



Organisation  
of European  
Cancer Institutes



In collaboration with



FUNDACIÓN  
INSTITUTO VALENCIANO  
DE ONCOLOGÍA

# Oncology Days



**PROMOTING INNOVATION  
AND QUALITY FOR PATIENTS**

# VALENCIA 2022

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
AND  
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES**

*June 15<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> 2022*



PRELIMINARY  
ANNOUNCEMENT

## Welcome OECI Oncology Days 2022

The EU Strategy 2021 for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth set a strategic alliance between the Research and Innovation Framework Programme and the Health Programme as one of its main tools to fight cancer.

As a result, a new way to see interactions among the relevant stakeholders are necessary to improve future policy actions in the area of cancer with the main objectives to optimise cancer prevention, diagnosis and treatment, and ensure equitable access to care across Europe, especially in economically deprived areas.

Strategic alliances among countries are paramount to decrease barriers of access to high quality care, and this is the spirit that gave rise to a joint attempt of the DG Health & Food Safety and DG Research & Innovation to create a European cancer centres infrastructure. The same initiatives paves the way to supporting Member States to build a national infrastructure there, where they lack one.

The stakes are high and cooperation between health and research & innovation programmes has always been complex. Hopefully, this time round, the wisdom collected from the entire cancer community will push Europe into the right direction, one that will help us take bold actions, reduce the incidence and reverse the frightening trends in cancer today.

The projected outcomes look encouraging but, in spite of the extraordinary financial efforts undertaken at European level, the way to get there is arduous.

In fact, beyond the ambitious goals set by the EC, we must still take into account the fact the COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted cancer care, disrupting prevention and treatment, delaying diagnosis, and affecting access to cancer care infrastructures. Since the beginning of the pandemic, the number of cancer diagnoses has decreased, foreshadowing a future increase in cases.

By 2040, the number of people newly diagnosed with cancer every year will have increased from 4.2 to 5.2 million. On top of that, the rising costs of cancer treatments, along with their ever-increasing complexity constitute a great burden on our health systems. Studies on RWD to produce RWE may help to reduce ineffective treatments, thus preventing health systems from collapsing.

So how do we get there? We must certainly hone our best practices, even if, in this initial phase, this occurs at a local level. We also ought to place greater attention onto the quality assessment of both our health systems in their entirety and the environment where cancer patients receive their treatments. In order to do so, we must reach consensus on a European quality accreditation system based on unified standards agreed upon the entire cancer community. I am not referring here to a mere assessment of quality & quantity metrics, but to a pragmatic system capable of reaching concrete targets, singling out shortages and granting improvement.

The final goal is to unify the global approach to the cancer patient. We need to shape improved models of healthcare facilities and thus achieve a single European network that implements unified standards.

The Cancer Mission has brought forward ambitious R&I goals in answer to real demands: Europe is home to a 1/10 of the world population; nonetheless, 1/4 of the world's cancer

patients live here, and figures are expected to go up by 24% by 2035, thus overcoming cardiovascular diseases. This expected rise requires enhanced budget, with an increase in public expenditure of some €100 billion.

We look at OECI and its 110 Members as to an mature embryo of a European cancer network. This is why I hope that all the efforts undertaken to participate to the challenges put forward by the EC will yield the expected and long-awaited results.

We would like to extend our gratitude towards all those who voluntarily contributed to all our initiatives which will be presented here, in Valencia, as part of an agenda that includes some of the most relevant topics that the cancer community is facing today.

We would also like to thank the Fundacion IVO, an institute of excellence and innovation founded in 1976 by Professor Antonio Llombart Rodriguez. Fundacion IVO is one of the first cancer centres to be established here, in Spain, as well as a well-recognised entity both at a national and international level. IVO is also the first Spanish centre to be certified with the OECI Accreditation and Designation Programme.

Since 1996, IVO has been led by the trustworthy hands of Prof. Antonio Llombart Bosch, who has also been a valuable OECI Treasurer, Board Member and organiser of the OECI 2000 Event.

Today, the General Director of Fondacion IVO, Prof. Manuel Llombart Fuertes is the OECI Treasurer and it is thanks to his collaboration that Oncology Days 2022 are hosted in Valencia, a fantastic venue, and a great city of science and culture.



**Thierry Philip**  
OECI President



**Giovanni Apolone**  
OECI President Elect

### THE 44<sup>TH</sup> EDITION OF THE OECI: WELCOME TO VALENCIA

The 44<sup>th</sup> edition of the annual meeting of the OECI, is held this year in Valencia, Spain, from June 15 to 17.

It is a great honor for the Fundación Instituto Valenciano de Oncología (IVO) the decision of the OECI to choose Valencia as the place to celebrate the “**OECI Oncology Days 2022**” and to designate the IVO as the organizer of this event. We want to remember that our institution already hosted the Oncology Days in 2000. Since then, both the OECI and the IVO have developed important work in the field of Oncology in Europe and Spain, significantly expanding their influence in all areas of the fight against this disease.

At present, with nearly 50 years of existence, the Valencian Institute of Oncology is a monographic center specialized in comprehensive care for cancer patients. The IVO, a center accredited by the OECI, is a private, non-profit organization, whose assets and resources are entirely allocated to the fight against cancer in all its aspects: prevention, diagnosis, treatment, research, and teaching.

The “OECI Oncology Days 2022” covers a series of current topics in oncology. The three conference days include: a first day dedicated to updating the activities of the OECI working groups (WG); a second day focused to the Scientific Conference presenting the topic of “**Artificial intelligence: a tool in modern and future oncology**” as a resource with great potential that should be incorporated into our cancer centers; and finally, the third day will be devoted to the OECI General Assembly.

