

Meeting Report



ASGO 4th International Workshop on Gynecologic Oncology

Yusuke Shibuya, Masafumi Toyoshima, Nobuo Yaegashi

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tohoku University School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan

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Correspondence to

Masafumi Toyoshima

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,
Tohoku University School of Medicine,
1-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Miyagi
980-8574, Japan.
E-mail: m-toyo@med.tohoku.ac.jp

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ORCID

Yusuke Shibuya
<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9295-4108>
Masafumi Toyoshima
<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8199-9917>

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest relevant to
this article was reported.

The 4th International Workshop of the Asian Society of Gynecologic Oncology (ASGO) was held in the Sendai International Center on 12 November 2016. One hundred sixty-three participants from 7 countries (China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand) gathered in the meeting and Dr. Nobuo Yaegashi (Japan) served as the President. Following the 11th ASGO council meeting (**Fig. 1**), there were 8 presentations in 4 sessions and a luncheon seminar (the scientific program is shown in **Table 1**).

The theme of session IA was early-stage cervical cancer. Dr. Takahide Arimoto (Japan) gave a presentation entitled “Nonrandomized confirmatory trial of modified radical hysterectomy for patients with tumor diameter 2 cm or less FIGO stage IB1 uterine cervical cancer (JCOG1101)” in this session. In Japan, the current standard surgery for International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stage IB1 cervical cancer is radical hysterectomy (RH); however, the frequency of parametrial invasion is very low in patients with a tumor diameter of 2 cm or less. The Japan Clinical Oncology Group (JCOG) 1101 study is a multi-institutional non-randomized confirmatory phase III trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of modified radical hysterectomy (MRH) for patients with FIGO stage IB1 uterine cervical cancer and a tumor diameter of 2 cm or less. Dr. Arimoto concluded that MRH is a more useful option than RH with respect to quality of life (QOL) on the condition that the 5-year overall survival (OS) for MRH is not inferior to RH. After the presentation, Dr. Tadao Takano (Japan) moderated a peer review for this session. Dr. Takano introduced a current treatment option for early-stage cervical cancer and discussed fertility-sparing surgery (FSS) combined with a simple trachelectomy or large conization and sentinel lymph node mapping. Dr. Takano concluded that the JCOG1101 study will have an important role in determining the direction of early-stage cervical cancer treatment. Unfortunately, Dr. Yin Nin Chia (Singapore) could not attend this meeting, but Dr. Chia offered critical comments concerning the originality and application of the JCOG1101 study. There was an animated discussion led by the Chairpersons, Dr. Yuen Sheung Hextan Ngan (Hong Kong) and Dr. Hiroyuki Yoshikawa (Japan).

The theme of session IB was late-stage cervical cancer. Dr. Ryo Kitagawa (Japan) introduced the JCOG0505 trial, which confirmed the non-inferiority of carboplatin and paclitaxel (TC) to cisplatin and paclitaxel (TP). Dr. Kitagawa presented a trial involving dose-dense carboplatin and paclitaxel (dd-TC) for advanced-stage cervical cancer, the JCOG1311 study, which is a multi-institutional phase II/III study investigating conventional vs. dd-TC for metastatic or recurrent cervical cancer. Dr. Chunling Chen (China) delivered a lecture for advanced-stage cervical cancer by introducing the Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG) 240 study, which



Fig. 1. The 11th Asian Society of Gynecologic Oncology council meeting in Sendai International Center.

(from left to right) Yasuhiro Udagawa,¹ Daisuke Aoki,² Hee-Sug Ryu,³ Ikuo Konishi,⁴ Soon-Beom Kang,⁵ Toshiharu Kamura,⁶ Chunling Chen,⁷ Kazunori Ochiai,⁸ Seung-Cheol Kim,⁹ Duk Soo Bae,¹⁰ Kung-Liahng Wang,¹¹ Nobuo Yaegashi,¹² Hextan Ngan,¹³ Sarikapan Wilailak,¹⁴ Kimio Ushijima,¹⁵ Jae-Weon Kim,¹⁶ Tsukasa Baba,¹⁷ Andri Andrijono,¹⁸ Dong Hoon Suh,¹⁹ and Eiichiro Tominaga.²⁰

