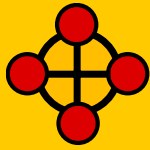


ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION



The Official Publication of the Asian Pacific Organization for
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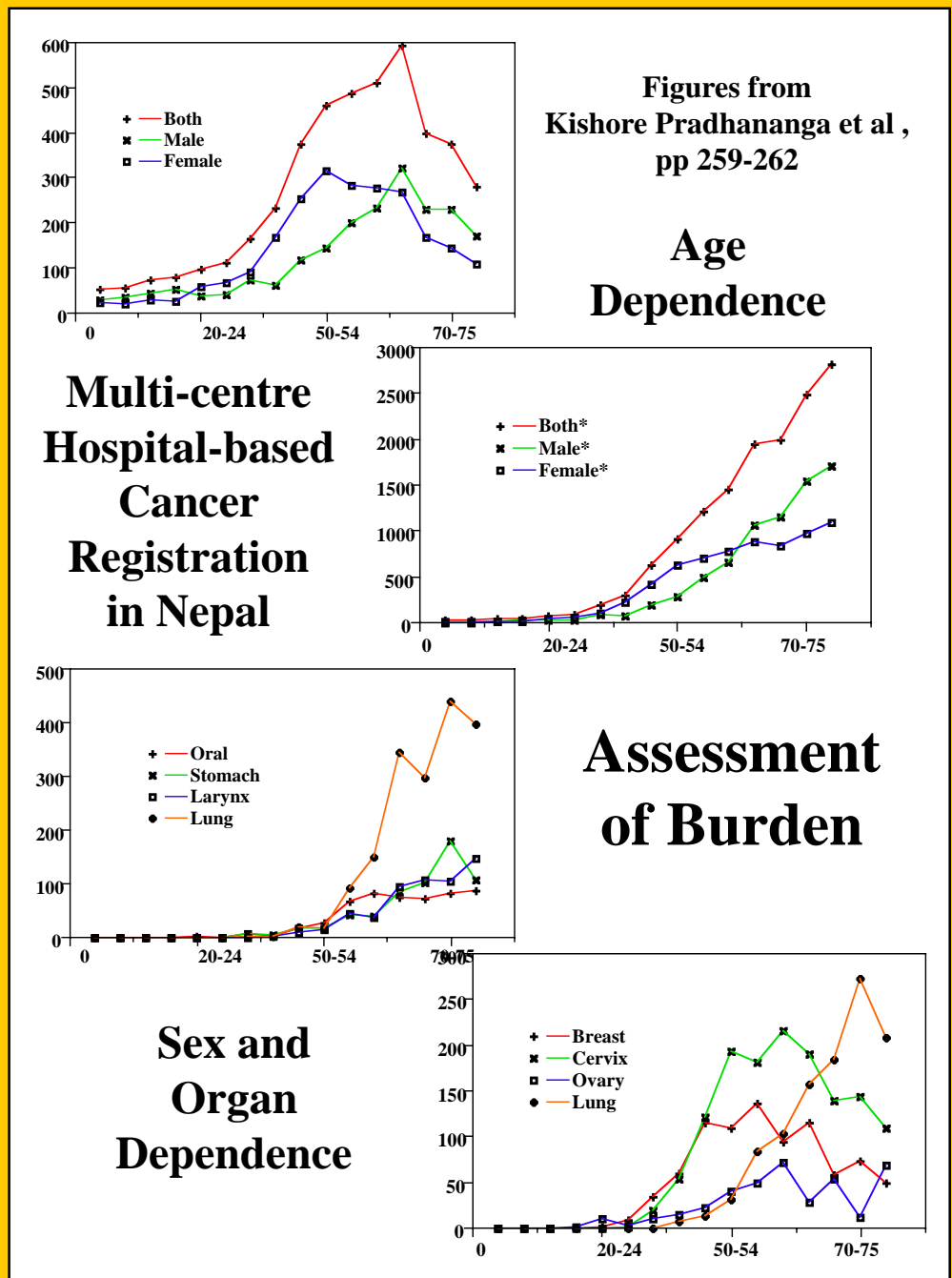
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asian cancer control

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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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The Official Publication of the
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Members Responses Regarding the Future of the APOCP(C) and APJCP(C)

Malcolm A Moore (*apocpcontrol@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

To be completed

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, **10**, 181-182

Cancer Research and Control Activities in Japan - Contributions to International Efforts

Mini-Abstract

Malcolm A Moore and Tomotaka Sobue (*apocpcontrol@yahoo.com*)

