



Gian Paolo ROSSI MD, FAHA, FACC



CURRICULUM VITAE

BORN: Belluno, ITALY, June 27, 1954.

CITIZENSHIP: ITALY

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EDUCATION:
1979 M.D., University of Padova magna cum laude and special mention.

CERTIFICATION:
1983 Board, Postgraduate School of Cardiology, University of Padova, Magna cum laude.
1986 Board, Postgraduate School of Endocrinology, University of Padova.
2003 European Hypertension Specialist by European Society of Hypertension.

TRAINING:
1979-1983 Resident in Cardiology, Clinica Medica 2, University of Padova.
1983-1986 Resident in Endocrinology, Clinica Medica 1, University of Padova.
1986-1989 Special Research Fellow (1986-89) at the Dept. Heart & Hypertension Research The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland Ohio, USA;
1991-1992 Visiting Scientist at the German Institute for High Blood Pressure Research, Dept. of Pharmacology Univ. of Heidelberg, Germany.
1990-1994 Visiting Professor at Medical Academy of Gdansk, Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology Freie Universitat Berlin;
Visiting Professor at The Egyptian Society of Hypertension.

APPOINTMENTS:
1990 -1998 Staff Physician, Dept. Of Medicine, University of Padova, Italy.
1998-2001 Assistant Professor, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Clinica Medica 4, University of Padova, Italy.
2001 -2011 Associate Professor Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Clinica Medica 4, University of Padova, Italy.
2011-2013 Director of the Postgraduate Resident Program in Internal Medicine 1st School, University of Padova, Italy.

2011-2014 Full Professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Padova, Italy.

2014-current Director Clinica dell'Ipertensione Arteriosa and Center for Excellence in Hypertension of the University of Padova.

2008–current Director of the International PhD Program Arterial Hypertension and Vascular Biology (ARHYVAB), University of Padova, Italy.

Scientific Duties

2014-2015 Editor in Chief of Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine Hypertension Section.

2013-2016 Member of the Editorial Board of The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism;

2007-2017 Member of the Editorial Board of Hypertension (AHA);

2012-Current Member of the Editorial Board of The World Journal of Cardiology, High Blood Pressure & Cardiovascular Prevention .

2015-Current Associate Editor The World Journal of Hypertension.

2007-2010 Member of the Editorial Board of The Journal of Hypertension.

Since 2004: International Expert of the French INSERM (Institute Nationale de la Santé e Recherche Medicale) and acted as external reviewer for on site visits aimed at establishing new INSERM Units.

Since 2006: International Expert Grant Reviewer of the National Research Council of Hong Kong, The German Ministry of Health, The Austrian Ministry of Health, and The Polish Ministry of Health and the Wellcome Foundation.

Coordination and Leadership Duties

Coordinator of Working Group on Endothelins and Endothelial Factors of the European Society of Hypertension, Coordinator of the Working Group on Primary Aldosteronism of the Italian Society of Hypertension.

Principal Investigator of the GENICA Study, The PAPY Study, the PAPPHY Study, The AVIS 1 and The AVIS 2 Studies, and the METRAS Study.

National Coordinator for Italy of the EU COST-ADMIRE Program

Publications

Total Number Full papers: 454 (66.2% as first, last and/or corresponding author)

Total Impact factor: 4177,951

Book Chapters: 25

Monographs: 1

	<u>Tutte</u>	<u>dal</u>	<u>2013</u>
Citazioni:	16510		6964
Hirsh (H) index (Google Scholar)	63		41
I10-index:	259		139

Membership of Scientific Societies

- European Society of Hypertension (Specialist in Hypertension; Coordinator of Working Group on Endothelins and Endothelial Factors);

