

Faculty Profiles

Shu-Li Wang, Ph.D.

Division of Environmental Health and Occupational Medicine
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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES

- Associate Investigator, Division of Environmental Health and Occupational Medicine, National Health Research Institutes, Taiwan (2004-present)
- Assistant Investigator, Division of Environmental Health and Occupational Medicine, National Health Research Institutes, Taiwan (2000-2003)
- Adjunct Associate/Full Professor in Graduate Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan (2004-present)
- Assistant/Associate Professor, Department of Public Health, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taiwan (1997-present)
- Post-doctoral researcher, Division of Epidemiology & Public Health, Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan (1996-7, Involved in a community follow-up study for cardiovascular disease)
- Post-doctoral researcher, Department of Gerontology, University of Cambridge, UK (1995-6, Involved in a regional health survey for the elderly)

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Dr. Wang's research interests include Environmental Children Health with regards to exposure to organic pollutants (i.e. dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls, organochlorine pesticides) and toxic metals (i.e. lead, nickel) and the health effects on endocrine system (i.e. thyroid), and neuro-cognitive function. Dr. Wang is also interested in seeking environmental factors contributing to diabetes and cardiovascular disease including chemical exposure and life styles. The research interests also include environmental and occupational health concerning semi-conductor, and electroplating industries, and epidemiological investigations for residents living in high background exposure to dioxins (i.e. An-Nan area) or toxic metals.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Dr. Wang works on a birth cohort established in 2001 and follows the children every two and half years to observe endocrine and neuro-cognitive developments with transplacental and lactational exposure to environmental pollutants. She also followed

a long-term cohort with previous high arsenic exposure from drinking water for metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular diseases. She has been involved in metal exposure and related health effects among residents in Changhua, Taiwan, where thousands of electroplating factories have been operating for decades. Case-control studies have been being carried out (i.e. endometriosis) in the medical center to test hypotheses of toxic chemicals in relation to disease occurrence.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

1. Wang SL, Chang FH, Liou SH, Wang HJ, Li WF, Hsieh DP. Inorganic arsenic exposure and metabolic syndrome in an industrial area of Taiwan. *Environment International*, 33: 805-11, 2007. (SCI, 12.5%)
2. Chao HR, Wang SL*, Lin LY, Lee W-J, Pöpke O. Placental transfer of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins, dibenzofurans, and biphenyls in Taiwanese mothers in relation to menstrual cycle characteristics. *Food and Chemical Toxicology*, 45: 259-265, 2007. (SCI, 7.2%)
3. Huang MC, Wang SL*, Hung HC, Wang YS, Chao HR, Pan WH. Associations of diet with body burden of dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/Fs) and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - Observations from pregnant women from central Taiwan. *Food Additives and Contaminants*, 24: 784-91, 2007. (SCI, 19.7%)
4. Wang SL*, Chang YC, Chao HR, Li CM, Li LA, Lin LY, Pöpke O. Body Burdens of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins, Dibenzofurans and Biphenyls (PCDD/DFs, PCBs) and its Relations to Estrogen Metabolism in Pregnant Women. *Environ Health Perspect*, 114 (5): 740-745, 2006. (SCI, 1%)
5. Chao HR, Wang SL*, Lin TC, Chung XH. Levels of organochlorine pesticides in human milk from central Taiwan. *Chemosphere*, 62: 1774-1785, 2006. (SCI, 15%)
6. Wang SL*, Su PH, Jong SB, Guo YL, Chou WL, Pöpke O. In utero exposure to dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls and its relations to thyroid function and growth hormone in newborns. *Environ Health Perspect*, 113 (11):1645-50, 2005. (SCI, 1.5%)
7. Chiou JM, Wang SL*, Chen CJ, Deng CR, Lin W, Tai TY. Arsenic ingestion and increased microvascular disease risk: observations from the south-western arseniasis-endemic area in Taiwan. *Int J Epidemiol*, 34(4):936-43, 2005. (SCI, 7.5%)
8. Wang SL*, Chiou JM, Chen CJ, Tseng CH, Wang CC, Chou WL, Wu TN, Chang LW. Prevalence of Non-Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus and related Vascular Diseases in Southwestern Arseniasis-Endemic and Non-endemic Areas in Taiwan. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 111:115-159, 2003 (SCI, 1.5%).