



Nikolaus Marx

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Nikolaus Marx, born in 1968, is Professor of Medicine / Cardiology and Head of the Department of Internal Medicine I, University Hospital Aachen, Germany. He received his medical training at the Universities of Mainz, Genf (Switzerland) and Düsseldorf, obtaining his MD in 1994. His thesis on growth regulation in human renal cancer cell lines was completed at the laboratory of Professor Gerharz at the Institute of Pathology, University of Mainz. After a post-doctoral fellowship with Dr. Peter Libby and Dr. Jorge Plutzky at Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Nikolaus Marx later became a board-certified internist, then cardiologist, before specialising in intensive care medicine in internal medicine at the University of Ulm. He was appointed Professor of Medicine / Cardiology and Head of the Department of Internal Medicine I at the University of Aachen in 2009.

Professor Marx is a member of several organisations within the field of cardiology and diabetes, including the European Society of Cardiology, American Heart Association (AHA), German

Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. In addition to reviewing submitted manuscript to numerous journals, including *Circulation*, *Diabetologia*, *Diabetes*, *Diabetes Care*, the *Journal of Immunology* and *The Lancet*, he is currently Associate Editor for *Diabetes and Vascular Disease Research*. Professor Marx was awarded the Servier Young Investigators Award in 1999 at the First European Meeting on Vascular Biology and Medicine more recently was winner of the Poster Award Competition in Epidemiological Science at AHA 2002, the 2004 Morgagni Young Investigator Award as well as the Rising Star Award 2005 of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). Professor Marx has served as President of the German Atherosclerosis Society (DGAF) from 2012 to 2015.



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Patients with type 2 diabetes exhibit an increased risk to develop cardiovascular disease and until recently, the impact of glucose-lowering strategies on CV morbidity and mortality in this high risk patient group was limited. Over the last few years various cardiovascular outcome trials with different antidiabetic drugs have been published, some of them showing a reduction of CV events in treated patients. These results have changed our therapeutic approaches in type 2 diabetic patients and provided us with novel tools to reduce CV risk - in addition to our current lipid- and blood pressure- lowering strategies.