The 10th APOCP

General Assembly

Tehran, Iran, 2020

Abstract Book 2

Occupational and Environmental Cancer

Contents

The 10th APOCP GA -Environmental & Occupational Cancer Sessions Nov. 21 – 23, 2020

The Environmental and Occupational Cancer Seminar

((This theme enjoys the scientific support of the Medical University of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan))

It is our pleasure to inform you that The International Environment and Occupation Cancer Seminar will be from November 21th to 23th, 2020. Since the foundation of APOCP in 2000, we have brought people together to promote cancer prevention and collaborative studies in the Asian Pacific regions. But now due to the spread of the corona virus and the inability to gather scientists and students in person, we have to hold this seminar virtually and in the form of a webinar.

We believe The International Environment and Occupation Cancer Seminar will provide significant opportunities to exchange mutual information, ideas and achievements, and to facilitate continuous growth of activities on Environmental and Occupational cancer prevention and control in the World. On behalf of the organizing committee, we are honored to invite you to the virtual gathering.

We are sure that your participation will ensure an invaluable learning ground and will help us make a bigger step forward in reaching a milestone. The seminar will celebrate an important milestone for APOCP. The milestone that moves APOCP from a scientific association to an officially international cancer science organization.

The Environmental & Occupational Cancer Seminar will be held on Nov. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd each day starting at 11:00 Tehran times and ending at 13:30.

The Environmental and Occupational Cancer Seminar will cover the following topics.

a. Carcinogenicity mechanism
b. CAREX and risk estimation
c. Carcinogens in occupational setting
d. Climate change and cancer burden

Members of scientific committee:

Dr. Elisabete Weiderpass
Director,
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Dr. PARTHA BASU
Head
Screening Group,
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

DR YOULIN QIAO,

Dept. of Epidemiology, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, China

DR ALIREZA MOSAVI JARRAHI,

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran

DR KEUN-YOUNG YOO,

Seoul National University College of Medicine Seoul, South Korea

DR LE TRAN NGOAN,

Hanoi Medical University, Vietnam.

DR NOBUYUKI HAMAJIMA,

Nagoya University, Japan.

DR CHENG-HAR VIP,

Ramsay Sime Darby Health Care, Malaysia.

 **Prof. Hanns Moshammer** Environmental Epidemiology	 **Dr. Peter van den Hazel** International Network on Children's Health, Environment and Safety (INCHES)	 **Prof. Tran Ngoan Le** Occupational Health	 **Prof. Oral Ataniyazova** Environmental Epidemiology
 **Saeed Yari** Occupational Health	 **Prof. Narges Khanjani** Environmental Epidemiology		

Agenda for

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020

The agenda is organized based on themes and side activities
(There are three themes with 12 sessions and two side activities).

Theme 1: Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention

Session	Date	Time (Tehran Time)
Cancer Epidemiology	November 20, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Registry	November 24, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Screening	November 25, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Risk Factors	November 26, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Care	November 30, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer in West Asia	December 6, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time

Theme 2: Occupational and Environmental Cancer

Session	Date:	Time (Tehran Times)
Environment and Cancer	Nov. 21, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Occupational Cancer	Nov. 22, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Exposure and Risk Management	Nov. 23, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time

Theme 3: Cancer Genetics and Molecular Aspect

Session	Date:	Time: (Tehran Times)
Molecular Biomarkers	December 1, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Biology	December 2, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Oncovirology	December 3, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time

Side Activities:

Report on the experience of Asia's Cancer Centers' care delivery amidst COVID 19

The Meeting of the Editorial Board Members of APOCP's Journals, COPE assisted meeting

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention
Session: Cancer Epidemiology
Date: 20- 11-2020, Time: 11:00 to 13:40 (Tehran times)

Plenaries: Prof. Mohammad Esmaeil Akbari (Iran), Prof. MohammadAli Mohagheghi (Iran), Dr. Maqsood Siddiqi (India)		
Time	**Presenter name**	**Title**
11:00 – 11:10	**Welcome Remarks:** Prof. Mohammad Esmaeil Akbari, Representative from Ministry of Health,	Welcome message, from Ministry of health
11:10- 11:20	**Opening Remarks:** Dr. Alireza Mosavi Jarrahi, Medical School, Shahid Behehsti University of Medical Sciences, West Asia Organization for Cancer Prevention, Iran	Opening remarks- welcome message from APOCP –West Asia Chapter
11:20 – 11:50	**Keynote:** Dr. Elisabete Weiderpass Director, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC-WHO)	Global cancer burden and research priorities for cancer prevention
11:50 – 12:20	**Keynote:** Prof. Murat Gultekin Gynecological Oncologist, Turkish Ministry of Health, Hacettepe University, European Society of Gynaecological Oncology, Turkey	WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Program : Epidemiology, Natural Infection, Vaccination and Screening of HPV
12:20 – 12:40	Dr. Maqsood Siddiqi, Cancer Foundation of India, Kolkata, India	Challenges and Opportunities for Cancer Prevention in India
12:40 – 13:50	Prof. Nurbek Igissinov or Prof. Malcolm Antony Moore Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan	The role of Eurasian Institute for Cancer Research (EICR) for development and innovative collaboration with APOCP
12:50 – 13:00	Dr Aung Naing Soe, C/Can - City Cancer Challenge Regional Director, Asia	City Cancer Challenge Foundation and the City of Tomorrow Campaign
13:40 – 14:00	**Modulator:**	**Question and answer**

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention
Session: Cancer Registry
Date: 24- 11-2020, Time: 11:00 to 13:40 (Tehran time)
Modulator: Alireza Mosavi Jarrahi

Plenaries: Prof. David Roder (Australia), Dr. Tomohiro Matsuda (Japan), Dr. Alireza Mosavi Jarrahi (Iran)		
Time	**Presenter Name**	**Title**
11:00 – 11:20	**Keynote:** David Roder, Professor, Cancer Epidemiology & Population Health, University of South Australia, Adelaide SA, Australia.	Using linked cancer registry and other health-related data in population and all-of-system research and administration in Australia
11:20 – 11:35	Dr. Gholamreza Roshandel, Golestan University of Medical Sciences and health Services, Iran	The initiative to develop a guideline on reporting cancer Registry result
11:35 – 12:00	DR. Nobuyuki Hamajima, Department of Healthcare Administration, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Nagoya Japan.	Cancer Frequency at a Tertiary Hospital in Lao Pdr
12:00 – 12:15	Dr. Anton Barchuk, NN Petrov Research National Medical Research Center of Oncology and European University at Saint-Petersburg	Quality of Population-Based Cancer Registries in the North-West of Russia
12:15 – 12:30	Dr. Zhakupov S., Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan	Age trend of Malignant Tumors of Eye and Adexain Kazakhstan
12:30 – 12:40	Dr. Evlina Suzanna, Dharmais National Cancer Hospital-National Cancer Center, INDONESIA	Challenges in conducting of Data collecting for Cancer Burden Data in Era Pandemic 2020
12: 40 – 13:00	Dr. Abu Bashar, Community Medicine, MM Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Mullana, Haryana, India.	Pattern and Trend of Childhood cancers in India: A review of Population based cancer registries data on Childhood cancers
13:00 – 13:10	Dr. Yerkezhan Zhadykova, Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan.	Age-related trends of gastric cancer incidence in Kazakhstan
13:10 – 13:20	Dr. Zhansaya Telmanova, Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan.	Regional Trends of cervical cancer incidence in Kazakhstan

