



Ling-Fang Cheng

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Professor Cheng started involving women's movement in Taiwan in early 1980s by writing articles advocating feminist ideas for *Awakening Monthly Magazine*. She was actively involved in first feminist consciousness-raising group in Taiwan 1990-91, which played a vital role in fostering feminist power in Taiwan. In 1997, she obtained Ph.D. in Sociology from University of Essex, UK. In 2001, Professor Cheng became the founding member of Graduate Institute of Gender Studies, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan, and since then has been doing feminist institutional building, academic and social activities.

Professor Cheng's research and teaching interests lie in the fields of gender, medicine and Health, STS (Science, Technology and Society), and sociology of gender and work. In more specific, her works including subjects of gender relations in the medical profession, menopause, abortion, gender integrating into medical education, now she moves into the field of gender-specific medicine. Being a medical sociologist but not a medicine researcher, Professor Cheng would like to follow the suit of Pro. Londa Schiebinger, collecting and organizing related information in both English and Chinese to set up a Chinese website promoting the feminist knowledge in gender and health. The work is in progress.

Gendered Innovations in Medicine in Taiwan: The Cases of Heart Diseases

Heart Diseases are the top number two of mortality in Taiwan. Among them, the acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is ranked as the highest risk in coronary heart diseases or coronary artery diseases. This article focuses on five aspects of AMI in terms of gendered innovations in medicine in Taiwan: (1) Sex differences in clinical presentation syndromes. (2) Sex differences in comorbidities (3) Sex differences in prognosis and outcome. (4) Sex differences in pharmacological therapies. (5) Sex differences in percutaneous coronary intervention. Research methods: literature systematic review. Databanks of Pub Med, Medline, Chinese medical journals and articles on heart diseases are searched and the period is set between 2005 and 2015. Key words used are myocardial infarction, sex, gender, women/female, men/male.