08:30-09:00 Registrations

09:00-09:30 Introduction

09:30-09:50 COFFEE BREAK

Meeting Hall 01

09:50-11:50 KEYNOTE LECTURES

MEETING HALL 01

MEETING HALL 02

11:50-13:10

Talks On: Cancer Therapy | Cancer Diagnosis

Talks On: Radiation Oncology | Radiation Therapy

- Hormonal Therapy
- Palliative Therapy
- Cancer Biopsy
- Cancer Endoscopy
- External Beam Radiation Therapy / Telotherapy
- Proton Beam Therapy
- Postoperative Radiotherapy
- Side Effects of Radiation Therapy

13:10-13:15 GROUP PHOTO

13:15-14:00 LUNCH BREAK

MEETING HALL 01

MEETING HALL 02

14:00-16:00

Talks On: Organ Specific Cancers | Cancer Science

Talks On: Medical Imaging | Nuclear Medicine

- Gynaecologic Cancers
- Breast Cancer
- Leukaemia
- Clinical Nuclear Medicine
- Clinical Research
- Ultrasonography
- Cell, Molecular, and Stem Cell Biology
- X ray Medical Imaging
- Carcinogenesis
- Optical Imaging

16:00-16:20 COFFEE BREAK

MEETING HALL 01 (16:20-17:00)

Young Researchers in Oncology

MEETING HALL 01 (17:00-18:00)

Workshop
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM
Friday, 26th July

09:00-10:30
Meeting Hall 01

KEYNOTE LECTURES

10:30-10:50 COFFEE BREAK

10:50-12:50

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12:50-13:35 LUNCH BREAK

13:35-15:55

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15:55-16:15 COFFEE BREAK

16:15-17:00 MEETING HALL 01
Poster Presentations

17:00-18:00 MEETING HALL 01
Workshop

Visit: https://eurocancer.expertconferences.org/
### Saturday, 27th July

#### Day 3

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34th Euro-Global Summit on Cancer Therapy & Radiation Oncology

JULY 25-27, 2019 LONDON, UK

AGENDA
Title: PET imaging in lymphoma: an update on clinical trials guidelines and clinical practice indications

Manuela Matesan
University of Washington
USA

This presentation includes a case-based review illustrating the importance in clinical practice of 18F-FDG-PET images utilization for the initial staging and treatment response assessment in lymphoma patients. A discussion regarding 18F-FDG-avidity for different types of lymphomas and the side effects of the first and second line lymphoma treatments which every nuclear medicine radiologist needs to be familiar with in order to avoid pitfalls in image interpretation is provided.

Title: Real-time probe-guided intraprocedural biopsies in the world of

Carina Mari Aparici
Stanford University
School of Medicine USA

The clinical management of lesions suspicious for malignancy relies not only on diagnosis of benign versus malignant potential but also tumor grading, immunohistochemical and genetic information. Pathological analysis remains the gold standard for definite diagnosis. Hence, a carefully performed biopsy with low risk of complication is crucial. Compared to open biopsy, image-guided biopsies are minimally invasive and confer several advantages including low morbidity, low complication rate and cost savings.

Title: CT colonography as diagnostic complement in the diagnosis of colorectal lesions: video colonoscopy correlation

Araceli Cue
Hospital General Dr. Enrique Cabrera
USA

Colon cancer is an important cause of death among the general population, although it is highly preventable and treatable when early detection occurs. The main problem is the lack of patient adhesion to screening methods and some limitations in its performance due to particular patients’ features (video colonoscopy). Computed Tomography Colonography (CTC) has shown high sensitivity, low cost, less exploration time and is less invasive to the patient. In Mexico the colorectal cancer has the 1st place in incidence among digestive tube cancer.
Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide. It is also the principle cause of death from cancer among women globally. Despite the high incidence rates, in Western countries, 89% of women diagnosed with breast cancer are still alive 5 years after their diagnosis, which is due to detection and treatment. Breast cancer incidence has been increasing. In 2015, an estimated 231,840 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in women, along with 60,290 new cases of non-invasive (in situ) breast cancer.

