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Biography 講者介紹

BMedSc (Hons), MSc (Hons), MBChB, MD (CUHK), MPH, MBA, FRACGP, FRSPH, FHKCFP, FHKAM (Fam Med), DCH (Ire), FESC, FACC, FAcadTM, FFPH, FHKAN (Hons), FRCP (Glasgow), FRCP (Edinburgh)

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Professor Martin C. S. Wong is a specialist in Family Medicine and a researcher in the field of cancer screening and prevention of chronic diseases. He has been the Co-Chairman of the Grant Review Board, Health and Medical Research Fund, the Health Bureau (HHB); member of the Research Council of HHB; Convener of the Advisory Group on Hong Kong Reference Framework for Care of Diabetes and Hypertension in Primary Care Settings; and the Editor-in-Chief of the Hong Kong Medical Journal. He has over 350 publications in peer-reviewed journals and ranked the top 0.07% in his research field by expertscape. His research work was published in international journals including *Nature* series, *Lancet Hematology*, *JAMA Oncology*, *Gastroenterology*, *Gut*, *European Heart Journal*, and *European Urology*.

In 2016, he was conferred as an Honorary Fellow by the Hong Kong Academy of Nursing to recognize his achievements in the profession and contributions to primary care. He was appointed as Fellows of various Academies, Royal Colleges and professional societies. He is currently taking adjunct appointments as Professor of the Peking Union Medical College in March 2019; Professor of Global Health by the Peking University, and Professor of Public Health in the Fudan University.

黃至生醫生，香港中大醫學院賽馬會公共衛生及基層醫療學院教授，其學術研究領域包括癌症預防及篩查。他擔任多個政府及非牟利機構董事或榮譽顧問。黃醫生曾任香港政府醫療衛生研究基金評審撥款委員會主席、食物及衛生局研究局委員、香港基層醫療統籌署高血壓及糖尿病框架召集人、香港醫學雜誌總編輯等。他著作超過400份國際文獻，並在其研究領域上排名全球0.07%。

2016年，黃教授獲香港護理專科學院頒授榮譽院士，2018年，獲美國心臟科學院、歐洲心臟學學院、及英國公共衛生學院分別頒授三個院士銜。黃教授現在分別兼任「北京協和醫學院」，「北京大學」公共衛生學院，及「復旦大學」教授。

Abstract 題目摘要

The use of microbial biomarkers to predict colorectal tumours - results from an Asia Pacific guideline on diagnosis of colorectal neoplasia 亞太區臨床指引的最新發佈：使用微生物標記預測大腸腫瘤

Screening for colorectal cancer (CRC) has been proven effective to reduce CRC related mortality. The recent decade witnessed a trend in the use of non-invasive biomarkers for diagnosis of colorectal neoplasia. In this speech, we will present a joint official guideline of the Asian Pacific Association of Gastroenterology (APAGE) and the Asian Pacific Society of Digestive Endoscopy (APSDE). We will report evidence for the application of stool based microbial markers, which are sensitive to detect both CRC and adenomatous polyps. Certain microbial panels bear potential to be a primary screening tool for both CRC and advanced colorectal neoplasia, as well as a detection test for recurrent polyps. These include a combination of *Fusobacterium nucleatum*, Lachnoclostridium gene marker (m3) and *Clostridium hathewayi*. In addition, modulation of gut microbiota may assist prevention of CRC. The strengths and limitations of these tests will be highlighted with several recommendations for future research.

大腸癌篩查能有效地減少因腸癌引致的死亡率。在過去十年間，以「非侵入性生物標誌物」篩查大腸癌變得越來越普遍。香港中文大學（中大）醫學院與亞太胃腸病學會（Asian Pacific Association of Gastroenterology, APAGE）、亞太消化內鏡學會（Asian Pacific Society of Digestive Endoscopy, APSDE）以及來自全球十多位專家學者於2022至2023年合作，為使用「非侵入性生物標誌物」進行大腸癌篩查制定以證據為本的臨床指引。研究早前已於國際著名醫學期刊《英國醫學雜誌—Gut》發表。我們會報告使用腸道微生物診斷大腸腫瘤的醫學實証，並發現腸道微生物對偵測大腸癌及大腸腺性腫瘤有較高的靈敏度，並可作為大腸癌篩查及腫瘤復發的第一線工具。此微生物組包括具核梭桿菌、毛梭菌基因標記 (m3) 和哈氏梭菌的組合。另外，大腸微生物的改變可減少罹患大腸癌的風險。報告將討論各樣檢查工具的優勢及可改善空間，並提出未來在此範疇的研究方向。