*Artificial intelligence (AI)*, as is known, consists of a set of technologies that allow machines to perceive, understand, act and learn in the same way that the human mind does through processes such as machine learning. and deep learning. The application of AI in the field of Oncology has great potential, not only in making diagnoses or predictions of the evolution of the disease with greater precision, but also in identifying more personalized treatments and optimizing the hospital management. During the “OECI Oncology Days 2022” we will have international experts who have relied on these tools for clinical decision making, and they will show us examples of AI applications in the field of medical imaging and genomic data, and its impact on the prognosis and therapeutic approach of the cancer patient. We will end the day by addressing the future challenges and the limitations that AI also poses for us.

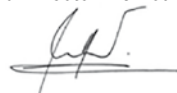
Valencia, the third largest city in Spain for its population, is a city in economic and social expansion, recognized for being welcoming and fully open to the European Community and the millions of visitors who annually enjoy our Mediterranean climate and culture.

It is an honor to welcome you to our city. We hope that Valencia is a pleasant and friendly place for the celebration of the “OECI Oncology Days 2022”.

**Antonio Llombart Bosch**  
President IVO Foundation



**Manuel Llombart Fuyertes**  
General Director IVO Foundation



In 1974, Antonio Llombart Rodríguez, professor of Histology and Pathology at the Medical School of the University of Valencia, and Tomás Trenor Azcárraga, 2<sup>nd</sup> Marquis of Turia and Mayor of Valencia in the 1950s, promoted together with the Spanish Association Against Cancer in Valencia (AECC), the construction in Valencia city of “a non-profit institute specialized in the treatment of tumor diseases”.

Two years later, on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1976, her Majesty Queen Sofia inaugurated the main building of the Fundación Instituto Valenciano de Oncología (IVO). An initiative that had been born in an altruistic and disinterested way, aimed at cancer patients care in Valencia, had become a reality.

At that time, the hospital center had a Radiotherapy Service, a Tumor Polyclinic, a Laboratory Area, a Home-Care Service, hospitalization floors and two Operating Rooms. All this housed in a building with a peculiar architectural design, and of 3,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Nowadays, baptized as “Antonio Llombart Rodríguez”, this building has become iconic and the most recognizable of the four that make up a Hospital Complex of more than 25,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Additionally to these spaces, the IVO has an Early Diagnosis Unit, located outside the hospital complex, and two Radiotherapy Units outside Valencia, one in Alcoy (Alicante) and another in Cuenca (Castilla La Mancha).

Beyond its facilities, the IVO is characterized by the experience it has gained from being the first monographic cancer center open in Spain. A journey that has made up a medical team of professionals of enormous prestige in the treatment and research of oncological diseases.

The IVO's premise is to be a reference in cancer cutting edge technology. For this reason, it makes great efforts in the continuous renovation of its facilities and in staying at the forefront of treatments, incorporating the most advanced resources. Among others, the IVO has the Da Vinci Xi robot, two next generation magnetic resonance imaging equipments, one of the first digital PET-CT in the Valencian Community and a Gamma camera with SPECT-CT. In addition, it has six cutting edge linear accelerators and has recently launched a modern Clean Room that guarantees the preparation of drugs for cancer patients in optimal conditions of quality and safety.

The IVO remains firm in its original purpose, to make available a monographic cancer center of excellence to citizens. Supported by the best human team and the most innovative technology, offers a comprehensive care for cancer patients. After almost 50 years of history, the IVO constitutes a national and international referent in the treatment of oncological processes, a cancer center specialized in the multidisciplinary approach to a disease that still today continues being one of the greatest challenges of medicine.

OECI thanks the  
**Fundación - Instituto Valenciano de Oncología**  
for kindly accepting to organise the 44<sup>th</sup> Edition of the OECI Oncology Days