When Onnetsuki is slid over the skin, healthy areas are comfortable, but if deep tissue is unhealthy or cold, degenerated, patient feels this spot to be ‘hot’. When this ‘hot spot’ is effectively treated with Onnetsu Therapy (Far-Infrared & Terahertz vibrations, and Heat), the hot sensation subsides and the Disease Conditions improve through vibrating water molecules of our deep tissue. Therefore, the Onnetsu Therapy is both a diagnostic and therapeutic.

Treatment of acute pneumonia (AP) in recent decades is focused exclusively on antibiotic therapy, does not include pathogenetic, specific methods of treatment and repeats the principles of treatment of other inflammatory diseases. Localization of AP in the vascular system of the small circle of blood circulation is its fundamental difference from other inflammatory processes, even in the case of identical pathogens.
Prostate cancer (PCa) is the second most common cancer in men worldwide. Several retrospective studies indicate that 68Ga-PSMA-PET/CT shows a superior detection capability compared with standard-of-care imaging, for detection of recurrent PCa and metastases. We evaluated the efficiency of this method to detect primary PCa with clinically relevant aggressive potential for guiding biopsy as well as surgery or radiotherapy.

Advanced epithelial ovarian cancer is amongst one of the hardest malignancy to treat. The standard treatment includes cytoreductive surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy; however, the median patients’ platinum-free survival is about 18 months with no improvement over the past decade. Dismal treatment outcome is due to platinum-sensitive tumor recurrence.

Over the past years, the concept of liquid biopsies has been introduced as an alternative to a conventional tissue biopsy. However, identifying circulating tumour cells (CTCs) in multiple ways from lung cancer patients based on EpCAM as the identifiable antigen (Ag), or other enrichment technologies has met with limited success.
The aim of this research is to figure out the effectiveness of the Sorush Cancer Treatment Protocol (SCTP) which is based on the Evolutionary Metabolic Hypothesis of Cancer (EMHC) and introducing the Specific Ketogenic Diet (SKD) plus Intravenous Ozone Therapy (IOT) in Phase (1) on 54 cancer patients, and combination of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy with vitamin/mineral and herbal supplementation beside the SKD and IOT in Phase (2) of this research on the remaining 31 cancer patients.

The Positive Effect of SKD Plus IOT and HBO2T in the Treatment of Cancer

Sorush Niknamian
University of Cambridge
UK

The impact of γ-irradiation on the induction of bystander killing by genetically engineered ovarian tumour cells: implications for clinical use as Cancer Vaccines

Jehad Zweiri
University of Liverpool-Medical School
UK

Cellular based therapeutic approaches for cancer rely on careful consideration of finding the optimal cell to execute the cellular goal of cancer treatment. Cell lines and primary cell cultures have been used in some studies to compare the in vitro and in vivo efficacy of autologous vs allogeneic tumor cell vaccines. This study examines the effect of γ-irradiation on a range of tumor cell lines in conjunction with suicide gene therapy of cancer.

Translational research and cancer patient stratification based on modern molecular biological methods

Jens Hahne
The Institute of Cancer Research, London and Surrey
UK

The use of molecular biological methods especially droplet-digital PCR and NanoString technology offer several possibilities for translational research and cancer patient stratification. In this workshop some examples based on RNA or microRNA expression in solid tumors will be discussed. MicroRNAs are pivotal regulators for RNA silencing and post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression under physiological as well as pathological conditions.
Title: Recognizing cardiovascular risk with the use of hormotherapy in patients with prostate cancer

Eduardo Borquez Nuñez Clínica
Universidad de los Andes Chile

In Chile, cardiovascular diseases and oncological diseases are highly prevalent and cause 52% of global mortality in Chile according to 2014 data. (1) It is known that hormone therapy in prostate cancer provers alterations in the lipid profile and in the profile of the glycaemia. Reduction of risk of events or death in men with cardiovascular disease.