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention
Session: Cancer Screening
Date: 25- 11-2020, Time: 11:00 to 13:30 (Tehran times)
Modulator: Dr. Alireza Mosavi jarrahi

Plenaries: Dr. Partha Basu (IARC), Prof. Michel Daher (Lebanon), Dr. Esmaeil Akbari (Iran)

Time	Presenter name	Title
11:00 – 11:25	**Key note:** Dr. PARTHA BASU Head, Screening Group, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	The state of cancer screening in Asia
11:25 – 11:50	**Keynote:** Prof. Michel Daher Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Medical Sciences, University of Balamand- Beirut- Lebanon.	Screening and Surveillance of Colorectal Cancer- Where do we stand now?
11:50 – 12:05	Dr. Ashwini Narasannavar Assistant Professor, Department of Public Health, JNMC, Belagavi, India.	Screening of Potentially Malignant Oral Lesions and Conditions among Rural Population of Belagavi, Karnataka.
12:50 - 12:20	Dr. Binh Thang Tran, Graduate School of Cancer Science and Policy, National Cancer Center, Goyang, Republic of Korea	The estimated cost-effectiveness of screening for colorectal cancer: An example in low-middle income country
12: 20 – 12:35	Dr. Rini Febrianti Health Science High School (STIKES) of Keluarga Bunda, Jambi, Indonesia.	Program of Cervical and Breast Cancer Screening in West Sumatera, Indonesia, 2018
12:35 – 12:45	Dr. Mugi Wahidin National Institute of Health Research and Development, Ministry of Health, Indonesia.	12 Years Implementation of Cervical and Breast Cancer Screening Program in Indonesia
12:45– 12:55	Dr. Roya Dolatkhah Hematology and Oncology Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.	Diagnostic accuracy of novel colorectal cancer screening modalities (Mt-sDNA and FIT test) compared with colonoscopy: A systematic review and meta-analysis
12:55 – 13:10	Dr. Redhwan Ahmed Al-Naggar Faculty of Medical Science, Al-Hikma University, Sanaa, Yemen	Barriers to PAP smear screening among student in Yemen: A qualitative study.
13:10 -13:20	Dr. Xianhui Ran, Office of Cancer Registry, National Cancer Center, Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, China.	Disparities in stage at diagnosis for five major cancers between urban and rural areas in China
13:20 – 13:30	Dr. Akzhigitova Sabina, Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan	Dynamic of Corpus Uteri Cancer incidence in Kazakhstan

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020

Theme: Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention

Session: Risk factors

Date: 26-11-2020, Time: 11:00 to 13:00 (Tehran times)

Modulator: Dr. Saeid Doaei

Plenaries: Dr. Pongdech Sarakarn (Thiland), Dr. Saeid Doaei (Iran), Dr. Tarek Amin (Egypt)

Time	Presenter name	Title
11:00 – 11:20	**Keynote:** Dr. Sue Park, Seoul National University College of Medicine, S. Korea	Challenges and Opportunities for Cancer Prevention in Asia
11:20 – 11:30	Dr. Alvaro Ronco, Unit of Oncology and Radiotherapy, Pereira Rossell Women's Hospital, Bvard. Artigas, Montevideo, Uruguay.	Dietary acid load and colorectal cancer risk: a case-control study
11:30 – 11:40	Dr. Maryam Gholamalizadeh Students`Research Committee, Cancer Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.	Dietary fat affect Colorectal Cancer through ALOX, COX gene polymorphisms; a literature review
11:40 – 11:50	Dr. Nancy Satpathy Department of Community Medicine, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan Deemed to be University, Odisha, India.	Gendered prevalence and access to cigarette by minor: evidence from Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 83 countries, 2013 to 2016
11: 50 – 12:00	Dr. Sauirbay Sakhanov, Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan	Epidemiologic aspects of pancreatic cancer in Kazakhstan
12:00 – 12:10	Dr. Alireza Pasdar Department of Medical Genetics and Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.	Body mass index as a risk factor for breast cancer: A case-control study in northeast Iran
12:10 – 12:25	Dr. Lei shaoyuan Office for Cancer Registry, National Cancer Center, Chinese Academy of Medical Science, Beijing, China.	Population attributable risk estimate for female breast cancer in China, 2015
12:25 – 12:35	Dr. Valeriya Nuretdinova, Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan	Thyroid cancer in Kazakhstan: component Analysis of Incidence dynamics.
12:35 – 12:45	Dr. Shahid Pervez, Departments of Pathology, The Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan.	Karachi Cancer Registry (KCR): Age-Standardized Incidence and Report
12:45 – 13:00	Dr. Alnagiev R., Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan	Prostate Cancer in Kazakhstan: age incidence trends
13:00 – 13:15	Dr. Abduov M, Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan	Regional trends of kidney cancer incidence in Kazakhstan
13:15 – 13:25	Dr. Samira Rastgoo, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.	Investigating the association between dietary fat intake and breast cancer
13:25 - 1335	Dr. Azadeh hajipoor, Qazvin University of Medical ciences, Qazvin, Iran.	Investigation of the association between TNF-alpha gene polymorphisms and gastric cancer

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention
Session: Cancer Care
Date: 30- 11-2020, Time: 11:00 to 13:30 (Tehran times)
Modulator: Dr. Taghizadeh Hesari

Plenaries: Prof. Cheng-Har Yip (Malaysia), Dr. Farzad Taghizadeh-Hesari (Iran), Dr. Abhishek Shankar (India)

Time	Presenter name	Title
11:00 – 11:25	**Keynote:** Dr. Sue Park, Seoul National University College of Medicine, S. Korea	Effect-Modifiers For Gastric Cancer Risk: Moleculo-Gemonic Biomarkers
11:25 – 11:50	**Keynote:** Prof. Cheng-Har Yip Emeritus Professor, University of Malaya	The unmet needs of women with metastatic breast cancer in a resource- poor setting
11:50 – 12:00	**Keynote:** Prof. Michel Daher Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Medical Sciences, University of Balamand- Beirut- Lebanon.	Communicating Bad News in Cancer- An introduction to Communication Skills / Myths and Misconceptions met in Cancer care in Middle Eastern Countries
12:00 – 12:10	Dr. Van Bang Nguyen Center of Endocrinology And Diabetes, Family Hospital, Da Nang, Vietnam, Viet Nam.	Undifferentiated Pleomorphic Sarcoma of The Thyroid: A Case Report and Literature Review
12:10 - 12:20	Dr. Soheil Motamed Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran.	Benign fibrous histiocytoma of larynx: A rare case report
12:20 – 12:30	Dr. Hussun Jezan Pathology Department, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Aden University.	Pathological Profile of Breast Cancer among Yemeni Patients
12:30 – 12:40	Dr. Fatemeh Mansouri Department of Genetics and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran.	The urgent need for multidisciplinary clinical programs by using framework telemedicine, bioinformatics and genomics to management of cancer patients during in the COVID-19 pandemic
12:40 – 13:00	Dr. Abu Bashar, Community Medicine, MM Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Mullana, Haryana, India.	Pattern and Trend of Childhood cancers in India: A review of Population based cancer registries data on Childhood cancers
13:00 – 13:15	Dr. Zohreh Ghezelsefli Assitant prof., Dept. of Health Education, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran.	Developing Clinical Guidelines for End-of-Life Care in Patients with Cancer
13:15 – 13:30	Dr. Farzad Taghizadeh-Hesari, Dept. Radition Oncology, Shahid Behehsti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	Oncology practices amidst COVID -19

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Cancer Genetics and Molecular Aspect
Session: Molecular Biomarkers
Date: 01- 12-2020 Time: 11:00 to 13:00 (Tehran times)
Modulator: Dr. A. Alizadeh