# The OECI Board



**President**  
**Thierry Philip**  
Paris, France



**Vice-President and Executive Secretary**  
**Giovanni Apolone**  
Milan, Italy



**Treasurer**  
**Manuel Lombart Fuertes**  
Valencia, Spain



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Frankfurt, Germany



**Elected Member**  
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Slovenia



**Elected Member**  
**Simon Oberst**  
Cambridge, United Kingdom



**Elected Member**  
**Iwona Lugowska**  
Poland



**Elected Member**  
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Budapest, Hungary



**Elected Member**  
**Gunnar Sæter**  
Oslo, Norway



**Elected Member**  
**Jacqueline Stouthard**  
The Netherlands



**OECI Director**  
**Claudio Lombardo**  
Brussels, Belgium - Genoa, Italy



**OECI Central Office**  
**Guy Storme**  
Brussels, Belgium

## Accreditation and Designation Programme



**Simon Oberst**  
Cambridge, United Kingdom

## Working Groups



**Biobanks and Molecular Pathobiology**  
**Giorgio Stanta**  
Trieste, Italy



**Cancer Outcomes Research**  
**Milena Sant**  
Milan, Italy



**Cancer Economics and Benchmarking**  
**Wim H. van Harten**  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands



**Collaboration for Good Practices with Patients**  
**Dominique de Valeriola**  
Brussels, Belgium

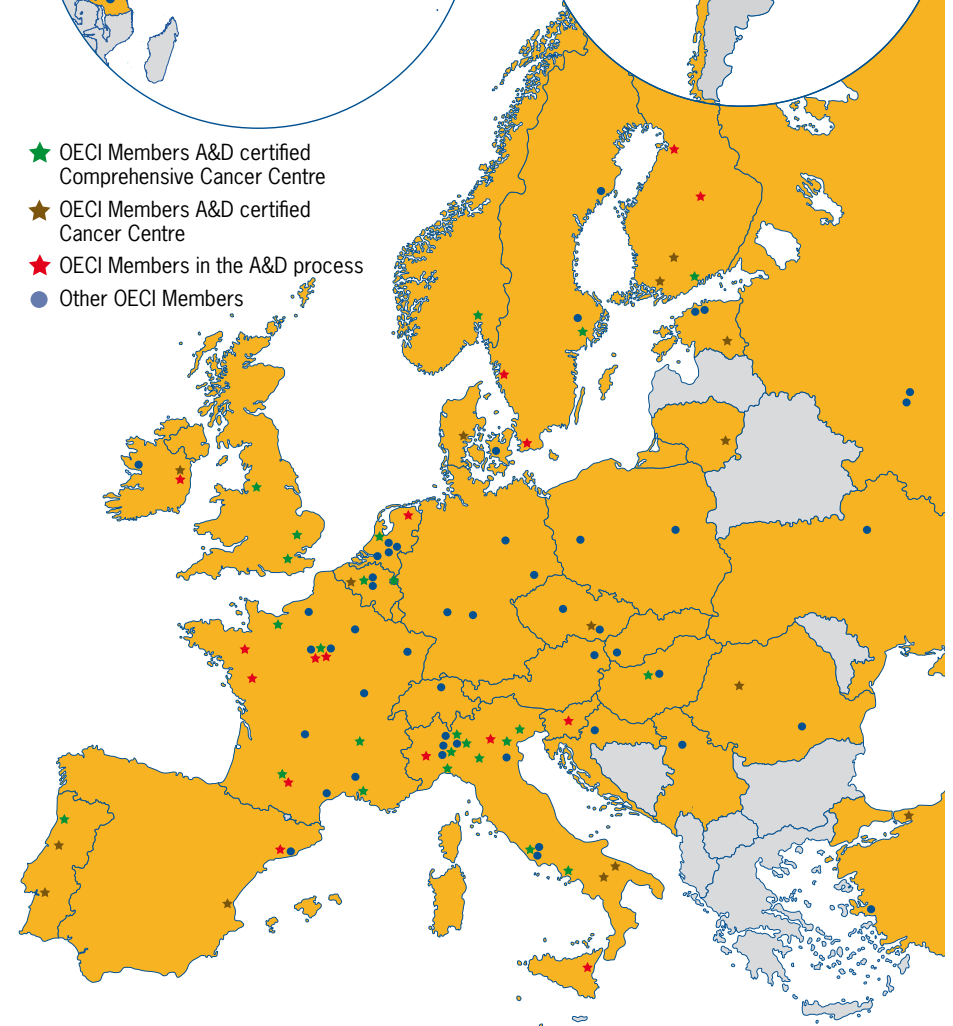
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# OECI2022 ONCOLOGY DAYS

## The OECI Network



- ★ OECI Members A&D certified Comprehensive Cancer Centre
- ★ OECI Members A&D certified Cancer Centre
- ★ OECI Members in the A&D process
- Other OECI Members



## The OECI Membership

### Austria

- Comprehensive Cancer Center Vienna, Vienna

### Belgium

- ★ Institut Jules Bordet (IJB), Brussels
- ★ AZ Groeninge, Kortrijk
- Oncologisch Centrum UZBrussel, Brussels
- Institut Roi Albert II Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc, Brussels

### Chile

- Instituto Oncológico Fundación Arturo López Pérez (FALP), Santiago

### Colombia

- Instituto Nacional de Cancerología ESE, Bogotá

### Croatia

- Klinika za tumore Klinicki bolnicki centar Sestre milosrdnice, Zagreb

### Czech Republic

- ★ Masarykův onkologický ústav, Brno
- Fakultní nemocnice v Motole, Prague
- Institut biostatistiky a analýz Lékařská fakulta Masarykovy univerzity, Brno

### Denmark

- ★ Vejle Sygehus, Patienternes Kræftsygehus en del af Sygehus Lillebælt, Vejle
- Kræftens Bekæmpelse Center for Kræftforskning, Copenhagen

### Estonia

- ★ Sihtasutus Tartu Ülikooli Kliinikum, Tartu
- North Estonia Medical Centre, Tallin
- AS Ida-Tallinna Keskhaigla, Tallin

### Finland

- ★ HUS Syöpäkeskus Helsingin Yliopistollinen Sairaala, Helsinki
- ★ TYKS Syöpäkeskus Turun Yliopistollinen Sairaala, Turku
- ★ TAYS Syöpäkeskus Tampereen Yliopistollinen Sairaala, Tampere
- ★ KYS Syövänhoitokeskus Kuopion Yliopistollinen Sairaala, Kuopio
- ★ OYS Oulun Yliopistollinen Sairaala, Oulu

### France

- ★ Centre Léon Bérard, Lyon
- ★ Institut Curie, Paris
- ★ Institut Paoli – Calmettes, Marseille
- ★ Institut Universitaire du Cancer de Toulouse-Oncopole, Toulouse
- ★ Centre François Baclesse, Caen
- ★ APHP-CARPEM Institute, Paris
- ★ Assistance Publique - Hôpitaux de Paris Institut Universitaire de Cancérologie APHP, Sorbonne Université, Paris
- ★ Institut de Cancérologie de l'Ouest (ICO), Angers - Saint Herblain
- ★ Association Toulousaine de Oncologie Publique (ATOP), Toulouse

### ★ Centre de lutte contre le cancer Eugene

- Marquis, Rennes
- Gustave Roussy, Villejuif
- Institut de cancérologie Strasbourg Europe ICANS, Strasbourg
- Centre Jean Perrin, Clermont-Ferrand
- Institut du Cancer de Montpellier (ICM), Montpellier
- Institut Godinot, Reims
- Centre de Lutte Contre le Cancer Georges-François Leclerc, Dijon
- Cancer Institute AP-HP. Nord – Université de Paris, Paris
- Centre Henri Becquerel, Rouen
- Institut Sainte Catherine, Avignon

### Germany

- Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum (DKFZ), Heidelberg
- Nationales Centrum für Tumorerkrankungen Dresden NCT/UCC, Dresden
- Charité Comprehensive Cancer Center, Berlin
- Universitäres Centrum für Tumorerkrankungen (UCT), Frankfurt

### Hungary

- ★ Országos Onkológiai Intézet, Budapest
- Országos Korányi TBC és Pulmonológiai Intézet, Budapest

### Ireland

- ★ Trinity St. James's Cancer Institute, Dublin
- ★ Beaumont Hospital, Dublin
- Saolta University Cancer Network, Galway University Hospitals, Galway

