



3rd Chinternational Hepatology Symposium

19-20 March 2016

BEIJING • CHINA



ORGANIZERS

Humanity and Health Medical Group (Hong Kong)

CSY China-International Hepatitis Research Foundation (Hong Kong)

Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University (Guangzhou)

People's Hospital, Peking University (Beijing)

302 Hospital (Beijing)



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WELCOME MESSAGE

On behalf of the organizing committee, we will like to welcome you to the Third Chin-international Hepatology Symposium, which will be conducted in Beijing, 19th-20th March 2016. This symposium is jointly organized by the Humanity and Health Medical Group (Hong Kong), CSY China-International Hepatitis Research Foundation (Hong Kong), Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University (Guangzhou), People's Hospital, Peking University (Beijing) and 302 Hospital (Beijing). It will focus on the three most important causes of liver diseases in the region, namely chronic hepatitis C (CHC) infection, chronic hepatitis B (CHB) infection and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).

In 2016, new direct acting antiviral (DAA) agents have revolutionised our management for chronic hepatitis C infection. However, there remains issue such as drug availability and cost, which have greatly restricted the access to "eradicate" the infection. In Asia, drug counterfeiting is becoming a serious threat to health care. In this symposium, we will seek for a true solution to the problem, based on scientific understanding. We believe that individualization of anti-HCV therapy, notably with "response-guided therapy" approach, will be the future direction. New DAAs in the pipeline will also be addressed. Despite the availability of vaccination, chronic hepatitis B infection is still the most important cause of liver diseases in this part of world. The global impact of vaccination over the past thirty years will be discussed. In the past decade, treatment with pegylated interferon and/or nucleos(t)ide analogues have greatly improved the outcome of chronic hepatitis B infection. However, a true "cure" with clearance of hepatitis B surface antigen is still rarely achieved. Based on the renewed understanding of the viral replication cycle and the mechanism of immunological tolerance to hepatitis B virus, new small molecule drugs or biologics, should soon be made available to our patients. Last, but not least, with a more affluent life style, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is increasing being recognized as an important cause of liver diseases in China. In this symposium, new epidemiology data and new form of therapy in the pipeline, will be thoroughly discussed.

For those who are interested in discipline of hepatology, please take a look at our program. We sincerely wish that you could make yourself available for our symposium.



George Lau

Convenor, CIHS 2016
Humanity & Health Medical Group
Hong Kong
302 Hospital
Beijing



Jinlin Hou

Convenor, CIHS 2016
Nanfang Hospital,
Southern Medical University
Guangzhou



Lai Wei

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Guofeng Chen

Executive Chairman, CIHS 2016
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Peking University
Beijing

Executive Chairman

Guofeng Chen
302 Hospital
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Secretary General

Qing Shao
302 Hospital
Beijing

Speakers and Moderators

Yves Benhamou	Paris
Antonio Bertoletti	Singapore
Carol Brosgart	San Francisco
See-Ching Chan	Hong Kong
Chengwei Chen	Shanghai
Guofeng Chen	Beijing
Xinyue Chen	Beijing
Jun Cheng	Beijing
Xiaoguang Dou	Shenyang
Zhongping Duan	Beijing
Patrizia Farci	Bethesda
Camilla Garham	Boston
Paul Grint	San Diego
Saeed Hamid	Karachi
Ying Han	Xi'an
Jinlin Hou	Guangzhou
Fang-Ping Huang	Hong Kong
Wasim Jafri	Karachi
Jidong Jia	Beijing
Jiangao Fan	Shanghai

Jia-Horng Kao	Taipei
W. Ray Kim	Palo Alto
Ann Kwong	Boston
George Lau	Beijing/Hong Kong
Rohit Loomba	San Diego
Zhi Meng LU	Shanghai
Nikolai Naoumov	Basel
Junqi Niu	Changchun
Masao Omata	Tokyo
Ran Oren	Jerusalem
Arun Sanyal	Richmond
Jia Shang	Zhengzhou
Barjesh Chander Sharma	New Delhi
Mitchell Shiffman	Richmond
Daniel Shouval	Jerusalem
Jose D. Sollano	Manila
Jian Sun	Guangzhou
Gyongyi Szabo	Worcester
Fusheng Wang	Beijing
Guiqiang Wang	Beijing

