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Professional Career	Society of Gynecologic Oncology, Republic of China, Taiwan **President, 05/2024- Present** School of Medicine, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan **Professor,** 04/2023 - Present Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan **Director, Cancer Center**, 10/2020 to 07/2021 **Department Chairman/Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology**, 11/2018 to 07/2021 **Director/Associate Professor, Division of Gynecologic Oncology**, 01/2015 to 10/2018
Speech Title	My path to be a full professor

Abstract(200 words)：

This presentation by Dr. Cheng-Chang Chang shares a clinical researcher's journey in gynecologic oncology, illustrating how clinical challenges inspired translational research. The initial motivation stemmed from limitations in cervical cancer screening, especially for glandular lesions (adenocarcinomas), which are less detectable via traditional Pap smears. A nationwide multicenter study led by the Taiwanese Gynecologic Oncology Group demonstrated that methylation biomarkers (e.g., SOX1, POU4F3, ZNF582, PAX1, PTPRR) could effectively triage atypical glandular cells (AGC) and improve detection of CIN3+ lesions, thus reducing overtreatment. Notably, biomarker consistency between physician-collected and self-collected samples supports the potential for broader screening access via self-sampling. Further, the research expanded to explore DNA methylation as a diagnostic tool in endometrial and ovarian cancers. Using bioinformatics and immunohistochemistry, the studies identified molecular subtypes, inflammatory pathways, and possible links between endometriosis and ovarian carcinogenesis (EAOCs). This work exemplifies a cycle of identifying clinical problems, leveraging research collaborations and data platforms, and translating findings into novel screening strategies. The presentation advocates for clinician-led research, highlighting the value of integrating clinical insight with molecular techniques to address unmet needs in gynecologic cancer screening and diagnosis.