ABSTRACT

The Asian Association of Endocrine Surgeons (AsAES) was established in 1986, 30 years ago. Its history was never described in detail. This article describes its establishment and development in detail with many memorial pictures. This article was read at the 15th Congress of the AsAES held in Seoul in April 8, 2016.

Keywords: Asian association of endocrine surgeons, Chairman, History, Officers, President.

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INTRODUCTION

Congress President Euy-Young Soh asked me to talk about the history of the Asian Association of Endocrine Surgeons (AsAES). This is a very good time to look back at the history of the AsAES, since this is the 30th anniversary of its establishment.

The AsAES was established in 1986, 30 years ago, and the 1st Congress was held in Tokyo 2 years later, led by President Yoshihide Fujimoto. By the way, the Japanese Association of Endocrine Surgeons was established in 1989, and its 1st Congress was held in Tokyo the same year, also led by President Yoshihide Fujimoto. These two associations were established as a type of “sister associations” to the International Association of Endocrine Surgeons (IAES), which was established in 1979. In Japan, we also have a different society, the Japanese Society of Thyroid Surgery, which started as the Thyroid Surgery Conference in 1968. We have a much longer history.

At the meeting of the IAES in Helsinki in 2013, President Robert Udelsman gave the Peter Heimann Lecture on the origin mostly to Peter Heimann, Professor of Surgery, Bergen, Norway. Professor Heimann was a general surgeon with a particular interest in the thyroid gland, and it was his ambition to gather general surgeons interested in the endocrine system into a special group within the Société Internationale de Chirurgie (the SIC), which is now called the International Society of Surgery. In 1978, as he was dying of gastric cancer, Professor Heimann wrote to some of his friends stating his fervent wish that a group of surgeons interested in the endocrine organs should be formed. In response to his letter, on September 4, 1979, a group met in a room of the SIC Congress in San Francisco and selected a President, Selwyn Taylor. Yoshihide Fujimoto from Tokyo and Thomas S. Reeve from Sydney also attended this meeting, representing Asia and the Oceania region respectively.

Thus, the first meeting of the IAES was held in 1979 in San Francisco, and an IAES meeting has been held every 2 years since then. The second meeting was held in Montreux, Switzerland in 1981. My mentor Shinichiro Takai took me to that meeting, and I have attended every meeting of the IAES since that gathering. The 4th meeting was held in Paris, led by Per-Orla Granberg. During the meeting, Professor Fujimoto was elected as President-elect to hold the meeting 4 years later. The 5th meeting was held in Sydney, led by Thomas S. Reeve, and the 6th meeting was held in 1989 in Toronto and led by Yoshihide Fujimoto. Figure 1 is a picture taken at the 5th meeting of the IAES.
in 1987 in Sydney. President Reeve has just handed over his presidential medal to next-President Fujimoto.

Professor Fujimoto wanted to create similar associations in Asia and also in Japan, so he distributed an announcement about the 1st Congress of the AsAES (Fig. 2). He wrote that it was a great pleasure for him as President of the IAES to address all about a new organization, the AsAES (Fig. 3). He recognized that the meetings of the IAES provide good opportunities for mutual understanding and friendship. He noted that familiarity with clinical endocrinology is very important for surgeons and that surgeons must play a significant role in the treatment of diseases of the endocrine organs, such as the thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal, and endocrine pancreas. He also proposed that even simple comparisons of the same diseases between different countries could be very important.

The 1st Congress of the AsAES was held in 1988 in Tokyo, led by President Yoshihide Fujimoto (Fig. 4). Figure 5 shows the first page of the abstract book and my name can be seen. I reported on acute suppurative thyroiditis–pyriform sinus fistula syndrome. A very important person, Cheong-Soo Park from Seoul can also be seen here. He reported on lateral neck mass as an initial manifestation of thyroid carcinoma. My mentor Shinichiro Takai gave a talk on the surgical management of multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2. Additional important names, Chen-Hsien Lee from Taipei and Shiro Noguchi from Beppu, Japan can also be found.

