



Ming-Jui Hung MD, PhD

**Chang Gung Memorial Hospital
Taiwan**

Education

9/1983–6/1990 M.D. Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung City, Taiwan

9/2003–6/2010 Ph.D. Graduate Institute of Clinical Medical Sciences, College of Medicine,
Chang Gung University, Taoyuan County, Taiwan

Academic Appointment

2/2014– Professor of Medicine College of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taoyuan City,
Taiwan

Hospital Appointments

7/2013–Professor Physician Adult Cardiology, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung,
Taiwan

7/2017– Vice Superintendent Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung, Taiwan

Research Interest

Dr. Hung's research interests are focused on eNOS regulations that govern vascular function, especially in the dynamic coronary stenosis. His laboratory attempts to apply basic findings in vascular wall to the possible pathophysiologic mechanism in coronary vasospasm (dynamic coronary stenosis). Currently, Dr. Hung is studying the Rho/Rho kinase (ROCK) activity in patients with coronary vasospasm. His laboratory was the first to study ROCK activity in coronary vasospasm patients in Taiwan. In addition, Dr. Hung is also interested in cardiac function evaluation using transthoracic echocardiography. His echocardiographic laboratory attempts to exam the left ventricular and left atrial anatomical and functional changes in patients with chronic kidney diseases. Currently, Dr. Hung is studying the left ventricular and left atrial changes using deformation image analysis by echocardiography in a longitudinal study for patients with chronic kidney disease. His research efforts are currently supported by a number of hospital grants and a national science council grant.



Summary of ongoing projects in his laboratory include:

1. Investigating the mechanisms by which ROCK and inflammation mediators decrease nitric oxide bioavailability in human white blood cells and vascular endothelial cells, respectively.
2. Investigating the myocardial deformation changes and coronary flow velocity reserve by transthoracic echocardiography in patients with predialysis chronic kidney diseases and cardiomyopathy.