Scientific Program Chair: Jie Chen

Welcome Introduction

The Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics of the Fujian People’s Hospital was established in 1954. The gynecology endoscopic training course at our hospital began in 2000, becoming one of the first South China Continue Education Programs of gynecologic surgery to be established. Since then, we have taken the lead in gynecological endoscope training in South China. By now, we have trained numerous physicians in the gynecologic endoscopic field all over China. Furthermore, our department was chosen by the National Ministry of Health to be in the highest-level of the gynecological endoscopy surgical training. We have performed various types of gynecologic endoscopic surgery and have accumulated extensive clinical experiences.

AAGL is a highly acclaimed professional international society for endoscopic surgeons dedicated to research and advancement of minimally invasive gynecologic procedures. It devotes significant time and expertise to promote the concept of minimally invasive surgery and the popularization and application of new surgical techniques in worldwide.

Our meeting has been designed for endoscopic gynecologic surgeons and other healthcare professionals who face challenges in endoscopic surgery and are eager to expand the endoscopic component of their practices. The primary goal of this conference is to focus on the latest development of minimally invasive gynecologic surgeries, including the diagnosis and treatment of endometriosis, pelvic organ prolapse, infertility, and gynecological cancers. Emphasis will be placed on new concepts, basic knowledge, and cutting edge technologies of related popular topics. An outstanding faculty has been assembled for this conference, including world-class experts who are also international leaders in the field. In this respect, each member will be selected based on their individual area of expertise and the ability to communicate current and practical information to participants. Several members will also perform diverse and unique surgeries. This conference is part of the National Medical Continue Education Program, and participants will receive National Continuing Medical Education credits. A warm welcome to Fuzhou China.
**Scientific Program Chair**

**Dr. Jie Chen:**

**Operations**

Hysteroscopic electrocision for intrauterine adhesions
Total Laparoscopic Hysterectomy on large uterus
Laparo-Endoscopic Single Site (LESS) hysterectomy
Laparoscopic cervico-isthmic cerclage
Laparoscopic colposacropexy for apical defect
Laparoscopic deep infiltration endometriosis lesions resection
Laparoscopic radical nerve-sparing hysterectomy
Radical vulvectomy and laparoscopic bilateral groin lymphadenectomy
CO2 laser laparoscopic excision of deep Infiltrating colorectal endometriosis

**Contact**

**Place:** 9 Xin Quan Nan Road, Fuzhou, Fujian, China. 350004.

Shangri-La Hotel. Conveniently located in the heart of Fuzhou, the thriving capital of Fujian Province, Shangri-La Hotel overlooks Wuyi Square and the scenic surroundings of Wushan and Yushan. Its central location is ideal for both business and leisure visitors, and Fuzhou Changle International Airport is just a 45-minute drive away.

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**Dr. Xiaoming Guan**
Associate Professor, Dept. OB/GYN., Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas. Director of Gynecology at Ben Taub General Hospital, Assistant Fellowship Director of Minimally Invasive Gynecologic Surgery

FUZHOUMEETING@GMAIL.COM
Dr. Franklin D. Loffer
CEO of AAGL

Topics:
1. Bipolar and Unipolar Resectoscope – Tools for the Resection of Myomas, Polyps, and Septa
2. Diagnostic & Treatment of Operative Hysteroscopy in Endometrial Hyperplasia
3. The new progress of hysteroscopic diagnosis and surgery

Dr. C.Y. Liu
Professor, Dept. OB/GYN. U of Tennessee, School of Medicine at COE Director Emeritus, Chattanooga, Tennessee. The president for AAGL.

Topics:
1. Laparoscopic Management of POP
2. Laparoscopic surgery for endometriosis
3. Laparoscopic Management of Lower Urinary Tract Complications

Dr. Xiaoming Guan
Associate Professor, Dept. OB/GYN., Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas. Director of Gynecology at Ben Taub General Hospital, Assistant Fellowship Director of Minimally Invasive Gynecologic Surgery

Topics:
1. Laparoscopic Hysterectomy: Tackling the Benign Complex Surgeries with Ease
Dr. Rosanne M.C. Kho
Associate Professor, Dept. OB/GYN. Mayo clinic in Arizona. Director of Minimally Invasive Gynecologic Surgery.

