



臺北醫學大學 泌尿腎臟研究中心 會議議程

時間：**115 年 8 月 13 日(星期四) 12:00-13:30**

地點：實體會議與視訊會議併行-(請以正式全名登入會議室，以利進行會議簽到)

使用 Google Meet (會議前 10 分鐘即開啟會議室)

會議室連結：<https://meet.google.com/ihn-wugo-jfv>

實體會議地點：雙和醫院第一醫療大樓 10 樓第一會議室

會議主席：吳美儀

與會人員：

【附醫】劉明哲、葉劭德、高治圻、吳建志、吳政誠、張景欣、方德昭、
吳逸文、陳錫賢、江仰仁、陳靜怡、林彥仲、邵月珠、周安琪、
吳致寬、李齊泰、林孝友、黃建榮、陳振文、陳寶寶、蔡東霖

【萬芳】溫玉清、李明哲、張渭文、林雍偉、蕭志豪、許軒豪、賴宗豪、
鍾卓興、鄭仲益、陳作孝、劉崇德、楊韻紅、楊宇祥、李良明、
林克勳、吳岳霖、廖宏偉

【雙和】李明哲、吳佳璋、陳冠州、劉家宏、江怡德、鄒凱亦、高偉棠、
胡書維、吳美儀、洪麗玉、鄭彩梅、廖家德、宋睿祥、蔡旻光、
陳佑璋、高芷華、林冠宏、曾健華、邱伯涵、陳至亨、董劭偉、
尹玉聰、林裕峯、宋立勤、柯玉誠、崔克宏

【北醫】羅偉成

【新國民】蘇裕謀、鄒居霖、江明傑、林宇璨、魏汶玲

長官指導：

吳麥斯校長、許志成教授、陳瑞明所長、盧星華副院長、許永和副院長

議程：

一、 特邀講師 — 國家衛生研究院癌症研究所 助研究員級主治醫師 黃道揚教授

演講主題：基因檢測在腎臟領域的運用

二、 行政報告

1. 目前中心官網已委託廠商重新設計網站，若成員有相關績效亮點可協助提供，以利網站呈現（[相關資料請 mail 至 26281@s.tmu.edu.tw](mailto:26281@s.tmu.edu.tw) 或傳至 RCUK 群組）。

2. 下次例會為線上會議：

◆ 時間：115 年 9 月 17 日 (四) 中午 12:00-13:30。

◆ 特邀講師：亞東紀念醫院泌尿科 蔡宗佑醫師。

◆ 團隊報告：腎臟泌尿團隊。(若需要協助播放簡報，煩請團隊最晚於會議前一日提供)

3. 請三院三科主任協助將尚未加入 LINE 群組的成員盡快加入群組，以利後續相關活動跟資訊公告。(目前群組 47 人含秘書，RCUK 成員共 70 人)

RCUK LINE 群組：<https://line.me/ti/g/FC68Wb6efu>



基因檢測在腎臟領域的運用

12:00 - 13:30

地點
衛生福利部雙和醫院
第一醫療大樓10樓第一會議室



2026
08/13
(四)

黃道揚 教授

現職：

國家衛生研究院 癌症研究所 助研究員級主治醫師
高雄醫學大學附設中和紀念醫院 主治醫師
高雄醫學大學 醫學系 助理教授

研究領域：

癌症基因體學、遺傳性疾病研究、
癌症驅動基因、轉譯醫學



基因檢測在腎臟領域的運用

國家衛生研究院

黃運福



ADTKD is not as common as ADPKD

- Prevalence: ADTKD 16/million, ADTKD-UMOD: 9/million
- Recent studies have shown that it represents up to 0.3-2% of all CKD patients.
- Genes: UMOD, MUC1, HNF1B, REN, SEC63A1



Nature Reviews Disease Primers 2019

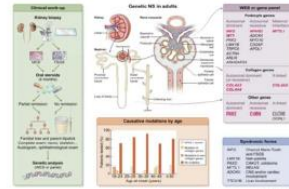


UMOD Mutations in Chronic Kidney Disease in Taiwan

Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}, Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}, Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}, Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}, Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}, Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}, Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}, Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}, Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}, Shih-Chieh Chen^{1,2}

- Young CKD with hyperurecemia from KNUH Cohort
- N=221
- Identified 3 ADTKD-UMOD families, 2 are novel mutations
- ADTKD-UMOD might represent a small but significant (1.36%) cause of young CKD in Taiwan

