AUGUST SEMINAR NOTICE

Presented by

Yale School of Medicine's, Department of Therapeutic Radiology

"Hepatocellular Carcinoma"
1. Vasilis Hristidis, Medical Student
Renaissance School of Medicine at Stony Brook University

2. "Informatics Consent: Preparing for Data Management Side Effects in the Era of MRI-Guided Radiotherapy"
3. Kendall Kiser, Medical Student
McGovern Medical School at UTHealth Houston

"Impact of Lung and Heart Dose on Survival for Esophageal Cancer"
4. Patrick Oh, Medical Student
Renaissance School of Medicine at Stony Brook University

Date: Thursday, August 29, 2019
Location: Smilow LL505

Course Director/Host: Henry S. Park, MD, MPH
There is no corporate support for this activity
This course will fulfill the licensure requirement set forth by the State of Connecticut

ACCREDITATION
The Yale School of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

TARGET AUDIENCE
Attending Physicians; Housestaff/Fellows; Medical Students; Nurses; PA's; Other

NEEDS ASSESSMENT
1. Learning about a topic relevant for fields of study and providing information on current clinical trial.
2. Understand the clinical workflow and data management challenges associated with introducing MRI-guided RT.
3. Can DVH analysis of esophageal cancer patients predict overall survival? How about other types of thoracic cancers? What accounts for the possible association between lung dose and overall survival? Does the amount of radiation the lung receives during esophageal cancer treatment predict certain pulmonary toxicity events?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
At the conclusion of this activity, participants will be able to:
1. Understand basic pathology of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Understand risk factors and treatment modules for HCC and learn about inclusion criteria and goals of RTOG1112.
2. Learn biomedical informatics concepts and definitions. Learn the history of MRI-guided RT systems, Understand the unique clinical workflow and data management challenges associated with introducing MRI-guided RT.
3. Lung is predictive of overall survival but not disease recurrence

suggesting non-cancer-related mortality. Heart dose was found to be predictive in other thoracic cancers. A higher lung dose may be associated with increased number of pulmonary toxicity events especially in the postoperative setting. Alteration of the lung parenchyma and host immunity response could also potentially have significant side effects. Previous studies have suggested a link between lung dose and pulmonary toxicity events such as pneumonia and ARDS. This may also be dependent on treatment modality.

DESIGNATION STATEMENT
The Yale School of Medicine designates this live activity for 1 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)™. Physicians should only claim the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

FACULTY DISCLOSURES
Vasilis Hristidis, Med Student – None; Kendall Kiser, Med Student – None; Patrick Oh, Med Student – None; Henry S. Park, MD, MPH – RadOncQuestions, LLC, Honorarium, Editor

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