International Lecture Series
Disease Biology and Molecular Medicine

ALL WELCOME!

Prof. Ahmed Ashour Ahmed

Consultant Gynaecological Oncology Surgeon & Director of the Ovarian Cancer Cell Laboratory

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19 September 2016
19:00 h

Historischer Saal
Stadtmuseum Halle
im
Christian-Wolff-Haus
Große Märkerstr. 10
(ca. 100 m vom
Marktplatz)

"Overcoming metastasis in ovarian cancer"

Ahmed A. Ahmed is a Professor of Gynaecological Oncology at the Nuffield Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Oxford and a Fellow of St Hugh's College. Ahmed leads laboratory-based translational research in Gynaecological Oncology. His main interest is in the surgical, medical and fundamental research into ovarian cancer.
Ahmed graduated from Ain Shams University in Cairo, Egypt and completed his PhD and Gynaecological Oncology Surgical training at the University of Cambridge. He gained postdoctoral research experience both at the University of Cambridge and at the University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Centre in the USA.
Prof. Ahmed's laboratory research focuses on personalization of therapy to circumvent drug resistance in cancer.
Worldwide, over 200,000 women are diagnosed with ovarian cancer every year. Only one fourth will remain alive five years following the diagnosis. This makes ovarian cancer the most lethal gynaecological malignancy. In spite of excellent response to chemotherapy, minimal residual disease persists and results in the development of chemotherapy resistant recurrent tumours. Incomplete response to primary therapy allows the development of chemotherapy resistance in ovarian cancer and this leads to progressive disease that is difficult to treat. Prof. Ahmed's approach is to utilise state of the art technologies including high throughput microscopy, genomics and proteomics technologies to unravel key drivers of micrometastases followed by mechanistic analyses to understand key survival mechanism of ovarian cancer micrometastases that could be targeted for therapy.

Selected publications
Nature Rev Cancer 2015; 15, 668–679. **Cancer** 2015; 121, 202-213. **Cancer Res** 2014; 74(3):641-646. **Cancer Res** 2011; 71, 5806 – 5817. **Cancer Cell** 2010; 18, 109 – 121. **J Pathol** 2010; 221, 49 – 56. **Cancer Cell** 2007; 12, 514 – 527.

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