Topics:

Dr. Ted Teh Min Lee
Associate Professor, Dept. OB/GYN. Pittsburgh, Director of Minimally Invasive Gynecologic Surgery. Director of the minimally invasive gynecologic surgery fellowship

Topics:

1. Laparoscopic Sacrocolpoperineopexy - A Step by Step Surgical Tutorial
2. The Challenges of Deep Fibrotic & Infiltrative Endometriosis

Dr. Kathy Huang
Assistant Professor, Dept. OB/GYN. NYU, New York. Director of Gyn Robotic Surgery, Langone Medical Center.

Topics:

1. Tips and Tricks for Robotic Hysterectomy in Patients with Large Fibroid Uterus
2. Proper Technique for Minimizing Vaginal Cuff Dehiscence
Fuzhou (Fúzhōu) is the capital and the largest prefecture-level city of Fujian province, People’s Republic of China. It is also referred to as Rongcheng (榕城) which means "city of banyan trees". Fuzhou earned the name "San Shan" (three Mountains) during the Five Dynasty Period when the King of Min expanded the city territory to include Ping Mountain, Wu Mountain, and Yu Mountain. The city’s link with nature was further strengthened during the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), when the city official Zhang Boyu began a program encouraging residents to grow banyan trees around the city. These flowering fig trees are now an important symbol and source of pride for the whole city.

Located on China’s southeastern coast, Fuzhou, the capital city of Fujian Province, lies in the lower reaches of Minjiang River, in the eastern part of Fujian. Fuzhou is a 2,000-year-old city with rich cultural heritage and beautiful nature scene. The city benefits from its geographical proximity to Taiwan just across the strait, with a long tradition as a coastal port and shipbuilding center. Fuzhou’s core counties lie on the north (or left) bank of the estuary of Fujian’s largest river, the Min River. All along its northern border lies Ningde, and Ningde’s Gutian County lies upriver. Fuzhou’s counties south of the Min border are Putian, Quanzhou, Sanming and Nanping municipalities. The city’s population is 7,115,370 inhabitants as of the 2010 census, with 4,408,076 urban inhabitants (61.95%) and a rural population of 2,707,294 (38.05%).
Three Lanes and Seven Alleys

Three Lanes and Seven Alleys, located at the centre of Fuzhou City, is the well-preserved architectural complex of the Ming and Qing Dynasty. It covers an area of 40 hectares with 268 ancient houses.

The area is known as a reputation of “the Museum of the buildings of the Ming and Qing Dynasty”. Nowadays, some of the local people are still living there. Each lane and alley in this ancient complex has its own special name, which is given by its own history and story.

Three Lanes and Seven Alleys is compared by many architects as the museum of architecture in the Ming and Qing Dynasties era. It is said the layout of the lanes and alleys was formed even earlier back in Tang and Song dynasties almost 1000 years ago. The houses was built with ancient huge-bricks and decorated with seashells, they are easier to got the material from sea because of Fuzhou coastal location.

There are many former residences of the famous people in China. For example Lin Zexu, the national hero and famous politician in the Qing Dynasty. He is the first man who advocated Chinese to learn advanced technology from Western countries. Bing Xin is a famous poet, translator, and writer who has translated 10 works including 4 works of Tagore. Her literature has deep affection on Chinese people.

Hot Springs

Fuzhou is blessed with a mild sub-tropical marine climate, and one fantastic resource: hot springs.

Hot springs are the most common type of geothermal activity, caused by the transfer of heat from deep within the earth to the earth's surface.

