BARI 2019
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES AND RELATED EVENTS
Bari, Italy
June 19th-21st 2019
Hotel Nicolaus

Wichtig Publishing  wicht.com
Welcome of the OECI President

The 2019 Oncology Days in Bari are a unique opportunity for our 93 Members to learn about the progress made by the OECI in the last year. Together with the governing bodies and the management of the Grouping, I tried to outline a better definition of the precise role of the OECI, perform a better dissemination of our initiatives and their results, and implement all the organisational changes deemed necessary to the growth of the Grouping.

In order to build a European Cancer Mission – a new instrument to be adopted within Horizon Europe, as foreseen by the European Commission - we have coordinated and rationalised our efforts to re-create a better European spirit of collaboration in the cancer field, also by defining a strategic alliance with Cancer Core Europe.

We will have respected the requests of society and of our patients only when the main cancer actors will move in the same direction and will define a common agenda to improve cancer control, and to answer to the expectations of the survivors.

The OECI decided to participate more actively as a group of organisations and not as a society of scientists in the initiatives of the European Cancer Organisation (ECCO).

The investment paid off, as our ISQua (The International Society for Quality in Health Care) certified Accreditation and Designation Programme (A&D) is now seen as the best European approach to certify a cancer centre and it has already been adopted by about 50% of our Members. At the same time, we reached a formal agreement with the European Academy of Cancer Sciences and with the Deutsche Krebshilfe looking to normalise the access to the Designation of Excellence that will certify quality in translational cancer research.

The collaboration with other cancer centres outside EU is now a reality. A first Russian Cancer Centre in Kazan is now involved in our A&D Programme. Other centres in Latin America are already joining our Organisation and demonstrated interest in our quality approach. Interactions with cancer centres in Lebanon and Jordan are under way and we hope to welcome soon new Members from those countries soon.

Our objectives in the coming years include attracting our Members to EU projects both in the Horizon 2020 calls and in the incoming Horizon Europe. We are trying to converge several topics into a common cancer Mission where the outputs coming from the best European research projects may find a practical exploitation also thanks to the involvement of private companies.

The OECI main strategic objectives in the coming years include identifying and performing initiatives that may help our network of Comprehensive Cancer Centres (CCCs) to adapt to the requirements of a multidisciplinary and personalised approach to patient care. We are also looking into adopting precision medicine interventions and focusing on early diagnosis and screening. This general direction is reflected by the reorganisation and modulation of our Working Groups which give us a well-defined identity in the European framework.

We intend to appeal to more Institutes from the Countries that are already represented in the Organisation, as well as to attract those that have not been involved yet.
We will publish 3 position papers before the end of 2019. It is important for us to clarify & define what a CCC is and to explain that this transversal and multidisciplinary model could be found both in a historical cancer centre or in a new organisation within university hospitals.

It is also important to point out that clinical cancer centres (CICCs) are excellent care centres (equivalent to CCC) and explain the difference in research and access to innovation. Our third paper will focus on Network: a great number of cancer patients are not treated in a CCC, but they should be connected with a CCC by a clear Network including IT, guidelines, education and a multidisciplinary discussion of difficult cases.

The developments here briefly summarised have been made possible not thanks to an increased spending that might endanger the Organisation's financial safety, but to a larger involvement of the OECI staff, of various Member institutes and of individuals of good will. The reserves accumulated in the past years offer a guarantee to our Members but, when needed, will give us the opportunity to support all the new initiatives that are deemed indispensable for the growth of the Organisation.

However, in order to fulfill the ambitious objectives of my Presidency and to obtain concrete recognition of the growing importance of the CCCs as the main infrastructures granting an innovative care as well as the best available treatments, a deeper and broader involvement of the Members is necessary.

I thank Istituto Giovanni Paolo II of Bari and all the other Italian Organisations, in primis Alleanza Contro il Cancro, that are supporting with generosity and professionalism the Oncology Days 2019.

I hope to welcome in Bari all the Delegates of our Members as well as the Representatives of other European Cancer Societies and Organisations in Bari.
WELCOME TO BARI

The year 2019 marks the 41st Anniversary of the founding of the Organisation of European Cancer Institutes (OECI). Italy has been designated, after sixteen years, as the host country for OECI Oncology Days and Bari has been awarded the privilege of welcoming the prestigious event. It must be said that all is being achieved together with the collaboration and support of all the scientific directors of Italian oncological centres and with the fundamental support of Alliance Against Cancer.

The OECI 41st Anniversary is held in Bari, Italy, from June 19th to June 21st in collaboration with the Cancer Institute “Giovanni Paolo II”.

The “2019 OECI Oncology Days” covers a range of topical issues in oncology. The aim of the OECI Scientific Conference “TACKLING TUMOR HETEROGENEITY: BIOLOGICAL, LABORATORY, CLINICAL AND REGULATORY IMPLICATIONS” is to provide a basis for suggesting joint actions which will focus on highlighting tumour heterogeneity among European institutions, even considering the pivotal role of the Cancer institute of Bari in the conduction of translational researches dedicated to the “precision medicine”. The aim is the exchange of data and ideas regarding the difficulties and opportunities which will emerge from a thorough understanding of the impact of tumour heterogeneity in cancer treatment. We envision that this approach may provide ground to move to the next generation of cancer treatments, in which a dynamic clinical practice can provide timely adjustments of antineoplastic strategies.

During and after the conference, there will be time for the participants to relax and enjoy the surroundings. Bari is a charming city, with its origins going back 3500 years, before the Bronze Age. The City is easy to visit in that it is divided into three distinct areas: the historical centre, between the two ports, where you can step in a centuries-old atmosphere where past domains can easily be recognized in the architecture and historical monuments; the “murattian” area with modern buildings, interesting and elegant shops and a beautiful seashore promenade; beyond the central railway station, the sprawling residential suburban area.

