

Curriculum Vitae

Name in Full	Jie Chen
Country	China
Affiliation	Department of Gastroenterology, the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University

Educational Background

Sept. 1997 -July 2002 M.D & Ph. D

Department of Gastroenterology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University,

Clinical training as a gastroenterologist

Sept. 1989 – June 1994 Bachelor of Medicine

Department of Medicine, West China University of Medical Sciences

Professional Career

Jan.2015-present Professor & chief physician

Specialty: gastroenterologist and GI oncologist

Oct. 2012-Dec.2012 Clinical attachment

Endocrinology department , Churchill hospital, University of Oxford

Clinical training in the diagnosis and treatment of neuroendocrine tumours

Aug.2012-present Deputy director of the department

Jan. 2008-Dec.2014 Associate Professor, chief physician

Specialty: gastroenterologist and GI oncologist

Nov.2008-Apr.2009 Fellow in cancer center of Sun Yat-Sen University

Clinical training as a GI oncologist

Aug. 2004-Dec. 2007 Lecturer, attending physician

Department of Gastroenterology, the First Affiliated Hospital , Sun Yat-Sen University

Specialty: gastroenterologist

July 1994 – Aug. 1997 Resident Physician

Division of Medicine, Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital

Research Field

July.2010-present gastroenterologist and GI oncologist

Research focus on Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Neoplasm

July. 2002-July 2004 Postdoctoral Fellow

Department of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Infectious Diseases, Otto-von-Guericke-University, Magdeburg, Germany

Research focused on molecular mechanism of GI cancer

Sept. 1999-Feb. 2001 & Oct. 2001-Mar. 2002 Visiting Scholar

Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Prince of Wales Hospital, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Research focused on the immune mechanism of *H. pylori* vaccine

Original Publications in Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Neoplasm field

1. Somatostatin receptors expression indicates better prognosis in gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm and octreotide lar is effective and safe in Chinese patients with advanced gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumor. *Oncology Letters*, 2016, in press
2. Chromogranin A as a Marker for Diagnosis, Treatment, and Survival in Patients with Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Neoplasm. *Medicine*, 2014, 93(27):e247.
3. Expression of O⁶-Methylguanine DNA Methyltransferase (MGMT) and its Clinical Significance in Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Neoplasm. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol*. 2014 Jun 15;7(7):4204-12.
4. Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours: correlation between MSCT features and pathological classification. *Eur Radiol*. 2014 Nov;24(11):2945-52.
5. CT evaluation of gastroenteric neuroendocrine tumors: relationship between ct features and the pathologic classification. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*. 2014 Sep;203(3):W260-6.
6. Relationship between clinical characteristics and survival of gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasms: A single-institution analysis (1995--2012) in South China. *BMC Endocrine Disorders*.2012, 12:30.