Table 1. Program of ASGO 4th International Workshop on Gynecologic Oncology

Schedule	Speaker (affiliations in Appendix)
Opening remarks	Ikuo Konishi (President of ASGO, Japan) Soon-Beom Kang (Honorary advisor of ASGO, Korea)
Session IA: Cervical cancer, early stage Nonrandomized confirmatory trial of modified radical hysterectomy for patients with tumor diameter 2 cm or less FIGO stage IB1 uterine cervical cancer (JCOG1101) Peer review	Chair: Yuen Sheung Hextan Ngan (Hong Kong), Hiroyuki Yoshikawa (Japan) Takahide Arimoto (Japan) Tadao Takano (Japan)
Session IB: Cervical cancer, late stage Conventional versus dose-dense paclitaxel in the combination with carboplatin in metastatic or recurrent cervical cancer: JCOG1311 Peer review	Chair: Daisuke Aoki (Japan), Kimio Ushijima (Japan) Ryo Kitagawa (Japan) Chunling Chen (China)
Lunchtime seminar Fertility preservation for young female cancer patients, recent topics on ovarian tissue cryopreservation and transplantation.	Chair: Toshiharu Kamura (Japan) Nao Suzuki (Japan)
Session II: Ovarian cancer A non-randomized confirmatory study regarding selection of fertility-sparing surgery for patients with epithelial ovarian cancer: Japan Clinical Oncology Group Study (JCOG1203) Peer review	Chair: Duk-Soo Bae (Korea), Kazunori Ochiai (Japan) Toyomi Satoh (Japan) Sarikapan Wilailak (Thailand)
Session III: Endometrial cancer Randomized phase III trial to confirm the survival effect of para-aortic lymphadenectomy for patients with endometrial cancer (JCOG1412)	Chair: Kung-Liahng Wang (Taiwan), Yasuhiro Udagawa (Japan) Hidemichi Watari (Japan)
Closing remarks	Hee-Sug Ryu (President-Elect of ASGO, Korea) Kimio Ushijima (Secretary-General of ASGO, Japan)

showed the effectiveness of bevacizumab vs. combination chemotherapy in patients with recurrent, persistent, or metastatic cervical cancer. Dr. Chen supported the design of the Japan Gynecologic Oncology Group (JGOG) 1311 study, and anticipated promising results for optional bevacizumab (15 mg/kg × 21 days) treatment. There was active discussion led by the Chairpersons, Dr. Daisuke Aoki (Japan) and Dr. Kimio Ushijima (Japan).

The theme of session II was ovarian cancer. Dr. Toyomi Satoh (Japan) presented the extended criteria of FSS in early-stage ovarian cancer patients. Based on a retrospective investigation, Dr. Satoh proposed that FSS can be considered for stage IA patients with clear cell histology (CCH) and stage IC patients with unilateral ovarian involvement and non-CCH who undergo complete staging surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy. In addition, Dr. Satoh presented the JCOG1203 study, which is a non-randomized confirmatory phase III prospective study to confirm the safety of FSS in the same category of patients. Dr. Sarikapan Wilailak (Thailand) gave a peer review for this session. Dr. Wilailak analyzed the epidemiologic facts and estimated that approximately 6,120 stage I epithelial ovarian cancer patients <40 years of age would consider FSS worldwide per year. Dr. Wilailak supported this design and raised a question regarding the best time for complete surgery after FSS. There was active discussion led by the Chairpersons, Dr. Duk-Soo Bae (Korea) and Dr. Kazunori Ochiai (Japan).

The theme of session III was endometrial cancer. Dr. Hidemichi Watari (Japan) presented the studies investigating the survival effect of lymphadenectomy (LNX) in patients with endometrial cancer. The survival effect of para-aortic lymphadenectomy in endometrial cancer (SEPAL) study was a retrospective cohort study which reported the survival effect of para-aortic LNX in patients with endometrial cancer. The SEPAL study showed that addition of para-aortic LNX to hysterectomy and pelvic LNX reduced the risk of death from endometrial cancer in intermediate/high risk patients. Dr. Watari proposed a prospective, randomized phase III trial (JCOG1412) to confirm the survival effect of para-aortic LNX observed in the SEPAL study. Dr. Watari raised issues to be addressed, such as selection of the control arm, appropriate patient selection, quality assurance of LNX, and standardization of adjuvant therapy. There was active discussion led by the Chairpersons, Dr. Kung-Liahng Wang (Taiwan) and Dr. Yasuhiro Udagawa (Japan).

Between sessions IB and II, a lunchtime seminar was presented by Dr. Nao Suzuki (Japan). Dr. Suzuki gave a lecture about rescue treatment for ovarian insufficiency. As a procedure for ovarian tissue cryopreservation and transplantation, Dr. Suzuki introduced the vitrification method and heterotopic transplantation of ovarian tissue. In addition, Dr. Suzuki's team has developed an ovarian tissue vitrification kit and has made this technique available worldwide. Dr. Suzuki emphasized that all oncologists should understand onco-fertility therapy so as not to miss the chance to provide fertility preservation for appropriate patients. Dr. Suzuki established the Japan Society for Fertility Preservation to re-organize the healthcare system for onco-fertility therapy in Japan, and membership is on the rise.

These 8 speakers gave excellent lectures with active discussions. This workshop was considered to be a great success by all attendees. We warmly thank the ASGO organizers for planning such an outstanding workshop. We also hope for the success of the 5th meeting, which will be held in Tokyo next year.

Appendix. Affiliations of the speakers

- Takahide Arimoto, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
- Tadao Takano, Clinical Research, Innovation and Education Center, Tohoku University Hospital, Sendai, Japan
- Ryo Kitagawa, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Sendai, Japan
- Chunling Chen, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Beijing Jidecare Medical Hospital, Beijing, China
- Nao Suzuki, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Kanagawa, Japan
- Toyomi Satoh, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
- Sarikapan Wilailak, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand
- Hidemichi Watari, Department of Gynecology, Hokkaido University, Hokkaido, Japan