All who those involved in the organisation of this event hope that it will be highly successful.

On behalf of the Cancer Institute “Giovanni Paolo II” of Bari, we are looking forward to welcoming you to Bari.

Antonio Delvino
General Director

Nicola Silvestris
Scientific Director
Introduction to the OECI

The OECI is a non-governmental, non-profit Organisation founded in Vienna in 1979 and remodeled in 2005 into OECI-EEIG, a European Economic Interest Grouping.

Today, the OECI regroups 93 Members, which include some of the most prominent European Comprehensive Cancer Centres. Several major cancer centres from the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine and Latin America are also members of our Organisation in order to benefit from our Accreditation and Designation Programme.

The OECI aims to promote efficient partnership, reduce fragmentation and increase competitiveness amongst European cancer centres and institutes. This goal is being achieved by promoting and enhancing the concept of “comprehensiveness” and “multi-disciplinarity”, supporting quality in cancer care and dynamically working in crosscut expertise by involving our Working Groups, our Members and promoting synergies with other cancer Organisations.

The OECI is currently geared towards creating a “network of cancer networks” where primary prevention, screening & early diagnosis, basic, translational & clinical research, collaboration for good practices with patients, biobanks and pathobiology, supportive and palliative care, cancer economics and centralising real-life cancer patient data are included. The above goal is part of the Presidential proposal of an OECI evolution that may better answer to the need to work on a European Cancer Mission within the incoming Framework Programme “Horizon Europe”.

The OECI aim is to accelerate the application of multidisciplinary personalised care approaches, to reduce morbidity and to guarantee an equitable access to care to all cancer patients, avoiding the collapse of the National Health Systems all over Europe.

The dissemination of the OECI activities, reports, proceedings are publicised on the OECI website at http://www.oeci.eu and ecancermedicalscience, the Official OECI e-Journal at http://www.ecancer.org

The main OECI events are also announced on Cancerworld and on Tumori Journal.
The OECI Board

President
Thierry Philip
Paris, France

Past President
Dominique de Valeriola
Brussels, Belgium

Executive Secretary
José Maria Laranja Pontes
Porto, Portugal

Treasurer
Manuel Llombart Fuertes
Valencia, Spain

Elected Member
Carlos Caldas
Cambridge, United Kingdom

Elected Member
Gunnar Sæter
Oslo, Norway

Elected Member
Marien van der Meer
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Elected Member
Giovanni Apolone
Milan, Italy

Elected Member
József Lövey
Budapest, Hungary

OECI Director
Claudio Lombardo
Brussels, Belgium - Genoa, Italy

OECI Central Office
Guy Storme
Brussels, Belgium

Accreditation and Designation Programme

Biobanks and Molecular Pathobiology
Giorgio Stanta
Trieste, Italy

Supportive and Palliative Care
Tiina Hannele Saarto
Helsinki, Finland

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

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

Cancer Outcomes Research
Milena Sant
Milan, Italy

Communication and Dissemination Activity
Gordon McVie
Claudio Lombardo

THE OECI BOARD / WORKING GROUPS AND ACTIVITIES

OECI 2019 ONCOLOGY DAYS

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The OECI Quality Network

- OECI Members A&D certified Comprehensive Cancer Centre
- OECI Members A&D certified Clinical Cancer Centre
- OECI Members in the A&D process
- Other OECI Members
The OECI membership

Austria
- Comprehensive Cancer Center Graz, Graz
- Comprehensive Cancer Center Vienna, Vienna

Belgio
- Institut Jules Bordet (IJB), Brussels
- Oncologisch Centrum UZBrussel, Brussels
- AZ Groeninge, Kortrijk
- 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 bolnici centar Sestre milosrdnice, Zagreb

Czech Republic
- Masarykův onkologický ústav, Brno
- Institut biostatistiky a analýz Lékarská fakulta Masarykovy univerzity, Brno

Danmark
- Vejle Sygehus, Patienternes Kæftsygehus en del af Sygehus Lillebælt, Vejle
- Kæftens Bekæmpelse Center for Kæftforskning, Copenhagen

Estonia
- Sihtasutus Tartu Ülikooli Kliinikum, Tartu
- North Estonia Medical Centre, Tallin

Finland
- HUS Syöpäkeskus Helsingin Yliopistollinen Sairaala, Helsinki
- TYKS Syöpäkeskus Turun Yliopistollinen Sairaala, Turku
- TAYS Syöpäkeskus Tampereen Yliopistollinen Sairaala, Tampere
- KYS Syöpäkeskus 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
- Gustave Roussy, Villejuif
- Centre de Lutte Contre le Cancer Paul Strauss, Strasbourg
- Centre Jean Perrin, Clermont-Ferrand
- Institut du Cancer de Montpellier (ICM), Montpellier
- Institut Jean-Godinot, Reims
- Institut de cancérologie des Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon
- APHP-CARPEM Institute and Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris APHP-IUC, Paris
- Centre Henri Becquerel, Rouen

Germany
- Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum (DKFZ), Heidelberg
- Universitäts KrebsCentrum Dresden, Dresden
- Charité Comprehensive Cancer Center, Berlin

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

Ireland
- Trinity St. James’s Cancer Institute, Dublin

Italy
- Centro di Riferimento Oncologico, Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Aviano
- IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria San Martino - IST - Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro, Genova
- Istituto Europeo di Oncologia, Milano
- Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori di Milano, Milano
- Istituto Nazionale Tumori Regina Elena, Roma
- Istituto Oncologico Veneto IRCCS-IOV, Padova
- IRCCS Istituto Clinico Humanitas, Rozzano (Milano)
- Istituto Tumori Giovanni Paolo II, Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico, Bari
- Istituto Nazionale Tumori IRCCS “Fondazione G.Pascale” (INT-Pascale), Napoli
- IRCCS, Centro di Riferimento Oncologico della Basilicata (CROB), Rionero in Vulture (Potenza)
Serbia
- Oncology Institute of Vojvodina, Sremska Kamenica