Since the establishment of the Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research in 1908, Japan has experienced a long history of physicians and researchers playing very active roles in both national and international efforts for cancer control. The populace is well endowed with research and clinical facilities. Under the Cancer Control Act, implemented in 2007, the existing cancer registries are now being complemented by a network of specialist hospitals also involved in efforts to improve training and cancer registration as well as standardization of cancer treatment. Japan also continues to contribute to international efforts through various government and NGO activities

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, **10**, 183-200

Ultrasonography and Computed Tomography for Management of Adnexal Masses in Iranian Patients with Suspected Ovarian Cancer: Results of a Prospective Study

Nadereh Behtash, Maryam Rahmani, Fahimeh Ghotbizadeh, Mojgan Karimi Zarchi,

Mini-Abstract

Azamsadat Mousavi (*m49rahmani@yahoo.com*)

The present study was conducted to determine and compare the accuracy of sonographic and computerized tomography (CT) scan assessments in distinguishing between benign and malignant adnexal masses in an understudied population of Iranian patients. Transabdominal sonography proved to be a sensitive method for preoperative detection and staging of suspected ovarian cancer. Biomarkers and CT scan imaging add no additional findings for pre-operative characterization of ovarian masses.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, **10**, 201-204

Cancer Treatment by Radiotherapy in Western Nepal: A Hospital-based Study

Chhavi R Bhatt, K Sharan¹, J Ninan,

Mini-Abstract

B Sathian, B Ween, DR Olsen (*chhavilalu@gmail.com*)

The aim of this study was to describe utilization of radiotherapy and treatment compliance in the context of Nepal. A retrospective study was carried out on data collected from the radiotherapy treatment records of patients treated at Manipal Teaching Hospital (MTH), Pokhara, between 28 September 2000 and 30 May 2008. Head and neck in both sexes and cervix in females were the most common cancers treated with a curative intent. Lung cancer, the second most common in both genders, was treated with palliative intent in a large number of cases. This indicates the need for early diagnosis.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, **10**, 205-208

Factors Affecting Oral Cancer Awareness in a High-risk Population in India

**J Kalavathy Elango, Karimassery R Sundaram,
Paleth Gangadharan, Pramod Subhash, Sherry Peter, Civy Pulayath,**

Moni Abraham Kuriakose (*gangadharanp@aims.amrita.edu*)

Mini-Abstract

To evaluate the awareness of oral cancer, its risk factors and to estimate the prevalence of risk factors in a high-risk semi-urban population in India, a questionnaire-based survey was carried out by house-to-house interview on a single day by 120 health volunteers. Awareness was proportional to the education level and inversely proportional to the prevalence of risk factor habits. Overall, the awareness of oral cancer in this high-risk population was satisfactory, though certain gaps exist, pointing to a need for targeted health education and risk factor cessation counseling.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 209-212

Health Beliefs and Breast Self-Examination in a Sample of Turkish Women Academicians in a University

Esin Ceber*, Ummahan Yücel, Gülelgül Mermer, Gülsün Özentürk

(*esin.ceber@ege.edu.tr*)

Mini-Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate health beliefs and BSE behavior of 224 female academicians in Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, in 2005. BSE performance among participants was more likely in women academicians who exhibited higher confidence and those who perceived fewer barriers related to BSE performance, complying with the conceptual structure of the HBM. Therefore, it is recommended that in order to increase the rates of regular breast cancer screening, mass health protective programs based on the HBM should be executed for women.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 213-218

Influence of Dietary Habits, Physical Activity and Affluence Factors on Breast Cancer in East India - A Case-control Study

Karabi Datta, Jaydip Biswas (*karabi_bhanja@yahoo.co.in*)

Mini-Abstract

The upward trend in breast cancer globally and in India has become a matter of great concern. The higher incidences generally seen in developed countries has led to the postulation that the disease is due to life style so that growing industrialization and urbanization may be a major factor. Keeping this in mind, the present case-control study was undertaken in Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata from 2002 to 2003, focusing on 267 female breast cancer patients and an equal number of age matched controls. The analysis of study reports demonstrated a positive correlation with a higher standard of living, higher educational status, and higher intake of animal protein, fat and deep fried foods. This study is the first report from Eastern India to attempt to correlate different life style and dietary factors with breast cancer development.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 219-222

Global Cancer Incidences are Substantially Under-estimated Due to Under-ascertainment in Elderly Cancer Cases