Title: Comparison of 3DCRT, IMRT sliding window, VMAT techniques in radiotherapy treatments of distal esophageal cancer

Lecio Leonardo Luvezuti
National Institute of Cancer
Brazil

The objective of this study was to compare three techniques of radiotherapy treatments, with correction of heterogeneities, in seven patients diagnosed with distal esophageal cancer: IMRT with seven co-planar fields evenly distributed at equal intervals, VMAT composed of two arcs of 359.8° and 3DCRT with four co-planar fields (two antero-posteriors and two oblique).

Title: HSF1 inhibition sensitizes pancreatic cancer to gemcitabine via the suppression of cancer stem cell-like properties

Qingyong Ma
First Affiliated Hospital of Xi’an Jiaotong University China

Pancreatic cancer is a fatal disease with poor prognosis. Gemcitabine has been regarded as the mainstay of chemotherapy for pancreatic cancer; however, it is accompanied with a high rate of chemoresistance. We have previously reported that heat shock factor 1 (HSF1) is involved in the invasion and metastasis of pancreatic cancer, a highly conserved transcriptional factor that mediates the canonical proteotoxic stress response.
Title: Sonic hedgehog signalling pathway promotes pancreatic cancer pain via nerve growth factor

Jiguang Ma
First Affiliated Hospital of Xi’an Jiaotong University
China

Many pancreatic cancer (PC) patients suffer from abdominal pain and back pain. However, the cause of pain associated with PC is largely unclear. In this study, we tested the potential influence of the sonic hedgehog (sHH) signaling pathway on PC pain. Substance P (SP) and calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) expression was measured in cultured PC cells and dorsal root ganglions (DRGs) by real-time PCR, western blotting analysis and ELISA.

Title: MiR-139-5p reverses stemness maintenance and metastasis of colon cancer stem-like cells by targeting E2-2

XIAOYING MA
East China University of Science and Technology
School of Pharmacy
China

Colon cancer is considered to be the third largest cancer in the world and is one of the most common malignancies worldwide. Surgery combined with chemotherapy is the main treatment for colon cancer. Although the survival rate has been improved with the advancement of surgical techniques, tumor metastasis and recurrence still bring poor prognosis to patients. Colon cancer stem cells (CCSCs) refer to cancer cells with stem cell properties, that is, the ability of self-replication and multi-lineage differentiation.

Title: T cell repertoire of ex-vivo expanded tumour infiltrating lymphocytes in patients bearing breast cancer

Hajar Rajaei
Asan Medical Center
South Korea

In tumor immunotherapy, finding the exact tumor specific sequence of T cell receptor (TCR) in tumor infiltrating T cells (TILs) can assist us in engineering of clonotypes in vitro, expand them and finally re-infuse them into patients. In the current study we focused on TCR sequencing data derived from patients with breast cancer using next generation sequencing (NGS).
Title: Combination strategy of drug repositioning for neuroendocrine cervical carcinoma treatment

Zih Yin Lai
National Tsing Hua University
Taiwan

Precision cancer medicine is an evolving treatment approach that aims to associate the tumor’s unique genomic characters and histological changes to first determine the cancer subtype, and use the information to select targeted therapy for enhanced efficacy. In this study, we focus on neuroendocrine cervical carcinoma (NECC), which is a rare and aggressive subtype of cervical cancer.

Title: p53 R248Q mutation alters molecular trafficking and targeted drug responses in ovarian cancer

Kai-Yun Tsai
National Tsing Hua University
Taiwan

The dysfunction of tumor suppressor p53 and its regulators is a common feature of human cancer, including ovarian cancer. Specifically, the genetic alteration of p53 mutation is detected in up to 96% of high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma (HGSOC). Moreover, mutant p53 may cause oncogenic gain-of-function phenotypes under sustained activation of EGFR signaling. Thus, we aimed to investigate whether p53 mutation could affect combined inhibition of EGFR and the p53-specific ubiquitin ligase MDM2 in ovarian cancer. We selected p53 R248Q mutant, which has the highest mutation frequency in cancer, for this study.