Slovakia
- Ústav experimentálnej onkológie SAV, Bratislava

Slovenia
- Onkološki Inštitut Ljubljana, Ljubljana

Spain
- Fundación Instituto Valenciano de Oncología IVO, Valencia
- Institut Català d’Oncologia ICO, L’Hospitalet de Llobregat (Barcelona)

Sweden
- Karolinska Institute and University Hospital, Stockholm
- Skånes Universitetssjukhus, Lund
- Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala

Switzerland
- Comprehensive Cancer Center Zürich (CCCZ), Zürich

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

Turkey
- Anadolu Sağlık Merkezi, Kocaeli
- Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Onkoloji Enstitüsü, Izmir

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

United Kingdom
- The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester
- Cambridge Cancer Centre, Cambridge
- King’s Health Partners Integrated Cancer Centre, London
- Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust, London
Director’s foreword
The Institutional responsibility of the Istituto Tumori of Bari, directly depending on regional NHS and the Ministry of Health, is to develop Translational Cancer Research to guarantee innovation in all fields of cancer care.

Description of the Centre and history
The Istituto Tumori of Bari was recognised as National Clinical Research Centre in 1985. Since 2011, it has been located in a new definitive building where all the modern and innovative clinical, technological and laboratory facilities are available. It has 85 beds dedicated to solid and haematological cancers, 3 surgery halls, 1 hybrid surgery hall, 1 stereotactictic RT surgery hall, all diagnostic technologies, a complete radiotherapy pathway (2 LINAC, 1 IORT, IMRT, Arc-Therapy, etc).

Main research activities
The Institute is characterized by a strong research environment only addressed to Translational Research in Oncology. A clinical Trial Unit is taking care of about 100 clinical trials concerning: new drugs in phase IV studies, interventional radiology, new surgical approaches (H&N, GI, Breast,
Gynecology), new RT procedures. Moreover, thanks to the availability of research laboratories for cellular therapies (GMP facility), pre-clinical drug development, functional biomorphology, genetics, proteomics, metabolomics the search for new biomolecular factor of clinical relevance is intensive and productive (IF>500 points in 2012). New Projects concerning genetic risk factors, early diagnosis biomarkers, predictive and prognostic indicators are ongoing. The Institute has several responsibilities at regional level and, among them, it is the coordinator of the Regional Tumour Registry, hub of the Regional Oncological Net, reference Biobank for Region of Puglia.

Core Facilities
The clinical research is based on a Clinical Trial Unit directly managed by the Scientific Direction. New drug studies are supported in specific by a GLP Pharmacy Unit, a pre-clinical/clinical drug laboratory, a GMP laboratory for therapeutic cellular approaches, a molecular pathology laboratory. In vitro research is performed in laboratories (pre-clinical drug development, functional biomorphology, genetics, proteomics, metabolomics) where NGS, Tissue microarrays, omics approaches and bioinformatic tools are available. The Institute has his own Biobank storing consecutive series of liquid and solid biological tissues. Within the Institute, the Regional Tumour Registry collecting data of a population of 4 million of subjects is located.

Education
Education is provided to everyone in the framework of the CME, for which the Institute has been recognised as official provider. Events organised directly by the Institute are addressed to educational needs of physicians, researchers, nurses, psychologists, supportive disciplines.
### Whole Programme - Timetable

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<th>18 June 2019</th>
<th>19 June 2019</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MORNING</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pathology Day</strong></td>
<td><strong>OECI Patient Day</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Board &amp; Extended Board meetings</td>
<td>Morning Session Franco Rilke Conference Hall</td>
<td>Morning Session Nicolaj Napalkov Conference Hall</td>
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<td>15.00 – 19.00</td>
<td>Restricted to Board &amp; Extended Board Members Nicolaj Napalkov</td>
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<td>Pino Cascinelli Meeting Room</td>
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<td><strong>AFTERNOON</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BOARD AND PATHOLOGY DINNER</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pathology Day</strong></td>
<td><strong>OECI Patient Day</strong></td>
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<td>Buffet at the Nicolaus Hotel Restaurant</td>
<td>Afternoon Session Franco Rilke Conference Hall</td>
<td>Afternoon Session Nicolaj Napalkov Conference Hall</td>
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<td><strong>EVENING</strong></td>
<td>Concert at the Basilica of Saint Nicholas followed by Welcome of the Regional and City Hall Authorities and Cocktail</td>
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<td>20 June 2019</td>
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<td><strong>Scientific Conference</strong></td>
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<td><strong>OEIC General Assembly 2019</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Tackling tumor heterogeneity:</strong> Biological, Laboratory, Clinical and Regulatory Implications</td>
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<td>8.00 – 13.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong></td>
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<td>Restricted to OEIC Member Legal Representatives or their Delegates</td>
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<td><strong>Session 2</strong></td>
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<td>Umberto Veronesi Conference Hall</td>
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<td>Thomas Tursz Conference Hall</td>
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<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scientific Conference</strong></td>
<td><strong>Accreditation &amp; Designation Board Meeting</strong></td>
<td><strong>Departure for the Sightseeing Tour: “Matera European City of Culture 2019”</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tackling tumor heterogeneity:</strong> Biological, Laboratory, Clinical and Regulatory Implications</td>
<td>Pino Cascinelli Meeting Room</td>
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<td><strong>Session 3</strong></td>
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<td>Fee 90 Euros - all included - Reservation needed before April 30th</td>
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<td>Thomas Tursz Conference Hall</td>
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<td><strong>Accreditation &amp; Designation Session</strong></td>
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<td>Thomas Tursz Conference Hall</td>
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<td><strong>Gala Dinner</strong></td>
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OECI2019 ONCOLOGY DAYS