23. GP Rossi: Prospective Comparison of the Captopril and the saline infusion test for excluding Primary Aldosteronism Prevalence in The PAPY Study. The European Network for the Study of Adrenal Tumors (ENS@T). Monaco, November 3-4 2006.
24. GP Rossi: Future of Clinical Research in Hypertension: Genomics. New Insight in the Pathophysiology and Treatment of Hypertension. Pisa, May 24, 2005
25. GP Rossi: Pathophysiology of the Endothelin System: An Overview. ESH, European Meeting on Hypertension. Madrid, 11-14 June, 2006
26. GP Rossi: Molecular Mechanisms of Aldosterone Excess in Aldosterone Producing Adenoma Revealed by DNA Microarray Analysis. The Aldosterone Conference, Boston, June 22-3, 2006.
27. GP Rossi: Prospective Comparison of the Captopril and Saline Infusion Test for Excluding Primary Aldosteronism Due to Aldosterone-Producing Adenoma: Results of the PAPY Study. The Annual ENS@T Meeting. Munich, November 3rd-4th, 2006
28. GP Rossi: Homocysteine, Left Ventricular Dysfunction and Coronary Artery Disease: Is there a Link? 6th Conference on Homocysteine Metabolism - World Congress of Hyperhomocysteinemia. Saarbruecken, Germania Giugno 5-9 2007
29. GP Rossi: Subtypes Differentiation: the Impact of Adrenal Vein Sampling. ESH Satellite Symposium "International Consensus Conference on Primary Aldosteronism Practice Guidelines". Venezia, June 19th, 2007
30. GP Rossi: Prevalence and Diagnosis of Primary Aldosteronism. The 9th European Congress on Endocrinology. Budapest, April 29, 2007.
31. GP Rossi: Genetic predisposition to coronary artery disease: insights from the GENICA Study. 11th International Symposium on Atherosclerosis and Related Risk Factors. National Research Institute, Athens, Greece. November 9-10, 2007
32. GP Rossi: Primary Aldosteronism. Conference: Hypertension. 30^o Congress of Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases of Turkey. 24-28 October 2007. Maritim Pine Beach Hotel, Belek – Antalya
33. GP Rossi: Prevalence and Diagnosis of Primary Aldosteronism. The Annual Congress of the German Society of Hypertension "Hypertonie 2007". RuhrCongress Bochum, Germania. 22-24 November 2007
34. GP Rossi: Hyperaldosteronism: Should we check on it in all hypertensive patients? Arguments pro" Teaching Session 2 "Secondary Hypertension" on June 17, 2008 International Society of Hypertension. Hypertension 2008, Berlin, Germania 14-19 June 2008
35. GP Rossi: "Primary Aldosteronism". Session ET 2 "Endocrine hypertension" on June 16th, 2008. International Society of Hypertension. Hypertension 2008, Berlin, Germania 14-19 June 2008
36. GP Rossi: "Endothelial Dysfunction: Nature or Nurture" Working Group on Endothelial Factors on June 17, 2008. International Society of Hypertension. Hypertension 2008, Berlin, Germania 14-19 June 2008.
37. GP Rossi: Primary Aldosteronism: The Renaissance of a Syndrome. Asian Pacific Congress of Hypertension. Taipei, November 25th. 2011.
38. GP Rossi: Aldosterone to renin ratio: increasing demand for primary aldosteronism screening. EuroMedlab Educational Workshop, Milan, May 20-21 2013.
39. GP Rossi: Subtyping dell'Ipertaldosteronismo primario. Congresso Nazionale della Società Italiana di Endocrinologia. Padova, 5-7 Giugno 2013.
40. GP Rossi: Lecture "Primary Aldosteronism" The European Society of Cardiology Congress, Amsterdam August 2013.
41. GP Rossi: Measuring Lp-PLA₂ (Lipoprotein Associated Phospholipase A₂) Activity As A Risk Marker for Cardiovascular Disease. The ICCAD, Firenze October 14th 2013



42. GP Rossi: Optimization of the diagnostic approach for primary aldosteronism revisited. The European Section of the Aldosterone Conference, Paris December 7 2013
43. GP Rossi: Aldosterone and aldosteronism revisited. The Franz Gross Symposium, Münster, Germany, December 11, 2013.
44. GP Rossi: Lecture "Primary Aldosteronism 60 years travel from J. Conn to K Channels" The European Society of Hypertension. Athens, June 2014.
45. GP Rossi: Lecture "Pheochromocytoma" Congress of the European Society of Cardiology, Barcelona, September, 2014.
46. GP Rossi: Lecture "How to adrenal Hypertension" XXX Congresso della Società Italiana dell'Ipertensione Arteriosa, Settembre 2014.
47. GP Rossi: Lecture "Risk factors and personalized medicine" International Conference On Laboratory Medicine, Padova, October 22nd, 2015.
48. GP Rossi: Invited Lecture: "Primary Aldosteronism: Update On Epidemiology and Management" 26th Meeting of the European Society of Hypertension, Paris June 12 2016.

