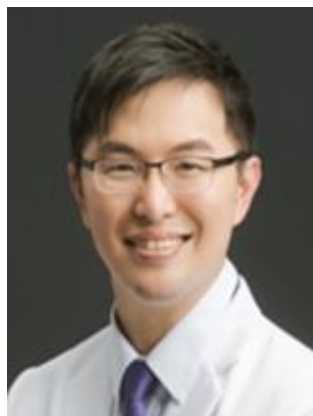


Pei-Hsing Chen



• Current position:

- Attending Physician, Department of Surgery, National Taiwan University Hospital.

• Specialty:

- Consultation on Pulmonary Nodules, Tumors, Cancer Screening, and Health Checkup Results
- Minimally Invasive Endoscopic Surgery (for Lung Cancer, Esophageal Cancer,

Metastatic Lung Cancer)

- Surgeries for Lung Nodules, Lung Cancer, Esophageal Tumors, Esophageal Cancer, Mediastinal Tumors, Thymus, Tracheal Tumors, and Chest Wall Tumors, and more.
- Thoracic Cavity Diseases including Empyema, Pneumothorax, Hemothorax, Chest Trauma, Rib Fractures, and more

• **Education:**

- Ph.D. candidate, Department of Biomedical Engineering, National Taiwan University.
- MD, School of Medicine, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University

• **Career and certification:**

- Attending Physician, Department of Surgery, National Taiwan University Hospital Hsinchu Branch
- Attending Physician, Department of Surgery, National Taiwan University Hospital Yunlin Branch
- Chief Surgeon of Thoracic Surgery, National Taiwan University Hospital
- Research Physician in Thoracic Surgery at Kyoto University Hospital, Japan

• **Reminder from Dr. Chen:**

Over the past decade, lung cancer has consistently been the leading cause of cancer death in Taiwan, earning the moniker "Taiwan's new national disease." The terror of lung cancer lies in its initially inconspicuous symptoms, with most

patients only seeking medical attention when they experience significant discomfort, by which time the disease has often progressed to a mid or late stage, significantly lowering survival rates. In response to the significant threat lung cancer poses to the Taiwanese population, the country has recently implemented low-dose chest CT scans for screening. Compared to traditional chest X-rays, this method more easily detects small pulmonary nodules (larger than 0.3 cm), offering increased opportunities for early diagnosis of lung cancer through screening. It's recommended to immediately consult a thoracic medicine or thoracic surgery specialist for further diagnosis if a pulmonary nodule larger than 0.5 cm is encountered.

Modern treatments for lung cancer are increasingly advanced. If the patient's condition allows, localized surgical treatment is generally recommended. This method, which involves removing the tumor and lymph nodes and determining the stage of lung cancer, is the best approach for prognosis. However, for patients with poor cardiopulmonary function or advanced age, options like radiation therapy or ablation therapy are also viable. For advanced lung cancer, in addition to traditional chemotherapy, targeted therapy and immunotherapy are now available, offering more hope to patients in advanced stages. The specific treatment method should be determined in consultation with an

experienced and professional medical team
to achieve the best treatment outcome.

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