### Italy

- ★ Centro di Riferimento Oncologico di Aviano (CRO), IRCCS, Aviano
- ★ IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino, Genova
- ★ Istituto Europeo di Oncologia, Milano
- ★ Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milano
- ★ Istituto Nazionale Tumori Regina Elena, Roma
- ★ Istituto Oncologico Veneto IRCCS-IOV, Padova
- ★ IRCCS Istituto Clinico Humanitas, Rozzano (Milano)
- ★ Istituto Nazionale Tumori IRCCS "Fondazione G.Pascale" (INT-Pascale), Napoli
- ★ Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale di Reggio Emilia - IRCCS Istituto in Tecnologia Avanzate e Modelli Assistenziali in Oncologia, Reggio Emilia
- ★ Istituto Tumori Giovanni Paolo II, Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico, Bari

- ★ IRCCS, Centro di Riferimento Oncologico della Basilicata (CROB), Rionero in Vulture (Potenza)
- ★ Ospedale San Raffaele (OSR), Milano
- ★ Istituto di Candiolo FPO-IRCCS, Candiolo (Torino)
- ★ Istituto Oncologico del Mediterraneo s.p.a. (IOM), Viagrande (Catania)
- ★ IRCCS Ospedale Sacro Cuore Don Calabria, Negrar di Valpolicella (Verona)
- Fondazione IFOM - FIRCC Institute of Molecular Oncology, Milano
- IRCCS Istituto Romagnolo per lo Studio dei Tumori «Dino Amadori» - IRST s.r.l., Meldola (Forlì-Cesena)
- Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, Roma
- IRCCS - Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri, Milano
- Istituto Dermatologico San Gallicano, Roma
- Fondazione I.R.C.C.S. Policlinico San Matteo, Pavia

### Jordan

- King Hussein Cancer Center, Amman

### Lithuania

- ★ National Cancer Institute, Vilnius

### Norway

- ★ Oslo Universitetssykehus (OUS), Oslo

### Poland

- Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology, Warsaw
- Wielkopolskie Centrum Onkologii, Poznań

### Portugal

- ★ Instituto Português de Oncologia do Porto Francisco Gentil, E.P.E. (IPO-Porto), Porto
- ★ Instituto Português de Oncologia de Lisboa Francisco Gentil, E.P.E. (IPO-Lisboa), Lisbon
- ★ Instituto Português de Oncologia de Coimbra Francisco Gentil, E.P.E. (IPO-Coimbra), Coimbra

### Romania

- ★ The "Prof. Dr. Ion Chiricuta" Institute of Oncology (IOCN), Cluj-Napoca
- SC RTC Radiology Therapeutic Center Amethyst Radiotherapy, Otopeni

### Russia Federation

- ★ Tatarstan Cancer Center "TCC", Kazan
- N.N. Blokhin Russian Cancer Research Centre, Moscow
- National Medical Research Radiological Centre (NMRRC), Moscow

### Serbia

- Oncology Institute of Vojvodina, Sremska Kamenica

### Slovakia

- Biomedicínske centrum Slovenskej akadémie vied, Bratislava

### Slovenia

- ★ Onkološki Inštitut Ljubljana, Ljubljana

### Spain

- ★ Fundación Instituto Valenciano de Oncología IVO, Valencia
- ★ Vall d'Hebron Barcelona Campus Hospitalari, Barcelona
- Institut Català d'Oncologia ICO, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (Barcelona)

### Sweden

- ★ Karolinska Institute and University Hospital, Stockholm
- ★ Skånes Universitetssjukhus, Lund
- ★ Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Göteborg
- Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala
- Norrlands Universitetssjukhus, Umeå

### Switzerland

- Comprehensive Cancer Center Zürich (CCZ), Zürich

### Tanzania

- The Aga Khān Hospital, Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam

### The Netherlands

- ★ Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam
- ★ Maastricht University Medical Centre+, Maastricht
- ★ University Medical Center Groningen Comprehensive Cancer Center (UMCG-CCC), Groningen
- Erasmus MC Cancer Institute, Rotterdam
- IKNL Integraal Kankercentrum Nederland, Utrecht
- Radboudumc Centrum voor Oncologie, Nijmegen
- Rijnstate, Arnhem

### Turkey

- ★ Anadolu Saglik Merkezi, Kocaeli
- Dokuz Eylul Üniversitesi Onkoloji Enstitüsü, Izmir

### Ukraine

- RE Kavetsky Institute of Experimental Pathology, Oncology and Radiobiology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (IEPOR), Kyiv

### United Kingdom

- ★ The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester
- ★ Cambridge Cancer Centre, Cambridge
- ★ King's Health Partners Integrated Cancer Centre, London

### Viet Nam

- Bệnh viện K Việt Nam National Cancer Hospital, Hanoi

## Whole Programme - Timetable

## Whole Programme - Timetable

	14 June 2022	15 June 2022	
MORNING		<b>Accreditation and Designation Session</b>  <b>Part I</b> <b>Accreditation and Designation Session</b> 8.30 - 10.30  10.30 - 11.00 Coffee Break  <b>Part II</b> <b>Accreditation and Designation Session</b> 11.00 - 13.00	
	Lunch		
AFTERNOON	<b>OECI Board &amp; Extended Board meeting</b> 15.00 - 19.00  <i>Restricted to Board &amp; Extended Board Members</i>	<b>Outcomes Cancer Research WG Session</b> 14.00 - 16.00  16.00-16.30 Coffe Break  <b>Biobanks and Molecular Pathobiology WG Session</b> 16.30 - 18.30	<b>Cancer Economics and Benchmarking WG Session</b> 14.00 - 16.00  16.00-16.30 Coffe Break  <b>Collaboration for Good Practices with Patients WG Session</b> 16.30 - 18.30
		<b>A&amp;D Board meeting</b> 16.30 - 18.30	
EVENING	Board Dinner	Dinner	