OECI Pathology Day
Molecular pathology in aggressive type of tumors

09:30 Registration

10.00 MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY IN AGGRESSIVE TYPE OF TUMOURS
Chairs: Giorgio Stanta, Olli Carpen

10.00 Introduction to the meeting - Giorgio Stanta

10.15 Molecular pathology of high-grade serous ovary carcinoma
Olli Carpen

10.35 Molecular pathology of Aggressive types of mammary cancer
Caterina Marchiò

11.55 Lung cancer molecular evaluation - Reinhard Buettner

11.15 Molecular pathology of malignant gliomas
Dominique Figarella-Branger

11.35 Aggressive pediatric tumours - Leos Kren

12.30 General discussion

12.30 The European Commission Initiative on Breast Cancer:
how to reach uniform European quality standards
Luciana Neamtiu

13.30 Lunch

14.30 PROPOSALS FOR NETWORK PROJECTS
Chairs: Dominique Figarella-Branger, Dalibor Valik

14.30 A proposal for a OECI network for aggressive pediatric tumours
Dalibor Valik

15.15 A proposal for a OECI network for glioblastoma - Sieger Leenstra

16.00 Discussant: Denis Lacombe

16.30 Coffee Break

17.00 ROUNDTABLE: THE OECI ITALIAN INSTITUTIONS NETWORK
ALLIANCE AGAINST CANCER (ACC), A COUNTRY-BASED MODEL
Chairs: Ruggero De Maria, Antonio Federici

Participants:

17.00 What is ACC? - Paolo De Paoli

17.20 ACC Biobanking System - Angelo Paradiso

17.40 Organization of ACC activities: the Working groups
Pier Giuseppe Pelicci

18.00 Preliminary results - Gennaro Ciliberto

18.20 How important is the pathologist involvement - Alfredo Zito

18.40 Discussants: Anna Sapino and Gunnar Sæter
Welcome Patient Involvement, What’s in a Name? The OECI CGPP vision Dominique de Valeriola

Session 1: When Patients Improve Care
Moderator: Ineke Middeveldt
09.30 Patient Involvement in Norway - Anne Grethe Ryen Hammerstad
09.50 Patient Involvement in the Creation of Value: Prostate and Breast Cancer Case Studies - Chiara Ariotti
10.10 “Give words to what is unspeakable”. Empowering Parental Communication with Children Regarding Cancer and Death - Francesca Romito
10.30 Discussion
10.50 Coffee Break

Session 2: Models of Patient Involvement in Care and Research
Moderator: Patrick Miqueu
11.40 Outcome of Patient Centered Care Survey Conducted in Central Europe and Targeting Patient and Caregiver Stakeholder Groups - Laura Del Campo
12.00 Patient Involvement Improves Oncologic Care in the Maastricht Cancer Center - Bernd Kremer and Henryk Starosciak
12.20 The Patient-as-Partner approach in Clinical Research at Institut Curie - Véronique Gillon
12.40 Discussion
13.00 Lunch

Session 3: Supporting Cancer Survivors
Moderators: Francesco de Lorenzo and Ivana Truccolo
14.10 Patients’ Involvement can be utilized in designing of education in cancer rehabilitation - Mervi Siekkinen
14.30 The Innovative Social-Health Care Pathway Supporting Return to Work in Italian Cancer Survivors: the Organization Project “Una Mano” - Sara Paltrinieri
14.50 Discussion

Session 4: Assessing the Quality of Patient Involvement
Moderator: Jozsef Lövey
15.20 Recognizing the Expertise of Patients and Promoting the Involvement Process - Martine Bouyssie
15.40 How to Include the Patients’ Voice? - Camilla Havsteen
16.00 360° Wrap-up
16.30 Coffee Break
16.45 CGPP Working Group Meeting
17.30 Closure of the meeting
Scientific Conference

Tackling tumor heterogeneity: Biological, Laboratory, Clinical and Regulatory Implications

08.30 Welcome from authorities
Michele Emiliano, President Puglia Region
Antonio Felice Uricchio, Rector of University of Bari
Thierry Philip, President Organisation of the European Cancer Institutes
Giovanni Leonardi, Director General Research Italian Ministry of Health
Ruggero De Maria, President of Alleanza Contro il Cancro
Stefania Gori, President of Associazione Italiana di Oncologia Medica

Plenary Lecture
Tumor clinical heterogeneity: state of the art
Christian Rolfo

09.30 1st Session
BIOLOGICAL HETEROGENEITY
Moderators: Gennaro Ciliberto, Antonio Llombart Bosch

09.30 Molecular - ctDNA-target therapy
Christopher Abbosh

10.00 Personalised cancer medicine: consistency and reproducibility of next generation sequencing
Andrea Mafficini

10.30 The heterogeneity of tumor microenvironment in aggressive lymphomas: the model of DLBCL
Sabino Ciavarella

11.00 Coffee Break

11.30 2nd Session
PHASE I CLINICAL, MASTER PROTOCOLS AND REGULATORY APPROACHES
Moderators: Stefano Cascinu, József Lövey

11.30 Opportunities and challenges of early phase clinical study
Johann de Bono

12.00 Master Protocols in Oncology: a new cancer treatment paradigm
Emile Voest

12.30 Access to innovative and expensive cancer drugs in Europe: patents, coverage and affordability
Wim H. van Harten

13.00 Lunch
14.00 3rd Session
ROLE OF NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN NETWORKS
Moderators: Giovanni Apolone and Dominique de Valeriola

