

Prof. Matteo Lambertini, MD PhD



Matteo Lambertini is assistant professor and consultant in medical oncology at the IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino – University of Genova in Genova (Italy).

He is mainly focused in the care of breast cancer patients and is deeply involved in breast cancer research.

Above all, he has a particular expertise in the management of breast cancer in young women, with a specific attention to the fertility and pregnancy-related issues that they have to face after diagnosis. During his medical oncology training, he had the opportunity to work and collaborate with several national and international leading experts in the field; these experiences have played a crucial role to deepen his skills in the management of breast cancer in young women.

Thanks to the support of the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO), in 2018 he completed his PhD at the Universite Libre de Bruxelles (U.L.B.) in Brussels (Belgium) with a project entitled “Unmet Fertility and Pregnancy-related Issues in Young Breast Cancer Patients”. With this work, he has contributed to improve our understanding of many controversial aspects related to the management of breast cancer in young women specifically focusing on fertility preservation and the possibility to have a pregnancy following treatment completion, with the ultimate goal to further improve the care and quality of life of these young women.

He is member of the guideline group on fertility preservation in cancer patients for the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO), the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embriology (ESHRE) and the Italian Association of Medical Oncology (AIOM).

He has authored several publications in peer-reviewed journals and book chapters in the field of breast cancer in young women. His most important research conducted so far addressed the role of administering gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogs during chemotherapy as a strategy to preserve ovarian function and fertility in early breast cancer patients who are candidates to receive cytotoxic therapy (Lambertini M et al, JAMA 2015 & Lambertini M et al, Ann Oncol 2015 & Lambertini M et al, Eur J Cancer 2017 & Lambertini M et al, J Clin Oncol 2018), the safety of having a pregnancy in women with prior history of breast cancer (Lambertini M et al, JNCI 2018 & Lambertini M et al, Cancer 2019) and the fertility and pregnancy-related issues in *BRCA*-mutated breast cancer patients (Lambertini et al, Ann Oncol 2018 & Lambertini et al, RBO 2019 & Lambertini et al, Front Oncol 2019 & Lambertini M et al, J Clin Oncol 2020).