	16 June 2022	17 June 2022		
MORNING	<b>Scientific Conference</b> <b>ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: a tool in modern and future oncology</b>  <b>Session I</b> <b>AI in diagnostic procedures</b> 10.00 - 11.00  11.00 - 11.30 Coffee Break  <b>Session II</b> <b>AI in clinical outcomes prediction</b> 11.30 - 14.00	<b>OECI General Assembly 2022</b> 8.00 - 13.00 <b>Session 1</b> <b>Administrative and financial matters</b> 10.45 Coffee Break  <b>Session 2</b> <b>The OECI European Cancer Mission, the A&amp;D Programme and the WGs</b>  <i>Restricted to OECI Member Legal Representatives or their Delegates</i>		MORNING
	Lunch			
AFTERNOON	<b>Scientific Conference</b> <b>ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: a tool in modern and future oncology</b>  <b>Session III</b> <b>AI future directions</b> 14.30 - 15.45  15.45-16.10 Coffe Break  <b>Session IV</b> <b>Applications of AI in Oncology</b> 16.15 - 18.30		AFTERNOON	
EVENING	<b>OECI Gala Dinner</b> <b>The Palau de les Arts Reina Sofia</b> (Bus Transfer)		EVENING	

## Accreditation and Designation Session

June 15<sup>th</sup>  
Hotel Primus

**08.30**  
**13.00** **Striving for excellence in Comprehensive Cancer Care, Research and Education**

### Part I

The session (open to everyone) will be an opportunity to hear the latest developments in the Accreditation and Designation Programme and the wider OECI initiatives in cancer quality improvement. This is also an opportunity for OECI auditors (and prospective auditors) to renew their knowledge and discuss key practical issues arising in Peer Reviews:

- **Present state of play of the Accreditation Programme**
- **Developing support processes, excellent practices, and benchmarking of our Centres**

11.00 Coffee break

### Part II

- **Participation in EU Actions to advance the vision for comprehensiveness in cancer care and research**
- **Skills development and experience for OECI Peer Reviews**

13.00 Lunch

## Outcomes cancer research WG Session

**14.00**  
**16.00** **A step forward PROmics™**

“PROMs and PREMs are part of the broader chapter of the health-related quality of life (HR-QoL) assessment.

For years, several and standardized tools have been available, widely used in clinical practice and research protocols. A lot of evidence is available on their validity and reproducibility and about what are the factors that influence the feasibility in the two areas but their added value is still open when used in the context of the new scenarios where the key factors are data sharing and integration, big data and artificial intelligence”

- **PROMs objectives and implementation (clinics and research)**
- **Implementation standards and organizational issues**
- **AI & digital therapeutics: are we ready for that?**
- **Do we need to develop new quality of life tools?**
- **The role of OECI in EU funding on Quality of Life calls in the Cancer Mission**

June 15<sup>th</sup>  
Hotel Primus

# The way to quality

## Cancer Economics and Benchmarking WGs Session

**14.00**  
**16.00** **Costs and Consequences of Personalized Cancer Treatment**

Personalized and (combined) targeted treatment come with considerable costs, challenging the financial sustainability of health systems. We present findings from a survey on combined targeted treatments in 10 EU countries and from an economic experiment on transparency in price negotiations.

Currently there is little data on the socio economic consequences (SEC) of cancer and it's treatment. for patients. We present data from the OECI on shot project survey on this topic in 15 EU countries. There is a need for consensus on valid instruments to asses SEC. An interim report from- and discussion with the OECI taskforce on socioeconomic consequences of cancer ends this session.

14.00 **Introduction**

*Wim van Harten*

14.10 **Developments in costly Cancer treatments**

*Speaker t.b.d.*

14.30 **Targeted treatment combinations**

*James O'Mahony*

14.45 **Transparency as a solution to high prices**

*Nora Franzen*

15.00 **Socio Economic Consequences of Cancer**

*Julie Vancoppenolle*

15.20 **Methods and Instruments in Analysis of Socio Economic Consequences**

*Michael Schlander*

15.40 **Discussion and consensus**

## Biobanks and molecular pathobiology WG Session

June 15<sup>th</sup>  
Hotel Primus

### 16.30 Molecular Pathology Standardization

18.30 Today one of the major problem in oncology diagnostics is that the molecular analyses are not standardized to perform reproducible and exchangeable molecular diagnostic analysis. This is even more pressing because of the continuously increased use of prognostic and predictive biomarkers, directly related to treatment choices and the interpretation of results of diagnostics and clinical research molecular analysis is increasingly complex.

**Introduction "Molecular Pathology Standardization" (15')**

*Giorgio Stanta*

**Tissue treatment and preservation (20')**

*Olli Carpen*

**DNA preservation and analysis standardization (20')**

*Gerald Hoefler*

**RNA preservation and analysis standardization (20')**

*Serena Bonin*

**Proteins preservation and analysis standardization (20')**

*Karl Becker*

**General discussion (25')**

## Collaboration for Good Practices with Patients WG Session

June 15<sup>th</sup>  
Hotel Primus

16.30  
18.30

OECI cancer centers are collaborating with patients and their close ones to enhance the quality of care and research. Indeed, patient experience is improved when patient perspectives are taken into account in the redesign of cancer centers activities. In this session, we will give an update on the recent changes in patient involvement practices, and we will make a focus on cancer centers which started a new from collaboration: co-creation with patients.

- Involving patients in quality improvement processes
- Impact of patient perspectives on the patient journey
- Can we mix "expert-driven" and "patient-led" approaches?
- What is a cancer center open to co-creation with patients?