Plenaries: Dr. Simak Salami (Iran), Dr. Pravin Kesarwani (USA), Dr. Dewi Endarti (Indonesia)		
Time	**Presenter name**	**Title**
11:00 – 11:25	**Keynote:** Dr. Constance Lay Lay Saw, Department of Pharmaceutics Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, USA	Cancer Chemoprevention and pharmacodynamics of gene expression
11:25 – 11:40	Dr. Maryam Shahdoust School of Biological Sciences, Institute for research in fundamental Sciences, Tehran, Iran.	Hints to assess the Differentially Expressed Genes of Epithelial Airway Cells between various Statuses of Smoking
11:40 – 11:50	Dr. Gurushantappa Kadakol Human Genetics Laboratory Dept. of Anatomy, BLDE (DU) Shri B M Patil Medical College, Hospital & RC Vijayapur, Karnataka, India.	Molecular Detection of Association of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) Gene in Oral Sub mucosal Fibrosis (OSF) Cancer
11:50 - 12:00	Dr. Maria Jawed Ph.D. Scholar Oral Pathology Department Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences Jamshoro, Pakistan.	The prognostic relevance of NANOG, Ki-67, HPV, CD44 and p53 in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma
12:00 – 12:10	Dr. Kalyani Raju Institution: Departments of Pathology , Obstetrics and Gynaecology , Cell Biology	Association of IHC p16INK4a expression and ELISA plasma p16INK4a protein in squamous cell carcinoma of uterine cervix: A concept of liquid biopsy
12:10 – 12:20	Dr. Kasuni Akalanka Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura.	Thyroid and sex hormones in predicting breast cancer risk
12: 10 – 12:20	Dr. Enam Alhagh Charkhat Gorgich Department of Histology, School of Medicine, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran.	Immunohistochemical Expression of Ki67 and HER2 in Colorectal Cancer Compared to Adenomatous and Normal Samples
12:20 – 12:30	Dr. Shajedul Islam Division of Disease Control and Molecular Epidemiology, Department of Oral Growth and Development, School of Dentistry, Health Sciences University of Hokkaido, Hokkaid, Japan.	DNA hypermethylation of *sirtuin 1* may be a predictive biomarker for malignant transformation of oral mucosa
12:30 – 12:40	Dr. Zainab Siddiqui Department of Pathology, Era's Lucknow Medical College and Hospital, Era University, Lucknow, India.	Systemic inflammation and cancer stem cell marker evaluation in bladder cancer prognosis

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Cancer Genetics and Molecular Aspect
Session: Cancer biology
Date: 02- 12-2020 Time: 11:00 to 13:20 (Tehran times)
Modulator: Dr. A. Alizadeh

Plenaries: Dr. A. Alizadeh (Iran), Dr. M. Asif Qureshi (Pakistan), Dr. Ajaz Bhat (Qatar), Dr. Pratheeshkumar Poyil (Saudi Arabia)		
Time	**Presenter name**	**Title**
11:00 – 11:20	**Keynote:** Dr. Shahab Uddin Translational Research Institute, Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar	Sanguinarine Induces Apoptosis in Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cells via Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species
11:20 – 11:30	Dr. Samad MuhammadNejad, Cancer Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences	The preliminary report of a tool to help appraise structured manuscripts reporting the *in vitro* anti-cancer activity of natural products.
11:30 – 11:40	Dr. Sadegh Rajabi Traditional Medicine and Materia Medica Research Center (TMRC), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.	Papillary Thyroid Cancer-Promoting Activities of Combined Oral Contraceptive
11:40 - 11:50	**Dr. J** Nigel P Murray Professor Hematology, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Finis Terrae, Av. Pedro de Valdivia 1509, Providencia, Santiago, 7501015, Chile.	Immune dysfunction as measured by lymphocytopenia is associated with the sub-type of minimal residual disease and outcome in Stage II colon cancer treated with surgery alone.
11:50 – 12:00	Dr. Jamal Ansari Department of Chemistry, Shibli National College, Azamgarh 276 001, U.P, India.	Anticancer potential of ethno-medical plants from Indian Sub-continent against breast cancer
12:00 – 12:10	Dr. Maliheh Moradzadeh Golestan Rheumatology Research Center, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran.	Crocetin promotes apoptosis in human leukemic HL-60 cells via intrinsic pathway
12: 10 – 12:20	Dr. Ismail Adebayo Integrative Medicine Cluster, Advanced Medical and Dental Institute, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Bertam, Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.	Methyl elaidate rich lipophilic fraction of Moringa oleifera seed extract induces apoptosis in MCF7 breast cancer cells through intrinsic, extrinsic, and p53 mediated pathways' proteins
12:20 – 12:30	Dr. Atish Barua Department of Cancer Chemoprevention, CNCI. 37, S.P Mukherjee Road, Kolkata	TMX- a novel xanthone from *Swertia chirata* could restrict the process of carcinogenesis by targeting β-catenin, one of the main regulators of Cancer Stem Cell (CSC)
12:30 – 12:40	Dr. Pritha Choudhury Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, 37, S.P Mukherjee Road, Kolkata-700026, West Bengal, India.	Eugenol, the elixir of lung carcinogenesis model by targeting β-catenin the central Cancer Stem Cell regulator- an in vivo and in vitro experimental validation
12:40 – 12:50	Dr. Nilanjana Basu M. Luthra Guptasarma Amity Institute of Molecular Medicine & Stem Cell Research, Amity University, NOIDA.	Synergistic Effects of Arnica Montana and Cisplatin on Mcf7 Human Breast Cancer Cell Line

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Cancer Genetics and Molecular Aspect
Session: Oncovirology
Date: 3- 12-2020, Time 11:00 to 13:30 (Tehran Time)
Modulator: Dr. Reza Shirkohi

Plenaries: Dr. Reza Shirkohi (Iran), Dr. Maha El-Demellawy (Egypt), Dr. Zhoo Ming (China)		
Time	**Presenter name**	**Title**
11:00 – 11:25	**Keynote:** Prof. Muhammad Asif Qureshi, Professor of Pathology at Dow University of Health Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan	Inflammatory circuitry and breast carcinogenesis: novel players of therapeutic significance
11:25 – 11:40	Dr. Naeem Bukhari M. Phil Research Scholar Centre For Human Genetics, Hazara University Mansehra, Pakistan.	Prevalence of Human Papilloma Virus Sub Genotypes following Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinomas in Asian continent, A Systematic Review Article
11:40 – 12:00	Dr. Minjuan Li, National Cancer Center/National Clinical Research Center for Cancer/Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College	Esophageal microbiota in swab specimen of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma and precancerous lesions from a high-risk region of China
12:00 - 12:15	Dr. Llija Barukčić Internist, Horandstrasse, DE-26441 Jever, Germany.	Parvovirus B19 is the cause of acute myeloid leukemia
12:15 – 12:30	Dr. Drage Dabeski Assist Prof MD PhD, University Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia.	Expression of Viral Oncoproteins E6 And E7 in Women with Squamous Cell Abnormalities of the Uterine Cervix
12:30 – 12:45	Dr. Cornelius Ogu Department of Medical Laboratory Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences and Technology, College of Medicine, University of Nigeria Enugu Campus	Prevalence and Risk Factors of Cervical Dysplasia among Human Immunodeficiency Virus Sero-Positive Females on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy in Enugu, Nigeria
12:45 – 13:00	Dr. Saeid Doaei, Assistant Prof. of Nutrition, Gilan Uinversity of madeical sciences, Iran	Investigation of interactions between FTO gene, anthropometric indices, and breast cancer: a case-control study
13:00 – 13:15	Dr. Abu Bashar, Community Medicine, MM Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Mullana, Haryana, India.	Pattern and Trend of Childhood cancers in India: A review of Population based cancer registries data on Childhood cancers