Mahdi Fallah, Elham Kharazmi (*Mahd.Fallah@gmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The cancer incidence in developing countries is 7-19% under-estimated due to under-ascertainment of elderly cases in cancer registry data. This study was conducted to report corrected global cancer incidence. The global cancer incidence estimate is substantially under-estimated due to under-ascertainment in elderly cases. This correction is performed mathematically; the results, however, emphasize the need for practical strategies to prevent under-ascertainment in the elderly.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 223-226

Institution-based Cancer Incidence in a Local Population in Pakistan: Nine Year Data Analysis Muhammad Hanif*,

Parveen Zaidi, Shahid Kamal, Abid Hameed (Hanifmuhammad@hotmail.com)

Mini-Abstract

At present no national level of cancer registry program exists in Pakistan and the data available from different sources, necessary for incidence, prevalence, morbidity/mortality, and etiological assessment of cancer and cancer control programs, are from hospital or institutional databases. A retrospective analysis of Karachi Institute of Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine (KIRAN) a comprehensive healthcare facility for diagnosis, treatment and research. In males the five most frequent malignancies were head and neck, lung, gastrointestinal tract (GIT), lymphoma, and bone and soft tissue. In females breast cancer was the most common cancer accounting for 38.2% followed by head & neck, cervical, ovarian and GIT cancer respectively.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 227-230

Applicability of Allele/genotype Frequency from Documented Controls for Case-Control Studies on Genotypes among Japanese: MTHFR C677T as an Example Kenta Iida, Koutaro Tomita, Rieko Okada, Sayo Kawai, Emi Morita, Asahi Hishida, Mariko Naito,

Kenji Wakai, Nobuyuki Hamajima (nhamajim@med.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

Mini-Abstract

In a case-control study, controls have to be selected from the population where cases are identified. However, there is an idea to make common controls applicable for different case-control studies, which could reduce study costs. This study compared methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase C677T among subjects from different studies, to examine the applicability of combined subjects as controls. The allele frequency of MTHFR 677T was in common among 24 out of 31 Japanese studies, suggesting that the calculated allele frequency could be used for Japanese case-control studies, with cases are sampled in a general population.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 231-236

Frequency of bcl-2 Gene Rearrangement in B-Cell Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma Adeel Arif, Shahid Jamal, Sajid Mushtaq,

Suhaib Ahmed, Azhar Mubarik (sjarjawj@yahoo.com)

Mini-Abstract

The objective of the study was to determine the frequency of bcl-2 gene rearrangement in B-cell Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) and identify different breakpoints of bcl-2 gene. The bcl-2 gene rearrangement was identified in 23.3% of B-cell lymphoma, 50% of follicular lymphoma, 15% of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and no bcl-2 rearrangement was identified in any of the T-cell rich B-cell lymphomas. The commonest breakpoint in present series is icr followed by mbr. This indicates that primers for bcl-2 gene must include icr primer, whenever bcl-2 gene is being evaluated for B-cell NHL in this part of the world

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 237-240

A Nested Case-Control Study of Female Breast Cancer in Karunagappally Cohort in Kerala, India

P Jayalekshmi, Sunoj C Varughese, Kalavathi, M Krishnan Nair, Jayaprakash

V, P Gangadharan, Raghu Ram K Nair, Suminori Akiba (nbrkply@gmail.com)

Mini-Abstract

Lifestyle factors related to breast cancer risk were examined in a case-control study nested in a cohort in Karunagappally, Kerala, South India. In addition to a low number of pregnancies, more frequent intake of roots and tubers except tapioca (cassava), milk drinking and consumption of chicken meat were found to increase breast cancer risk. Consumption of tapioca (cassava) decreased risk of developing breast cancer among pre-menopausal women. There is an increasing need of breast cancer prevention programs responsive to the cultural practices of the people

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 241-246

Level of Awareness Regarding Breast Cancer and its Screening amongst Indian Teachers

Anita Khokhar (*anitakh1@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

A total of 441 women teachers from 8 of the schools located in Delhi, India participated in this cross-sectional study, conducted from July 2007 to February 2008. The mean age was 37.2 years. Some 92.7% of the teachers were aware of at least one sign or symptom of the disease and 63.0% knew at least one high risk factor. However, only 36.1% had heard of the term breast self examination. Only 13.4% knew the correct frequency of once a month, only 7.3% the correct position and only 1.36% participants the correct time. This dismal awareness level reflects the fact that none had ever practiced breast self-examination. Similarly, very few attended regular clinical breast examination (CBE) or had undergone a mammogram. Only 11.8% were aware of the normal look of the breast and 5.4% of the normal feel. There is clearly a need to increase the level of awareness regarding breast cancer and its screening amongst teachers in India. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 247-250*

