


## Curriculum Vitae

Personal Information	
Title	Pf
Name	Sung Wook Hwang
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Country	Republic of Korea
Affiliation	Department of Gastroenterology, Inflammatory Bowel Disease Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center
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Educational Background	
Ph.D. of medicine, March 2016 – February 2019 Graduate school of medicine, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Ulsan, Korea Master of medicine, March 2009 to February 2014 Graduate school of medicine, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea Medical Student, March 1998 to February 2005 College of Medicine, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea	
Professional Career	
Associate Professor, March 2022 – Present University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea Assistant Professor, March 2017 – February 2022 University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea Visiting scholar, July 2019 to June 2021 Department of Pathology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA Clinical Assistant Professor, March 2015 to February 2017 University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea Fellowship, May 2013 to February 2015 Division of gastroenterology, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea Residency, March 2006 to February 2010 Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea Internship, March 2005 to February 2006 Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea	
Research Field	
Inflammatory Bowel Disease Clinical and Translational Research	
Main Scientific Publications	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PD-1-positive cells contribute to the diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease and can aid in predicting response to vedolizumab. <i>Sci Rep.</i> 2023 Dec 4;13(1):21329.</li> <li>2. Clinical Usefulness of Immune Profiling for Differential Diagnosis between Crohn's Disease, Intestinal Tuberculosis, and Behcet's Disease. <i>Diagnostics.</i> 2023 Sep 11;13(18):2904.</li> <li>3. Influence of Severe Vitamin D Deficiency on the Clinical Course of Inflammatory Bowel Disease. <i>Dig Dis Sci.</i> 2021 Feb;66(2):587-596.</li> <li>4. Dietary cellulose prevents gut inflammation by modulating lipid metabolism and gut microbiota. <i>Gut Microbes.</i> 2020 Jul 3;11(4):944-961.</li> <li>5. Concordance regarding disease type and phenotypic characteristics among patients with familial inflammatory bowel disease. <i>J Gastroenterol Hepatol.</i> 2020 Jun;35(6):988-993.</li> <li>6. Inactive Rho GTPase Mediates Intestinal Inflammation by Releasing Tumor Necrosis Factor-<math>\alpha</math>. <i>Inflamm Bowel Dis.</i> 2020 Jan 6;26(2):242-253.</li> <li>7. Increased NAD(H) pool promotes colon cancer progression by suppressing ROS level. <i>Cancer Sci.</i> 2019 Feb;110(2):629-638.</li> <li>8. Intestinal alkaline phosphatase ameliorates experimental colitis via toll-like receptor 4-dependent pathway. <i>Eur J Pharmacol,</i></li> </ol>	



2018. 820: p. 156-166.

9. Risk of advanced colorectal neoplasm in patients with more than 10 adenomas on index colonoscopy: A Korean Association for the Study of Intestinal Diseases (KASID) study. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2017. 32(4): p. 803-808.

10. Influence of a Positive Family History on the Clinical Course of Inflammatory Bowel Disease. *J Crohns Colitis*, 2016. 10(9): p. 1024-32.