Universal Health Care and Interdisciplinary Research in Asia

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UICC WCC December 5 2015
Asia has huge populations with diverse Ethnicity, different Cultural backgrounds & diverse Economic conditions.

Cancer prevalence is diverse among Asian Countries, but Cancer became the Major Health Agenda even in Economically Emerging Countries.

Clinical Practice Guidelines for Cancer Prevention & Control is not fully established yet.

Appropriate Guidelines is urgent for Asian Cancer Control.
Thank you so much for your attention.
1. Significantly increasing incidence of Cancer in Asia-Pacific Region
2. Importance of Interdisciplinary Research Efforts between Asian countries
3. Providing a common working platform to bring together from various fields of medical (Oncology, Public Health) and Non-medical (Social, Economic, Anthropologic etc)
4. First significant step toward the international and Interdisciplinary efforts to be extended to China and entire Asia (Professor Xishan Hao)
First Japan-Korea Bilateral Joint Seminar
Cross-Boundary Cancer Studies toward the Cancer Cure in Asia

- Venue: Sangnam Institute of Management,
  Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea
- Date: February 21-22, 2014
- Organized by: Yonsei University
  The University of Tokyo
- Sponsored by: National Research Foundation of Korea,
  Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science
# First Japan-Korea Bilateral Joint Seminar

**Cross-Boundary Cancer Studies toward the Cancer Cure in Asia**

## Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>9 people</td>
<td>7 people</td>
<td>1 person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>2 people</td>
<td>2 people</td>
<td>3 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>10 people</td>
<td>6 people</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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### Korean Participants
- Yonsei Univ.
  - Jae Kyung Roh
  - Young Ryeol Park
  - Eun Cheol Park
  - Sohee Park
  - Joong Bae Ahn
  - In Han Song
  - Kwang Sig Lee
  - Inchoon Kim
  - Hyun Mee Kim
- Handok Inc.
  - Woo Ick Jang

### Japanese Participants
- The Univ. of Tokyo
  - Hideyuki Akaza
  - Syunya Yoshimi
  - Shigeto Sonoda
  - Norie Kawahara
  - Yuko Manabe
- Juntendo Univ.
  - Shigeo Horie
- Osaka Univ.
  - Jun Miyake
- National Institute of Public Health
  - Takashi Fukuda

### Chinese Participants
- Tianjin Cancer Institute
  - Xishan Hao
  - Ji Hui Hao
  - Rui Fang Niu
  - Hui Li
Interdisciplinary discussion for CANCER as Medical, Pharmaceutical, Anthropologic & Social point of view

1. Discussed about Commonalities & Differences between Japan, Korea & China
2. Tried to create new knowledge Network on existing networks in diverse fields
3. Cross-boundary discussion between Japan, Korea & China
4. Through Cross-boundary Cancer Studies, we can look at People’s Life Style & Social Infrastructure from the view of increasing cancer incidence & prevalence
Personalized Therapy
Thank you so much for your attention.
Characteristics of Asian Cancer

- Ethnic Pharmacogenomic differences; Treatment responses & Toxicities
- Differences in Clinical Practice for Cancer Prevention, Detection & Treatment
- Diverse patterns of Treatment Tolerability; Mentally & Physically
- Diverse Socio-economic conditions; High Standard Treatment in Developed Countries, High tech Dx & Tx is not easily accessible in Economically Emerging Countries
Diverse Patterns of Cancer Incidence in Asia

- Male: Lung cancer, Prostate cancer, Colorectal cancer, Stomach cancer & Liver cancer

- Female: Breast cancer, Colorectal cancer, Lung cancer, Uterine cervix cancer & Ovarian cancer
1. Cancer is most common cause of death in Korea since 1983
2. Cancer Incidence is increasing rapidly: Cancer Incidence; 319.8 (2,011) from 219.9 (1,999)
3. Prevalence Rate is changing variously.
4. Cancer Survival Rate has been improved significantly during last three decades.
5. Possible Model for Cancer Prevention, Rx & Research in Asian Pacific Region(?).
1. Rapid Economic development  
   (National Income : 100 $(1960) \rightarrow 24,000 $(2013))

2. Mandatory National Health Insurance  
   (covering near 100%)

3. National Cancer Screening Program  
   & Voluntary Complete Check-up  
   for Early Detection

4. Aggressive competition between  
   Five Mega Hospitals  
   (more than 2,000 beds) in Seoul.
Characteristics of Korean Life Style

1. Urbanization; from Country to City
2. Improved Hygiene – “Daily Shower & Bath” at Modern Housing; Apartments
3. Westernization of Diet: Low calorie, low fat Diet, Spicy & salted Vegetables to High calorie, high fat, low fiber Diet & Fast Food but Fresh Vegetables
Causes of Death

Data source: Annual Report of Causes of Death, NSO
Trend of cancer incidence by sex, Year

※ Increase of 72.3 percent for male and 114.9 percent for female in cancer incidence compared to 1999
1. Number of Cancer Patient is increasing (about 6% annually)

2. Patterns of Cancer Prevalence are changing rapidly during Last Two Decades
   • Uterine Cervix, Stomach, Liver: ↓
   • Breast, Colon, Thyroid, Lung, Bladder & Prostate Cancer: ↑

3. Five year survival rates: 41.2 % (‘93-’95) to 66.3 % (‘07-’11)
Trend of five-year relative survival by sex: All Cancers
To Overcome the Cancer in Asia: A major Health Agenda (I)

1. Primary Prevention; Improvement of Hygiene (Personal, Environmental) Anti-Smoking Campaign
2. Vaccination for Hepatitis B, HPV(?)
3. Early Detection: Cost effective Nation wide Cancer Screening
4. Standard Guidelines for Clinical Practice for Prevention, Early Diagnosis and Treatment
5. Promote Field & Clinical Researches with Multidisciplinary Team Approaches. Multi-National & Multi-Institutional Trials

6. Establish Federation of Asian Cancer Organization working with APCC(APFOCC), ACOS, CTRG & ASI A CANCER FORUM

7. Urgent need for support from Government, Industry & Public

8. Start action for Cooperation in Asia
Cancer Therapeutics Research Group

(Multi-national Clinical Trials Center)

Multinational ethnic difference studies
1. Cancer is most common cause of death in Korea since 1983
2. Cancer Incidence is increasing rapidly: Cancer Incidence; 299.4 (2009) from 219.9(1,999)
3. Prevalence Rate is changing variously.
4. Cancer Survival Rate has been improved significantly during last three decades.