Leopoldina
Nationale Akademie
der Wissenschaften

Curriculum Vitae Professor Dr. Hans Lassmann

Name: **Hans Lassmann**
Born: **7 July 1949**
Family Status: **married**

Academic and Professional Career

2011	Full Member of the Section for Mathematics and the Natural Sciences of the Austrian Academy of Sciences
2010	Full Member of the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina
2009	Honorary Professor at the University College of London, UK
2005	Corresponding Member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences
1999 - 2007	Founding Director of the Centre for Brain Research of the Medical University of Vienna, Austria, now Deputy Director
1999	Professor for Neuroimmunology and Chairman of the Department of Neuroimmunology of the Center for Brain Research of the Medical University of Vienna, Austria
1993	Professor
1990 - 1995	Head of the Research Unit for Experimental Neuropathology of the Austrian Academy

of Sciences

1983 - 1991 Head of Research Group for Experimental Neuropathology at the Neurological Institute, University of Vienna and at the Institute for Brain Research of the Austrian Academy of Sciences

1983 Habilitation in Neuropathology

1977 - 1978 Visiting associate; New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities, Staten Island, New York, USA

1975 - 1983 University Assistant; Neurological Institute, University Vienna, Austria; Training in clinical and experimental Neuropathology

1968 - 1975 Medical School, University of Vienna, Austria

Project coordination, Membership in collaborative research projects (Selection)

2012 - 2015 FWF- EDEN (E-Rare), Eugene Devic European Network: establishment and use of an European database and biological bank for research and treatment in acute neuromyelitis optica and related disorders

2011 - 2014 FWF, Neurodegeneration in Multiple Sclerosis: The role of oxidate damage

2010 - 2014 FWF-CCHD II, Cell Communication in Health and Disease; Project Part: Immunopathogenic mechanisms of lesion formation in multiple sclerosis

2007 - 2010 FWF-CCHD I, Cell Communication in Health and Disease; Project Part: Immunopathogenic mechanisms of lesion formation in multiple sclerosis

2007 - 2011 FWF, Innate Immunity in initial MS-lesions

2005 - 2010 EU, Neuroprotective strategies for Multiple Sclerosis

2000 - 2010 NMSS, The clinical pathological correlates of the MS-lesion

Functions in Scientific Societies and Committees (Selection)

2010 Wings for Life Stiftung, Member of the Scientific Board

2002 European College of Neuropsychopharmacology, Member of the Scientific Advisory Panel for Neurological Disorders

2002 European Charcot Foundation, Member of the Executive Board

1998 Austrian Multiple Sclerosis Society, Member of the Medical Board

1998 German Multiple Sclerosis Society, Member of the Medical Board

1997 Multiple Sclerosid Research Society, Vienna, Austria, Chairman

1990 Multiple Sclerosis International Federation, Member of the Scientific Programs Committee

Honours and Awarded Memberships (Selection)

2010 ZÜLCH Prize of the Gertrud Reemtsma Foundation

2006 First Prize in Neurology in the BMA Medical Book Competition for: A.Compston, G. Ebers, H. Lassmann, I. McDonald, B. Matthews & H. Wekerle: McAlpine's Multiple Sclerosis; Fourth Edition

2005 Kardinal Innitzer Würdigungspreis (Naturwissenschaften)

2005 Charcot Award of the Multiple Sclerosis International Federation 2005 for Life Long Achievements in Multiple Sclerosis Research

2005 Section Head „Demyelinating Diseases" of the Faculty of 1000 Medicine; Current Science Group

2005 Highly Cited Researcher in ISI Highly Cited Researchers Project

2001 Steinberg Krupp Alzheimer's Research Award of the German "Hirnliga"

2000 Research Award 2000 of the Sobek Foundation

1999 Winner in the Advanced Authored Category: The Medical Writers Group of the

	Society of Authors; Medical Book Awards sponsored by The Royal Society of Medicine, UK for: A.Compston, G. Ebers, H. Lassmann, I. McDonald, B. Matthews & H. Wekerle: McAlpine's Multiple Sclerosis; Third Edition
1999	Award of the Hoechst AG Foundation
1994	Research Prize of the First Austrian Bank
1994	Billroth Prize of the Austrian Medical Chamber
1992	The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada: Royal College Speaker
1985, 1987	Award of the Hoechst AG Foundation
1883	Kardinal Innitzer Promoting Award

Major Scientific Interests

Im Zentrum des Interesses steht die Pathogenese entzündlicher Erkrankungen des Nervensystems. Dies umfasst experimentelle Grundlagenforschung über die Mechanismen der Immunüberwachung des Nervensystems, der Entstehung entzündlicher Herde in infektiösen oder durch Autoimmunität vermittelten Erkrankungen, sowie über die immunologischen, molekularen und neurobiologischen Mechanismen der entzündlichen Gewebeschädigung in Gehirn, Rückenmark und peripheren Nerven. Ein besonderer Forschungsschwerpunkt betrifft die Krankheitsmechanismen der Multiplen Sklerose und verwandter entzündlicher Entmarkungserkrankungen, wie der Neuromyelitis Optika und der Balo'schen Konzentrischen Sklerose. Die detaillierte Erfassung des immunpathologischen Substrats dieser Erkrankungen belegen die zentrale Rolle der Entzündung in der Zerstörung der Myelinscheiden und der Neurodegeneration in der Multiplen Sklerose und liefern neue Erklärungen für die Entstehung der Krankheitsherde in verschiedenen Stadien der Erkrankung. Sie haben unter anderem wesentlich dazu beigetragen die Neuromyelitis Optika als eigenständige Erkrankung von der Multiplen Sklerose abzugrenzen. Darüber hinaus zeigten sie die komplexe Beteiligung verschiedener Immunvermittelter Mechanismen im Krankheitsgeschehen der Multiplen Sklerose, die zumindest zum Teil das breite Spektrum der klinischen Verlaufsformen der Erkrankung erklären. Ein besonderes Charakteristikum der Arbeiten ist die enge Verflechtung experimenteller und klinischer Forschung. Die in experimentellen Modellen aufgeklärte Rolle von T-Lymphozyten und Antikörpern sowie von Mechanismen der angeborenen Immunität in der Entzündung des Gehirns und Rückenmarkes und deren Nachweis in den Krankheitsherder infektiöser und autoimmun bedingter Erkrankungen des Menschen lieferte die Grundlage zum Verständnis der Pathophysiologie und stellen die Basis für bereits etablierte oder in Entwicklung begriffener Therapien dar.