The 2nd Congress was held 2 years later in Kurashiki, Japan, led by President Tanekazu Harada (Fig. 6). The 3rd Congress was held in 1992 in Taichung, Taiwan, when Dr. Fang-Ku P'eng was President (Fig. 7). Beijing, China was the site of the 4th Congress held in 1994, with Presid-
The History of the Asian Association of Endocrine Surgeons

JULY 24, 1988, SUNDAY

8:30 a.m. Registration - Tokyo Women’s Medical College, Yayoi Memorial Hall

9:00 a.m. Scientific Meeting B-2
Chairmen: A. Gabriel, MHMS(Cey), FRCS(Eng), FRCS(Edin), (Maharagama) and Patsuki Iida, M.D. (Matsudo)

9:00 a.m. §6 TSH-SUPPRESSIVE THERAPY IN SOLITARY BENIGN THYROID NODULES
P. Cheung, J. Hoey and J. Lee
Dept. of Surgery, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

9:15 a.m. §7 ACUTE SUPPURATIVE THYROIDITIS
A. Mikuuchi, F. Matsuzuka, S. Takai and F. Kuma
Dept. of Surgery, Kagawa Medical School, Kagawa; Kuma Hospital, Kobe; and Dept. of Surgery, Osaka University Medical School, Osaka

9:30 a.m. §8 LATERAL NECK MASS AS INITIAL MANIFESTATION OF THE THYROID CARCINOMA
Cheung, Kau Park and Jin-Sik Min
Dept. of Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul

9:45 a.m. §9 SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF MULTIPLE ENDOCRINE NEOPLASIA TYPE 2 (MEN 2)
A. Mikuuchi, T. Kobayashi, A. Miyauchi, T. Higashi, T. Kurita and T. Mori
The 2nd Dept. of Surgery, Osaka University Medical School, Osaka

10:00 a.m. Scientific Meeting B-3
Chairmen: Chen-Gen Lee, M.D. (Taipei) and Shiro Naguchi, M.D. (Beppu)

Fig. 5: This is the first page of the abstract book of the 1st Congress of the AsAES

Fig. 6: The 2nd Congress was held in 1980 in Kurashiki, Japan, led by President Tanekazu Harada

Fig. 7: The 3rd Congress was held in 1992 in Taichung, Taiwan, when Dr. Fang-Ku P’eng was President

Fig. 8: Beijing, China was the site of the 4th Congress held in 1994, with President Zhu Yu in charge

Fig. 9: Dr. Cheong-Soo Park, a Korean doctor, and Dr. Freda Meah, a famous endocrine pathologist, became good friends during the 4th Congress.
The 5th Congress was held in 1996 in Hyderabad, India, led by President Lakshmana Rao (Fig. 10). I attended this Congress with my mentor Shinichiro Takai, but unfortunately he passed away last year. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia hosted the 6th Congress held in 1998; it was led by President Freda Meah (Fig. 11). The 7th Congress was in 2000 in Adelaide, Australia. President Robert Parkyn led this Congress (Fig. 12). Many familiar faces, Dr. Chang, Dr. Lee, and Dr. Kang, can be seen (Fig. 12). After the 7th Congress, President Parkyn organized a satellite meeting on Kangaroo Island. Many delegates from many countries joined the meeting (Fig. 13). We discussed a wide variety of endocrine surgery issues, including the education of young surgeons. On a picnic we enjoyed the unique scenery of Australia and also some fine Australian wine. Many people were looking upward.
Can you guess why? Well, they were looking at koalas. Many koala bears were in the trees.

The 8th Congress was held in 2002 in Seoul, Korea, led by President Cheong-Soo Park. It was 14 years ago (Fig. 14). The 9th Congress in 2004 was held in Taipei, Taiwan and was led by President Chen-Hsen Lee (Fig. 15). He was able to secure the attendance of many well-known endocrine experts, namely Ron Nishiyama, an endocrine pathologist, Goran Akerstrom from Sweden, Yoshihide Fujimoto from Tokyo, Norman Thompson from Michigan, Masayuki Imamura from Kyoto, and Sir ED Williams from the United Kingdom. Sir Williams was a very famous endocrine pathologist. Chen-Hsen Lee became the President of the IAES later and served as President at the meeting in Bangkok, Thailand in 2015.

Hong Kong, China was the location of the 10th Congress in 2006. President Chung-Yau Lo led that Congress (Fig. 16). The 11th Congress was held in 2008 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia and was led by President Hisham Abdullah (Fig. 17). During that Congress, we enjoyed the very beautiful tropical sunset sky and ocean at Kota Kinabalu. Figure 18 was taken from the hotel room of Norman Thompson. He was kind of a “father” in endocrine surgery. Many doctors from Asia and Australia studied under him. Ian Gough, now living in Brisbane, also studied under Norman for some time. Unfortunately, Norman Thompson passed away last year. Tokyo was the site of the 12th Congress, held in 2010 and led by President Kazuo Shimizu (Fig. 19).

