Keynote Speech II

Paradigm Shift of Epilepsy Treatment – From Ablation to Suppression –

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Abstract: 1% of an entire population of the world is epileptic patients and 20% of them are suffered from intractable epilepsy, which cannot be suppressed with drug therapy. One possible treatment for the patients is “ablation” of the epileptogenic focus, from which the epileptic brain wave is generated and grows up in amplitude and in area to trigger seizures. This treatment is promising one for some patients. However, other patients meet the residual disability caused by the simultaneous ablation of normal brain tissue, such as narrowed visual field, defect in speech, and disorder of memory.

To cope with this problem, our project changed our philosophy. Biological systems have their own adaptability to the change of the external circumstance or stimulus. Once epileptic brain wave is generated, the synaptic junctions relevant to it exhibit high connectivity and thus the epileptic wave becomes easy to occur. It is called as “kindling”. “Synaptic plasticity” makes us expect another potential effect. If epileptic wave is suppressed over and over again, it may become difficult to occur even in case of extreme stimulus. Our project is employing “cooling” method, but not freezing, as the epilepsy suppression.

This Keynote Speech emphasizes the paradigm shift of epilepsy treatment from ablation to suppression.

Biography of Professor Takeshi Yamakawa

Takeshi Yamakawa, Professor Emeritus of Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan.

Prof. Takeshi Yamakawa is now the Founding Director of Fuzzy Logic Systems Institute (FLSI) in Japan. He received the B. Eng. degree in electronics engineering in 1969 from Kyushu Institute Technology, Tobata and the M. Eng. degree in electronics engineering in 1971 from Tohoku University, both in Japan. He received the Ph.D. degree for his study on electrochemical devices in 1974 from Tohoku University, Japan.

From 1974 to 1977, he engaged in the development of new electrochemical devices as an Assistant Professor at Tohoku University. From 1977 to 1981 he served as an Assistant Professor in electrical engineering and computer science at Kumamoto University, Japan. From 1981 to 1989 he was an Associate Professor at Kumamoto University. During this
time, he developed intrinsic fuzzy logic integrated circuits in pMOS (1983) and CMOS (1985), a fuzzy logic controller hardware (1986), a fuzzy logic computer hardware (1986), a fuzzy memory device (1986), and fuzzy micro processors (rule chip and defuzzifier chip) (1988).

He joined the Faculty of Computer Science and Systems Engineering, Kyushu Institute of Technology, Iizuka, Japan and received a full professorship in April 1989. He established a foundation, Fuzzy Logic Systems Institute (FLSI), in Japan in 1990 to promote the international collaboration on fuzzy logic, neural networks and soft computing, and to promote the spread of the research results. Prof. Yamakawa developed the fuzzy neuron chip in BiCMOS technology which facilitated hand-written character recognition within 1 microsecond by one fuzzy neuron chip (1991). He also developed the chaos chip in CMOS technology (1992).

In 2000 he moved to the new campus, Wakamatsu, of the Kyushu Institute of Technology to be a professor of the Department of Brain Science and Engineering.

In March of 2009 he retired from the Kyushu Institute of Technology and in April of 2009 he was engaged to the same university to promote the project for Specially Promoted Research of JSPS.

His main research interest lies on hardware implementation of fuzzy systems, fuzzy neural networks, and chaotic systems. He holds 11 patents in U.S.A., 4 patents in Europe, 1 patent in Australia and 1 patent in Taiwan, and he has also applied for more than 90 patents in Japan. Prof. Yamakawa is a fellow of IEEE, International Fuzzy Systems Association (IFSA) and Japan Society of Fuzzy Theory and Systems (SOFT). He received IEEE 2008 Fuzzy Systems Pioneer Award. He is acting as a member of editorial board and a regional editor of 10 international professional journals. He contributed more than 80 international conferences as a member or the chairman of organizing/programming committee. He was used to organize the International Conference on Fuzzy Logic, Neural Nets and Soft Computing (so called IIZUKA Conference) every two years in lizuka, Japan. He was the director of two national projects, i.e., the 21st Century Center of Excellence entitled “World of Brain Computing Interwoven out of Animals and Robots” from 2003 to 2008, and the Specially Promoted Research (Project No.20001008) entitled “Identification of Epileptogenic Focus by Employing Softcomputing and Establishment of Minimally Invasive and Definitive Surgery” from June 2008 to March 2012.

Prof. Yamakawa is now engaged in the research on the application of dielectrophoresis to separation, handling, identification and measuring weight of a biological cell, and on drugless suppression of epilepsy by employing bio-feedback technology.

Prof. Yamakawa plays Karate (Japanese traditional martial arts) and possesses a black belt (5th Dan). And he likes swimming and a monocycle, too. His interest also lies on Shaku-hachi and Shamisen, which are Japanese traditional musical instruments. He also enjoys, every morning, taking care of two gentle dogs and one female American quarter horse on which he enjoys the dressage and show jumping.