14.00 Data sharing in the era of precision medicine: European commitment
Denis Lacombe

14.30 The most farsighted view in oncology: European Cancer Mission
Thierry Philip

15.00 ACC: the Italian network of cancer centres bridging research and care
Paolo De Paoli
The South Italian cancer network
Andrea Urbani

15.30 Coffee Break

Accreditation & Designation Session
USING QUALITY SYSTEMS AND COMPREHENSIVENESS TO IMPROVE PATIENT OUTCOMES AND EXPERIENCE

16.00-18.00 Session led by the Accreditation and Designation Team of OECI

Comprehensiveness and Networks have become buzzwords in the European Cancer Community. But what do we mean by these terms? There are a plethora of initiatives in Europe tackling these issues, and we now have magnified potential to collect all types of data from our Centres, Health Care Providers and Research Institutes. But how do we ensure that these data and benchmarks are real indicators of quality outcomes for patients and their experience? How do we encourage trans-organ team learning and institutional quality systems? What are the true dimensions of comprehensiveness? What makes a great Cancer Network?

The OECI Accreditation and Designation Team has 10 years of experience of on the ground Peer Reviews of Cancer Centres and research, care and education for cancer patients. We will share some of this experience and data with you, and invite your input. We will share with you where our revision of the standards has got to, and invite your contributions to that process. We will talk about our proposals for accrediting Cancer Networks. We will discuss the relationship between accreditation of tumour-specific teams and the whole Cancer Centre. And we will show how we propose to reduce the burden on centres who go through re-accreditation every 5 years with OECI.
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 June 22nd - 2018 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 2018 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 2019 and 2020 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:** Proposal to modify Article 7.2.a. - Board of composition and to delete Article 11. Arbitration clause  
(vote requested - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECI Full Members present or represented)  
*Thierry Philip*

**Point 5:** 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 6:** Working Groups Rules of Engagement  
(vote not requested)  
*Thierry Philip*

**Point 7:** New applications, decisions of resignation and change of denomination  
*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 - no vote requested for other decisions)

**Point 8:** Oncology Days Helsinki 2020, and for the coming years  
*Thierry Philip, Johanna Mattson*
10.45  Coffee Break

11.00  Session 2:  
The OECI European Cancer Mission, the A&D Programme and the Working Groups 
Chairperson: Thierry Philip

The European Cancer Mission  
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  
Milena Sant

Supportive and palliative care WG

Closure of the 2019 General Assembly  
Thierry Philip

13.00  Lunch
List of invited speakers and moderators

Abbosh Christopher  
Cancer Research Lung Cancer Centre of Excellence London and Manchester, University College London Cancer Institute  
Paul O’Gorman, United Kingdom

Apolone Giovanni  
Fondazione Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milano, Italy

Ariotti Chiara  
Humanitas Research Hospital Milano, Italy

Belting Mattias  
Lund University, Sweden

Bouyssie Martine  
Institut Paoli-Calmettes Marseille, France

Buettner Reinhard  
University Hospital Cologne, Germany

Carpen Olli  
University of Helsinki, Finland

Cascinu Stefano  
University Hospital of Modena, Italy

Ciavarella Sabino  
Istituto Tumori Giovanni Paolo II Bari, Italy

Ciliberto Gennaro  
Istituto Regina Elena Roma, Italy

De Bono Johann  
Institute of Cancer Research and Royal Marsden London, United Kingdom

De Lorenzo Francesco  
ECPC Roma, Italy

De Maria Ruggero  
Alleanza Contro il Cancro Policlinico Gemelli, Roma, Italy

De Paoli Paolo  
Alleanza Contro il Cancro, Italy

De Valeriola Dominique  
Institut Jules Bordet, Brussels

Del Campo Laura  
AIMAC - Roma, Italy

Delvino Antonio  
Istituto tumori Giovanni Paolo II Bari, Italy

Emiliano Michele  
Puglia Region, Italy

Federici Antonio  
Italian Ministry of Health, Roma, Italy

Figarella-Branger Dominique  
CRB du CHU de la Timone, Marseille, France

Gillon Véronique  
Institut Curie, Paris, France

Gori Stefania  
Italian Association of Medical Oncology, Italy

Havsteen Camila  
Sygehus Lillebaelt, Vejle, Denmark

Kremer Berndt  
MUMC - Maastricht, The Netherlands

Kren Leos  
Masarykova University Brno, Czech Republic

Lacombe Denis  
EORTC Brussels, Belgium

Leenstra Sieger  
University Medical Centre Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Leonardi Giovanni  
Italian Ministry of Health, Roma, Italy

Llombart Bosch Antonio  
Fundation Instituto Valenciano de Oncologia, Spain

Llombart Fuertes Manuel  
Fundation Instituto Valenciano de Oncologia, Spain

Lombardo Claudio  
OECI, Brussels, Belgium
List of invited speakers and moderators

Lövey József  
National Institute of Oncology Budapest, Hungary

Mafficini Andrea  
ARC-NET Research Centre University of Verona, Italy

Marchiò Caterina  
University of Torino, Italy

Mattson Johanna  
Helsinki Comprehensive cancer Centre, Finland

Middelveldt Ineke  
Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen, The Netherlands

