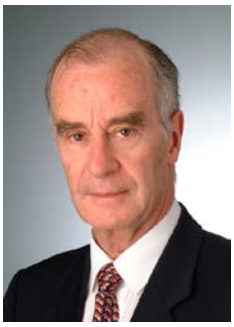
Leopoldina
Nationale Akademie
der Wissenschaften

Curriculum Vitae Professor Dr. Wolf-Dieter Heiss



Name: **Wolf-Dieter Heiss**
Born: **31 December 1939**

Main areas of research: experimental and clinical neuroscience, cerebral ischemia, brain metabolism and function, thrombolysis, metabolic disturbances in brain tumors and in dementias

Wolf-Dieter Heiss was involved in experimental and clinical neuroscience and has transferred results from experimental research into clinical application as well as tested clinical questions in animal models.

Academic and Professional Career

since 2009	Adjunct Professor, Dept of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill University, Montreal, Canada
since 2005	Visiting Professor, Dept of Clinical Medicine and Prevention Medicine, Donau University Krems, Austria
since 2005	Emeritus Director of the Max Planck Institute for Neurological Research, Cologne, Germany
1985 - 2005	Professor and Chairman of the Dept. of Neurology, University of Cologne, Germany
since 1982	Scientific member of the Max Planck Society, Germany
1982 - 2005	Director of the Dept. of General Neurology, Max Planck Institute for Neurological Research, Cologne, Germany
1979	Assoc. Professor, University of Cologne, Germany
1978 - 1982	Head of the Cerebrovascular Research Unit of the Max Planck Institute of Brain Research, Germany; Director of the Dept. of Neurology of the Hospital Köln Merheim, Germany

1976 - 1978	Assoc. Professor, University of Vienna, Austria
1974	Research Associate, Dept. of Neurology, State University of Minnesota, Minnesota, USA
1973	Board Certificate for Neurology, Psychiatry and Nuclear Medicine
1970 - 1978	Senior physician at the Dept. of Neurology of the University Hospital
1970	Postdoctoral lecture qualification for Neurology
1968 - 1969	Post-doc at the Neurosensory Laboratory, State University NY, Buffalo, USA
1966	Institute of Physiology Veterinärhögskolan, Stockholm, Sweden
1965	Post-doc at the Dept. Of Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA
1965	Graduation sub auspiciis presidentis at the University of Vienna, Austria
1958 - 1964	Medical studies, University of Vienna, Austria

Functions in Scientific Societies and Committees

2001 - 2005	Presidency, European Federation of Neurological Societies
1991 - 1995	Presidency, International Stroke Society
	Associate Editor of Journal of Nuclear Medicine
	Section Editor of the Journal Stroke
	Member of the advisory board of the Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism
	Member of the advisory board of the Journal Cerebrovascular Diseases
	Member of the advisory board of the European Journal of Neurology

Honours and Awarded Memberships

2012	David G. Sherman Award
2011	Wepfer Award
2008	SVIN Pioneering Award
2008	WSO Leadership in Stroke Medicine Award
2008	Kuhl Lassen Award
2005	Von Hevesy Medal
2002	Berson Yalow Award Los Angeles
1999	Bergmann Plague

1999	Member of the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina
1995	Mihara Price Tokyo
1994	Zülch Prize
1989	Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany
1969	Eiselsberg Prize, Vienna, Austria

Major Scientific Interests

Wolf-Dieter Heiss was involved in experimental and clinical neuroscience and has transferred results from experimental research into clinical application as well as tested clinical questions in animal models. His research activities, which after training and initial work at the Department of Neurology of the University of Vienna and several research appointments abroad were mainly performed at the Max Planck Institute for Neurological Research (1978 – 2005) and at the Department of Neurology (1985 – 2005) in Cologne, were concentrated on cerebral ischemia and stroke and on the development of imaging modalities for investigations of brain metabolism and function. With these methods he studied the ability of the brain to survive blood flow disturbances, which became the essential basis for the development of effective therapy of stroke, eg thrombolysis. Further topics of research included various metabolic disturbances in brain tumors and in dementias, which improved diagnostic accuracy and treatment strategies, as well as patterns of functional activation in healthy controls and patients, which contributed to the understanding of deficits and of compensatory mechanisms.