Biomedicine 2022



Nephrol Dial Transplant 2021

Genetic causes of nephrotic syndrome in Taiwan

- Gene panel testing from KNUH Cohort
- Most have kidney biopsy performed
- N = 1,500
- Panel contains adult-NS related 21 genes
- Identified 109 variants that are associated with NS
- Estimated 7% may have genetic causes in our cohort

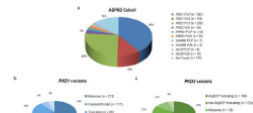
Unpublished data

多囊腎基因診斷

Gene	Variant	Frequency	Pathogenicity
PKD1	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD2	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD3	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD4	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD5	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD6	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD7	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD8	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD9	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD10	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD11	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD12	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD13	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD14	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD15	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD16	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD17	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD18	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD19	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD20	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic
PKD21	c.1574G>A (p.Glu525Lys)	1/1000	Pathogenic

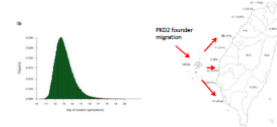
2021 ADPKD Update

Taiwan ADPKD Cohort (Family N=920)



npj Genomic Medicine 7:40 (2022)

PKD2 Founder in Taiwan



Current Mutation Landscape

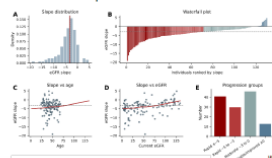
PKD Genetic Diagnostic Category	Patients	% Cohort
Core ADPKD (PKD1/PKD2)	1702	86.7%
ADPKD-spectrum	120	6.1%
ADPKD/recessive PKD	55	2.8%
Multiple PKD-related genes	48	2.4%
Syndromic/cystic phenocopy	30	1.5%
Possible/other PKD-related	7	0.4%
Total	1962	100.0%

Mutation Profile in ADPKD (N = 411)

Cohort	n	Age at onset (yr)	Age at diagnosis (yr)	Age at ESRD (yr)	Age at death (yr)	Age at ESRD (yr)	Age at death (yr)	Age at ESRD (yr)	Age at death (yr)	Age at ESRD (yr)	Age at death (yr)
PKD1+	149	130	44.2	12.0	97.1	42.6	41.02	3.84	71	54.6	41
PKD2+	124	100	50.9	16.3	63.6	42.3	3.15	4.96	44	44	23
PKD2-	138	119	51.9	14.6	68.9	38.1	2.36	3.32	41	34.6	16

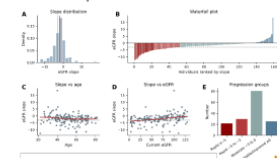
unpublished data

GFR slope in PKD1 Truncation



unpublished data

GFR slope in PKD1 Non-Truncation



unpublished data

SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel

A little Space Makes A Big Difference

Presenter: 賴宗豪
萬芳醫院 泌尿科

SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel Overview

Space OrganAtRisk

- 前列腺水腫變大系統
- 2022.12最新可選
- 泌尿科第一線與泌尿科泌尿科
- 第一安樂、電療後在25°C以下
- 是泌尿科目前唯一能避免手術風險
- 泌尿科目前唯一能避免手術風險
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What is SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel?

Rectum and Prostate Movement

Prostate Description

- SpaceOAR Hydrogel is a non-invasive, temporary, and reversible hydrogel.
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- SpaceOAR Hydrogel is a non-invasive, temporary, and reversible hydrogel.

Prostate-rectum Spacing

Device Preparation & Kit Assembly

Required Equipment

How is SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel Placed?

SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel Clinical Data

SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel Clinical Data

SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel Clinical Trial

Study Design^{2,3}

Prospective, randomized, parallel-arm, multicenter study to evaluate the safety of the SpaceOAR System when the hydrogel is injected between the prostate and rectum in men undergoing CRT and to evaluate whether use of the SpaceOAR Hydrogel results in a reduction of radiation exposure to the anterior rectum.

Patients

- 11 or 12
- SpaceOAR 6.7
- Phase 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1h, 1i, 1j, 1k, 1l, 1m, 1n, 1o, 1p, 1q, 1r, 1s, 1t, 1u, 1v, 1w, 1x, 1y, 1z

Design

- Prospective
- Randomized
- Controlled
- Parallel-arm
- Open-label
- Blinded

Procedure Design

- Pre-treatment
- Hydrogel injection
- Post-treatment
- Follow-up

Two Primary Study Flows^{2,3}

Initial Procedure Results²

Urinary Study Results³

Sexual Study Results⁴

Study Results

Bowel Study Results^{3,5}

Study Results – Patient Quality of Life³

Clinical Evidence Summary

Bowel Study Results³

Bowel Study Results³

References

Thank you for your attention