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention
Session: Cancer in West Asia
Date: 6- 12-2020, Time 11:00 to 13:00 (Tehran Time)
Modulator: Dr. Alireza Mosavi jarrahi

Plenaries: Dr. Munir Abu-Helalah (Jordan), Dr. Maqsood Siddiqi (India), Dr. Farhana Badar (Pakistan)		
Time	**Presenter name**	**Title**
10:00 – 10:25	**Keynote:** To be announced	Cancer Control in West Asia
10:25 – 10:40	Dr. Maqsood Siddiqi CANCER FOUNDATION OF INDIA, INDIA	Cancer Prevention and control in India
10:40 – 10:55	Dr. Prof. Omran S. Habib Social Medicine, Department of Community Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Basrah, Basrah, Iraq	Cancer Prevention and control in Iraq
10:55 - 11:10	Prof. Niveen Abu-Rmeileh Associate prof. of Community Medicine Institute of Community and Public Health, Birzeit University, Birzeit – Palestine	Cancer Prevention and control in Palestine
11:10 – 11:25	Dr. Khuseynov Zafardzhon Director of the Republic Oncological Scientific Center, Ministry of public health, Republic of Tajikistan	Cancer Prevention and control in Tajikistan
11:25 – 11:40	Dr. Farhana Badar *Cancer Registration and Epidemiology Sr.* *Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Center, Lahore, Pakistan*	Cancer Prevention and control in Pakistan
11:40 – 11:55	Dr. *Nurbek Igissinov* Astana Medical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan	Cancer Prevention and control in Kazakhstan
11:55 – 12:10	Dr. Munir Abu-Helalah *Epidemiology Regional Director Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia* *Global Academy for Health Sciences, Oman, Jordan*	Cancer Prevention and control in Jordan
12:10 – 12:25	Maihan Abdullah, MD, MPH Head, National Cancer Control Program MoPH, Kabul, Afghanistan	Cancer Prevention and control in Afghanistan
12:25 – 12:40	Gevorg Tamamyan, MD, MSc, PhD Chairman of the Department of Pediatric Oncology and Hematology, Yerevan State Medical University, Yerevan, Armenia	Cancer control and prevention in Armenia

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Occupational and Environmental Cancer
Session: Environment and Cancer
Date: 21- 11-2020, Time 11:00 AM to 01:30 PM (Tehran Time)
Modulator: Saeed Yari

Plenaries: Prof. Hanns Moshammer (Austria) , Prof. Narges Khanjani (Iran)		
Time	**Presenter name**	**Title**
11:00 – 11:10	Saeed Yari	Opening Remarks
11:10 – 11:40	**Keynote:** Prof. Hanns Moshammer Medical University of Vienna, Austria	Buccal cells cytology as a valuable early indicator of cancer risk
11:40 - 12:00	**Keynote**: Prof. Narges Khanjani Prof. of Environmental epidemiology, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Iran	Air pollution and cancer
12:00 – 12:20	Dr. Mahlagha Dehghan Assiatnt Prof., Medical school, Kerman University of Medical Sciences	Cosmetic products don't increase the risk of breast cancer: a retrospective case-control study in southeast Iran
12:20 – 12:40	Dr. Fatemeh Bourbour Department of Clinical Nutrition and Dietetic, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran	The effect of dietary components on gene expression related to breast cancer
12:40 – 13:00	Dr. Tayeb Ramim, Epidemiology and Biostatistics Department, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	Outcomes of tuberculosis treatment in patients with and without bronchial anthracosis
13:00 – 13:15		Anti-inflammatory effect of probiotic Saccharomyces boulardii supernatant on gastric cancer cells

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Occupational and Environmental Cancer
Session: Occupational Cancer
Date: 22- 11-2020, Time 11:00 AM to 01:30 PM (Tehran Time)
Modulator: Saeed Yari

MPlenaries: Prof. Oral Ataniyazova (Uzbekistan) , Prof. Tran Ngoan Le (Viet Nam)		
Time	**Presenter name**	**Title**
11:00 – 11:30	Keynote: Prof. Oral Ataniyazova Center for Reproductive Health and Environment Medical University of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan	Environmental Challenges of the shrinking Aral Sea
11:30 - 12:00	KeyNote: Prof. Tran Ngoan Le International University of Health and Welfare, Japan and Hanoi Medical University, Viet Nam	Meat Mutagens and Pancreas Cancer
12:00 – 12:20	Dr. Mohammad Nourmohammadi, School of Public Health, Ghazvin University of Medical Sciences, Iran	Asbestos and lung cancer, the experience of Iran
12:20 – 12:40	Samaneh Allahyari, MS Department of Food Hygiene and Safety, School of Health, Qazvin University of Medical sciences, Qazvin, Iran	Anti-inflammatory properties of probiotic Saccharomyces boulardii supernatant on breast cancer cells; an in-vitro study
12:40 – 13:10	Dr. Somayeh Rahimi Moghadam Dept. of Safety and Hygiene, Nishabor Univer4sity of medical sciences, Tran	Changes in Spirometric indices in casting and welding workers exposed to Metal fumes
13:10 – 13:30	Dr. Abdou ZOURE Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Genetics (LABIOGENE), UFR/SVT, University Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Burkina Faso.	Oxidative stress and malignancy transformation: *GSTM1*/*GSTT1* variants and Breast Cancer in Burkina Faso

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020
Theme: Occupational and Environmental Cancer
Session: Exposure and Risk Management
Date: 23- 11-2020, Time 11:00 AM to 01:30 PM (Tehran Time)
Modulator: Saeed Yari

Plenaries: Prof. Peter van den Hazel (Netherland), Saeed Yari, (Iran)		
Time	**Presenter name**	**Title**
11:00 – 11:30	**Keynote Speaker:** Prof. Peter van den Hazel International Coordinator of International Network for Children's Health, Environment and Safety (INCHES), Netherland	Children and Environmental and Cancer
11:30 - 12:00	Saeed Yari, MS School of Public health m Shahid beheshti University of medical Sciences, Iran	CARcinogen Exposure: CAREX
12:00 – 12:20	Dr. Restuning Widiasih *Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia*	Breast self-examination practice and peer support amongst young women: A correlative study
12:20 – 12:35	Dr. Kasuni Akalanka Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka	Thyroid and sex hormones in predicting breast cancer risk
12:35 – 12:50	Dr. Zohreh Ghezelsefli Assistan prof. Tarbait Moddaras University, Tehran, Iran	Developing Clinical Guidelines for End-of-Life Care in Patients with Cancer
12:50 – 13:00	Hamzeh Saeedabadi, MS Master of Environmental Management (HSE), Islamic Azad, University, West Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran	Semi-quantitative risk assessment of exposure to carcinogens

Theme 2: Occupational and Environmental Cancer

Code: O-1

Title: Buccal cells cytology as a valuable early indicator of cancer risk

Author: Hanns Moshammer

Affiliation: Medical University of Vienna, Austria; Medical School of Nukus, Uzbekistan.

Presenting Author: Hanns Moshammer, Medical University of Vienna, Austria; Medical School of Nukus, Uzbekistan. Email: hanns.moshammer@meduniwien.ac.at.

