Zali

Mini-Abstract

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Gastrointestinal cancers are the most frequent neoplasms among Iranian males and second to breast cancer among females. This study was designed as a retrospective cross-sectional survey included all consecutive GI cancer patients admitted over a one year period in a randomly selected hospital group located in metropolitan Tehran in 2006. The mean hospitalized durations were 7.5 ± 6.5 days for men and 7.2 ± 8.1 days for women. By considering the hospitalized GI tract cancers and majority colorectal cancers, prevention programs like as CRC screening should be promoted to reduce morbidity rates.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 107-110

CYP17 (T-34C), CYP19 (Trp39Arg), and FGFR2 (C-906T) Polymorphisms and the Risk of Breast Cancer in South Indian Women

Mani Samson, Ranganathan Rama, Rajaraman Swaminathan, Veluswami Sridevi, Karunakaran Nirmala Nancy, Thangarajan Rajkumar

Mini-Abstract

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Breast cancer is initiated by exposure to endogenous and exogenous estrogens. Genotyping was done using the Taqman allelic discrimination assay for CYP17 (T-34C) and FGFR2 (T-906C) and PCR-CTPP for CYP19 (Trp39Arg). In the present case-control study, There was a significant protective association of the (TT/CC) genotype of the CYP17 gene against the risk of developing breast cancer, which was more significant in postmenopausal women.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 111-114

Is there any Clinical Advantage in Separating CIN 2 from CIN 3 in the Current Two-tiered Cytological Classification?

Sathone Boonlikit*, Nattinee Srisantiroj (*sathone_b@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

To investigate the practical use of description for CIN 2 or CIN 3 in HSIL cytology, the objective of the present study is to compare the prevalence of histologic CIN 2/3 or cancer (CIN 2+) between women with cytologic CIN 2 and CIN 3. While the histologic outcome obviously differs between women with cytologic CIN 2 and CIN 3, the two groups should be managed similarly because of the high prevalence of high-grade cervical lesion including invasive cancer.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 115-118

Expression and Clinical Significance of Tbx2 in Pancreatic Cancer

Song Duo, Tian Tiao-dong, Zhou Lei, Wang Wei, Sun Hong-li,

Dai Xian-wei (*sdhappy2009@hotmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

TBX2 is one of the family of genes encoding developmental transcription factors, characterized by a 200 amino acid DNA binding domain (T-box), found to be related to malignant phenotypes of mammary cancer. The present study was conducted to investigate the expression and clinical significance of TBX2 in pancreatic cancer. The results suggest that Tbx2 protein might play an important role in the process of the development and metastasis of pancreatic cancers and high-level Tbx2 expression might be related to malignant potential.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 119-122

Cancer Incidence Rates and the Problem of Denominators - a New Approach in Indian Cancer Registries

Ramnath Takiar, B Shobana (*ramnath_takiar@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

In India, the national census provides population figures once every 10 years. However, since cancer incidence data provide various rates for five year age groups, the calculation of the relevant population estimates for a given year between any two-census years, serving as denominators, assumes importance. We here show that the proposed Difference Distribution Method is able to maintain both negative as well as positive growth in different five yearly age group populations. For population projections, this method scores over the Individual Exponential Growth Method, serving as a new methodology for population estimation by five yearly age groups for inter-census years for Indian cancer registries.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 123-126

Glutathione S-Transferase Polymorphisms in Breast Cancers of Thai Patients

Tanett Pongtheerat, Maneerut Tretrisool,

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Mini-Abstract

Glutathione S-transferase (GST) enzymes involved in the detoxification of reactive metabolites of carcinogens may be important in modulating susceptibility to cancers. This study aimed to determine the influence of genetic polymorphisms of glutathione S-transferase T1, M1, P1 and A1 on breast cancer in Thai patients. From the results, GST genotypes may not be associated with susceptibility, a GSTP1 polymorphism(Ile105Val) may be related to progression of breast cancer.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 127-132

Breast Cancer Knowledge, Risk Factors and Screening Among Adult Saudi Women in a Primary Health Care Setting

Tarek Tawfik Amin, Abdul Rahman Saleh Al Mulhim,

Abdullah Al Meqihwi (*amin55@myway.com*)

