

9th Korea-Japan Gynecologic Cancer Joint Meeting

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Since the 1st Korea-Japan Gynecologic Cancer Joint Meeting in Seoul, October 22, 2002 during 9th International Gynecologic Cancer Society meeting, Gynecologic Cancer Joint Meetings have been held alternatively in Korea and Japan every year until 8th meeting in Tokyo in 2009. From the 9th meeting of this year on, Gynecologic Cancer Joint Meetings between Japan and Korea are supposed to be held every other year at the same period of time as biennial meeting of Asian Society of Gynecologic Oncology (ASGO). The 9th Korea-Japan Gynecologic Cancer Joint Meeting was held in Seoul on November 3, 2011 during 2nd biennial meeting of ASGO (Fig. 1). The agenda of the meeting is shown in Table 1.

DISCUSSION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

There are several trials proposed by Korean Gynecologic Oncology Group (KGOG). Two trials of cervical cancer were initiated by Dr. Sang Young Ryu, GOG 263, and TACO trial. GOG 263 is a randomized phase III trial of adjuvant radiation versus chemoradiation in intermediate risk, stage I/IIA cervical cancer treated with initial radical hysterectomy and pelvic lymphad-

enectomy. TACO (GCIG/KGOG 1027) is a randomized trial of weekly versus tri-weekly cisplatin based chemoradiation in locally advanced cervical cancer. Dr. Sokbom Kang and Professor Noriaki Sakuragi collaborated for a cross-validation study to develop preoperative criteria identifying for low-risk group of lymph node metastasis in endometrial cancer. Regarding ovarian cancer, professor Byoung-Gie Kim suggested a translational research on clear cell carcinoma, which needs consortium of several countries with high prevalence of the disease, and sharing of tissue samples and co-work between Japan, Taiwan, and Korea. Lastly, future perspectives of this Korea-Japan Joint meeting include: deepening our friendships, sharing other's scientific achievements, co-work for mutual clinical protocols, developing cancer treatment guidelines together, and exchange programs for faculties and residents. I would like to express my heartiest gratitude to Japan Gynecologic Oncology Group (JGOG) who graciously accepted our invitation to share their expertise in the field of gynecologic oncology (presented by Professor Hee-Sug Ryu).

JGOG desires to work together with KGOG more closely through this Korea-Japan Gynecologic Cancer Joint Meeting. In Korea and Japan, neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by



Fig. 1. Commemorative photograph of the 9th Korea-Japan Gynecologic Cancer Joint Meeting.

Table 1. Agenda of 9th Korea-Japan Gynecologic Cancer Joint Meeting

<p>Opening remarks & introduction Joo-Hyun Nam (President of KGOG, Univ. of Ulsan) & Kazunori Ochiai (President of JGOG, The Jikei Univ.)</p> <p>Part 1 Ovary session chaired by Byoung-Gie Kim (Sungkyunkwan Univ.) & Mitsuki Suzuki (Jichi Medical Univ.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KGOG 3022: Multi-center, retrospective study of image-based prediction model for surgical cytoreduction in advanced ovarian cancer, Sokbom Kang (National Cancer Center) • JGOG 3019/iPocc trial: A randomized phase II/III trial of weekly IV versus tri-weekly IP carboplatin both in combination with weekly IV paclitaxel for newly diagnosed epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, and primary peritoneal cancer, Keiichi Fujiwara (Saitama Med Univ. Int Med Center) <p>Part 2 Cervix session chaired by Sang Young Ryu (Korea Cancer Center Hospital) & Mikio Mikami (Tokai Univ.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KGOG 1029: A randomized controlled trial comparing radical hysterectomy plus tailored adjuvant therapy versus primary chemoradiation therapy in bulky early-stage cervical cancer, Jeong Yeol Park (Univ. of Ulsan) • JGOG 1065: The utility of neoadjuvant chemotherapy using irinotecan hydrochloride (CPT-11) and nedaplatin (NDP) for the bulky but operable cancer with the uterine cervix, Ken Takizawa (The Cancer Institute Hospital of JFCR) <p>Part 3 Uterine corpus session chaired by Jae Weon Kim (Seoul National Univ.) & Toshiaki Saito (National Kyushu Cancer Center)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KGOG 2006: Management of endometrial hyperplasia with a levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system: single arm, prospective multicenter study, Seok-Ju Seong (CHA Univ.) • Japanese trial: A randomized phase II/III trial of dose-dense weekly paclitaxel plus carboplatin versus tri-weekly paclitaxel plus carboplatin in chemo-naïve patients with stage I-IV, persistent, or recurrent carcinosarcoma of the uterus, Takeo Otsuki (Tohoku Univ.) <p>Discussion and future perspectives Hee-Sug Ryu (Ajou Univ.) & Toru Sugiyama (Iwate Medical Univ.)</p> <p>Closing remarks Ikuo Konishi (Kyoto Univ.) & Soon-Beom Kang (Seoul National Univ.)</p>

radical hysterectomy for stage I/II cervical cancer with a bulky mass and chemoradiation for advanced disease have been important subjects for research (JGOG 1065, KGOG 1029, and GOG 263). JGOG 2043, a randomized study on adjuvant chemotherapy of Paclitaxel/Carboplatin and Docetaxel/Cisplatin compared with a control therapy Adriamycin/Cisplatin in endometrial cancer, is in the process of being analyzed. The results are expected to have a great impact on the management of endometrial cancer around the world. In ovarian cancer, we have completed an international cooperative phase III study of clear cell carcinoma of ovary (JGOG 3017) in cooperation

with KGOG and expect the analysis results will be presented at American Society of Clinical Oncology 3 years later. Another clinical trial of ovarian clear cell carcinoma, GOG 268, is now underway in full scale. In addition, based on the promising result of phase II clinical trial of Olaparib, a phase III clinical trial of ovarian cancer for poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor was proposed. Professor Fujiwara remarked our effort for the standardization of intraperitoneal chemotherapy in ovarian cancer (JGOG 3019/iPocc trial). Finally, we expect the ceaseless collaboration between KGOG and JGOG to be much closer in the future (presented by Professor Toru Sugiyama).