Miqueu Patrick  
Institut Jules Bordet, Belgium

Neamtiu Luciana  
Ispra, Italy

Oberst Simon  
Cambridge Cancer Centre (CRUK), United Kingdom

Paaltrinieri Sara  
AUSL Reggio Emilia, Italy

Paradiso Angelo  
Istituto Tumori Giovanni Paolo II Bari, Italy

Pelicci Giuseppe  
Istituto Europeo di Oncologia Milano, Italy

Philip Thierry  
Institut Curie, Paris, France

Rolf Christian  
University of Maryland Marlene and Stewart Greenebaum CCC, USA

Romito Francesca  
Istituto Tumori “Giovanni Paolo II Bari, Italy

Ryen Hammerstad Anne Grete  
Oslo University Hospital, Norway

Sæter Gunnar  
Oslo University, Norway

Saghatcian Mahasti  
Institut Gustave Roussy, Paris, France

Sant Milena  
Fondazione IRCCS-Istituto Nazionale Tumori Milano, Italy

Sapino Anna  
Candiolo Cancer Centre, University of Torino, Italy

Siekkinen Mervi  
TYKS / Turku University Hospital Suomi, Finland

Silvestris Nicola  
Istituto Tumori Giovanni Paolo II Bari, Italy

Stanta Giorgio  
University of Trieste, Italy

Starosciak Henryk  
MUMC - Maastricht, The Netherlands

Trucciono Ivana  
Centro di Riferimento Oncologico di Aviano, Italy

Urbani Andrea  
Italian Ministry of Health, Roma, Italy

Uricchio Antonio Felice  
University of Bari, Italy

Valik Dalibor  
Masaryk Memorial Cancer Institute Brno, Czech Republic

van Harten Wim H.  
Rijnstate Hospital Arnhem, The Netherlands

Voest Emile  
Netherlands Cancer Institute Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Zito Alfredo  
Istituto Tumori Giovanni Paolo II Bari, Italy
The Venue

The Nicolaus Hotel****
Via Cardinale Agostino Ciasca, 27 - 70124 Bari - Puglia - Italy
Tel.: +39 080 568 21 11 Fax: +39 080 504 20 58
Reservations: info@nicolaushotel.com
https://www.thenicolaushotel.com/

Distances
Central Station - 10 minutes (3 km) City Centre - 10 minutes (4 km)
Highway A14 - 5 minutes (6 km) Bari Airport - 15 minutes (12 km)

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to be completed in block letters and sent by fax or email to CENTRO ITALIANO CONGRESSI CIC SUD
Viale Escrivà, 28 70124 Bari Italy ph: +39 080 5043737
fax +39 080 5043736 email: info@cicsud.it

Deadline: 30 April 2019
**General information**

**Bari** is the capital city of the Apulia region, on the Adriatic Sea, in southern Italy. It is the second most important economic centre of mainland Southern Italy after Naples, a port and university city, as well as the city of Saint Nicholas. The city itself has a population of 326,799, as of 2015. Bari is made up of four different urban sections. In the north you can find the closely built old town on the peninsula between two modern harbours, with the Basilica of Saint Nicholas, the Cathedral of San Sabino (1035–1171) and the Hohenstaufen Castle built for Frederick II, which is now also a major nightlife district. In the south you can find the Murat quarter (erected by Joachim Murat), the modern heart of the city, which is laid out on a rectangular grid-plan with a promenade on the sea and the major shopping district (the via Sparano and via Argiro).

**Transport**

Bari has its own airport, Bari Karol Wojtyła Airport, which is located 10 km north-west from the centre of Bari. It is connected to the centre by train services from Bari Airport railway station.

The Bus N.16 connects also the airport to the City. The cost of the ticket is 1.50 Euros and the trip last 30 minutes.

It is also possible to use the airport shuttle, more expensive but faster than the regular bus.

The cost of a taxi to the city centre is about 25 Euros.

The Bari Central Station is connected to cities such as Rome, Milan, Bologna, Turin and Venice. Regional services also operate to Foggia, Barletta, Brindisi, Lecce, Taranto and other towns and villages in the Apulia region.

**Climate**

Bari lies in a very stable temperate zone with a very hot summertime. The hottest months are July and August (when temperatures exceed 30°C). The average temperature in June is between 19°C and 23°C without rain.

**Currency**

The Italian currency is Euro. The majority of shops and restaurants accept credit cards. The most popular are VISA, MasterCard, Maestro, American Express and Diners.

**Health & Emergency**

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

Police: 113, Emergency Room: 118.
The city was probably founded by the Peucetii. Once it passed under Roman rule in the 3rd century BC, it developed strategic significance as the point of junction between the coast road and the Via Traiana and as a port for eastward trade; a branch road to Tarentum led from Barium. Its harbour, mentioned as early as 181 BC, was probably the principal one of the districts in ancient times; as it is at present, and was the centre of a fishery. The first historical bishop of Bari was Gervasius who was noted at the Council of Sardica in 347. The bishops were dependent on the Patriarch of Constantinople until the 10th century.

Middle Age
After the devastations of the Gothic Wars, under Longobard rule a set of written regulations was established, the Consuetudines Barenses, which influenced similar written constitutions in other southern cities.

Until the arrival of the Normans, Bari continued to be governed by the Longobards and Byzantines, with only occasional interruption. Throughout this period, and indeed throughout the Middle Ages, Bari served as one of the major slave depots of the Mediterranean, providing a central location for the trade in Slavic slaves. The slaves were mostly captured by Venice from Dalmatia, the Holy Roman Empire from what is now Prussia and Poland, and the Byzantines from elsewhere in the Balkans, and were generally destined for other parts of the Byzantine Empire and (most frequently) the Muslim states surrounding the Mediterranean: the Abbasid Caliphate, the Umayyad Caliphate of Córdoba, the Emirate of Sicily, and the Fatimid Caliphate. For 20 years, Bari was the centre of the Emirate of Bari; the city was captured by its first emirs Kalfun in 847, who had been part of the mercenary garrison installed there by Radelchis I of Benevento. The city was conquered and the Emirate extinguished in 871, due to the efforts of Emperor Louis II and a Byzantine fleet. Chris Wickham states Louis spent five years campaigning to reduce then occupy Bari, “and then only to a Byzantine/Slav naval blockade”; “Louis took the credit” for the success, adding “at least in Frankish eyes”, then concludes by noting that by remaining in southern Italy long after this success, he “achieved the near-impossible: an alliance against him of the Beneventans, Salernitans, Neapolitans and Spoletans; later sources include Sawadān as well.” In 885, Bari became the residence of the local Byzantine catapan, or governor. The failed revolt (1009–1011) of the Lombard nobles Melus of Bari and his brother-in-law Dattus, against the Byzantine governorate, though it was firmly repressed at the Battle of Cannae (1018), offered their Norman adventurer allies a first foothold in the region. In 1025, under the Archbishop Byzantius, Bari became attached to the see of Rome and was granted “provincial” status.