Summary of Major Scientific Contributions

During the research fellowship at the Research Division of The Cleveland Clinic Foundation USA (1986-89):

Development of a novel method for the tetanisation of the rat heart by means of exposure to ryanodine and high rate pacing, which was used to assess maximal left ventricular (LV) developed pressure in the isovolumic rat heart preparation (Langedorff). This allowed to demonstrate for the first time the positive inotropic effect of a low sodium intake (Publ. N. 45, 47, 49).

Characterization of the cardiovascular damage in pheochromocytoma:

This led to: a) the first demonstration of relative hypovolemia due to a shift of volumes from the peripheral to the cardiothoracic district (Publ. N. 62); b) the assessment of LV systolic function by means of gated radionuclide in a large cohort of pheochromocytoma patients (Publ. N. 62, 74); c) the demonstration that pheochromocytoma causes no excess rate of LV hypertrophy (Publ. N. 70).

During and after the stage at the German Institute for High Blood Pressure Research in The Department of Pharmacology University of Heidelberg (1991-92):

First evidences of the gene expression of the components of the renin-angiotensin system in the normal human adrenal cortex and in aldosterone producing adenoma (APA) (Publ. N. 86).

Creation of a gene bank of genomic DNA of Italian hypertensive patients that allowed determining the prevalence of different SNPs in Italy (Publ. N. 132, 204).

Establishment of The Molecular Medicine and Arterial Hypertension Laboratory at the Padua University.

First demonstration of endothelin-1 (ET-1) synthesis in the normal adrenal cortex and in APA followed by identification of the expression of A (ET_A) and B (ET_B) receptor subtypes and their pharmacologic characterization in these tissues (Publ. N. 99, 102).

Demonstration of the secretagogue effect of ET-1 on aldosterone in human and rat adrenocortical specimen and first identification of ET_B receptor as a mediator of the secretagogue effect of ET-1 on aldosterone in humans and rats and characterization of the underlying signalling pathways (Publ. N. 111, 113, 139).

Identification of the autocrine-paracrine regulation of ET-1 and ET_A and ET_B receptors in other endocrine glands including testis and parathyroid (Publ. N. 113, 127) as well as in the diverse zones of the human prostate (central, transitional and peripheral according to McNeal classification) that are key for development of prostate cancer (Publ. N. 122).

Identification of the role of ET-1 and related autocrine-paracrine mechanisms in arterial remodelling in arterial hypertension (Publ. N. 134, 142).

First report of excess LV hypertrophy in human primary and secondary aldosteronism, a finding thereafter confirmed by numerous studies (Publ. N. 130, 131, 138, 153, 158, 188, 193).

Phenotypic clinical, angiographic and molecular characterization of type IV Ehler-Danlos syndrome (Publ. N. 129, 144).

First report of a case pulmonary bronchocentric granulomatosis causing partial diabetes insipidus (Publ. N. 89).

Demonstration of the tissue expression of the ET-1 converting enzyme (hECE-1) in human tissues (Publ. N. 105).

Chromosomal assignment and fine mapping of the hECE-1 gene on human chromosoma 1p32 (Publ. N. 123).

Identification of the effect of adrenomedullin on the adrenal cortex and dissection of the molecular mechanisms (Publ. N. 137, 145, 151, 154, 183, 196)

Identification of the genetic and environmental determinants of endothelial dysfunction and demonstration of the role of the functional SNP T⁷⁸⁶C of the eNOS (NOSIII) gene in the regulation of NO bioactivity in essential hypertensive patients (Publ. N. 172, 190, 195, 215, 216, 241).

Preparation as Corresponding Author of the Guidelines of the European Society of Hypertension for the assessment of endothelial function and dysfunction (Publ. N. 215-6).

Identification of the genetic (heritable) basis of the cardiovascular risk factors through the study of mono- e dizygotic twins (Publ. N. 149, 165, 168, 260).