16.30  
18.30

## A&D Board meeting





## Scientific Conference

June 16<sup>th</sup>

Hotel Primus

### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: a tool in modern and future oncology

09.00 Opening and welcome of the authorities

*Antonio Llombart Bosch*  
President of Valencia Community tbc  
Ministry of Health of Valencia Community tbc

#### Comprehensive cancer centers in Europe: OECI and European alignment

*Thierry Philip* (20')

#### Introduction: Unlocking the potential of artificial intelligence in cancer research

*Speaker tbd* (20')

10.00 **SESSION I**

#### AI in diagnostic procedures

*Chairs tbd*

- Artificial intelligence and computational pathology
- Artificial intelligence application in cancer diagnostics
- Radiomics in Oncology: A Practical Guide

*Panel discussion* (15')

11.00 Coffee Break

11.30 **SESSION II**

#### AI in clinical outcome prediction

*Chairs tbd*

- AI and tumor molecular profiling
- May AI replace classic statistical approaches to predict clinical outcomes?
- Deep learning NMR and outcomes prediction

*Panel discussion* (15')

13.00 Lunch

## Scientific Conference

June 16<sup>th</sup>

Hotel Primus

### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: a tool in modern and future oncology

14.00 Key Lecture

#### BIG DATA & AI

*Alfonso Valencia*

14.30 **SESSION III**

#### AI Future Directions

*Chairs tbd*

- A new vision for collaborative RWD studies
- AI and Big Data in Cancer Outcome Research
- Big Data: may pharma companies and academy be allied?
- AI and studies based on OMOP data model

*Panel discussion* (15')

15.45 Coffee Break

16.15 **SESSION IV**

#### Applications of AI in Oncology

*Chairs tbd*

- Experiences of AI in cancer surgery
- AI in Nuclear Medicine
- AI in drug development
- Drug repurposing in oncology from compounds to computational approaches

*Panel discussion* (15')

17.30 Key Lecture: The challenge of AI for OECI Members

*Giovanni Apolone* (20')

18.00 Closing remarks

08.00 *Registration*

08.15 **General Assembly Constitution, welcome and approval of the Agenda**  
*Thierry Philip*

08.30 **Session 1**  
**Administrative and financial matters**  
*Chairperson: Thierry Philip*

**Point 1: Approval of May 26<sup>th</sup> - 2021 General Assembly Minutes**  
(vote requested - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECI Full Members present or represented)  
*Thierry Philip*

**Point 2: Approval of the Financial Statement 2021 and discharge to the Board**  
(vote requested - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECI Full Members present or represented)  
*Manuel Llombart Fuertes*

**Point 3: OECI 2022 and 2023 Provisional Budgets**  
(vote requested - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECI Full Members present or represented –only for Provisional 2019)  
*Manuel Llombart Fuertes*

**Point 4: OECI Board composition for the coming years**  
(vote requested - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECI Full Members present or represented)  
*Thierry Philip*

**Point 5: Working Groups Rules of Engagement**  
(vote not requested)  
*Thierry Philip*

**Point 6: New applications**  
*Claudio Lombardo*  
(vote requested for full membership - decision to be taken by unanimity of the OECI Full Members present or represented; for associate membership - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECI Full Members present or represented)

**Point 7: Oncology Days Paris 2023, and for the coming years**  
*Thierry Philip*

CEREMONY FOR THE DELIVERY OF THE OECI A&D  
RECOGNITION AND A&D CERTIFICATES  
June 2021-June 2022  
*Thierry Philip - Simon Oberst*



List to be announced

10.45 *Coffee Break*

11.00 **Session 2**  
**OECI participation to EC Programmes, the A&D Programme, the WGs**  
*Chairperson: Thierry Philip*

**The European Cancer Mission and the Health Programme**  
*Thierry Philip*

**Accreditation & Designation Programme**  
*Simon Oberst*

**Collaboration for good practices with patients WG**  
*Dominique de Valeriola*

**Biobanks and molecular pathobiology WG**  
*Giorgio Stanta*

**Health economics and benchmarking WG**  
*Wim H. van Harten*

**Cancer outcomes research WG**  
*Giovanni Apolone*

**Closure of the 2022 General Assembly**  
*Thierry Philip*

13.00 *Lunch*

## The Venue

### Hotel Primus \*\*\*\*

Carrer de Menorca, 22 46023 València, Valencia

Ph. N: +34 963 31 84 74

Reservations:

<https://hotelprimusvalencia.com/en/>

#### Distances by car

Airport - 21 min (16km)

City Centre - 13 min (4,5km)



HOTEL	Single Room	Double Room
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### Hotel Primus \*\*\*\*

Rate details: Breakfast incl. / VAT Not incl. € 120 € 130

Reservation method:

Direct email: [comercial@hotelprimusvalencia.com](mailto:comercial@hotelprimusvalencia.com)

CODE: ONCODAYS

Distance to event venue: Congress Venue

Hotel's website: <https://hotelprimusvalencia.com/en/>

### Hotel Ilunion Aqua \*\*\*\*

Rate details: Breakfast incl. / VAT Not incl. € 110 € 120

Reservation method: Reservation's website

<https://en.ilunionaqua4.com/colectivos/oncodays/>

CODE: ONCODAYS

Distance to event venue: 3 min walking distance

Hotel's website: <https://en.ilunionaqua4.com/>



### Hotel AC Valencia \*\*\*\*

Rate details: Breakfast incl. / VAT Not incl. € 115 € 130

Reservation method: Reservation's website

**reservation web page**

CODE: ONCODAYS

Distance to event venue: 2 min walking distance

Hotel's website

<https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/vlcva-ac-hotel-valencia/>



### SH Valencia Palace \*\*\*\*\*

Rate details: Breakfast incl. / VAT Not incl. € 128 € 145

Reservation method: Reservation's website

<https://www.hotel-valencia-palace.com/en/landing-campanias/oncodays/?cp=CNFONCODAYS>

CODE: CNFONCODAYS

Distance to event venue: 25 min walking distance

Hotel's website

<https://www.hotel-valencia-palace.com/en/>



\*\*\* All Hotel rates will be available until 14th March 2022

\*\*\* Limited rooms per hotel available.