Yu Wang	Shanghai
Jiuping Wang	Xi'an
Yuming Wang	Chongqing
Lai Wei	Beijing
Yumei Wen	Shanghai
Roger S. Williams	London
Grace L.H. Wong	Hong Kong
Vincent W.S. Wong	Hong Kong
Chris Wong	Hong Kong
Qing Xie	Shanghai
Xinxin Zhang	Shanghai
Aimin Xu	Hong Kong
Xiaoyuan Xu	Beijing
Osamu Yokosuka	Chiba
Shenglong Ye	Shanghai
Hong You	Beijing
Ming-Lung Yu	Kaohsiung
Wenhong Zhang	Shanghai
Yuexin Zhang	Urumchi
Hui Zhuang	Beijing

Organizers

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Secretariat

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

19th March 2016 (Saturday)

08:30 – 09:00 Opening ceremony

09:00 – 09:30 Presidential Lecture (1)

Moderators Chengwei CHEN, Hui ZHUANG

09:00 – 09:30 Hepatitis infection in China-2016 and beyond
Jidong JIA, Beijing

09:30 – 10:30 Keynote lectures (1) Treatment guidelines

Moderators Jun CHENG, Jian SUN

09:30 – 09:50 Treatment guidelines for CHC
Masao OMATA, Tokyo

09:50 – 10:10 Treatment guidelines for CHB
Jia-Hong KAO, Taipei

10:10 – 10:30 Treatment guideline for NASH
Rohit LOOMBA, San Diego

10:30 – 10:45 Break

10:45 – 12:30 Session 1-CHC (1)

Moderators Wenhong ZHANG, Xinyue CHEN

10:45 – 11:25 State-Of-The-Art Lectures (1)

10:45 – 11:05 Cost-effectiveness consideration for CHC treatment
Camilla GRAHAM, Boston

11:05 – 11:25 How to make DAAs more affordable in Chinese?
George LAU, Beijing-Hong Kong

Real-life experiences and cost-effectiveness in Asia

11:05 – 11:20 High-income countries
Osamu YOKOSUKA, Chiba

11:20 – 11:35 Middle-income countries
Barjesh C. SHARMA, New Delhi

11:35 – 11:50 Low-income countries
Wasim JAFRI, Karachi

11:50 – 12:05 Use of DAAs in Asia-Brand name, generic and counterfeit
Hamid SAEED, Karachi

12:05 – 12:30 Discussion

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12:30 – 13:00 Group photo taking

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 16:15 Session 2 - CHC (2)

Moderators Fusheng WANG, Jia SHANG

14:00 – 14:20 State-Of-The-Art Lectures (2)

14:00 – 14:20 Innate immunity and CHC-therapeutic implication
Gyongyi SZABO, Worcester

Treatment of CHC-alternative thinking

14:20 – 14:35 New DAAs in pipeline
Lai WEI, Beijing

14:35 – 14:50 Determinants of treatment duration
Yves BENHAMOU, Paris

14:50 – 15:05 Do we still need interferon?
Ming-Lung YU, Kaohsiung

15:05 – 15:20 Eliminating HCV: Why highly effective drugs are not enough?
Ann KWONG, Boston

15:20 – 15:35 RG-101 for HCV
Paul GRINT, San Diego

15:35 – 16:00 Discussion

16:00 – 16:15 Break

16:15 – 18:20 Round Table Discussion

Convenor Wasim JAFRI, Karachi, Carol BROSGART, San Francisco,
"Strategies to increase accessibility of DAAs in Asia-Pacific"

18:00-18:20 Keynote lecture (2)

Moderators Zhong Ping DUAN, Xiaoguang DOU
Advances in HCV-associated HCC
Patrizia FARCI, Bethesda

