



4th Update & Advances in Pediatric Dermatology

Madrid. Palacio de Cibeles

30th November and 1st December 2018

Organized by:  Mylan
Seeing
is believing

CURRICULUM DR. RUDOLF HAPPLE



Rudi Happle was born on the 18th of May 1938 in Freiburg, Germany. He graduated in Medicine in 1964, and finished his training in Dermatology in 1972 in Freiburg. He gave his first dermatological steps in Cutaneous Surgery, and he was credited as designer of the Happle's flap for glans penis reconstruction. His mentor Professor Egon Macher encouraged him to develop a research career, and started his investigations on the treatment of alopecia areata with topical sensitizers. The observation of an enigmatic patient, now known to have CHILD syndrome, arose his curiosity in the patterns of skin lesions, especially the lines of Blaschko. Working with the geneticist Professor Widukind Lenz in research about incontinentia pigmenti, Rudi Happle devised

his idea of the development of clones of cells along the lines of Blaschko. During the 70's, Rudi Happle proposed seminal hypotheses that later were proved to be correct, based on observation, thinking and reasoning. The hypothesis of mosaicism in X-linked disorders was followed by others about autosomal dominant disorders and lethal genes surviving by mosaicism.

In 1986, Rudi Happle was named to the Cathedra of the University of Nijmegen in the Netherlands, where he stayed for 5 years and left a considerable scientific and personal heritage. In 1991 he gained the Cathedra of the Philipp University of Marburg, and during these years he developed new theories that resolved the conundrum of mosaic disorders: the epidermal nevus syndromes, mosaicism types 1 and 2, superimposed mosaic manifestations of autosomal and polygenic disorders, twin spotting, and many others.



4th Update & Advances in Pediatric Dermatology

Madrid. Palacio de Cibeles
30th November and 1st December 2018

Organized by:  Mylan
Seeing
is believing

CURRICULUM DR. RUDOLF HAPPLE

His article published in the Archives of Dermatology in 1993 about cutaneous mosaicism was considered within the most 10 relevant articles published in that journal in the period 1990-2000. The publication in the Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology of a series of papers about the theory of loss of heterozygosity in human skin mosaicism remains as one of his most brilliant writings. He also described many new syndromes and revisited many old diseases under his personal and critic scope.

The advances in genetics in the latest years, have come to give a molecular evidence for most of Rudi Happle's theories, thus stressing his extraordinary ability to think and reason much ahead of his time. In 2008 he retired but has been extremely active in writing many scientific articles and chapters for textbooks. In 2014, he finally wrote and published his outstanding textbook 'Mosaicism in Human Skin', as an encyclopedia of all the current knowledge about this topic