Mini-Abstract

To assess level and determinants of knowledge about risk factors and utilization of screening methods used for breast cancer early detection among adult Saudi women in Al Hassa, KSA, cross-sectional descriptive study was performed.. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were applied; logistic regression was conducted to determine the possible correlates of knowledge. Overall level of knowledge regarding risk factors and appropriate screening was low and dependent upon educational and occupational status. Early screening is underutilized among participants due to several perceived barriers.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 133-138

E-flow Doppler Indices for Prediction of Benign and Malignant Ovarian Tumors

Theera Tongsong*, Chanane Wanapirak, Vithida Neeyalavira,

Surapan Khunamornpong, Kornkanok Sukpan (*ttongson@mail.med.cmu.ac.th*)

Mini-Abstract

To determine the validity of pulsatility and resistance index of transabdominal Doppler ultrasound (e-flow) in distinguishing between benign and malignant adnexal masses, a cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted on patients scheduled for elective surgery due to adnexal masses at Maharaj Nakorn Chiang Mai Hospital, Thailand, between April 2006 and March 2008. Pulsatility and resistance indices with transabdominal Doppler ultrasound (e-flow) were thereby found to have high accuracy for differentiating between benign and malignant adnexal masses.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 139-142

Genistein Mechanisms and Timing of Prostate Cancer Chemoprevention in Lobund-Wistar Rats

Jun Wang, Isam-Eldin Eltoum, Mark Carpenter, Coral A Lamartiniere

Mini-Abstract

(jun.wang@ccc.uab.edu)

The objective of the present study was to determine if a specific window of development (neonatal/ prepubertal only, adult only, or life-time) is effective for genistein chemoprevention of prostate cancer, and the potential mechanisms of genistein chemoprevention in vivo. The incidence of advanced prostate cancer induced by NMU in Lobund-Wistar rats was reduced during adult and life-time exposure, the latter being more effective. The regulation of AR/Akt/PTEN axis by genistein may be one of the molecular mechanisms by which it inhibits cell proliferation and induces apoptosis, thus providing evidence of roles of genistein in prostate cancer prevention and treatment.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 143-150

Role of Heparanase-1 in Gastric Carcinoma Invasion

Xu Yingying, Zhang Yong, Wang Zhenning, Zhang Xue, Jiang Li,

Mini-Abstract

Luo Yang, Xu Huimian (josiemon826@yahoo.com.cn)

The heparan sulfate-degrading endoglycosidase may mediate tumor invasion and metastasis. In this study we investigated its potential role in gastric carcinoma malignant behaviour. The HPA-1 specific siRNA significantly suppressed expression of heparanase-1 in SGC7901 cells. Invasion after RNAi treatment through membranes in a model system was significantly decreased. Thus, HPA-1 facilitates gastric carcinoma invasion by up-regulating endoglycosidase activity in tumor cells.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 151-154

Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy, Core Needle Biopsy or Excision Biopsy to Diagnose Breast Cancer - Which is the Ideal Method?

Teck-Meng Tham, Krishnan Rangaswamy Iyengar, Nur Aishah Taib,

Mini-Abstract

Cheng- Har Yip (yipch@um.edu.my)

The ideal method for diagnosis of breast cancer is debatable. To cast light on this problem, methods of diagnosis of 436 new cases of breast adenocarcinoma presenting from Jan 2005 till Dec 2006 at the University Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC) were examined in this study. In the University Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC), FNAC was the commonest initial method (68.3%) compared to cases diagnosed outside UMMC, where 37.5% of cases were diagnosed by excision. Tumours less than 2cm were more likely to be diagnosed by excision biopsy. The biopsy method used to confirm the diagnosis is thus influenced by where the patient first presents, and by the size of the tumour.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 155-158

Establishment of an Integrated Management Model for the Secondary Prevention of Cervical Cancer - an Experience in Taiwan Hospital

Yu-Hua Yan, Shuofen Hsu, Shih-Chieh Fang,

Mini-Abstract

Chih-Ming Kung (alex@mail.kh.usc.edu.tw)

In the present study, secondary data analysis was utilized to evaluate the efficiency of the integrated management model (IMM) on the Pap smear test for screening of women's uterine cervical cancer. The data of female patients receiving a Pap smear test were collected both before (from July to December, 2006) and after (from January to June, 2007) introducing the IMM in a regional hospital in Tainan. The result revealed an increment of participation rate from 5.1% to 15.4% ($p < 0.001$) among the female patients in the OPD (out-patient department), although the post-IMM participation rate was still much lower than that of general hospital data in Taiwan.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 159-162