Title: Analysis of DNA damage responses and repair mechanisms after boric acid-mediated boron neutron capture therapy in hepatocellular carcinoma

Kuan-Hao, Chen
National Tsing Hua University
Taiwan

Boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT) is a two-step radiation treatment modality, which kills tumor cells and leaves normal cells undamaged. In previous studies, boric acid (BA)-mediated BNCT has demonstrated its therapeutic efficacy in treating hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in rat and rabbit models. However, the DNA damage responses and repair mechanisms induced by BA-BNCT in HCC remain unclear.
Chemoresistance is one of the most important challenges in the clinical management of lung cancer. SIRT1 is a NAD dependent protein deacetylase and implicated in diverse cellular processes such as DNA damage repair, and cancer progression. SIRT1 is upregulated in chemoresistant lung cancer cells, genetic knockdown or chemical inhibition of SIRT1 reversed chemoresistance by enhancing DNA damage and apoptosis activation, accompanied with XRCC1 degradation.

Treatment of oncological patients and getting clinical remission is an unfortunate topic even for the 21st century; despite the correctly selected therapy, which gives minimal risks of complications because of the chemo sensitive tests, there are important problems connected with the quality of life of patients and naturally we ask questions to ourselves. How could we manage to increase the quality of life in oncological patients on the 3rd and 4th levels and decrease the number of the side effects that accompany Ch/therapy and R/therapy procedures?

Cervical cancer is a major public health problem in Morocco. The cervical cancer has a long precancerous period that provides an opportunity for the screening and treatment. Improving screening tests is a priority goal for the early diagnosis of cervical cancer. This study was conducted to evaluate the combination of p16(INK4a) protein expression, human papillomavirus (HPV) typing, and histopathology for the identification of cervical lesions with high risk to progress to cervical cancer among Moroccan women.
Despite rapid progress in understanding the ethology of epithelial ovarian cancer it is still the most lethal form of cancers. In Poland, ovarian cancer is the sixth most common women’s cancer. Vitamin C (L-ascorbic acid) has been widely used in the treatment and prevention of cancer; nevertheless, the clinical results are still inconclusive. Still there are many controversies regarding the role of vitamin C in the prevention and treatment of cancer.

Chondrosarcoma is the second most common malignant tumor of bone. The cancer originates from chondrocytes with abnormal proliferation and usually grows within a bone or on its surface. As 90% of human cancer death is due to metastasis process, in this study the anti-metastasis activity of Senna alata extract was studied in the highly metastasis SW1353 cell line. Senna alata is a medicinal plant which has been used in traditional folk medicine especially antimicrobial activity.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the clinic pathological features and modalities of treatment affecting recurrence and survival in patients with borderline ovarian tumors. Data of 92 patients diagnosed with borderline ovarian tumors (BOTs) during the period from 2010 to 2017 in the National Cancer Institute (NCI), Cairo University, Egypt were retrospectively evaluated.
Title: Coating Superparamagnetic Iron Oxide Nanoparticles with Antisense Oligonucleotides for Targeting Cyclin B1

Hosam Zaghloul
Mansoura University

Antisense oligonucleotides (ASO) represent an attractive trend in the development of targeted cancer therapies with more than 90 ASO-based drugs targeting cancer are in different phases of clinical trials. Coupling of ASO to superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles (SPIONs) overcome many challenges related to ASO delivery including; stabilization in physiological environments, protection from nuclease degradation, enhanced cellular uptake without using auxiliary reagents and prolonged intracellular half-life.

Title: Palliative care in Egypt: the experience of the Gharbiah Cancer Society

Mohamed Ahmed Hablas
Gharbia Cancer Society

The need for palliative care in middle and low resources countries, including Egypt, is emerging. The Gharbia Cancer Society (GCS) is a nonprofit, nongovernmental hospital, located in Tanta, the Capital of the Gharbia governorate in the mid-Nile Delta. The Society provides acute care to patients with cancer including surgery, chemo-, and Radio-therapy. Review of 9 year-data of Gharbia population-based cancer registry from 1999 to 2007 revealed 3480 cancer cases/year, with Age Standardized Rate (ASR) of 161.7/100,000 for males & 120.8/100,000 for females.

