



AWARD 2022

ASIA



Dr. Kenzo Kosaka

Dr. Kenzo Kosaka is a world-renowned academician, clinical gynecologist, and surgeon. He is also a devoted teacher, an efficient researcher and research director with key gynecologic robotic surgery leadership aptitudes. He is presently working as the director of the Obstetric and Gynecologic Ward of Shizuoka General Hospital, and is also a Clinical Associate Professor at Kyoto University and Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Japan.

Dr. Kosaka was the president of the 10th Annual Meeting of the Japan Society of Gynecologic Robotic Surgery 2022.

Kenzo graduated from Koyo-Gakuin Boys High School in 1984 and completed his Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) degree at Kyoto University, Japan, in 1992. Thence, he decided to specialize in Obstetrics and Gynecology (OB/GY) which he found both challenging and fascinating, a decision he has never regretted.

After his general medicine and OB/GY trainings at Kyoto University Hospital, Shizuoka General Hospital, and Mitsubishi-Kyoto Hospital, Kenzo began research in the fields of reproductive medicine and infertility

at the Graduate School of Kyoto University. In 2002, he obtained a PhD in research on the role of human chorionic gonadotropine (hCG) in the reaction of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC), especially monocytes.

After graduating from the Graduate School of Kyoto University, he focuses on teaching and coaching young doctors (with much hard work and devotion) in the obstetrics ward of Kyoto University, from January 2003 to May 2005.

After this period, Kenzo served as a visiting fellow in the world's famous "Hopital Edouard Herriot," Lyon, France and "Hopital Femme-Mere-Enfant," Lyon, France, where the great gynecologic surgeon, Daniel Dargent, had worked. Most gynecologists know Dr. Dargent as the real pioneer of minimally invasive surgery in gynecologic oncology. Dr. Dargent was the first in the world to perform pelvic lymphadenectomy using the retroperitoneal approach. Moreover, Dr. Dargent brought up a new surgical technique called "radical trachelectomy," which is a radical surgery (for uterine cervical cancer) during which the uterine corpus is conserved to preserve fertility. Dr.

Dargent died in 2005; therefore, Kenzo learned many surgical techniques and research on the efficacy and safety of “Imiquimod” for vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia (VAIN) from Dr. Dargent’s discipline’s mate Prof. Patrice Mathevet .

After returning to Japan, he began to perform minimally invasive surgeries in gynecologic oncology in 2009. Later, in 2011, he began to perform robotic surgery using the da Vinci Surgical System (to manage gynecologic malignant diseases) with later Prof. Masaki Mandai of Kyoto University, supervised by former Prof. Ikuo Konishi.

He moved to his current post at Shizuoka General Hospital in November 2012.

He started performing laparoscopic surgery for uterine corpus cancers in June 2013, and this was the first minimally invasive surgery in the field of gynecologic oncology to be performed at the Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

He was also the first to start robotic surgery in the field of gynecology at the Shizuoka Prefecture. This was in June 2014, and it involved a surgery for uterine cervical cancer. Furthermore, he was the first to perform robotic radical hysterectomy at the Shizuoka Prefecture (in September 2014). He began performing radical trachelectomy using robotic surgery (daVinci Si Surgical System) in December 2014, and this made his ward the second institute in Japan, after Kurashiki Medical Center. He also started laparoscopic radical hysterectomy in October 2016, which was also the first case performed at the Shizuoka Prefecture. In December 2016, the ward of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Shizuoka General Hospital was certified as the fifth institute that could perform robotic radical hysterectomy by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. The first four certified institutes were Tokyo Medical University Hospital, Kyoto University Hospital, Shimane University

Hospital, and Kinki University Hospital, the first institute except university hospital in Japan. He was also the first at the Shizuoka Prefecture to start performing many other surgical techniques, such as laparoscopic paraaortic lymphadenectomy through the retroperitoneal approach (in September 2017), robotic surgery for uterine corpus cancer and benign uterine diseases (in April 2018), and robotic sacro-cervical ligature (in June 2020). Finally, he started performing robotic paraaortic lymphadenectomy using retroperitoneal approach in November 2021, making his ward the second institute in Japan, after the Kurashiki Medical Center.

The first time he used “Imiquimod” in a Japanese patient was in July 2016. This was after consulting with Prof. Mathevet. The patient suffered from repeated recurrent VAIN after upper vaginal resection and CO₂ laser therapy. This patient recovered after the “Imiquimod” treatment and has not had any recurrence since 6 years; however, she had a mild complication (small irritations of the vaginal introitus). After this experience, Kenzo has been using “Imiquimod” to treat many other VAIN patients in Japan.

In April 2018, Kenzo took the post of Director of the Women-and-Children Center at the Shizuoka General Hospital. The Center has a Children’s ward, Breast Disease ward, and Obstetrics and Gynecology ward. Presently, the Obstetrics and Gynecology ward is very busy and thriving.

Regarding his private life, Kenzo is blessed with a wife, Yukie; a son, Kentaro; and two daughters, Rei and Mai.

Dr. Kenzo Kosaka has been selected by World Scientists Forum for “Eminent Scientist and Outstanding Scholar of the Year 2022 and Millennium Golden International Award” of IRPC, based on his Clinical and Academic expertise in Robotic Surgery.