Taipei

Taipei, officially known as Taipei City, is the capital city and a special municipality of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Cathay General Hospital.

National Taiwan University Hospital.

Shuang Ho Hospital.

Tri-Service General Hospital.

Taipei Medical University Hospital.

Cheng Hsin General Hospital, Taipei.

Taipei City Hospital.

Taipei Veterans General Hospital.

Far Eastern Memorial Hospital.

Division of Neurosurgery at the Taipei City Hospital is a major service utilizing unit and encompassing the full range of contemporary neurosurgical practice. The Neurosurgery Service uses a multidisciplinary approach to provide a complete range of services for the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with neurological disorders. The Hospital has excellent staff for surgery, nursing, radiology, neurooncology, neurology and other services. Currently, the Neurosurgical Service has an average daily census of about 50 patients, and approximately 1500 neurosurgical operations

are performed yearly in the five Branches. Nine neurosurgeons, one of whom is a resident-in-training, and another who is an interventional neuroradiologist, are on the staff. There are six operating rooms dedicated to neurosurgical procedures and a dedicated thirty-two bed Neurology ICU that is staffed continuously.

 Services We provide expertise in all areas of General Neurosurgery, including: 1.General spine surgery (Cervical/Thoracic/Lumbar Discectomy and Laminectomy) 2. Complex spine surgery (Spinal Fusion and Instrumentation) 3. Peripheral nerve surgery (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome and Ulnar Nerve Decompression) 4. Brain and spinal tumor surgery 5. Neurological critical care 6. Hyperhidrosis palmaris surgery 7. Vascular surgery 8. Trauma surgery 9. Functional and stereotactic neurosurgery Diagnosis, treatment and ongoing care related to these conditions can be managed within the community-based Taipei City Hospital setting. This promotes patient comfort by offering clinical excellence and the support of family and friends, in a setting close to home.

Ali Krisht was awarded honorary citizenship of the city of Taipei, Taiwan, for his contribution to neuroscience education for their community.

Publications

Chen PH, Shen WL, Shih CM, Ho KH, Cheng CH, Lin CW, Lee CC, Liu AJ, Chen KC. The CHAC1-inhibited Notch3 pathway is involved in temozolomide-induced glioma cytotoxicity. Neuropharmacology. 2016 Dec 13. pii: S0028-3908(16)30565-2. doi: 10.1016/j.neuropharm.2016.12.011. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 27986595.

We enrolled 8,497 Taipei City residents older than 65 years and calculated the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) using the Taiwanese Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration equation. Proteinuria was assessed via dipstick on voided urine. CKD prevalence and risk of progression were defined according to the KDIGO 2012 guidelines. Land-use regression models were used to estimate the participants' one-year exposures to PM of different sizes and traffic-related exhaust, PM2.5 absorbance, nitrogen dioxide (NO2), and NOx. Generalized linear regressions and logistic regressions were used to examine the associations of one-year air pollution exposures with eGFR, proteinuria, CKD prevalence and risk of progression. The results showed that the interquartile range (IQR) increments of PM2.5 absorbance (0.4 × 10-5/m) and NO2 (7.0 μg/m3) were associated with a 1.07% [95% confidence interval (CI): 0.54-1.57] and 0.84% (95% CI: 0.37-1.32) lower eGFR, respectively; such relationships were magnified in subjects who had an eGFR >60 ml/min/1.73 m2 or who were non-diabetic. Similar associations were also observed for PM10 and PM2.5-10. Two-pollutant models showed that PM10 and PM2.5 absorbance were associated with a lower eGFR. The odd ratios (ORs) of CKD prevalence and risk of progression also increased with exposures to PM2.5 absorbance and NO2. In summary, one-year exposures to traffic-related air pollution were associated with lower eGFR, higher CKD prevalence, and increased risk of CKD progression among the elderly population. Air pollution-related impaired renal function was stronger in non-CKD and non-diabetic subjects [1)].

1)

Chen SY, Chu DC, Lee JH, Yang YR, Chan CC. Traffic-related air pollution associated with chronic kidney disease among elderly residents in Taipei City. Environ Pollut. 2018 Mar;234:838-845. doi: 10.1016/j.envpol.2017.11.084. Epub 2017 Dec 21. PubMed PMID: 29248851.