Design, organization and leadership of The GENICA Study (Genetic and ENvironmental factors IN Coronary Atherosclerosis) (Publ. N. 177).

Authorship of the most cited available review on the interactions between the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone and the ET-1 systems (Publ. N. 159, 167, 170, 174, 176, 178, 182).

First evidence for association of the T⁷⁸⁶C eNOS gene SNP with multivessel coronary artery disease in the GENICA Study (Publ. N. 189).

First evidence for a role of ET-1 in cardiac fibrosis in a transgenic rat model of hyperaldosteronism (Publ. N. 197).

Demonstration of a paracrine role of ET-1 and of an association with autoantibodies (IgG) against oxidised LDL in coronary artery disease (Publ. N. 142, 150, 199) .

Preclinical assessment of the potential therapeutic role of a novel dual inhibitor of ACE and neutral metalloproteinases MDL 100,240 (Publ. N. 179, 184, 198, 206).

First formal assessment of the diagnostic accuracy of adrenal vein sampling in human primary aldosteronism (Publ. N. 175, 251, 266, 268-9).

First formal assessment of the diagnostic accuracy of renal vein sampling in human renovascular hypertension (Publ. N. 187).

Design, organization and leadership of The Primary Aldosteronism Prevalence in hYpertension (PAPY) Study. This led to the first prospectively collected data on the prevalence of this common, but neglected disease. It also allowed to establish the now most widely accepted criteria for the diagnosis of primary aldosteronism and APA and thus to change clinical practice in this field. The main paper reporting the results of the PAPY Study has rapidly become the most quoted study in this field after the original publication by Dr. Jerome Conn. (Publ. N. 234, 243, 244, 257, 258, 267).

Design, organization and leadership of The longitudinal prospective phase of the GENICA Study, which led to identification of the prognostic role of Ab against oxidized LDL, adiponectin, eNOS SNPs, lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (LPPLA2), LPPLA2 SNPs, homocysteine (Publ. N. 218, 247, 271, 343) and Galectin-3 (Publ. N. 387).

Creation at the DMCS of a Whole Transcriptome Laboratory (2002-8) thanks to two grants for Grandi Attrezzature of The Padua University, endowed (Feature extraction, Gene Spring e Rosetta Resolver), which acts as a "core facility" within the DIMED and the University in a vast array of research fields. This has led to obtain novel information on the transcriptome profile of human PAP (Publ. N. 256) and human fibroblast in culture from type 1 diabetic patients with/without nephropathy (Publ. N. 274).

Preparation of the Italian National Guidelines for Primary Aldosteronism (Publ. N. 366).



Identification of subtle hyperparathyroidism in human primary aldosteronism, of its correction with adrenalectomy, of mineralocorticoid receptor in the human parathyroid gland, and of the diagnostic usefulness of PTH for the identification of APA (Publ. N. 330, 335, 337, 350).

Preparation of the international Consensus Statement of Adrenal Vein Sampling for Primary Aldosteronism (Publ. N. 369).

First demonstration of the prorenin receptor and its functional role in the human adrenal cortex and in APA (Publ. N. 386).

Development of a novel clinic-pathologic classification of human primary aldosteronism by means of molecular and immuno histochemical investigation through establishment of a collaboration with the group led by Prof. C. Gomez-Sanchez of the University of Mississippi at Jackson, USA level. This has led to the d (Publ. N. 399-400).

First demonstration of the role of the TASK-2 K channel in Primary aldosteronism due to APA (Publ. N. 386).

Identification of a novel mutation on the KCNJ5 channel as a cause of resistant hypertension due to APA (Publ. N. 382).

Demonstration for the first time of the role of oestrogen acting via the Beta-estrogen receptor and GPER-1 as modulator of aldosterone secretion (Publ. N. 384).

Description of the first case of normoaldosteronemic primary aldosteronism due to an immunohistochemically proven APA (Publ. N. 400).

PI of the AQUARR Study: a large prospective study entailing an exploratory and a validation cohort, which shows unambiguously the useless of confirmatory test in primary aldosteronism.

PI of the I-Padua Study: A large prospective multi-center randomized study comparing the success rate of adrenal vein sampling between a group assigned to a rapid intraprocedural assay with a group assigned to a sham procedur in primary aldosteronism.