Abstract Body

Objective: Analysis of nuclear anomalies in blood cells is a well-established method for investigating cancer risks. But easier to access than blood cells and more relevant for topic exposure through ingestion and inhalation are buccal cells. The micronucleus assay in human buccal cells as a tool for biomonitoring DNA damage has been standardised by the HUMN project with the involvement of researchers from the Medical University of Vienna. The Buccal Cells Micronucleus Assay (BCMA) allows differentiating between mutagenic and cytotoxic changes in buccal cells. It is thus also a valuable tool to study toxic effects that do not lead directly to mutations and to cancer.

We have applied the BCMA in different cohorts of workers. We have investigated the impact of cotton dust in a cross-sectional study on Pakistani cotton industry workers. We demonstrated a higher frequency of cytotoxic damages with increasing dust concentration. With longer exposure (more than 10 or 20 years of working history) also mutagenic changes became evident. We have applied the BCMA to agricultural workers either in conventional or in organic farming in developing countries such as Dominican Republic or Ecuador. We found higher rates of pathological cells for all considered abnormalities in the groups of conventional farmers and we demonstrated a positive association with indicators of exposure intensity.

The sampling of the material for the BCMA is easy and does not require sophisticated lab equipment in the field. Buccal smears can be produced, stored and transported with little effort and without cooling device. The fixation and staining of the smears follow standard laboratory protocols. But the microscopic reading of the smears is very time consuming and requires a certain amount of experience. This work-load limits the amount of persons to be included in a study involving BCMA.

Code: O-2

Title: Air pollution and cancer

Author: Narges Khanjani

Affiliation: Professor, Environmental Health Engineering Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Presenting Author: Adjunct Research Fellow, Monash Centre for Occupational & Environmental Health, School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

Abstract Body

Air pollution is now one of the main environmental health issues in many world countries, especially the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR). Air pollution has different sources including industry and energy supply, transport, waste management, household energy, agricultural practices and dust. Household air pollution is also a major health threat in many developing countries that use kerosene and solid fuels for heating or cooking. Some air pollutants are measured routinely in many parts of the world, while others are measured occasionally. In addition, air pollution may contain harmful substances of which nothing is known. Some air pollutants are widespread, but others are present in specific settings. The first studies about air pollution commenced in the 1950s, and the first significant results were from occupational settings, such as coke oven workers, and the trucking industry. However, currently significant results are being reported from many countries and air pollution has been linked to the incidence or mortality of several malignancies. Air pollution and cancer is a complex topic for research, due to several reasons such as the long latency period of solid tumors. Polluted air includes various chemicals which are mutagenic or carcinogenic and can cause epigenetic modification in humans. A recent study conducted in Tehran, Iran also shows that the highest incidence rate of lung cancer has occurred in areas with higher air pollution. Air pollution is mainly preventable at governmental and not individual level. Recent studies pointing to the link between air pollution and cancer should be taken seriously by politicians and decision makers to bring down emissions in polluted areas, as we do not want to pass on a world full of carcinogens to future generations .

Code: O-3

Title: Cosmetic products don't increase the risk of breast cancer: a retrospective case-control study in southeast Iran

Author: Mahlagha Dehghan

Affiliation: Assistant Prof., Medical school, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Presenting Author: Mahlagha Dehghan, Email: m_dehghan86@yahoo.com.

Abstract Body

Objective: Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women worldwide. On the other hand, women often use cosmetic products every day. This study aimed to investigate the association between using cosmetic products and developing breast cancer.
Methods: In a retrospective case-control study, 235 patients with breast cancer and 174 healthy women completed a valid questionnaire regarding the usage of cosmetic products (i.e., oxidant, hair color, tattoo, nail polish, lipstick, sunscreen, eye shadow, mascara, cream powder, and deodorant).
Results: The results showed that among different cosmetic products, only use of sunscreen had a protective effect on developing breast cancer (Odds ratio = 0.79, Confidence interval = 0.67- 0.93, p-value = 0.006). In addition, the history of chronic disease had a protective effect on developing breast cancer (Odds ratio = 0.28, Confidence interval = 0.15- 0.52, p-value < 0.001).
Conclusions: Use of oxidant, hair color, tattoo, nail polish, lipstick, eye shadow, mascara, cream powder, and deodorant was not associated with the risk of developing breast cancer. Use of sunscreen had a protective effect on developing breast cancer. This study did not confirm that the use of cosmetic products might increase the risk of breast cancer.

Keywords: Breast; Cancer; Cosmetic; Case-control; Suncare/UV protection

Code: O-4

Title: The effect of dietary components on gene expression related to breast cancer

Authors: Doaei Saeid [1], bourbour fatemeh [*2]

Affiliations: [1]Student Research Committee, Department of community nutrition, Faculty of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology, National Nutrition and Food Technology Research Institute, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. [2] Department of Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics, National Nutrition & Food Technology Research Institute, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Science,Tehran , Iran.

Presenting Author: Fatemeh Bourbour,Department of Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics, National Nutrition & Food Technology Research Institute, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Science,Tehran , Iran. Email: bourboursahar2@gmail.com.

Abstract Body

Introduction &Aim: During the past century cancer is one of the most controversial diseases worldwide. [1]. The most prevalent cancer in women all over the world is breast cancer [2]. There are many articles focusing on the effect of nutrition and diet on breast cancer risk. However, there are few articles paying attention to implication of genetic background and the effect of personalized nutrition on risk and prognosis of breast cancer [3]. The procedure of tumor metabolic reprogramming can be adjusted by many agents like changes in metabolic enzyme activity, abnormal gene expression and signaling path way disturbance[4] .In this article we reviewed the relevant literature on the interaction between nutrients and gene expressions led to breast cancer.
Methods: all articles published in English from June 1990 to January 2020 were studied.
Results: the available data regarding the relationship between special dietary components and breast cancer prognosis are scant and conflicting[5]**.** Although there are some nutrients which have a significant role on biomarkers of cancers as well as cancer-related pathways such as inflammation, oxidative stress, DNA damage and genetic alteration. I further research is required in order to understand the underlying mechanisms of the effect of nutrients on cancer-related genes [3].
Conclusion: there are some diatary components which effect on gene expressions.

Keywords: breast cancer, dietary components, gene expression

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Code: O-5

Title: Outcomes of tuberculosis treatment in patients with and without bronchial anthracosis

Author: Tayeb Ramin

Affiliation: Epidemiology and Biostatistics Department, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Presenting Author: Tayeb Ramin, Epidemiology and Biostatistics Department, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Email: Tayebramin@yahoo.vom.

Abstract Body

Introduction: Silica is a variable that can accumulate in the mucosa and lymph nodes of large airways and play a role in the pathogenesis of tuberculosis-induced anthracnosis. However, disorders of the immune system and cellular defense mechanisms can increase the risk of tuberculosis in people who have been exposed to silica. The aim of this study was to evaluate of tuberculosis treatment in patients with and without bronchial anthracosis.

Methods: A patient who has had at least two bacillus acid-positive smear tests, or a patient who has a positive sputum smear sample and radiographic changes confirming the disease, or a sputum smear sample and a positive sputum culture case is a smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis patient. Patients underwent pulmonary bronchoscopy and were diagnosed with tuberculosis. The diagnosis of anthracosis is made by bronchoscopy. Drug treatment was started as soon as we received two test results that were positive for direct sputum smear or in a very ill patient with suspected tuberculosis. Treatment outcomes including improvement of clinical symptoms were compared in the two groups with and without anthracosis.