Title: Case Report: A case of co-existent MDS-RAEB type 2 and Stage IV Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma

Magda Mohamed Sultan
Alexandria University

The development of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) secondary to treatment of non-Hodgkin lymphoma is a common finding. In the literature we found some cases who were diagnosed with MDS and NHL simultaneously, other cases were first diagnosed as MDS with low risk IPSS and were managed only with an observational program.
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is an environment-dependent hematologic malignancy where interactions with accessory cells through cytokines and their receptors seem to confer a survival advantage, thus contributing to disease progression. Interleukin-22 (IL-22) is a T-cell-derived cytokine that promotes cell proliferation and survival through interaction with its receptor IL-22RA1. NKT cells mount strong antitumor responses and are a major focus in developing effective cancer immunotherapy.

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer and the most common cause of cancer-related mortality among women worldwide. About 4% have had ipsilateral supraclavicular lymph nodes involvement (SCLNs) at presentation. In spite this very low incidence, a big conflict occur in TNM staging and management. The current study was a retrospective observational descriptive study. We reviewed the files of breast cancer patients with synchronized with ipsilateral SCLNs involvement without distant metastasis who were seen in the follow up clinic in the period

The pancreaticojejunostomy has notoriously been known to carry a high rate of operative complications; morbidity, and mortality mainly due to anastomotic leak and ensuing septic complications. Patients and methods: from January 2012 to October 2015, we presented a prospective study which included 24 patients who underwent pancreaticoduodenectomy(PD) operation through either Whipple resection or modified Whipple(pylorus-preserving).
Title: The Role of Ceramide-Metabolizing Enzymes in Resveratrol-Induced Apoptosis in Ph+ Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

**Aysun Adan**
Abdullah Gul University

It is quite important to investigate new therapeutic agents and define potential novel cellular targets for the treatment of Ph + ALL, expressing BCR/ABL oncoprotein, due to lower overall survival rate and limited complete remission. Bioactive sphingolipids are a lipid family with important members including ceramide, sphingosine- 1-phosphate (S1P) and glucosyl ceramide (GC), which have significant roles in the regulation of cell division, growth, metastasis and apoptosis. Apoptotic ceramide produced through de novo synthesis pathway (Serine Palmitoyl Transferase (SPT) is a key enzyme subjected to regulation) is a central molecule in sphingolipid metabolism.

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Title: Empowering Africa from 2D to 3D radiotherapy techniques through the Access to Care Virtual teaching platform

**Lindsay Jafta**
Groote Schuur Hospital

While some parts of the world are progressing to advanced radiotherapy techniques, the basics of access to radiotherapy treatment units, treatment planning systems and dosimetry equipment remains a continuing challenge throughout Africa. The impact of this on lower middle income countries (LMIC) has left a limitation in access and innovation to radiotherapy treatment and planning.

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Title: Outcome of HCV +ve vs -ve Viremia in AML patients regarding Engraftment and the Incidence of a & cGVHD and SOS Following Allogeneic PBSCT: A single centre experience of 328 patients

**Omar Fahmy**
Cairo University

In Egypt, around 15 million patients are suffering from Hepatitis C viremia with yearly 40,000 deaths. We have already published our data regarding the Tempo of Engraftment and the Incidence of Acute and Chronic GVHD as well as SOS only in Patients who are HCV viremia positive following Allogeneic Peripheral Blood Stem Cells Transplantation (PBSCT).
Tea tree oil (TTO) is an essential oil obtained by steam distillation from the leaves of Melaleuca alternifolia (Myrtaceae). This oil has traditionally been used for the treatment of various skin infections. The present study aimed to investigate the cytotoxic effects of TTO against two representative types of human skin cancer, namely malignant melanoma (A-375) and squamous cell carcinoma (HEp-2).

L-carnitine is a metabolite of C₄ oil LC, which is involved in the transfer of palm-n-LC through the inner membrane into the mitochondrial matrix and is a substrate for the formation of ATP molecules. Carnitine is a trimethylated amino acid naturally synthesized in the liver, brain and kidneys from protein lysine and methionine.

