DOMINIQUE MICHAUD CV

PARTICIPANT AT:

THE HUMAN MICROBIOME. PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

July, 2nd-3rd, 2015, Barcelona

Dominique S. Michaud, Professor, Department of Public Health & Community Medicine, Tufts University Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Dr. Michaud obtained a ScD in Epidemiology from the Harvard School of Public Health. She has been prior faculty at Harvard University, Imperial College London, and Brown University. Her research expertise is on nutritional and cancer epidemiology, with a focus on pancreatic, brain, and bladder cancer. Her current research is focused on oral health, microbiome and cancer risk and survival. She is also interested in the role of the immune status and cancer risk. She has over 130 publications in peer-reviewed journals and two active NIH grants.

B·DEBATE IS AN INITIATIVE OF:

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ABSTRACT

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Oral Microbiome and Pancreatic Cancer

In the US, pancreatic cancer is the fourth leading cause of cancer-related death and is responsible for over 37,000 annual deaths. Prognosis is poor as most pancreatic cancers are diagnosed late in the progression of the disease; only 6% of patients survive 5 years post-diagnosis. Understanding the etiology of pancreatic cancer is critical to implement steps towards prevention and may concurrently provide insights on how to detect this highly fatal disease. Unfortunately, the causes of pancreatic cancer have been largely elusive and other than eliminating cigarette smoking and reducing obesity, opportunities for prevention are absent. Chronic pancreatitis and inflammation are thought to play a critical role in pancreatic carcinogenesis. We have reported positive associations between history of periodontal disease and pancreatic cancer risk, and recently observed a 2-fold increase in risk of pancreatic cancer among individuals with high levels of antibodies to a pathogenic strain of Porphyromonas gingivalis (OR = 2.38, 95% CI =1.16-4.90, comparing >200 ng/ml vs. <200ng/ml). Our current research is examining the oral microbiome, gut microbiome and tumor microbiome to evaluate how these differ in cancer and non-cancer patients.

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