Uterine Malignancy following Tamoxifen Use in Breast Cancer Patients in Iran: Case Series and Literature Review

Nadereh Behtash, Razieh Hashemi, Mojgan Karimi Zarchi (*m49rahmani@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

This study evaluated tumor characteristics and survival in women with breast cancer who subsequently developed uterine cancer. Information about endometrial cancer in tamoxifen users following breast cancer referred to the gynecologic oncology clinic of Vali-Asr hospital between 1997-2007 was evaluated. Our results indicate that breast cancer patients who use tamoxifen and have early stage endometrial cancers demonstrate a good prognosis. Abnormal uterine bleeding or vaginal discharge is the most important symptom.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 163-166

Epidemiology and Clinicopathology of Breast Cancer in Metro Manila and Rizal Province, Philippines

Adriano Laudico, Maria Theresa M Redaniel, Maria Rica Mirasol-Lumague, Cynthia A Mapua, Gemma B Uy, Eero Pukkala, Paola Pisani (*yago_md@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The breast cancer incidence in the Philippines is among the highest in Asia. Age-standardized incidence rates (ASR) in Metro Manila and Rizal Province derived from the Philippine Cancer Society-Manila Cancer Registry and the Department of Health-Rizal Cancer Registry showed increase from 1980 to 2002, and were significantly higher in 7 cities in Metro Manila and significantly lower in 14 cities/municipalities mostly in Rizal Province. The age-adjusted 5-year relative survival, using period analysis, of Metro Manila residents, Filipino-Americans and Caucasians were 58.6%, 89.6% and 88.3% respectively.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 167-172

Psychological and Social Adaptation of Women With Breast Cancer

Arzu Tuna Malak, Aysun Babacan Gümüs (*aysungumus@gmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Breast cancer and the associated physical problems may cause people to experience different psychological and social adaptation processes. Nursing interventions can affect physical, psychological and social adaptation in such women and help to prevent and overcome depression and anxiety. It should be stressed that both physical and psychosocial well-being enhance health and quality of life.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 173-176

How to Search for Specific Markers of Cancer Stem Cells

Hai Guang Liu, Xiao Hua Zhang (*zhangxhwzmc@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

According to cancer stem cell hypothesis, cancer stem cells with unlimited self-renewal and multi-differentiation properties such as adult stem cells are the root cause of cancer initiation and progression, and targeted therapy to cancer stem cells is to become the most efficient therapy of cancer. However, specific markers should be discovered to define cancer stem cells accurately before targeted therapy. Therefore, we propose a model of specific markers of cancer stem cells and how to search these markers.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 177-180

CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

12th World Public Health Congress

Istanbul, Turkey, April-May 2009

UICC-ARO/APOCP South-East Asian Regional Workshop

Research Collaboration in South-East Asia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, July 2009

UICC-ARO/APOCP Arab World Regional Workshop

Research Collaboration in the Arab World, Cairo, Egypt, August 2009

UICC-ARO/APOCP Central Asian Regional Workshop

Research Collaboration in Central Asia

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, September 2009

UICC-ARO/APOCP Pacific/Australasia Regional Workshop

Research Collaboration in the Pacific, Auckland, New Zealand, October 2009

3rd International Cancer Control Congress

‘International Collaborations’

Como, Italy, November 2009 www.cancercontrol2009.com

2nd Middle East and North Africa Cancer Research Conference

Amman, Jordan, November 2009

20th Asian Pacific Cancer Congress

‘Cancer Control - Generating Unique Asian Pacific Contributions’

Tsukuba, Japan, November 2009 www2.convention.jp/20th-apcc/

APOCP/UICC-ARO South Asian Regional Workshop

Research Collaboration in South Asia, Bangalore, India, December 2009



Fifth APOCP General Assembly Conference

‘Building Bridges for Cancer Control’

Istanbul, Turkey, April 2010

UICC World Cancer Congress

China, August 2010

APOCP Regional Meetings

Pakistan, Spring 2010

Korea, Autumn 2010

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Earliest first, then chronologically and alphabetically

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