

Assist. Prof. Shanop Shuangshoti, M.D.

Dr. Shanop Shuangshoti was born in Bangkok on the 19th of November 1971. He is the younger of the two sons of Professor Emeritus Dr. Samruay and Associate Professor Chamnian Shuangshoti. Dr. Shanop married to Dr. Somruetai (Kanvisetsri) Shuangshoti, M.D., and has 2 boys, Possavee and Peeravas Shuangshoti.

Graduated from Chulalongkorn Demonstration School in 1988, Dr. Shanop spent 6 years at the Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University and pursued Medicine Doctor (M.D.) in 1995. He returned to Bangkok and started residency training in Anatomic Pathology at the Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University under the close supervision of his father, Professor Samruay Shuangshoti M.D., D.Sc., one of internationally-respected neuropathologists. Professor Samruay taught him several aspects of research, and repeatedly pointed out the importance of publication. During the residency training, Dr. Shanop had published several case reports and case series with his father. He described, for the first time, atypical granular cell tumor of the neurohypophysis [J. Med. Assoc. Thai. 1998; **81**: 641-6]. In the last year of training, he had an opportunity to work with Dr. Apiwal Mutirangura, M.D., Ph.D. (now Professor of Medical Genetics), and was the principal investigator in the study of genetic alterations in the progression of diffuse astrocytomas [Oncol. Rep. 2000; **7**: 113-7].

Dr. Shanop obtained Diplomate of the Thai Board of Anatomic Pathology in 1998 and designed to follow his father's footsteps. In 1999, he was a Visiting Pathologist at the Department of Neuropathology, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, Australia under the supervision of Professor Byron A. Kakulas, A.O., M.D., and Dr. Victoria A Fabian, M.D. During 2000-2001, Dr. Shanop was a Fellow in Neuropathology at the Clinical Brain Disorders Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A. under the supervision of Professor Mary M. Herman, M.D. During the years abroad, he participated in the disorders [Acta Neuropathol. (Berl.) 2002; **103**: 488-94]. With colleagues at the Department of Neuropathology, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (Washington D.C.), he reported 32 cases of extraventricular ependymal tumors with clinicopathological correlation [Cancer 2005; **103**: 598-605]. In 2000, Dr. Shanop was included as one of the contributors of the World Health Organization (WHO) Classification of Tumors of the

Nervous System [Kleihues P., Cavenee W.K. (eds). Pathology & Genetics of Tumors of the Nervous System. World Health Organization Classification of Tumors, IARC Press: Lyon, 2000). This WHO series of tumor classification is currently used worldwide.

Dr. Shanop returned home in August 2001 and has served as the neuropathologist at Chulalongkorn Hospital. He has also provided consultation service for pathologists at various institutes in Thailand. In spite of several non- research activities, he has continued on publishing research articles. His major interest has been the morphological aspects of tumors, particularly those of the nervous system, and how to improve the pathological diagnosis. The role of cytokeratin (CK)7 and CK20 in an identification of primary site of craniospinal metastasis was investigated [Neuropathology 2003; 23: 271-4]. He first described the expression of NeuN (neuronal nuclear antigen) in neuroendocrine carcinoma [Appl. Immunohistochem. Mol. Morphol. 2005; 13: 265-7]. In collaboration with Professor Dr. Apiwat, he studied the epigenetic changes, which appear to be related to the oncogenesis [Oncogene 2004; 23: 8841-6]. Together with Associate Professor Chusana Suankratay, M.D., Ph.D., he published the largest series of Epstein-Barr virus associated smooth muscle tumor, which occurred in Thai patients with AIDS [Clin. Infect. Dis. 2005; 40: 521-8]. Dr. Shanop has recently involved in Rabies Research with Professor Thirawat Hemachudha, M.D. In this regard, he has identified the pathological changes in the spinal cord anterior horn cells in furious rabies [J. Neurol. Sci. 2005; 238: 3-10], and has contributed to the study of escape phenomenon of spinal cord and brainstem in the disease [BMC Infect. Dis. 2005; 5: 104]. More recently, Dr. Shanop has completed his Thai textbook entitled Diagnostic Pathology of the Nervous System tumors, aimed to provide a guide to diagnosis for the practicing pathologists in Thailand.

Since the first paper published in 1996, the number of Dr. Shanop's publications has increased to 56 in 2006, 50 of which were published in the international journals. His works have been cited 93 times. He received the Young Researcher Award from Chulalongkorn University in 2006. Supported by the Thailand Research Fund, Dr. Shanop is currently doing clonal analysis of the unilateral multicentric mammary cancer, and evaluating the expression of J1-31 protein in astrocytic lesions.