Carcinoma of the cervix is the commonest malignancy of the female genital tract in the developing countries. Worldwide, cervical cancer is the second most common (12%) cancer in women. This study was aimed to determine the knowledge, attitude and practice of Pap smear among female nurses in a tertiary institution.
Cancer is a dreadful disease and any practical solution in combating this disease is of paramount importance to public health. Cancer patients have burdened by drug induced toxic side effects, and no turned to seek help from the complementary and alternative medicine hoping for a better cure. Research on Platinum based drugs and Non Platinum based drugs is a Multi-Million Dollar Industry in USA and there is every need to produce safe drugs for the cure of this monstrous disease.

Ionizing Radiotherapy (IR) is known to be a general effective treatment of cancer including prostate cancer. However, this treatment causes many severe side effects. On the other hand, recent studies demonstrate the anti-carcinogenic activity of the active metabolite of vitamin D, namely 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 (1,25(OH)2D3).

Prostate cancer remains the most common cancer in men worldwide. The initial treatment of choice for prostate cancer is androgen deprivation. if resistant develop then Docetaxel becomes the mainstay therapy for patients with metastatic castrated resistant prostate cancer. To evaluate the benefit of docetaxel in patients with metastatic castrated resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) after initial good response to first line hormonal therapy .TO determine the effective number of cycles and doses of docetaxel.
The present era of precision medicine sees 'cancer' as a consequence of molecular derangements occurring at the commencement of the disease process, with morphologic changes happening much later in the process of tumorigenesis. Conventional imaging techniques, such as computed tomography (CT), ultrasound, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), play an integral role in the detection of disease at a macroscopic level.

With the advancement of cancer diagnostic and therapeutic methods, the total cost of cancer treatment is increased. Cancellation costs can reduce patients' access to essential treatments and ultimately impairment in health and quality of life. Due to high prevalence of cancer, increased survival, patient's therapeutic needs and the development of expensive equipment, as a result, patients tolerate financial stress and stressful conditions.

Alterations of some key molecular markers of carcinogenicity have been associated with the consumption of the popular bakery food additive, KBrO3. Thus, substances that can alleviate these changes are constantly required. In this study, the mitigating effect of curcumin was assessed on bromate-induced carcinogenicity in male rats using molecular approach.
Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is the most common childhood malignancy, representing around one-third of all childhood malignancies. In Saudi Arabia ALL accounts for around 35% of all childhood cancers. Despite a high cure rate, some cases relapse. Current drug efficacy studies focus on reducing leukemia cell burden. However, if drugs have limited effects on LSCs, these cells may expand and eventually cause relapse. The experimental anti-leukemic drug parthenolide (PTL) acts by inhibiting transcription factor nuclear kappa B (NFκB), activating p53.

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers in females; in Pakistan, this disease is mostly seen in young females, aged between thirty years to forty years of life. According to Western reports, breast cancer is most often seen between ages fifty to sixty years of life. Patients suffering from breast cancer have to face a multitude of problems psychological, social, and financial along with chemotherapy side effects and toxicities.

The objective of this work in writing was to examine the Eastern Mediterranean Region diet in terms of the potential for cancer prevention through adherence to this diet. The research questions in this study included those of: What effect does Mediterranean diet have on the potential for the individual to develop cancer? and Does the Western diet patterns tend to result in development of cancer in individuals more often than those who follow the Eastern Mediterranean dietary patterns.
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*Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, USA*

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29th Euro-Global Summit on Cancer Therapy & Radiation Oncology

July 23-25, 2018 | Rome, Italy
Day-1

July 23, 2018
08:00-09:00 Registrations

Opening Ceremony

09:00-09:30
Meeting Hall @ Olimpica 1

SPECIAL PLENARY TALK

09:30-09:40 Introduction

**Title:** Cancer stem cells in breast and gynecological cancers: How to individualize treatment based on the sensitivity of patient cscs