Risk Factors for Cholangiocarcinoma in Khon Kaen, Thailand: A Nested Case-Control Study

Kirati Poomphakwaen, Supanee Sriamporn, Supot Kamsa-ard, Patravoot Vatanasapt, Wisit Chaveepojnkamjorn, Jeeranun Klaewkla, Dusit Sujirarat, Natchaporn Pichainarong (*supanee@kku.ac.th*)

Mini-Abstract

The present nested case-control study within the Khon Kaen cohort study was conducted to assess risk factors for cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) development. Results revealed a sex ratio of 2:1 for males:females. The current study found a statistically significant relationship when adjusted for other potential covariate factors between cholangiocarcinoma and the consumption of total fruits 3-4.6 times per day and history of *Opisthorchis viverrini* eggs in stools at recruitment plus consumption of meat. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 251-258*

Multi-institution Hospital-based Cancer Incidence Data for Nepal - An Initial Report

Kishore K Pradhananga, Mina Bara, Bhakta Man Shestra (*kishkp@rediffmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

While comprehensive cancer registration data are available for some locations in India and Pakistan, only one publication with cancer incidence data is available in the literature for Nepal. The present study was conducted to assess burden across a greater proportion of country with data from 7 major hospitals where cancer is diagnosed and treated. Overall the most common site in males was the lung, followed by the oral cavity and stomach, while the first three in females were cervix uteri, breast and lung. Shifts in the the main cancers were noted with different ages. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 259-262*

Suppressive Properties of Extracts from Japanese Edible Plants regarding Nitric Oxide Generation

Joon-Kyoung Lee, Akira Murakami, Shaw Watanabe, Hajime Ohigashi (*ohigashi@fpu.ac.jp*)

Mini-Abstract

Acetone extracts from a total of 30 species (197 samples) of plants commonly eaten in Japan were tested for their in vitro inhibitory properties against nitric oxide (NO) generation in a murine macrophage cell line, RAW 264.7, that had been stimulated with lipopolysaccharide in combination with interferon-g. Evaluation of the effects of treatment with 100 mg/mL revealed that 6 extracts (3.1%) exerted a strong inhibitory effect (inhibition rate (IR) $\geq 70\%$) with strong cell viability (CV $\geq 70\%$). Activity varied significantly among samples from the same species for several plants. This variation may have been due to differences between cultivars and/or growing districts, or to differences in post-harvesting treatment. Taken together, the results of the present study may provide an experimental basis for new strategies for the production of highly functional dietary plants and food items. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 263-272*

Lack of Association between Serum Transforming Growth Factor-beta 1 and Cancer Mortality Risk in a Nested Case-control Study in Japan

Yingsong Lin, Kei Nakachi, Yoshinori Ito, Shogo Kikuchi, Akiko Tamakoshi, Kiyoko Yagyu, Yoshiyuki Watanabe, Yutaka Inaba, Kazuo Tajima; for the JACC Study Group (*linys@aichi-med-u.ac.jp*)

Mini-Abstract

We examined the potential role of serum TGF-beta 1 levels to predict cancer mortality risk in a nested case-control study within a large prospective cohort of middle-aged and elderly Japanese subjects. Mean serum TGF-beta 1 levels were approximately 36 ng/ml in both cases and controls, with no significant difference. Overall, levels were not associated with total cancer mortality after adjustment for potential confounding factors like age, body mass index or cigarette smoking. Serum TGF-beta 1 levels may thus not be associated with cancer mortality risk in apparently health individuals. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 273-278*

Obesity and Kidney Cancer Risk in Men - a Meta-analysis (1992-2008)

Grata Ildaphonse, Preethi Sara George, Aleyamma Mathew

(*aleyammam@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

We conducted a quantitative summary analysis to evaluate the recent evidence of kidney cancer risk according to body mass index (BMI) among men. The studies included in this quantitative review were all cohort and case-control studies, which provided information on kidney cancer risk associated with obesity/overweight, published between 1992 and 2008. The strength of association was almost similar in most of the cohort studies [relative risk (RR) ranged from 1.04-1.06 per unit increase in BMI]. The present analysis indicated that obesity may be responsible at least in part for the rising RCC incidence rates. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 279-286*