In 1071, Bari was captured by Robert Guiscard, following a three-year siege. Maio of Bari (died 1160), a Lombard merchant’s son, was the third of the great admirals of Norman Sicily. The Basilica di San Nicola was founded in 1087 to receive the relics of this saint, which were surreptitiously brought from Myra in Lycia, in Byzantine territory. The saint began his development from Saint Nicholas of Myra into Saint Nicholas of Bari and began to attract pilgrims, whose encouragement and care became central to the economy of Bari. In 1095 Peter the Hermit preached the first crusade there. In October 1098, Urban II, who had consecrated the Basilica in 1089, convened the Council of Bari, one of a series of synods convoked with the intention of reconciling the Greeks and Latins on the question of the filioque clause in the Creed, which Anselm ably defended, seated at the pope’s side. The Greeks were not brought over to the Latin way of thinking, and the Great Schism was
inevitable. A civil war broke out in Bari in 1117 with the murder of the archbishop, Riso. Control of Bari was seized by Grimoald Alferanites, a native Lombard, and he was elected lord in opposition to the Normans. By 1123, he had increased ties with Byzantium and Venice and taken the title gratia Dei et beati Nikolai barensis princeps. Grimoald increased the cult of Saint Nicholas in his city. He later did homage to Roger II of Sicily, but rebelled and was defeated in 1132.

Bari was occupied by Manuel I Komnenos between 1155 and 1158. In 1246, Bari was sacked and razed to the ground; Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Sicily, repaired the fortress of Baris but it was subsequently destroyed several times. Bari recovered each time.

**Early modern period**

Isabella d’Aragona, princess of Naples and widow of the Duke Gian Galeazzo Sforza of Milan, enlarged the castle, which she made her residence, 1499–1524. After the death of Queen Bona Sforza, of Poland, Bari came to be included in the Kingdom of Naples and its history contracted to a local one, as malaria became endemic in the region. Bari was awakened from its provincial somnolence by Napoleon’s brother-in-law Joachim Murat. As Napoleonic King of Naples, Murat ordered the building in 1808 of a new section of the city, laid out on a rationalist grid plan, which bears his name today as the Murattiano. Under this stimulus, Bari developed into the most important port city of the region. The legacy of Mussolini can be seen in the imposing architecture along the seafront.
Tourist attractions

**Basilica of Saint Nicholas**
The Basilica di San Nicola (Saint Nicholas) was founded in 1087 to receive the relics of this saint, which were brought from Myra in Lycia, and now lie beneath the altar in the crypt, where are buried the Topins, which are a legacy of old thieves converted to good faith. The church is one of the four Palatine churches of Apulia.

**Bari Cathedral**
Bari Cathedral, dedicated to Saint Sabinus of Canosa (San Sabino), was begun in Byzantine style in 1034, but was destroyed in the sack of the city of 1156. A new building was thus built between 1170 and 1178, partially inspired by that of San Nicola. Of the original edifice, only traces of the pavement are today visible in the transept. An example of Apulian Romanesque architecture, the church has a simple Romanesque façade with three portals; in the upper part is a rose window decorated with monstrous and fantasy figures. The interior has a nave and two aisles, divided by sixteen columns with arcades. The crypt houses the relics of Saint Sabinus and the icon of the Madonna Odigitria. The interior and the façade were redecorated in Baroque style during the 18th century, but these additions were removed in a 1950s restoration.

**Petruzzelli Theatre**
The Petruzzelli Theatre, founded in 1903, hosted different forms of live entertainment, or nineteenth century “Politeama”. The theatre was all but destroyed in a fire on October 27th, 1991. It was reopened in October 2009, after 18 years.

**Swabian Castle**
The Norman-Hohenstaufen Castle, widely known as the Castello Svevo (Swabian Castle), was built by Roger II of Sicily around 1131. Destroyed in 1156, it was rebuilt by Frederick II of Hohenstaufen. The castle now serves as a gallery for a variety of temporary exhibitions in the city.

**Pinacoteca Provinciale di Bari**
The Pinacoteca Provinciale di Bari (Provincial Picture Gallery of Bari) is the most important art gallery in Apulia. It was first established in 1928 and contains many paintings from the 15th century up to the days of contemporary art.

**The Russian Church**
The Russian Church, in the Carrassi district of Bari, was built in the early 20th century to welcome Russian pilgrims who came to the city to visit the church of Saint Nicholas in the old city where the relics of the saint remain.