19:00 Faculty Dinner

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

20th March 2016 (Sunday)

09:00 – 09:30 CSY Foundation Presidential lecture (2)

Moderators Yu WANG, Yumei WEN

"The global impact of immunization against HBV- three decades on the road"
Daniel SHOIVAL, Jerusalem

09:30 – 11:15 Session 3 - Steatohepatitis and liver fibrosis

Moderators Yuming WANG, Ying HAN

09:30 – 09:50 State-Of-The-Art Lectures (3)

What should we be expecting?
Arun SANYAL, Richmond

Management

09:50 – 10:05 Prevalence and risk factor of steatohepatitis in China
Jiangao FAN, Shanghai

10:05 – 10:20 Non-invasive measurement and treatment of liver fibrosis
Guofeng CHEN, Beijing

10:20 – 10:35 Current treatment of liver fibrosis
Hong YOU, Beijing

10:35 – 10:50 NASH: Pathways and Therapeutic Targets
Nikolai NAOUMOV, Basel

10:50 – 11:05 Adipokines in the pathogenesis of NASH: friend or foe?
Aimin XU, Hong Kong

11:05 – 11:30 Discussion

11:30 – 13:30 Session 4 - CHB

Moderators Guiqiang WANG, Yuexin ZHANG

11:30 – 11:50 State-Of-The-Art Lectures (4)

What is the landscape for anti-HBV therapy?
Jin Lin HOU, Guangzhou

Management

11:50 – 12:05 Immunological basis for CHB
Fusheng WANG, Beijing

12:05 – 12:20 Monitoring for CHB
Grace L.H. WONG, Hong Kong

12:20 – 12:35 New immunotherapy in the pipeline-stimulating innate or adaptive immunity?
Antonio BERTOLETTI, Singapore

12:35 – 12:50 Biomarker

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Xinxin ZHANG, Shanghai

12:50 – 13:05 Immunotherapy for liver cancer

Fong-ping HUANG, Hong Kong

13:05 – 13:30 Discussion

13:30 – 14:30 Special Lunch symposium

Moderators Junqi NIU, Jiuping WANG

13:40 – 14:00 Conduct of clinical trials outside public institute- a global perspective

Mitchell L SHIFFMAN, Virginia

14:00 – 14:20 What should be a country policy for NASH?

Ran OREN, Jerusalem

14:20 – 14:30 Discussion

14:30 – 17:15 Session 5 - Special group

Moderators Zhongping DUAN, Xiaoyuan Xu,

14:30 – 15:00 Presidential lecture (3)

Acute liver failure

Roger WILLIAMS, London

High-risk group

Moderators Shenglong YE, Zhi Meng LU

15:00 – 15:15 Risk score development

Ray KIM, Palo Alto

15:15 – 15:30 Liver transplantation experiences in Hong Kong

See Ching CHAN, Hong Kong

15:30 – 15:45 Laboratory support to Hepatology

WC YAM, Hong Kong

15:45 – 16:00 Co-infection with HCV or HIV

Jose D. SOLLANO, Manila

16:00 – 16:15 HBV reactivation

Vincent W.S. WONG, Hong Kong

16:15 – 16:30 Integrated clinical management

Qing XIE, Shanghai

16:30 – 16:50 Accreditation of hepatology research laboratory

Chris WONG, Hong Kong

16:50 – 17:15 Discussion

17:30 Round-up, award presentation and press release

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BEIJING INTRODUCTION

The Palace Museum

The Palace Museum was commissioned by the third Emperor of the Ming Dynasty, Emperor Yong Le. The palace was built between 1406 and 1420, but was burnt down, rebuilt, sacked and renovated countless times, so most of the architecture you can see today dates from the 1700's and onwards. The Forbidden City was the seat of Imperial power for 500 years, and is now a major tourist attraction in China.