Results: Sixty five patients with a diagnosis of tuberculosis underwent bronchoscopy. 38 were women and 27 were men. The mean age of patients was 58.43 ± 13.26 years (38 - 76 years). Based on bronchoscopy, 27% of patients (18 out of 65 patients) were diagnosed with anthracosis. Out of 65 patients, 49 patients (75.4%) had an adequate response to tuberculosis treatment and their symptoms decreased. Out of 49 patients who improved, 7 cases out of 16 patients (14.3%) resistant to treatment, 11 cases (68.8%) had anthracosis. The probability of not responding to treatment in patients with anthracosis 4.81 times higher than patients without anthracosis (OR = 4.813; CI: 2.24-10.30).

Conclusion: Anthracosis occurs in all age groups and in both men and women. The presence of anthracosis plays an important role in the lack of appropriate treatment for tuberculosis. Co-occurrence of anthracosis and tuberculosis can reduce the response to treatment.

Key words: Tuberculosis, anthracosis, treatment, failure

Code: O-6

Title: Environmental Challenges of the shrinking Aral Sea

Author: Prof. Oral Ataniyazova

Affiliation: Rector, Medical University of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan

Presenting Author: Prof. Oral Ataniyazova

Abstract Body

The Environmental degradation and its intensity become a global problem around the World. There is enough scientific data on substantial evidences of environmental and occupational causes of cancer, especially in low income countries. Cancer is the second leading cause of death globally, and is responsible for an estimated 9.6 million deaths in 2018. Approximately 70% of deaths from cancer occur in low- and middle-income countries (WHO).

The Aral Sea crisis considers on of global environmental problem. The long-term impact of exposure to environmental pollutants on public health in this region globally recognized. The deteriorating health situation is in parallel to the worsening ecological situation at the epicenter of the Aral Sea crisis – the Republic of Karakalpakstan (in Uzbekistan). High rates of oncological diseases, tuberculosis, anemia, kidney and liver diseases, respiratory infections much higher than in other regions of Uzbekistan. In 2019 it was registered 1357 cases oncological diseases -73 cases per 100.000. Oncological pathologies among children increased 2 times during 2017-2019.

Our investigations have shown significantly high levels of organochlorine pesticides like HCB, -HCH, pp-DDE and pp-DDT in the plasma of pregnant women, again far higher than in European countries (Ataniyazova O.A., 1999). The high levels of such pesticides, detected in most samples of Karakalpak women, pose severe risks for both mothers and their babies. The effects include changes in reproduction and fetal development, disturbance of endocrine function, neurobehavioral changes, soft tissue cancers, dermatological damage, immunosuppression, and changes in liver function. These findings have led to the conclusion that, due to the severe pollution of all natural resources in Karakalpakstan, the entire population has been chronically exposed to the chemicals for a long time. The negative environmental factors (pesticides, high mineralization of water, imbalance of elements such as iodine deficiency) could be one of the main factors in the formation of oncological pathologies for population in the Aral Sea region.

Code: O-7

Title: Meat Mutagens and Pancreas Cancer

Author: Ngoan Tran Le

Affiliation: Department of Occupational Health, Institute of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Hanoi Medical University, Viet Nam

Presenting Author:Department of Public Health, School of Medicine, International University of Health and Welfare, Japan.

Abstract Body

Background: Heterocyclic amines (HCAs) as heated food-borne carcinogens, recognized as having strong carcinogenicity in rats and mice, might be associated with risk pancreases cancer. However, previous prospective cohort studies have shown inconsistent findings.
Methods: Exposures to HCAs 2-amino-3,8-dimethylimidazo(4,5-j)quinoxaline (MeIQx), 2-amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazo(4,5-b)pyridine (PhIP), 2-amino-3,4,8-trimethylimidazo(4,5-f)quinoxaline (DiMeIQx), meat-derived mutagenicity (MDM), and the risk of pancreases cancer were examined. Three case-control studies and two prospective cohort studies were included in the META analysis. The random pooled multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio and 95% confidence interval (HR (95%CI)) were analyzed.
Results: The number of pancreases cancer was 2,287 participants (1,203 cases of case-control studies, and 1,084 cases of prospective cohort studies). The positive association was observed [HR (95%CI) for MDM: 1.415 (0.960, 2.073) and 1.517 (1.164, 1.978); for PhIP: 1.318 (1.025, 1.695) and 1.164 (0.919, 1.473); for MeIQx: 1.092 (0.845, 1.411) and 1.399 (0.993, 1.971); for DiMeIQx: 1.411 (0.972, 2.048) and 1.464 (1.062, 2.018) for the case-control studies and prospective cohort studies, respectively.
Conclusions: It is consistent in both case-control studies and prospective cohort studies on the positive association between HCAs intake and the risk of pancreases cancer. Because there is a non-significant positive association between MeIQx intake and this cancer, further investigations are needed.

Keywords: Pancreases cancer, META-analysis, heterocyclic amines, dietary carcinogens.

Code: O-8

Title: Asbestos and lung cancer, the experience of Iran

Author: Mohammad nourmohammadi

Affiliation: Department of Occupational Health and Safety Engineering, School of Public Health, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Mashhad University of medical sciences, Iran

Presenting Author: Mohammad nourmohammadi, Department of Occupational Health and Safety Engineering, School of Public Health, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Mashhad University of medical sciences, Iran.

Abstract Body

Due to the fact that asbestos has been used in buildings including thermal insulations, chimney pipes and cement sheets. When demolishing process, a large amount of asbestos is airborne and enters the city air, this study also was taken the environmental air samples to evaluate any asbestos release during the demolition. The asbestos fibers found in the samples were analyzed by phase-contrast optical microscopy (PCM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) equipped with an energy dispersive X-ray analysis, and polarized light microscopy (PLM) methods. monitoring of asbestos concentration indicated a range from 0.019 to 0.11 PCM f/ml (0.01-0.22 SEM f/ml). The geometric mean concentrations were 0.01 PCM f/ml (0.10 SEM f/ml). The analysis showed a presence in the bulk samples only chrysotile asbestos and an absence of the other type asbestos. The results showed that the demolition of the building caused release of asbestos fibers into the air of the city and increased air pollution and lung cancer.

Code: O-9

Title: Changes in Spirometric indices in casting and welding workers exposed to Metal fumes

Authors: Somayeh Rahimi Moghadam[1], Mohamad Nasser Layegh Tizabi[2], Narges Khanjani[3] Mojtaba Emkani[4], Saeed Yari[5], Abolfazl Naimabadi[6], Ali Ganjali[7]

Affiliations: Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Presenting Author: [1]Assistant Professor, Occupational Health Engineering, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, Neyshabur University of Medical Sciences, Neyshabur, Iran; (Email: S.rahimimoghadam@gmail.com). [2]MSc of Occupational Health Engineering, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, Neyshabur University of Medical Sciences, Neyshabur, Iran. [3]Professor, Environmental Health Engineering Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran. [4]MSc of Occupational Health Engineering, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, Faculty of Health, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Gonabad University of Medical Sciences, Gonabad, Iran; (**Corresponding author)** [5]Student Research Committee, (Department and Faculty of Health), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. [6] Instructor, Occupational Health Engineering, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, Neyshabur University of Medical Sciences, Neyshabur, Iran; [7]Assistant Professor, Environmental Health Engineering, Department of Environmental Health Engineering, Neyshabur University of Medical Sciences, Neyshabur, Iran; [8]BSc Student of Occupational Health Engineering, Student Research Committee, Neyshabur University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

Abstract Body

Occupational respiratory diseases are among the most common occupational diseases and are often caused by inhalation of hazardous chemical agents. The aim of this study was to investigate exposure to dust, and metal fumes and changes in pulmonary function indices among industrial workers in Neyshabur.

