



Name	Sung Wook Hwang
Affiliation	Department of Gastroenterology, Inflammatory Bowel Disease Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center
Country	Republic of Korea
Major Field	Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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 Experience

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

Main Scientific Publications

1. PD-1-positive cells contribute to the diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease and can aid in predicting response to vedolizumab. *Sci Rep.* 2023 Dec 4;13(1):21329.
2. Clinical Usefulness of Immune Profiling for Differential Diagnosis between Crohn's Disease, Intestinal Tuberculosis, and Behcet's Disease. *Diagnostics.* 2023 Sep 11;13(18):2904.
3. Influence of Severe Vitamin D Deficiency on the Clinical Course of Inflammatory Bowel Disease. *Dig Dis Sci.* 2021 Feb;66(2):587-596.
4. Dietary cellulose prevents gut inflammation by modulating lipid metabolism and gut microbiota. *Gut Microbes.* 2020 Jul 3;11(4):944-961.
5. Concordance regarding disease type and phenotypic characteristics among patients with



familial inflammatory bowel disease. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2020 Jun;35(6):988-993.

6. Inactive Rhomboid Protein 2 Mediates Intestinal Inflammation by Releasing Tumor Necrosis Factor- α . *Inflamm Bowel Dis.* 2020 Jan 6;26(2):242-253.

7. Increased NAD(H) pool promotes colon cancer progression by suppressing ROS level. *Cancer Sci.* 2019 Feb;110(2):629-638.

8. Intestinal alkaline phosphatase ameliorates experimental colitis via toll-like receptor 4-dependent pathway. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 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.