Just 4 years ago, President Wei-Keat Cheah led the 13th Congress, in Singapore (Fig. 20). During this Congress,
there was a major change in the structure of our Association as an organization. Robert Parkyn, sitting left to President Cheah, made a very significant contribution by creating the constitution of the Association (Fig. 20). The Constitution was created and approved during that Congress, in 2012. It says that the two objectives of the Association shall be (i) to provide a forum for exchanging information and developing new knowledge in the field of endocrine surgery and (ii) to develop a new spirit of friendship among endocrine surgeons in Asia. This Constitution defined the roles of the Association’s Officers, the Council, and the Advisory Committee. It says that the Officers shall consist of a Chairman, a Congress President, a Congress President-elect, and a Secretary Treasurer. Before this Constitution, we had only a Congress President. The positions of Chairman and Secretary Treasurer were newly created to assure the continuity of the Association. The Council consists of the Officers, the Immediate-past Chairman, the Immediate-past Congress President, and eight Council members. Up to four Council members may be selected by the Chairman. An Advisory Committee of members representing their respective countries can attend the Council Meetings, but they do not have voting rights.

So, the first contingent of Officers were as follows (Fig. 21): I was elected as Chairman. Rohaizak Muhammad of Malaysia was elected as Secretary Treasurer, Ranil Fernando, from Sri Lanka, was elected as Congress President, and Wei-Keat Cheah became the Immediate-past Congress President. I think that the Secretary Treasurer
is the key person or the most important person of the Association.

In 2014, the 14th Congress was held in Negombo, Sri Lanka, led by Congress President Ranil Fernando (Fig. 22). This Congress became the first Congress held under the new Constitution. Negombo is a tropical resort area with a wide, beautiful beach with golden sand. The Congress attendees really enjoyed the tropical beach. Look at these people (Fig. 23). How relaxed they are!

The Fujimoto Prize was officially created during this 14th Congress, in part to honor the contribution of Professor Fujimoto to the establishment of our Association (Fig. 24). Shirley Liu, from Hong Kong, became the first Fujimoto Prize winner. The second Fujimoto Prize winner was Yukiko Tsushima, from Nagoya, Japan, and Bup-Woo Kim, from Seoul, became the third Fujimoto Prize winner. The honorarium for these awardees was donated by the Fujimoto Prize Funding Committee created by members of the Japanese Association of Endocrine Surgeons.

Graph 1 shows the recent trends in the proportions of presentations by major countries, showing that when the Congress was held in Korea, the number of presentations from Korea increased and when it was held in Taiwan, the number of presentations from Taiwan increased, as was also the case with Malaysia and Japan. Clearly, when our Congress was held in a particular country, it attracted local surgeons with an interest in the endocrine field.
Dr. Fujimoto proposed that simple comparisons of the same disease among different countries of Asia might be very important. This may be a good example. Figure 25 is courtesy of Dr. Hisham Abdullah, showing goiters in Malaysia. In Japan, we do not observe such big goiters. These examples support the point that Dr. Fujimoto made.

At the last Congress, Professor Euy-Young Soh was elected as Congress President 2016. He addressed the closing ceremony and introduced the Congress 2016 in Seoul (Fig. 26). The present Officers of the Association are Chairman, Secretary Treasurer, Congress President, and Immediate-past Congress President (Fig. 27).

Our Korean colleagues have been very active in their preparations for the 2016 Congress. They even had a kickoff meeting of the Local Organizing Committee for the AsAES Congress 2016 in Busan on January 10th of 2015 (Fig. 28). I was invited to the kickoff meeting. I was very surprised. So many Korean doctors joining the kickoff meeting can be seen. Therefore, I am very sure that this Congress will be very, very successful.

The 15th Biennial Congress of the AsAES provides a forum for the exchange of information and the
The development of new knowledge in the field of endocrine surgery, and it encourages a new spirit of friendship among endocrine surgeons in Asia. I say congratulations to Congress President Euy-Young Soh in advance. I am sure that this Congress will be very successful. Thank you very much.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Professor Yoshihide Fujimoto, the founder and the first president of the Asian Association of Endocrine surgeons passed away on July 23, 2016 at 90 years of age. He was a great surgeon, an intelligent scientist and a fine artist. He was also a very kind teacher to many young endocrine surgeons in Japan and Asia. His contribution to our Association will be succeeded and expanded by the members of the Association.