This cross-sectional study was performed on 98 workers exposed to metal fumes. Demographic data were collected using a questionnaire. Air samples were taken from the respiratory zone of the 98 studied workers. Air sampling was performed according to the NIOSH 0500 method. Dust samples were analyzed by gravimetry and metal levels were analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry. Spirometry results for 2010, 2012 and 2014 were extracted from workers' medical records. A spirometry was done in 2016. The data were analyzed by SPSS 20 software. The mean occupational exposure of the subjects to workplace dust was 15.95 ± 6.65 mg/m^3 and mean occupational exposure to iron fumes was 13.18 ± 3.06 mg/m^3. During these 6 years, the FVC, PEFR and FEV1 indices decreased significantly among welders, but there was no significant difference between FEV1/ FVC indexes. Also the mean of FEV1 and PEFR decreased significantly amongst casting workers, but FVC and FEV1/ FVC had no significant difference. Multivariate regression showed that in both jobs, BMI and work history were related to pulmonary function indices.

The results showed that exposure to metal fumes in casting and welding jobs reduces pulmonary function indices. Therefore, it is important to prevent this problem, by adequate ventilation and using respiratory masks.

Keywords: Metal Fumes, Welding, Casting, Pulmonary Function Indices, Worker, Occupational Exposure

Code: O-10

Title: Oxidative stress and malignancy transformation: *GSTM1/GSTT1* variants and Breast Cancer in Burkina Faso

Authors: Abdou Azaque ZOURE *, Isabelle Touwendpoulimdé KIENDREBEOGO , Pegdwendé Abel SORGHO , Albert Théophane YONLI , Florencia Wendkuuni DJIGMA

Affiliations: [1]Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Genetics (LABIOGENE), UFR/SVT, University Joseph Ki-Zerbo, 03 P.O. Box 7021, Ouagadougou 03, Burkina Faso. [2]Pietro Annigoni Biomolecular Research Center (CERBA), 01 P.O. Box 364, Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso. [3]Institute of Health Sciences Research, (IRSS/CNRST)/ Department of Biomedical and Public Health, 03 BP 7192 Ouagadougou 03, Burkina Faso. [4]Service of oncology, University Hospital Yalgado OUEDRAOGO, University Joseph KI ZERBO, UFR/SDS, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. [5]Service of Gynecology, University Hospital Yalgado OUEDRAOGO, University Joseph KI ZERBO, UFR/SDS, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. [6]Laboratoire de Biologie des Pathologies Humaines-BioPatH. Faculty of Sciences, University of Mohammed V-Rabat, Morocco.

Presenting Author: Abdou ZOURE, Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Genetics (LABIOGENE), UFR/SVT, University Joseph Ki-Zerbo, 03 P.O. Box 7021, Ouagadougou 03, Burkina Faso. Email: abdouazaque@gmail.com.

Abstract Body

Background and objective: According to GLOBOCAN 2018 (Cancer database), there are about 2.1 million newly diagnosed female breast cancer cases worldwide each year, making up 11.6 % of all cancer diagnoses. In 2018, breast cancer was the cause of 626,679 (6.6 %) deaths, accounting for almost 1 in 4 cancer cases among women . Breast cancer remains the most common cause of cancer mortality in women. Many GST genes are polymorphic; thus, particular allelic variants are associated with altered risk (or outcome) of a variety of diseases. These polymorphic variants in GST genes have been reported in different populations. It has been demonstrated that GSTP protein level and GST activity in tumor tissue are significantly higher than in normal breast tissue. GSTs are also cancer chemotherapeutic agents, and thus contribute to tumor resistance to these agents. The aim of this study was to investigate associations between genetic variability in *GSTM1* and *GSTT1* an susceptibility to breast cancer.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted from October 2017 to June 2018 in Burkina Faso. We enrolled 80 subjects with histologically diagnosed breast cancer (Services of (CHU-Yalgado OUEDRAOGO)) and 100 healthy subjects without breast cancer (Service Gynecology). All female patients with breast tumors confirmed by anatomopathological test were included as cases, and all female subjects without any breast anomaly (as confirmed by mammography) were included as controls. Familial cases were defined as patients with first or second-degree relatives in the same familial branch who had been diagnosed with breast cancer at any age. Genomic DNA was extracted from blood samples for 80 cases of histologically diagnosed breast cancer and 100 control subjects. Genotyping analyses were performed by PCR-based methods. Associations

between specific genotypes and the development of breast cancer were examined using logistic regression to calculate odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs).

Results: Data were analyzed using the standard Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 20.0 for Windows and EPI Info software version 7.1. The $\chi 2$ test was used to calculate the difference in the genotype distributions. Relative risk was estimated with Odds Ratio (OR) and the Cornfield 95% confidence interval (95% CI). P values below 0.05 or Odds Ratios with a 95% CI were considered statistically significant. The quantitative variables were expressed as mean ± standard deviation, and comparisons between groups were made with the Student's t-test. Associations between allelic variants and cancer were established by comparing frequencies between cases and controls using the $\chi 2$ test. No correlation was found between *GSTM1-null* and breast cancer (OR = 1.83; 95% CI 0.90- 3.71; p = 0.10), while *GSTT1-null* (OR = 2.42; 95% CI 1.17-5.02; p= 0.01) was associated with increased breast cancer risk. The *GSTM1*/*GSTT1 double null* was not associated with an increased risk of developing breast cancer (OR = 2.52; 95% CI 0.75-8.45*; p = 0.20).* Furthermore, analysis found no association between *GSTM1-null* (OR =1.12; 95%CI 0.08- 15.50; *p = 1.00*) or *GSTT1-null* (OR = 1.71; 95%CI 0.13-22.51; *p = 1.00*) and the disease stage of familial breast cancer patients or sporadic breast cancer patients (*GSTM1* (OR = 0.40; 95%CI 0.12-1.32; *p = 0.20*) and *GSTT1* (OR = 1.41; 95%CI 0.39-5.12; *p = 0.75*)). Also, body mass index (BMI) have not increased or decreased breast cancer risk *GSTM1-null* (OR = 0.60; 95% CI 0.21-1.68; *p = 0.44)* and *GSTT1*-null (OR = 0.60; 95% CI 0.21-1.68; *p* =0.45).

Conclusion: Our results suggest that no strong association exists between GSTM1-null, GSTT1-null, or GSTM1/GSTT1 double null genotypes and susceptibility to breast cancer development. The association studies between breast cancer risk and GSTM1 or GSTT1 variants could be investigated further, in agreement with most previous studies. The absence of positive associations for GSTM1-null and GSTT-null genotypes in women with either a family history of breast cancer or sporadic breast cancer and BMI indicate that further investigation is 2 required to confirm a potential role for GST genotypes in both breast cancer prognosis and response to treatment.

