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Present Position

1. Department of Pediatrics, Taipei Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taipei, Taiwan
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Research Interest

- Environmental exposures and childhood allergic diseases
- Environmental epigenetics, gene and environment interactions
- Biomarkers for allergic diseases
- Seroprevalence and vaccination strategy
- Outbreak investigation, Health impacts of melamine contaminated food products.
Smoke exposure during pregnancy might increase the risk of AD in children. Avoidance of prenatal smoke exposure may be warranted for early prevention.
**GSTM1, GSTP1, prenatal smoke exposure, and atopic dermatitis**

I-Jen Wang, MD, PhD*†‡; Yueliang Leon Guo, MD, PhD§; Tien-Jen Lin, MD, MSc∥; Pau-Chung Chen, MD, PhD¶; and Yu-Nian Wu, MD*

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**Background:** The increase in the prevalence of atopic dermatitis (AD) is likely to involve changes in specific environmental exposures among genetically susceptible individuals.

**Objective:** To evaluate the effect of glutathione S-transferase (GST) genotype polymorphisms and prenatal smoke exposure on pediatric AD on the basis of the cord blood cotinine levels.

**Methods:** We conducted a case-control study composed of 34 children with AD and 106 non-AD controls, all of whom were selected from 483 participants in the Taiwan Birth Panel cohort study. Cord blood samples and information on perinatal factors of children were gathered at birth. At 2 years of age, information about the development of AD and environmental exposures was collected. We compared AD with non-AD children for **GSTM1** and **GSTP1** polymorphisms stratified by the cotinine level. Multiple logistic regressions were performed to estimate the association of genotype polymorphisms and cotinine levels with AD.

**Results:** **GSTM1** null and **GSTP1** Ile/Ile genotypes showed a significant increase in the risk of AD (odds ratio [OR], 3.61; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.40-9.31; and OR, 3.11; 95% CI, 1.30-7.46; respectively). In children with a cotinine level less than...
The effect of prenatal tobacco smoke exposure on the risk for AD may be mediated through DNA methylation.

Methylated TSLP 5′CGI may be a potential epigenetic biomarker for environmentally associated atopic disorders.
The research results have been published:


The research results have been published:


- **Lin TJ, Wang IJ , Tai YT.** The concept of this article has been distorted by the misinterpretation of the data. British Medical Journal. (28 July 2009) http://www.bmj.com/cgi/eletters/338/apr14_1/b1088. (SCI: ranking: 5/133 in PY; Impact Factor: 13.66)


The research results have been published:

- Wang IJ; Wang IJ; Chen SL; Lu TP; Chuang Eric; Chen PC. Prenatal smoke exposure, DNA methylation, and childhood atopic dermatitis. Clin Exp Allergy. 2013 May;43(5):535-43. (SCI: 3/24 in Allergy; IF: 5.032)
The research results have been published:

Childhood Environment & Allergic diseases Study (CEAS)

2010

Questionnaire: exposures, allergic diseases (ISAAC)
Biological samples: oral scrapes, skin prick test, urine and blood samples
Environmental samples: link to air pollution monitoring stations in Taipei for air pollutants levels

2013

Questionnaire: exposures, allergic diseases
Biological samples: urine, skin prick test
Environmental samples: air pollutants
A longitudinal cohort study (3300 kindergarten children) to investigate the environment, genetics, and children’s health in Children Environment and Allergic disease Study (CEAS).
Gene & Environment & Allergic diseases

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