AACR SPECIAL CONFERENCE IN CANCER RESEARCH

Novel Strategies Against Resistant Cancers

November 17-21, 1995
Sanibel Harbour Resort and Spa
Ft. Myers, Florida

CONFERENCE CHAIRPERSONS
Daniel D. Von Hoff / San Antonio, TX
Victor Ling / Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

PROGRAM COMMITTEE
Donald S. Coffey / Baltimore, MD
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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Keynote Address
Donald S. Coffey / Baltimore, MD

Recently Described Targets
Telomeres and Telomerase
Bradford E. Windle / San Antonio, TX
Jerry W. Shay / Dallas, TX

Farnesyl Transferase
Allen I. Oliff / West Point, PA
Alexander W. Wood / Nutley, NJ

Blood Vessels and Microenvironment
Angiogenesis
Adrian L. Harris / Oxford, England
S. Gail Eckhardt / San Antonio, TX

Strategies with Previously Described Targets
Topoisomerase I Inhibitor
Yves G. Pommier / Bethesda, MD
Mace L. Rothenberg / San Antonio, TX

Thymidylate Synthase
Youcef M. Rustum / Buffalo, NY
Neil J. Clendenin / San Diego, CA
James L. Abbruzese / Houston, TX

It's A Matter of Timing
William J.M. Hrushesky / Albany, NY

Biology and Clinical Trials In Resistance
Multidrug Resistance Proteins
Piet Borst / Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Susan P.C. Cole / Kingston, Ontario, Canada
Kenneth D. Tew / Philadelphia, PA

Reversing Drug Resistance
William S. Dalton / Tucson, AZ
Branimir I. Sikic / Stanford, CA

Gene Manipulating Strategies
Glenn Dranoff / Cambridge, MA
Eva Y. Lee / San Antonio, TX

Summary
Victor Ling / Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Daniel D. Von Hoff / San Antonio, TX

Additional Speakers to be Announced

Applicants are encouraged to submit abstracts for poster presentation.
Selected proffered papers will also be scheduled for oral presentations.

Application deadline: September 29, 1995

Information and Application Forms

American Association for Cancer Research
Public Ledger Building, Suite 816
150 South Independence Mall West
Philadelphia, PA 19106-3483
215-440-9300 215-440-9313 (FAX)
For lung cancer, an important determinant is the interaction between saturated fat intake and cigarette smoking. In countries such as Japan, Greece, and Cuba, where the populations have low intakes of saturated fat and high rates of cigarette consumption, there is lower lung cancer mortality than in most Western countries (Cancer Causes & Control, 2: 79, 1991). The increasing lung cancer rate in Hungary can be explained by the increasing fat intake. Significant correlations emerge between fat intake, especially saturated fat, and various types of cancer such as breast, colon, rectal, prostate, and lung. The relationship between saturated fat intake and both prostate and breast cancer is especially strong. And, there is a strong association between countries with regard to breast cancer mortality in females and colon cancer in males (Prev. Med., 20: 226, 1991; Prev. Med., 22: 187, 1993; Acta Cardiol., 44: 389, 1989).

Dr. Kesteloot emphasizes possible prevention of cardiovascular diseases and cancer by nutrition intervention (Circulation, 65: 795, 1982; Eur. Heart J., 13: 120, 1992). The results in Belgium are encouraging. Life expectancy at age 1 increased 4.0 years in Belgium (1967–1989) and 2.9 years in the Netherlands, but only 1.5 years in Denmark and 1.6 years in the former German Democratic Republic, and it decreased 1.7 years in Hungary (Acta Cardiol., 48: 421, 1993). Dr. Kesteloot suggests that nutrition is the most important determinant of life expectancy within and between populations.

Dr. Kesteloot has also studied the relationship between cancer mortality and age, which is best described by an equation between log cancer mortality and a second degree polynomial of age. The level of fat intake is a determinant of the slope between cancer mortality and age. The Department of Epidemiology at the University of Leuven possesses an extensive library of both nutritional and mortality data.

Dr. Joossens earned an M.D. at Leuven in 1939 and a D.Sc. in Public Health in 1942. He served at the St. Lucas Hospital in Antwerp before becoming an Associate Professor, and then Professor at Leuven, where he established a program on cardiology and cancer research. From 1963 to 1984, he was Head of the Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Leuven, and he continues there as Professor Emeritus today. He has published over 300 papers, books, and chapters. He has received a number of honors and awards, including the Assulb Prize for Excellence in Preventive Medicine and the Böhringer Pharma Award for Contributions in Cardiovascular Research. He was President of the Belgian Cardiology Society and of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and he served on the Nutrition and Cancer Commission of the International Union of Nutritional Sciences.

Dr. Kesteloot earned an M.D. in 1952 and a Ph.D. in 1963 at the Medical School of the University of Leuven. He was in the medical service of the Belgian Army, last as Commander of the Military Hospital in Brussels until 1984. He was on the Faculty of Cardiology at Leuven and led international research on nutrition, cardiology, and cancer in Belgium, Korea, China, the Philippines, Tibet, Nigeria, and Cameroon, with emphasis on cation and fat intake, blood pressure, serum lipids, cancer, and general health. In 1984, Dr. Kesteloot succeeded Dr. Joossens as Head of the Department of Epidemiology at Leuven. Dr. Kesteloot has published over 300 papers and book chapters. He was President of the Belgian Society of Cardiology and of the International Society of Non-invasive Cardiology, and he is a member of the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine. He served on the Council of Epidemiology of the International Society and Federation of Cardiology.

We are grateful to the featured individuals for the information and photographs for this cover.

John H. Weisburger