Keywords: *GSTM1-GSTT1*, Genotypes, Breast cancer risk, Burkina Faso

Code: O-11

Title: CARcinogen Exposure: CAREX

Author: Saeed Yari

Affiliation: School of Health Science, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Presenting Author: Saeed Yari, School of Health Science, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Email: smaeedy@gmail.com

Abstract Body

Exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) leads to scrotal cancer. But this was identified by Percival Pott in his research on scrotal cancer among chimney sweeps in 1775, which became known as the first occupational cancer. The size of Our information on occupational and environmental carcinogens is the tip of the iceberg. In March 1995, a group of international experts was invited to a meeting to assess exposure to occupational carcinogens. After the initial meeting, the first version of the exposure information system, CAREX (CARcinogenic EXposure), was developed by the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH) to assist with estimates. CAREX was tested and developed by experts at another meeting. Future cancers can be predicted from past and present exposure based on the CAREX database. Preliminary studies of Canada CAREX were conducted in 2003 following the Finland CAREX .It was fully funded in 2008 by The Canadian Partnership Against Cancer (CPAC). But unlike Finland CAREX, the program also looked at environmental cancers and provided more detailed information on exposure. As a result, cancer estimates in Canada were more accurate. CAREX Canada's main approach is to estimate the total number of people exposed to different levels of carcinogens. Canada CAREX is involved in two environmental cancer projects, including Emission mapping project and excess risk project (eRISK). the prevalence of workers' exposure is estimated based on the type of industry, occupation, gender, etc. that the exposure information of the Canadian working community and occupational exposure limits should be affected in this number, and finally the exposure level is estimated and they are categorized in three groups: high, medium and low. This information is extracted from The Canadian Workplace Exposure Database (CWED). Initial CWED data is obtained from industries, academic studies, international data centers, and regulatory agencies. This program should be created in Asian countries as well. but we will need more (better) epidemiological studies providing quantitative exposure-response curves (with better resolution at the lower exposure side)

Keywords: CAREX, Carcinogen Exposure, Environmental Cancer, Occupational Cancer.

Code: O-12

Title: Breast self-examination practice and peer support amongst young women: A correlative study

Authors: Lala Yuliani, Restuning Widiasih, Sukmawati

Affiliations: Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia.

Presenting Author: Restuning Widiasih, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia. Email: restuning.widiasih@unpad.ac.id.

Abstract Body

Breast cancer can be detected early with a simple method, namely breast self-examination (BSE). However, a lot of women in Indonesia have not do the BSE, especially young women. One of the factors affecting young women's health behavior is peer support. This study aims to determine the relationship between peer support and BSE behavior amongst young women. This correlational descriptive study involved 219 young women from Sumedang District, West Java, Indonesia. Respondents were selected using the proportionate random sampling technique. Respondents filled out questionnaires about the four components of support, namely emotional support, information, instrumental and friendship. The spearman correlation analysis test with the two-way test was carried out for the analysis data. The results showed that most young women did not perform BSE (80.8%), and the majority of them have the low level of support (91.3%). The relationship between BSE practice and peer support was significant (sig. 2-tailed = 0.000). The further programs to increase peer support through various activities, and continuous provision of health information are needed as part of health promotion to increase young women's awareness of breast cancer.

Keywords: breast cancer, breast self-examination, cancer awareness, early detection, women's health

Code: O-13

Title: Thyroid and sex hormones in predicting breast cancer risk

Authors: Akalanka H.M.K [1] *, Ekanayake S [1], Samarasighe K [2]

Affiliations: [1]Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura. [2]Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura

Presenting Author: Kasuni Akalanka. Email: kasuniakalanka@gmail.com

Abstract Body

Introduction: Thyroid hormones exert estrogen-like effects on breast cancer (BC) cell growth. A case-control study on BC patients in Sri Lanka revealed significantly low levels of serum testosterone and non-significant differences in serum estrogen and progesterone in BC patients. However, incidence of thyroid related diseases, thyroid profiles, and the relationship of thyroid to sex hormones ratios on BC development is not reported in Sri Lanka.
Objectives: To analyze the incidence of thyroid related diseases, thyroid hormones of BC patients and to compare with apparently healthy age matched women and to assess thyroid to sex hormones ratios of BC patients.
Methodology: Serum TSH, T3, T4, of newly diagnosed BC patients (N=155) in the age of 30 to 75 years and age-matched normal controls (n=75) were analyzed, using mini VIDAS immune analyzer. Data on thyroid related disease incidence was collected from an interviewer administered questionnaire.
Results: Thyroid disease incidence was significantly higher in BC patients compared to controls. Ten percent of BC patients who were already on treatment for thyroid related diseases were excluded from study. Subclinical hyperthyroidism was identified in 14% of the remaining BC patients and was the only dysfunction (7%) present in apparently healthy women. Significantly higher mean T 3 and T 4 values and lower TSH levels were observed in BC patients when compared to healthy. Considering the thyroid hormones to sex hormones ratios among postmenopausal women, T3/testosterone, T4/testosterone, T3/estrogen, T4/ estrogen, ratios were significantly different in the two groups and the highest significance was found with T3/testosterone. Cutoff values studied from ROC curves indicated that a woman having T3/testosterone above 7.47 to be having 12.5 times risk (p=0.000) of having BC.
Conclusion: Thyroid related diseases are significantly higher among BC patients with significantly elevated serum T3 and T4 levels than controls indicating the possible impact of thyroid hormones in BC. Considering the thyroid hormones: sex hormone ratios, serum T3/testosterone above 7.47 was identified as a potent marker in identifying BC risk among the study group.

Code: O-14

Title: Developing Clinical Guidelines for End-of-Life Care in Patients with Cancer

Author: Zohreh Ghezelsefli

Affiliation: Tarbiat Modares University, Iran.

Presenting Author: Zohreh Ghezelsefli, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran. Email: zghezelsefli@yahoo.com

Abstract Body

Context: Cancer is the second cause of death worldwide. Patients with cancer, especially those in late stages, are confronted with many challenges. Healthcare providers need to support them with a palliative care plan.
Objectives: To develop clinical guidelines for end-of-life care in patients with cancer.
Methods: In this study, an exploratory sequential mixed methods design was used. The qualitative phases included a content analysis via semi-structured qualitative interviews and a meta-synthesis to formulate the guidelines, and in the quantitative phase, the guidelines were validated using the Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation (AGREE) instrument. The content analysis and meta-synthesis were performed separately, then integrated and compared in an interpretation phase. Data were analyzed by hermeneutic analysis. Finally, quantitative method was for validation guideline through the tool appraisal of guidelines research and evaluation (AGREE) instrument.
Results: In total, 37 Iranian participants were interviewed, and 21 articles were selected and analyzed using thematic synthesis. Validation was performed by 66 head nurses and nurses at six university hospitals in Iran that have palliative care units. Our main data of end-of-life care were 1) Physical, 2) psychological, 3) social and 4) Spiritual care.
Conclusion: Quality of care in healthcare is important. The findings have provided a better understanding of the end of life care in patients with cancer to improve the quality of life for these patients.

Keywords: Experiences, Cancer, End-of-Life Care, Clinical Guidelines

Agenda for

The 10th APOCP General Assembly and Conferences, Tehran, Iran, 2020

The agenda is organized based on themes and side activities

(there are three themes with 12 sessions and two side activities).

Theme 1: Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention

Session	Date	Time (Tehran Time)
Cancer Epidemiology	November 20, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Registry	November 24, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Screening	November 25, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Risk Factors	November 26, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Care	November 30, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer in West Asia	December 6, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time

Theme 2: Occupational and Environmental Cancer

Session	Date:	Time (Tehran Times)
Environment and Cancer	Nov. 21, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Occupational Cancer	Nov. 22, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Exposure and Risk Management	Nov. 23, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time

Them 3: Cancer Genetics and Molecular Aspect

Session	Date:	Time: (Tehran Times)
Molecular Biomarkers	December 1, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Cancer Biology	December 2, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time
Oncovirology	December 3, 2020	11:00 to 13:30 | Find your time

Side Activities:

1) Report on the experience of Asia's Cancer Centers' care delivery amidst COVID 19
2) The Meeting of the Editorial Board Members of APOCP's Journals, COPE assisted meeting