## History of Valencia

The earliest mention (Valentia) is by the Roman historian Livy, who states that the consul Decimus Junius Brutus Callaicus settled the soldier veterans of the Lusitanian leader Viriathus there in 138 BCE. It later became a prosperous Roman colony. Taken by the Visigoths in 413 CE and in 714 by the Moors, it became in 1021 the seat of the newly established independent Moorish kingdom of Valencia, which extended from Almería to the Ebro estuary. From 1089 until the final capitulation of the city in 1094, the kingdom was fought for by the Spanish soldier-hero El Cid, who eventually secured it from the Moorish Almoravids. It remained in the hands of El Cid, after whom it is sometimes called Valencia del Cid, until his death there in 1099. The Moors recovered the city (and kingdom) in 1102. In 1238 James I of Aragon added Valencia to his dominions, but the kingdom continued to be administered separately, with its own laws and parliament. In 1479, with the other countries of the Aragonese crown, the kingdom was united with Castile under the monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella, resulting in a long period of peace during which the city developed rapidly and the arts prospered. The first Spanish printing press is said to have been set up there in 1474, and during the next two centuries the city was the seat of the Valencian school of painting. During the Spanish Civil War it was the loyalist capital from 1936 to 1939. Valencia has been called the city of the 100 bell towers, of which the most outstanding are the Gothic Miguelete Tower (1381–1424), adjoining the cathedral, and the hexagonal Tower of Santa Catalina (1688–1705), a fine example of Valencian Baroque style. The most important church is the cathedral, La Seo, situated in the ancient city centre. Begun in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (completed 1482), it represents several styles – its three doorways are



respectively Romanesque, Baroque, and Gothic – and it possesses many works of art, including two large religious paintings by Goya. On Thursdays at noon the doorway opening onto the Plaza de la Constitución is the site of the Tribunal de las Aguas (Water Court), which has been in existence at least since the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

Notable civic buildings include the splendid late Gothic (15th century) Lonja de la Seda (Silk Exchange); the Palacio de la Diputación, which housed the parliament of the kingdom of Valencia, with a 15th-century courtyard and beautifully paneled rooms; the Ayuntamiento (Town Hall), a modern building with important archives and the city historical museum; and the 18th-century Neoclassical Palacio de Justicia. Valencia was a walled town, but the walls were removed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and only two of its gates survive. Remains of Moorish buildings include the Almudín (the public granary), which houses the Museum of Paleontology, and the Baños (Baths) del Almirante (13th century). Valencia's renowned annual Fallas Festival commemorates St. Joseph, the patron saint of carpenters, and draws thousands of spectators to the city each March. The fallas are towering monuments, effigies made of papier-mâché and wax (and sometimes cork and wood) that together create a scene. (Each individual figure is known as a ninot.) The monuments can take up to a year to create and are usually satirical or humorous in nature. On the eve of St. Joseph's feast day, all the fallas are burned in the streets, except for those ninots that are voted the best, which are preserved in the city's Museum of Las Fallas. The city also has a traditional bullfighting arena, and bullfights become a main attraction during the Fallas Festival.



## Main Tourist Attractions

Discover the historic city centre and its rich artistic heritage. You can visit the genuine Holy Grail at Valencia Cathedral; the Silk Exchange, a jewel of Gothic civil architecture; the Central Market, one of the largest and finest purveyors of fresh produce in Europe; the spectacular frescoes at the Church of San Nicolás; and many other breathtaking sites.

### Cathedral, Miguelete and Holy Grail

Built on an ancient Roman temple that was later a mosque, the Cathedral of Valencia is a Gothic-style building, although it preserves many elements from different periods, from Romanesque to Baroque eras. Work on the current building began in the 13th century. The Latin cross, the ambulatory and lantern tower over the crossing. In the 15th century, the Chapter house was built (nowadays the Chapel of the Holy Chalice), as well as the lantern tower, the Miguelete door and the Door of the Apostles. Other parts taking the spotlight are the Baroque-style Door of the Irons, and the doors of the Palau or of the Almoína, (Romanesque).

The Cathedral shows both history and art, and is dedicated since the era of Jaime I to the Assumption of Santa Maria. Its walls and doors also protect valuable treasures such as the Holy Chalice. Documentation and archaeological studies lead us to think that the Holy Grail of Valencia is the one used by Jesus in the last supper. The Popes John Paul II and Benedict XVI used this relic when celebrating the Eucharist on their visits to Valencia. It is a cup of polished agate of an oriental origin. Tradition says that, after the last supper, Saint Peter took it to Rome and the Popes who succeeded it kept it there until Saint Sixtus II, who then sent it to Huesca, and during Muslim invasion, the chalice was hidden in the Pyrenees. It was Alfonso the Magnanimous who brought it back to the palace of Valencia. Nowadays it can be seen in the Chapel of the Holy Chalice at the Cathedral.

Another of the Cathedral's treasures is the Renaissance frescoes of the main altar, which



were rediscovered ten years ago by removing the Baroque vault that covered them. The paintings were commissioned by Cardinal Rodrigo de Borja, future Pope Alexander V, to the Italian artists Paolo da San Leocadio and Francesco Pagano, who began the work in 1476. 200 years later they were covered in the Baroque reform of the presbytery of the Cathedral. They represent twelve angels playing musical instruments. It is one of the most important pictorial works of the first Spanish Renaissance.

In addition, the Cathedral Museum exhibits up to 90 works of different styles: Gothic, Renaissance, Mannerist. The collection includes pieces by Maella and Goya or panel paintings by Juan de Juanes.

And if you enjoy panoramic views, there is nothing better than climbing the Miguelete tower. You will need to climb 207 steps, but the effort is worth it, since you will get the best panoramic views of the city.

### La Lonja (The Silk Exchange)

The Lonja is an emblematic building of the city and one of the most famous civil gothic monuments in Europe. It was declared a National Historic and Artistic Monument in July 1931 and was made a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in December 1996.

#### Central Market

It is the largest market with fresh produce in Europe and it stands out for its rich and varied cuisine. If you love food, then you will enjoy the fresh produce, their colour and flavour, and if you value richness, variety and quality in the kitchen, then the Central Market in Valencia is a paradise you cannot miss out on. It is an essential place to visit in the city, with an enormous collection of modernist architecture containing fresh produce from the Valencia orchard and all the flavour and aromas from the Mediterranean. Don't doubt about it, visit Central Market. Your senses will thank you!