The famous spring hotels in Fuzhou, China are as follows: Fuzhou Jintang International Spring Hotel, Huangchulin Hotsprings Resort and Qingyunshan Imperial Hot Spring Hotel.
**Wuyi Mountains**

The Wuyi Mountains (Chinese: 武夷山; pinyin: Wǔyí Shān; Pēh-ōe-jī: Bú-î-soaⁿ) are a mountain range located in the prefecture of Nanping, in northern Fujian province near the border with Jiangxi province, China. The mountains have been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, for cultural, scenic, and biodiversity values since 1999.

The Wuyi Mountains are located between Wuyishan City, Nanping prefecture in Fujian province and Wuyishan Town, at Shangrao city in Jiangxi province. The world heritage site has a total area of 99,975 hectares that is divided into four core parts: the Nine-Bend Stream Ecological Protection Area (36,400 ha) in the center, flanked by the Wuyishan National Nature Reserve (56,527 ha) to the west and the Wuyishan National Scenic Area (7,000 ha) to the east. The fourth part, the Protection Area for the Remains of Ancient Han Dynasty (48 ha) is located in a separate area about 15km to the south-east of the others. The core parts are surrounded by an additional buffer zone of 27,888 ha.

**Gulangyu**

Gulangyu is a car-free island off the coast of Xiamen, Fujian province in southern China, about 2 km² (0.77 sq mi) in area. It is home to about 20,000 people and is a domestic tourist destination. Visitors can reach it by ferry from Xiamen Island in about 10 - 20 minutes. Gulangyu Island is renowned for its beaches and winding lanes and its varied architecture.

As a place of residence for Westerners during Xiamen's colonial past, Gulangyu is famous for its architecture and for hosting China’s only piano museum, giving it the nickname of "Piano Island" or "The Town of Pianos" (鋼琴之鄉) or "The Island of Music" (音樂之島). There are over 200 pianos on this island.
Special Crafts

Bodiless lacquerware (脱胎漆器), paper umbrellas (纸伞) and horn combs (角梳) are the "Three Treasures" of Fuzhou traditional arts. In addition, bodiless lacquerware, cork pictures (软木画) and Shoushan stone sculptures (寿山石雕) are called "Three Super excellences" of Fuzhou.

Shoushan stone

Named after Shoushan Village, north of Fuzhou, where it originates, the stone is technically called “pyrophyllite”. Due to the incomplete process of alternation of air and lava at the eruption of volcano, pyrophyllite was formed in many varieties. Generally, these pyrophyllite stones are brought under three major categories. They are “field stone”, “brook stone”, and “hill stone”. The “” has enjoyed the prestige of “King Stones” down through the centuries. It is very lovely for its smooth and soft texture. It is slightly transparent or semi-transparent with faintly tiny radish veins. The “yellow field stone” of the best quality is much more expensive than pure gold. Shoushan stone carving has a long history. It came into being as far as in the Southern Dynasty (420—589AD). In the Tang Dynasty (618—907 AD) when Buddhism became flourishing. Shoushan stones were used mainly for statues of Buddha, incense-burners, and beads. From then on Shoushan stone carving has become famous and its popularity has spread all over the country.

Local cuisine

Fuzhou cuisine is one of the eight Chinese regional cuisines. Dishes are light but flavorful, with particular emphasis on umami taste, known in Chinese cooking as "xiānwèi" (鲜味), as well as retaining the original flavor of the main ingredients instead of masking them. In Fuzhou cuisine, the taste is light compared to that of some other Chinese cooking styles, and often have a mixed sweet and sour taste. Soup, served as an indispensable dish in meals, is cooked in various ways with local seasonal fresh vegetables and seafood. Distinctive snack foods are also an important part of Fuzhou culture. Production of raw materials according to classification can be divided into many classes: powder, starch, dry fruit, meat and seafood, etc., with rice, beans, and sugar as the main raw materials. Red and white rice cakes (年糕) during the Chinese New Year, stuffed yuanxiao (元宵) during the Lantern Festival, zongzi (粽子) during the Dragon Boat Festival, and sweet soy bean powder-covered plain yuanxiao during the winter solstice are just some of the traditional foods enjoyed by the masses of Fuzhou.