**Barivecchia**
Old Bari, is a sprawl of streets and passageways making up the section of the city to the north of the modern Murat area. Barivecchia was until fairly recently considered a no-go area by many of Bari’s residents due to the high levels of petty crime. A large-scale redevelopment plan began with a new sewerage system, followed by the development of the two main squares, Piazza Mercantile and Piazza Ferrarese.
OECI 2019 ONCOLOGY DAYS

Bari, Teatro Margherita e Cattedrale di San Sabino - ph. Carlo Elmiro Bevilacqua

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Tourist Attractions

1. Chiesa di Santa Scolastica
2. Museo Storico
3. Chiesa di San Gregorio
4. Chiesa di Santa Chiara
5. Chiesa di San Giovanni
6. Basilica di San Nicola
7. Chiesa di San Marco dei Veneziani
8. Chiesa dei Carmine
9. Chiesa di San Giacomo
10. Cattedrale di San Sabino
11. Chiesa di San Gennaro
12. Chiesa del Cessò
13. Chiesa di Santa Anna
14. Chiesa di Santa Teresa dei Maschi
15. Chiesa della Vittoria
16. Castello Svevo-Normanico
17. Palazzo del Governo
18. Fortino di S. Antonio Abate
19. Teatro Margherita
20. Teatro Piccinni
21. Chiesa di San Ferdinando
22. Teatro Petruzzelli
23. Palazzo Acquedotto Pugliese
24. Palazzo dello Stato nel Puglia
25. Palazzo della Presidenza Regione Puglia
26. Palazzo di Giustizia
27. Chiesa Reale
28. Fiera del Levante
29. Arena della Vittoria
30. Ingresso Porto
31. Chiesa Rusta
32. Castello - Torre
castle - tower
33. Palazzo / palace
34. Museo / museum
35. Teatro / Theatre
36. Porto / seaport
37. Stazione / train station
38. Giardino / park
39. Spiaggia / beach
40. Parcheggio / parking

Tourist Information

Basilica / basilica
Chiesa / church
Sightseeing Tour Friday June 21st

Matera European City of Culture 2019
A daily tour to Matera will take place on Friday 21st afternoon after the OECI General Assembly 2019.

Departure at 2.00 PM by bus from Nicolaus Hotel. Transfer to Matera and guided visit of the “Sassi di Matera”. Dinner in a typical restaurant and back to the Nicolaus hotel by bus.

A fee of 90 Euros, including bus, guided tour and dinner must be paid locally. The registration is mandatory on the Scientific and Social Events Form at: https://oeci.eu/Assembly.aspx

Matera, located in the Southern Italian region of Basilicata has been awarded the title of the 2019 European Capital of Culture.

For over 9,000 years people have lived in Matera. The Romans founded the city in the third century BC. From its beginning, people inhabited “Sassi” in Matera. Sassi are buildings and caves carved from stone and cliffs. The roof of one building is often the floor of another.

The ancient city of Matera is steeped in history and is home to the famous Sassi, a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site. While part of the town spreads out across the Murgia Plateau, the famed Sassi comprises cave dwellings and rock churches built on and dug into the sides of the Gravina Gorge which drops dramatically away beneath it. The cave dwellings of the Sassi are the most extensive example of their kind in the Mediterranean.

Life in Matera in the past
Families of as many as 10 people and their animals would live together in one of the cave structures. The residents did devise a system of rainwater channels and cisterns dug beneath homes. It was in part this ingenious water system that earned Matera a place on Unesco’s World Heritage list in 1993.

Life in Matera now
Matera was deserted after the inhabitants were resettled. But in the late 1970s artisans began to come back to the area and over the years a group of young professionals and others spearheaded the restoration of the city. The Sassi district has gone through extensive re-development and hosts some incredible cave hotels, private homes and restaurants, lovingly restored to enhance their original features. Explore this complex and beautiful network of caves, churches, streets, stairways, archways and terraces on foot to best experience this atmospheric city.
Bari’s cuisine is based on three typical agricultural products found within the surrounding region of Apulia, namely wheat, olive oil and wine. The local cuisine is also enriched by the wide variety of fruit and vegetables produced locally. Local flour is used in homemade bread and pasta production including, most notably, the famous orecchiette, recchietelle or strascinate, chiancarelle and cavatelli.

Homemade dough is also used for baked calzoni stuffed with onions, anchovies, capers and olives; fried panzerotti with mozzarella, simple focaccia alla barese with tomatoes, little savoury taralli, friselle and sgagliozze, fried slices of polenta, all make up the Bari culinary repertoire.

Vegetable minestrone, chick peas, broad beans, chicory, celery and fennel are also often served as first courses or side dishes.

Meat dishes and the local Barese ragù often include lamb and pork. 

Pasta al forno, a baked pasta dish, is very popular in Bari and was historically a Sunday dish, or a dish used at the start of Lent when all the rich ingredients such as eggs and pork had to be used for religious reasons. The recipe commonly consists of penne or similar tubular pasta shapes, a tomato sauce, small beef and pork meatballs and halved hard-boiled eggs. The pasta is then topped with mozzarella or similar cheese and then baked in the oven to make the dish have its trademark crispy texture.

Fresh fish and seafood are often eaten raw. Octopus, sea urchins and mussels feature heavily. Perhaps Bari’s most famous dish is the oven-baked patate, riso e cozze (potatoes with rice and mussels).

Bari and the whole Apulian region have a range of wines, including Primitivo, Castel del Monte, and Muscat, notably Moscato di Trani.
OECI2019
ONCOLOGY DAYS
30
Organisation
of European
Cancer Institutes
European Economic
Interest Grouping
10th-12th June 2020 Helsinki, Finland
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES
AND RELATED EVENTS

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Nicola Silvestris

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PARIS: Anna Fackeure

OECI 2018 ONCOLOGY DAYS COORDINATING OFFICE

Claudio Lombardo - OECI Director
Phone +32 2 512 01 46
oeci@oeci.eu - www.oeci.eu

Local Organising Secretariat and ECM Provider

CENTRO ITALIANO CONGRESSI CIC

Tel.: +39 080 5043737- Fax: +39 080 5043736
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The participation is free - registration required at http://www.oeci.eu/Assembly.aspx