Michel D. Ferrari

Michel D. Ferrari, MD, Ph.D. is Professor of Neurology and Chair of the Leiden Centre for Translational Neuroscience at Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC), and Past-President of the International Headache Society (IHS). He received his MD in 1980, his specialty certificates in Neurology and Clinical Neurophysiology in 1985, and his Ph.D. on "Serotonin and Migraine" in 1992 cum laude from LUMC (supervisors Profs. GW Bruyn & PR Saxena). He was a Research Fellow at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston with Prof. KMA Welch, and at Harvard Medical School with Prof. MA Moskowitz. Prof. Ferrari is a corresponding Fellow of the American Neurological Association, Honorary Member of IHS and the Italian Headache Society, and has received numerous awards incl. the Arnold Friedman Distinguished Clinician Researcher (1995) and the Harold G. Wolff (1997) Awards from the American Headache Society, the Migraine Trust (2002), the European Headache Federation (2006), and the IHS Special (2009) Lectures, and the three-annually Hartmann Muller Prize for Biomedical Research from the University of Zurich (2011). The Dutch Neurological Association awarded Dr. Ferrari in 2005 with the five-annually Winkler Medallion for Excellence in Neurological Research and The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) gave him in 2004 the prestigious Vici Innovational Research Personal Incentive Schema Award and in 2009 the Spinoza Life Time Achievement Premium, the highest science prize in The Netherlands, also known as the Dutch Nobel prize. Prof. Ferrari is the PI of several international consortia, including the FP6 EUROHEAD programme, in which 9 European centres collaborate to decipher the molecular neurobiology of migraine. He serves on executive and scientific boards of many scientific organisations, is associate editor of Cephalalgia, Eur J Neurology and Headache Currents, and is a regular reviewer for many prestigious scientific journals. He has organised several congresses, incl. the 1997 IHS World Congress in Amsterdam, and has authored many books and over 425 peer-reviewed publications on the neurobiological, genetic, and clinical aspects of migraine, cluster headache syndromes, ataxia, and epilepsy. He ranks among the top three most cited scientists on "Migraine and Other Vascular Headaches". His landmark paper on the first migraine gene (Cell 1996) is the highest cited paper in the field.

Some selected publications

1. Ferrari MD, for The subcutaneous sumatriptan international study group. Treatment of migraine attacks with sumatriptan. **New Eng J Med** 1991.
2. Ophoff RA, et al. Familial Hemiplegic Migraine and Episodic Ataxia type-2 are caused by mutations in the Ca++ channel gene CACNL1A4. **Cell** 1996.
3. Ferrari MD. Migraine. **Lancet** 1998.
4. Ferrari MD, et al. Oral triptans (serotonin, 5-HT1B/1D agonists) in acute migraine treatment: a meta-analysis of 53 trials**.** **Lancet** 2001.
5. Goadsby PJ, Lipton RB, Ferrari MD. Migraine, current understanding and treatment**. New Eng J Med** 2002.
6. Van den Maagdenberg AMJM, et al. A Cacna1a knock-in migraine mouse model with increased susceptibility to cortical spreading depression. **Neuron** 2004.
7. Kruit MC, et al. Migraine as a Risk Factor for Subclinical Brain Lesions. **JAMA** 2004.
8. Dichgans M, et al. Mutation in the neuronal voltage-gated sodium channel SCN1A in familial hemiplegic migraine**. Lancet** 2005.
9. Richards A, et al. C-terminal truncations in human 3'-5' DNA exonuclease TREX1 cause autosomal dominant retinal vasculopathy with cerebral leukodystrophy. **Nature Genetics** 2007.
10. Ho TW, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of MK-0974 (telcagepant), a new oral antagonist of calcitonin gene-related peptide receptor, compared with zolmitriptan for acute migraine: a randomised, placebo-controlled, parallel-treatment trial. **Lancet**. 2008.
11. Schoonman GG, et al. Migraine headache is not associated with cerebral or meningeal vasodilatation--a 3T magnetic resonance angiography study. **Brain** 2008.
12. Eikermann-Haerter K, et al. Genetic and hormonal factors modulate spreading depression and transient hemiparesis in mouse models of familial hemiplegic migraine type 1. **J Clin Investigation** 2009.
13. Langford DJ, et al. Coding of facial expressions of pain in the laboratory mouse. **Nature Methods** 2010.
14. Antilla V, et al. Genome-wide association study of migraine implicates a common variant on 8q22.1 regulating the expression of astrocyte elevated gene-1 (AEG-1). **Nature Genetics** 2010.
15. Chasman DI, et al. Genome-wide association study reveals three susceptibility loci for common migraine in the general population. **Nature Genetics** 2011.
16. Freilinger T, et al. Genome-wide association analysis identifies susceptibility loci for migraine without aura. **Nature Genetics** 2012.
17. Eikermann-Haerter K, et al. Migraine mutations increase stroke vulnerability by facilitating ischemic depolarizations. **Circulation** 2012**.**