

Mediterranean School of Oncology (MSO)

Recent advances in the medical treatment of melanoma

Rome, June 21, 2013

Director: Pier Giorgio Natali (Roma)

Venue: Domus Nova Bethlem, Via Cavour, 85, Roma

10.00 – 10.15

Registration

10.15 – 10.30

Course presentation

P.G. Natali (Roma)

10.30 – 13.00

Genetic Testing, Counseling, and Adherence to Skin Cancer Prevention and Detection Behaviors

SERIE DI RELAZIONI SU TEMA PREORDINATO

V. Ramazzotti (Roma)

Melanoma molecular classes and prognosis in the postgenomic era

SERIE DI RELAZIONI SU TEMA PREORDINATO

P. Giacomini (Roma)

From chemotherapy to targeted treatment

SERIE DI RELAZIONI SU TEMA PREORDINATO

P. Marchetti (Roma)

Pre-clinical and clinical aspects of peptide

SERIE DI RELAZIONI SU TEMA PREORDINATO

G. Parmiani (Milano)

13.00 – 14.00 *LUNCH*

14.00 - 16.30

Dendritic cell-based vaccines

SERIE DI RELAZIONI SU TEMA PREORDINATO

L. Ridolfi (Forli-Cesena)

Immunomodulating antibodies in the treatment of metastatic melanoma

SERIE DI RELAZIONI SU TEMA PREORDINATO

M. Maio (Siena)

Future perspectives in melanoma research.

R. De Maria, Roma

SERIE DI RELAZIONI SU TEMA PREORDINATO

Verification with questionnaire

Razionale

Cutaneous malignant melanoma (CMM) remains one of the few malignancies that exhibit an increased rate in the developed world. Its incidence in fact has accelerated to become a major disease in women under the age of 40, surpassing even breast cancer. The major etiologic risk factor for CMM is thought to be exposure to intermittent erythemogenic doses of UV, especially during childhood and early adolescence in subject with risk phototype and genetic predisposition. In view of this, CMM is a malignancy which can highly benefit from prevention and early diagnosis. Although the two strategies has resulted in the increased detection of highly curable low risk (thin) lesions, the management of more advance disease of known resistance to treatments has remained a challenge for a long time. This scenario is now undergoing a steady improvement in view of the results of genetic and molecular analysis, the development of target therapies and of more efficacious immunotherapeutic regimens. Despite these advancements, still a large fraction of patients relapse, thus research into response and resistance mechanisms, rationally designed combination therapies and evaluation of the role of these agents in the adjuvant setting need to be addressed.