Urinary Bladder Cancer Risk Among Motor Vehicle Drivers: A Meta-analysis of the Evidence, 1977-2008

L Manju, Preethi Sara George, Aleyamma Mathew (*aleyammam@yahoo.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The aim of the study was to summarize bladder cancer risk in motor vehicle drivers and railroad workers using meta-analysis techniques. The overall pooled risk among motor vehicle and railroad workers based on all cohort studies was 1.08. For truck drivers it was 1.18. Stratified analysis by year of publication was not statistically significant among railroad workers. The pooled analysis suggested an increased bladder cancer risk among motor vehicle drivers and railroad workers. However, the risk among these workers is reduced in recent publications compared to the earlier publications. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 287-294*

Interleukin-4-Receptor Alpha Gene Polymorphism and the Risk of Renal Cell Carcinoma in a South Indian Population

Shruthi Mohan, Mohanasenthil, Solomon FD Paul, Sunil Shroff, Vettriselvi Venkatesan (*v.selvi@rediffmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

The renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is a rare condition, accounting for only 3% of all adult malignancies although constituting 90% of kidney cancers. The tumor is immunogenic and the host immune system may modulate the clinical course of the disease. The present study is aimed at analyzing the presence and significance of the interleukin-4-receptor alpha Ile50Val and Gln576Arg polymorphisms in a group of RCC patients from South India. A significant association was found between the IL4 R alpha Val/Val genotype and increased risk of RCC, especially in individuals below 54 years of age and in females. Thus, the present study indicates that IL4Ralpha could be a candidate gene for assessing the risk of RCC. *Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 295-298*

Cholangiocarcinoma in Experimental Hamsters with Long-standing *Opisthorchis viverrini* Infection

**Nopparat Songserm, Jiraporn Prasongwattana, Paiboon Sithithaworn,
Banchob Sripa, Vichit Pipitkool** (*songsermn@hotmail.com*)

Mini-Abstract

Liver fluke infection of *Opisthorchis viverrini* (*O. viverrini*) is closely associated with several hepatobiliary diseases including cholangiocarcinoma (CCA), but no reports have described these diseases in chronic and long-standing experimental opisthorchiasis in hamsters more than 10 months of age. Although the histopathology of CCA in the OV group showed some differences in appearance from the OV+DMN and DMN groups, here we found that overall, *O. viverrini* itself can really induce CCA. In addition, this study confirms the previous studies both in vitro and in vivo on effects of parasites and their metabolic products inducing cell proliferation, resulting in cholangiocarcinogenesis.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 299-302

Prevalence of Human Papillomavirus in Abnormal Cervical Smears in Malaysian Patients

**Noor Akmal Sharifah, A Seeni,
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Mini-Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the prevalence of HPV infection in abnormal cervical smears in Malaysian patients using archival cervical smears retrieved from the Cytopathology Unit, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC) between the years 1992-1995. High-risk HPV (HR-HPV) genotypes were detected in 95% of the abnormal smears. Eight high-risk oncogenic types were identified: 16, 18, 31, 51, 52, 56, 58 and 66. All (100%) cervical cancer smears showed presence of HR-HPV compared to 92% of the cervical intraepithelial lesions. We conclude that HPV 16 is the most prevalent HPV genotype present in abnormal cervical smears in Malaysian patients, and that the use of archival material to assess the presence of HPV is potentially worthwhile.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 303-306

Cancer Deaths in a Cohort of Japanese Barbers in Aichi Prefecture

**Shuji Sugiura, Kiyoko Yagyu, Yuki Obata, Yingsong Lin,
Akiko Tamakoshi, Hidemi Ito, Keitarou Matsuo, Kazuo Tajima, Kunio Aoki,**

Shogo Kikuchi (*kikuchis@aichi-med-u.ac.jp*)

Mini-Abstract

Barbers have frequent occasion to come in contact with hair and beauty products that contain many chemical substances, which could have harmful effects on health. Subjects were barbers belonging to the Barbers' Union of Aichi Prefecture who responded to a questionnaire in 1976. Deaths from all sites of cancers in the subjects were observed over 27 years but there was no excess mortality of any cancer sites was observed compared with the general population in both Japan and Aichi Prefecture.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 307-310

Hysterectomy in Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia: Chiang Mai University Hospital's Experience