Christopher S Lange, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, USA

KEYNOTE FORUM

10:40-11:25

**Title:** Strategy for colorectal cancer liver metastases

Shinji Osada, Gifu Municipal Hospital, Japan

Networking & Refreshments 11:25-11:45 @ Foyer

11:45-12:30

**Title:** Regulation of pancreatic cancer cell migration by the axis ceramide kinase/ceramide 1 phosphate

Antonio Gómez-Muñoz, University of the Basque Country, Spain

SPECIAL SESSION

12:30-13:10

**Title:** Clonal cytogenetic abnormalities of undetermined significance

Guilin Tang, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, USA

GROUP PHOTO (13:10-13:20)

Lunch Break 13:20-14:20 @ Restaurant

Sessions: Cancer Therapies | Radiation Oncology | Organ Specific Cancers

Chair: Christopher S Lange, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, USA

SPEAKER SESSION

14:20-14:50

**Title:** Clinical Indications for mammography in men and correlation with breast cancer

Kyungmin Shin, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, USA

14:50-15:20

**Title:** Volumetric modulated arc (radio) therapy in pets treatment: The “La Cittadina Fondazione” experience

Mario Dolera, The National Foundation for Veterinary Studies and Research, Italy

15:20-15:50

**Title:** Combining 2D angiogenesis and 3D osteosarcoma microtissues to improve vascularization

Hassan Chaddad, University of Strasbourg, France
Networking & Refreshments 15:50-16:10 @ Foyer

16:10-16:40
Title: The important overlapping problem between malign and benign thyroidal nodules in cancer patients with FDG-PET/CT
Fikri Selcuk Simsek, Firat University, Turkey

16:40-17:10
Title: EGF and TGFα motogenic activities are mediated by the EGF receptor: Identification of the signalling pathways involved in oral cancer
Aye Myat Thwe, University of Dundee, UK

17:10-17:40
Title: Role of free-base and metallated porphyrin derivatives promoting apoptosis as a consequence of cancer photodynamic therapy: Synthesis, characterization and photobiological activities.
Devashish Sengupta, Assam University, India

17:40-18:10
Title: Natural fluorescence for cancer diagnosis
Aurelija Vaitkuviene, Vilnius University, Lithuania

Panel Discussion

Day-2
July 24, 2018
Meeting Hall: Olimpica 1

Keynote Forum

09:30-10:15
Title: Carotid blow out syndrome: Interventional radiologic management
Jaime Tisnado, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA

10:15-11:00
Title: Degradation of both b-catenin and RAS via targeting the Wnt/b-catenin pathway is an ideal approach for colorectal cancer treatment
Kang-Yell Choi, Yonsei University, South Korea

Networking & Refreshments 11:00-11:20 @ Foyer

SPECIAL SESSION

11:20-12:00
Title: Applying koch's postulates to test the cancer stem cell basis of cancer
Christopher S Lange, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, USA
Sessions: Clinical Oncology | Chemotherapy | Cancer Screening

Chair: Jaime Tisnado, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA

Chair: Kang-Yell Choi, Yonsei University, South Korea

**SPEAKER SESSION**

12:00-12:30
**Title:** The effect of ionizing radiation on prostate cancer cells is effectively potentiated by pretreatment with the active metabolite of vitamin D and sodium valporate
**Shraga Shany**, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel

12:30-13:00
**Title:** In vivo quantitation of circulating tumor cells with high-speed confocal microscopy in mouse tumor model
**Howon Seo**, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea

**Lunch Break 13:00-14:00 @ Restaurant**

14:00-14:30
**Title:** A new disulfide-stabilized diabody against bFGF and the inhibition of cancer
**Ning Deng**, Jinan University, China

14:30-15:00
**Title:** Through which pathway does Trastuzumab and miR-122-5p combinatorial administration lead breast cancer cells to apoptosis: Intrinsic or extrinsic pathway?
**Sercan Ergun**, Ordu University, Turkey

