

Kwang Kon KOH, MD, PhD, FACC

Dr. KOH graduated from Seoul National University, College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea in 1982. He had served as Visiting Scientist and Cardiology Consultant at Cardiology Branch, NHLBI, NIH, Maryland, USA. Dr. Koh is currently a **Professor at Gachon University** and Director of Cardiometabolic Syndrome Unit, Division of Cardiology, Gil Hospital, in South Korea and **President, Korean Society of CardioMetabolic Syndrome**, the Korean Society of Cardiology.

Dr. Koh is currently an **Associate Editor of the Circulation Journal (IF 3.544)**, an official scientific journal of the Japanese Circulation Society. He had served as **Associate Editor of the International Journal of Cardiology (Feb 2006-Aug 2016)**. He is also the first or corresponding author of more than **250 papers in peer-reviewed Journals** such as *New England Journal of Medicine and Circulation*; original articles, editorials, books, and review papers. He has also delivered a lecture at more than **109 professional international meetings** including AHA 2003, 2004, 2005, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017 ACC 2008, WCC 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, ESC2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and at many first-rate medical schools including **Brigham and Women's hospital at Harvard, Stanford University, NIH, Baylor Medical School, and Oxford University**. Dr. Koh received **Established Investigator Award**, 1999, Seoul National University School of Medicine Alumni Association and **Scientific Achievement Award**, 2002, Seoul National University School of Medicine, Internal Medicine Alumni Association and **Emile von Bering Scientific Achievement Award**, 2008, Korean Medical Association and **AstraZeneca Scientific Achievement Award**, 2014, Korean Society of Cardiology. Dr. Koh had served as International Subcommittee of CSSP (AHA Scientific Sessions 2014 and 2015 programming) and (ESC Scientific Sessions 2014 and 2015 programming).

His research focuses on the therapeutic interventions in patients with hyperlipidemia using Statins and Fenofibrate and ACE Inhibitors or ARBs in patients with risk factors or established coronary artery disease to prevent or retard the progression of atherosclerosis. **Of note, Dr. Koh first suggested a hypothesis that statins may increase the risk of new-onset type 2 diabetes mellitus in 2004 and has contributed to confirm his original hypothesis in the mechanistic**

clinical studies over 17 years with many publications in the prestigious Journals. Because of his achievement, USA FDA and EU put the warning note on the statins label in March 2012. In addition, he first suggested a hypothesis- statin-based combination therapy for treatment of atherosclerosis while minimizing the risk of statins and set up this session in ACC 2008 and WCC 2010.