## San Nicolás de Bari's Church

The Church of San Nicolás de Bari and San Pedro Mártir has recently been restored, revealing a pictorial display that experts have called the Valencian "Sistine Chapel". It is amongst the first twelve Christian parish churches in the city of València following the reconquest of Jaume I in 1238. Erected as a parish church around 1242, it was remodelled at the initiative of the Borja family in the Gothic style between 1419 and 1455, with the Gothic rib vault contracting in the central nave. Between 1690 and 1693, the interior was recoated with Baroque decoration and fresco paintings of scenes of the life of San Nicolás de Bari (Saint Nicholas) and San Pedro Mártir (Saint Peter Martyr), designed by Antonio Palomino and painted by Dionis Vidal.

## Serranos Towers

The Serranos Towers were used both as a defensive feature of the city and also as a triumphal arch. They were saved from demolition when the city walls were knocked down in 1865 and used as a prison for the nobility between 1586 and 1887. The back of the towers have been opened so that the pointed arches and the vaulted domes can now be seen from the Plaza de los Fueros. The Towers represent an excellent example of gothic architecture.

## City Of Arts and Sciences

Work of the Valencian architect Santiago Calatrava, several of its buildings have become icons in the city. It is a scientific and cultural leisure complex which can be enjoyed with family or friends, covering around two kilometres of the former riverbed of the River Turia.

## City Map



## General information

**València** is located on Spain's eastern coast, at the mouth of the Turia River, right in the centre of the Gulf of València. It is situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, a stretch of water which has gradually forged the city's character over the centuries. València's geographical location makes it an excellent operational base from which to explore the rest of Spain. At just an hour and a half from Madrid by train, three hours from Barcelona by car, and with daily departures to the Balearic Islands, the capital of the Mediterranean is well worth a visit. Bask in the city's pleasant climate, stroll along its wide sandy beaches, just fifteen minutes from the centre of València, catch a glimpse of its past, sample the local cuisine and discover the richness of its culture.

## Transport

València is accessible by air, land and sea. It boasts travel links to many major Spanish and European cities. The **airport**, situated just 8 kilometres from the centre of València, has regular daily flights to popular domestic and international destinations. The city also has **two main railway stations**, the Estación del Norte, from which the local train network operates, and Joaquín Sorolla, offering AVE high-speed rail services to Madrid, Cuenca, Seville and Córdoba. ALVIA and EUROMED long-distance trains also depart from Joaquín Sorolla, providing connections to cities including Barcelona.

València is home to one of the most important commercial ports in the Mediterranean. The **port**, which operates passenger services to both the Balearic Islands and Italy, is fast becoming a popular destination for cruise ships, which dock at Poniente Pier, enabling passengers to spend a few hours exploring the city. For those travelling **by car**, València is equipped with a modern motorway network making it easily accessible from any city on the mainland. These include the AP-7, which runs north to south along the Mediterranean coast connecting the city with Barcelona, and the A-3 running from València to Madrid.

## Climate

Valencia has an average temperature of 19° C and a Mediterranean climate with mild winters and hot summers. It is an ideal destination to visit all year round. You will rarely need an umbrella, maybe only at the beginning of autumn. There is no need to bring lots of thick winter clothes in your suitcase, but definitely pack your sun cream, an extra jumper just in case it gets a little chilly and look forward to a great time!

## Health & Emergency

In case of emergency, dial 112 as a general number that may redirect to all the other emergencies. Police: 091.



## The Palau de les Arts Reina Sofía

### ONE OF THE MAIN BADGES OF SANTIAGO CALATRAVA'S PROJECT

After the inauguration of the Hemisfèric in 1998, Science Museum and the Umbracle in 2000, and the opening to the public of the Oceanogràfic in 2003, the Palau de les Arts Reina Sofía completes the artistic facet of the Generalitat's firm bid for culture in its broadest sense together with science, technology, and nature.

It was inaugurated in 2005 and is equipped with the most modern technologies to constitute an avant-garde and modern space, which is the cultural catalyst that has placed the Region of Valencia, with its centenary musical tradition, in a privileged position among all other world regions.

This majestic building, designed by the Valencia architect and engineer Santiago Calatrava, means that both the city and the Region of Valencia have the best infrastructure available in order to participate on international circuits, especially those of opera and major musical shows.

### THE BUILDING

The Palau de les Arts Reina Sofía is a majestic building designed by the Valencian architect Santiago Calatrava. Its sculpted form is highly symbolic.

The innovative architecture of this 40.000 square metre building -75 metres high-, accommodates four venues for opera, music, ballet and theatre.

Platforms project at different levels with passage ways and Mediterranean gardens. Access to the different areas is provided by means of panoramic lifts and staircases situated inside the metal sides of the building. The contrast between the opaque sheet metal structure and



the glass foyers produce everchanging sensations when walking about the building.

The metal plume, planted on the footbridge at the main entrance of the Palau de les Arts, seems to float over the structure. This elevated footbridge can be reached by two different stairways, it is 56 metres long and it is situated at the western end of the building. From the main entrance, where the Box Office is located, two symmetrical corridors lead to the lobby of the Main Concert Hall.

Only one point of support sustains the plume over the almond-shaped building, leaving the eastern end of the feather floating in mid-air, defying gravity.

Fine white concrete covers the large metal structural supports of the building, while broken mosaic tile (trencadís) has been used to decorate the outer shells, walls and reflecting pools of the Palau.

The Palau is surrounded by more than 60.000 square metres of gardens, pathways, and 11.000 square metres of water in the reflecting pools below.





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Thierry Philip and Antonio Llombart Bosch

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*In collaboration with:*



The participation is free  
Registration from February 1<sup>st</sup> 2022 at:  
<http://www.oeци.eu/Assembly.aspx>