15:00-15:30
**Title:** Leptin receptor antagonist as a potent histone deacetylases (HDACs) inhibitor in ovarian cancer cells
**Ewa L Gregoraszczuk**, University in Kraków, Poland

15:30-16:00
**Title:** Comparing BRAF mutation status in corresponding primary and metastatic cutaneous melanomas: Implications on optimized targeted therapy
**Ibrahim Khalifeh**, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Lebanon

**Networking & Refreshments 16:00-16:20 @ Foyer**

**POSTER PRESENTATIONS 16:20-17:20**

**Poster Judge:** Jaime Tisnado, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA

**EC 01**
**Title:** Prognostic Factor of local recurrence breast cancer following therapy in Padang-Indonesia
**Daan Khambri**, Andalas University, Indonesia

**EC 02**
**Title:** Prognostic role of tissue expression and serum level of YKL-40 in diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma patients
**Omnia Abd-Elfattah**, Tanta University, Egypt

**EC 03**
**Title:** FAP in a FAP+ cell line is activated by TGFβ, as in CAFs of pancreatic cancer
**Dina Antonova**, Shemyakin and Ovchinnikov Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Russia
EC 04  
**Title:** Correlation between the expression of embryonic master regulators SOX9 and PDX1 in pancreatic cancer samples  
Liya G Kondratyeva, Shemyakin and Ovchinnikov Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Russia

**Title:** In vitro antiproliferative activity of two organs from Tunisian medicinal plant of the genus Centaurea on several cancer cell lines  
Amal Ben Cherifa, Monastir University, Tunisia

EC 06  
**Title:** Targeting the Sonic Hedgehog pathway in colon cancer stem cells with small molecule inhibitors  
Aadilah Omar, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

EC 07  
**Title:** Palladium nanoparticles selectively induce apoptosis in lung cancer cells through reactive oxygen species  
Ferda Ari, Uludag University, Turkey

EC 08  
**Title:** Understanding the role of hypoxia regulated oncogenic microRNA-X in glioblastoma  
Sonam Takkar, Indian Institute of Technology, India

EC 09  
**Title:** An unexpected case of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and aggressive metastatic colonic adenocarcinoma  
Vincenzo Russo, University-Hospital San Martino, Italy

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**Day-3**

*July 25, 2018*  
Meeting Hall: Olimpica 1

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**KEYNOTE FORUM**

**Title:** Interventional nuclear medicine. How to perform real-time probe-guided intraprocedural biopsies?  
Carina Mari Aparici, University of California, USA

**Title:** Our experience in treating germinal tumors  
Rufadie Maxhuni, Clinical University Center of Kosovo, Pristina

**Networking & Refreshments 11:00-11:20 @ Foyer**

**Sessions:** Cancer Treatment | Cancer Diagnosis

**Chair:** Carina Mari Aparici, University of California San Francisco, USA

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**SPEAKER SESSION**

**Title:** Cancer stem cell marker EpCAM is involved in resistance to chemotherapy and poor prognosis in ovarian cancer patients  
Takeshi Motohara, Kumamoto University, Japan
Title: Investigation of piR-36707 and piR-36741 expression levels in renal cell (Transparent Cell Type) carcinomas
Diler U S Atlay, Ordu University, Turkey

Title: Targeting the AKT/mTOR/STAT3 pathways through a ROS-dependent Ubiquitin proteasome degradation in breast cancer by the natural polyphenol compound, carnosol
Rabah Iratni, United Arab Emirates University, UAE

SPECIAL SESSION

Title: Monitoring immune response in tumors
Ibrahim Khalifeh, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Lebanon

Lunch Break 13:30-14:30 @ Restaurant

VIDEO PRESENTATION

Title: The key to the riddle of the mechanism of most CVD and cancer was in arteriovenous anastomoses
Vladimir Ivanovich Ermoshkin, Russian New University, Russia

WORKSHOP

Title: Cancer Stem Cells: How do we determine which cells they are?
Christopher S Lange, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, USA

Networking & Refreshments 16:00-16:20 @ Foyer

PANEL DISCUSSION

AWARDS & CLOSING CEREMONY

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