The total area of the complex is 183 acres, so it takes quite a while to walk through, especially if you want to have a close look at everything. All together there are 9,999 1/2 rooms in the Museum, not all of which can be visited. The Imperial Palace is rectangle in architecture. It is 961 meters long from south to north and 753 meters wide. There is city wall which is 10 meters high around and the moat outside of city wall is 52 meters wide.

The Imperial Palace has 4 gates. The Gate of Divine Prowess (Shenwumen) in the north, Meridian Gate (Wumen) in the south, the Eastern Floral Gate (Donghuamen) in the east, and the Western Floral Gate (Xinhuamen) in the south, the Eastern Folwery Gate (Donghuamen) in the east, and the Western Flowery Gate (Xinhuamen) in the west.



The Summer Palace

Situated in Haidian District northwest of the Beijing, the Summer Palace is 15 kilometers (9.3 miles) from central Beijing. Being the largest and most well-preserved royal park in China, it greatly influences Chinese horticulture and landscape with its famous natural views and cultural interests, which also has long since been recognized as 'The Museum of Royal Gardens'.

Construction started in 1750 as a luxurious royal garden for royal families to rest and entertain. It later became the main residence of royal members in the end of the Qing Dynasty. However, like most of the gardens of Beijing, it could not elude the rampages of the Anglo-French Allied Force and was destroyed by fire. According to historical documents, with the original name as 'Qingyi Garden' (Garden of Clear Ripples), the Summer Palace (Yiheyuan) was renamed after its first reconstruction in 1888. It was also recorded that Empress Dowager Cixi embezzled navy funds to reconstruct it as a resort in which to spend the rest of her life. In 1900, the Summer Palace suffered another hit by the Eight-Power Allied Force and was repaired in the next two years. In 1924, it was open to the public. It ranked amongst the World Heritage Sites by UNESCO in 1998, as well as one of the first national AAAAA tourist spots in China.



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The Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven Park is located in the Chongwen District, Beijing. Originally, this was the place where emperors of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) and the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911) held the Heaven Worship Ceremony. It is China's largest and most representative existing masterpiece among China's ancient sacrificial buildings.

First built in 1420, the 18th year of the reign of Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644), it was enlarged and rebuilt during the reigns of the Ming emperor Jiajing and the Qing emperor Qianlong. In 1988, the Temple of Heaven was opened to the public as a park, showing ancient philosophy, history and religion. Its grand architectural style and profound cultural connotation give an insight into the practices of the ancient Eastern civilization.



Badaling Great Wall

Badaling Great Wall is located in Yanqing County, 116° 35' east longitude and 40° 25' north latitude, 60 kilometers to the northwest of downtown Beijing. To date, this 3,741-meter section of the Badaling Great Wall has been open to tourists, comprising of 21 city units and enemy units. Badaling Great Wall was built along the ridges of mountains, looking precipitous from the external wall but gently sloped from the internal wall. It is a year-round travel destination. Mr. Zhao Puchu, a famous poet, calligrapher and president of the Chinese Buddhists Association, unveiled the miraculous scene of Badaling Great Wall in all seasons: "We are impressed with the spectacular scenes of Great Wall, as beautiful as pictures. The centuries-old Great Wall has always been so charming in all ages. It is best loved in spring days of blossoming flowers, summer days of green trees, autumn days of sea of red leaves, and winter days of white snows. Looking into the distance, the Great Wall gives expression of infinite passions of old and new."

Badaling Great Wall was officially opened to tourists in 1958. It is a section of the Great Wall opened earliest to tourists and receives the largest number of tourists. In the five decades since it opened, Badaling Great Wall scenic spot, on behalf of the Great Wall of China, was conferred with the World Cultural Heritage license by UNESCO. It was listed among the first batch of important cultural relic sites under state-level protection by the Central Government, the best of the top 10 scenic spots in the country, the best of the top 40 tourism destinations in the country, and the country's first group of 5A-class tourism scenic spots. In 2007, in the appraisal of the world's new seven wonders, Great Wall maintained its top position because of its extensive and profound history and culture, and unprecedented prestige in the world.