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Mini-Abstract

Indications and outcomes of hysterectomy in women with gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (GTN) were reviewed at Chiang Mai University Hospital, Chiang Mai, Thailand. Postoperatively, only one woman with diagnosis of placental site trophoblastic tumor (PSTT) did not receive other adjuvant treatment. One woman failed to survive. In conclusion, hysterectomy continues to be an important treatment strategy for selected women with GTN. The common indications include drug-insensitive disease, PSTT, and hemorrhagic complications.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 311-314

Normal CA 19-9 Levels in Hashimoto's Thyroiditis

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Mini-Abstract

Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA 19-9) is a glycosphingolipid of the Lewis blood group that for years has been proposed as a useful marker for epithelial type gastrointestinal cancers. It is well known that moderately increased concentrations of CA 19-9 can be found in 15-36 % of patients with benign conditions such as pancreatic, liver, biliary diseases and benign hydronephrosis. In current study, however, we did not detect such a relation for Hashimoto's thyroiditis as compared to graves disease and normal controls. Moreover, there was no pointers to change in CA 19-9 levels in patients with hypo-, hyper- or eu-thyroidism.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 315-318

Short Text Messages (SMS) as a Reminder System for Making Working Women from Delhi Breast Aware Anita Khokhar

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Mini-Abstract

A community based study was conducted with women employees in a private sector office of Delhi. A total of 106 women who volunteered to participate in the study were trained in the technique of breast self-examination (BSE) with the help of a lecture, video, demonstration of the technique on breast model by the investigator followed by feedback demonstration by the technique participants. Susequently, short text meassges (SMS) were sent according to the last menstrual period (LMP) information collected. After the first two months of sending reminder the practice of BSE increased significantly ($p < 0.05$). From amongst those who did not do the self exam the main barriers to BSE identified were that they forgot to do it and will do it now (54%), busy (47%), anxiety (12%), pain in the breasts (4%), and some question regarding the exam(4%).

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 319-322

Prostatic Carcinoma: A Pakistani Perspective

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Mini-Abstract

As in many countries of the world, prostatic adenocarcinoma is extremely common in Pakistan. In a study carried out in our section, it was the third commonest malignancy in males, comprising almost 7% of all malignant neoplasms. Furthermore, another investigation revealed it to be the commonest malignant neoplasm in males in the seventh and eight decades, comprising 15% and 25% of respectively of all malignant neoplasms in these age groups. Recent data extracted from radical prostatectomy specimens in our department have revealed that the majority of carcinomas are advanced (like most other cancers in our country) when they are first diagnosed or treated. The majority of cases showed not only advanced stage (pT3a or pT3b) but also exhibited extra-prostatic extension and positive surgical margins. For a cancer which is so common in our population, the diagnostic and therapeutic modalities available are extremely limited.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 323-324

Mathematical Models for Human Cancer Incidence Rates - Application to Results from Europe, including North Cyprus

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Mini-Abstract

The overall cancer incidence rate declines at very old age. Possible causes of this decline include the effects of cross-sectional data that transform cohort dynamics into age patterns, population heterogeneity that selects individuals susceptible to cancer, a decline in some carcinogenic exposure in older individuals, underdiagnosis, and the effects of individual aging that slow down major physiological processes in an organism. Here several mathematical models contributing to the explanation of this phenomenon are discussed with extension of the Strehler and Mildvan model of aging and mortality to the analysis of data on cancer incidence at old age (data source: International Agency for Research on Cancer). The model can help explain the observed time trends and age patterns of cancer incidence rates.

Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev, 10, 325-335

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, August 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

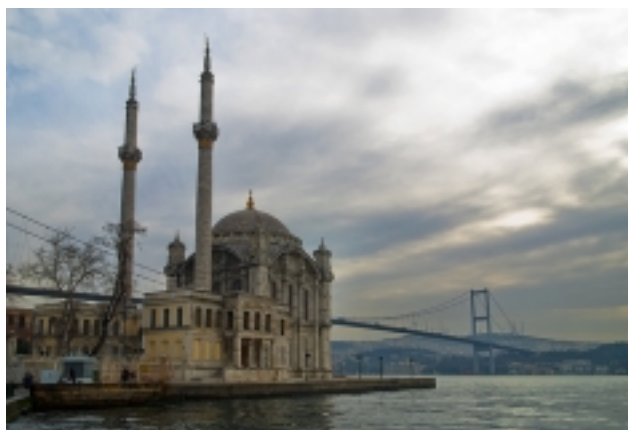
20th Asian Pacific Cancer Congress

‘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

ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CANCER PREVENTION

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List: alphabetically then by year, all authors if up to five, three and et al for more.

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