



Organisation  
of European  
Cancer Institutes

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Official OECE Journal

In collaboration with



Giovanni Paolo II  
Cancer Centre

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# Oncology Days

OECE 41

## BARI 2019 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES AND RELATED EVENTS

*Bari, Italy  
June 19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> 2019  
Hotel Nicolaus*

41<sup>st</sup>  
ANNIVERSARY  
OECE

Bari – Basilica di San Nicola © Mario Adda editore



ESO  
Recommended

2<sup>nd</sup>  
ANNOUNCEMENT

# OECI2019 ONCOLOGY DAYS

## 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.



**Thierry Philip**  
OECI President

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'T. Philip', written over a horizontal line.

# OECI2019 ONCOLOGY DAYS

## Cancer Institute “Giovanni Paolo II”

### WELCOME TO BARI

The year 2019 marks the 41<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the founding of the Organisation of European Cancer Institutes (OEI). Italy has been designated, after sixteen years, as the host country for OEI 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 OEI 41<sup>st</sup> Anniversary is held in Bari, Italy, from June 19<sup>th</sup> to June 21<sup>st</sup> in collaboration with the Cancer Institute “Giovanni Paolo II”.

The “2019 OEI Oncology Days” covers a range of topical issues in oncology. The aim of the OEI 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 OECE

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

**Today, the OECE 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 OECE 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 OECE 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 OECE evolution that may better answer to the need to work on a European Cancer Mission within the incoming Framework Programme “Horizon Europe”.

The OECE 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 OECE activities, reports, proceedings are publicised on the OECE website at <http://www.oeci.eu> and **ecancermedicalsecience**, the Official OECE e-Journal at <http://www.ecancer.org>










The main OECE events are also announced on **Cancerworld** and on **Tumori Journal**.



**ONE MORE REASON  
TO JOIN THE OECE  
IS CERTIFYING YOUR  
QUALITY IN ONCOLOGY!**

# OECI2019 ONCOLOGY DAYS

## The OECI Board







	<b>President</b> <b>Thierry Philip</b> Paris, France	
	<b>Past President</b> <b>Dominique de Valeriola</b> Brussels, Belgium	
	<b>Treasurer</b> <b>Manuel Llombart Fuertes</b> Valencia, Spain	
	<b>Elected Member</b> <b>Gunnar Sæter</b> Oslo, Norway	
	<b>Elected Member</b> <b>Marien van der Meer</b> Amsterdam, The Netherlands	
		<b>Executive Secretary</b> <b>José Maria Laranja Pontes</b> Porto, Portugal
		<b>Elected Member</b> <b>Carlos Caldas</b> Cambridge, United Kingdom
		<b>Elected Member</b> <b>József Lövey</b> Budapest, Hungary
		<b>Elected Member</b> <b>Giovanni Apolone</b> Milan, Italy

	<b>OECI Director</b> <b>Claudio Lombardo</b> Brussels, Belgium - Genoa, Italy	
		<b>OECI Central Office</b> <b>Guy Storme</b> Brussels, Belgium

## Accreditation and Designation Programme

				
				<b>Simon Oberst</b> Cambridge, United Kingdom

## Working Groups and Activity

	<b>Biobanks and Molecular Pathobiology</b> <b>Giorgio Stanta</b> Trieste, Italy	
	<b>Cancer Economics and Benchmarking</b> <b>Wim H. van Harten</b> Amsterdam, The Netherlands	
	<b>Cancer Outcomes Research</b> <b>Milena Sant</b> Milan, Italy	
		<b>Supportive and Palliative Care</b> <b>Tiina Hannele Saarto</b> Helsinki, Finland
		<b>Collaboration for Good Practices with Patients</b> <b>Dominique de Valeriola</b> Brussels, Belgium
		<b>Communication and Dissemination Activity</b> <b>Gordon McVie</b> <b>Claudio Lombardo</b>

# OECI2019 ONCOLOGY DAYS

## 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 Klinički bolnički centar Sestre milosrdnice, Zagreb

### Czech Republic

- ★ Masarykův onkologický ústav, Brno
- 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

### 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)



- ★ **Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale di Reggio Emilia - IRCCS Istituto in Tecnologie Avanzate e Modelli Assistenziali in Oncologia**, Reggio Emilia
- **Ospedale San Raffaele (OSR)**, Milano
- **European School of Oncology (ESO)**, Milano
- **Fondazione IFOM - FIRC Institute of Molecular Oncology**, Milano
- **Istituto Scientifico Romagnolo per lo Studio e la Cura dei Tumori [IRST] IRCCS**, Meldola (Forlì-Cesena)
- **Istituto di Candiolo FPO-IRCCS**, Candiolo (Torino)
- **Istituto Oncologico del Mediterraneo (IOM)**, Viagrande (Catania)
- **IRCCS - Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri**, Milano
- **Ente Ospedaliero Ospedali Galliera**, Genova
- **Istituto Dermatologico San Gallicano**, Roma

## Lithuania

- ★ **National Cancer Institute**, Vilnius

## Norway

- ★ **Oslo Universitetssykehus (OUS)**, Oslo

## Poland

- **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 (NMRC)**, Moscow

## Serbia

- **Oncology Institute of Vojvodina**, Sremska Kamenica

## Slovakia

- **Ústav experimentálnej onkológie SAV**, Bratislava

## Slovenia

- **Onkolóški 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)**, Kijiv

## 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

## Istituto Tumori Giovanni Paolo II, Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico

National Clinical Research Cancer Centre,  
Cancer Institute Giovanni Paolo II

[www.sanita.puglia.it/web/irccs](http://www.sanita.puglia.it/web/irccs)

Referring Number  
ID 4  
Full Member



### 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 stereotactic 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,





**Clinical Cancer Center**

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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.

*Hybrid Operation Room at the NCI of Bari*



### Istituto Tumori Giovanni Paolo II, Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico

Viale O. Flacco, 65  
70124 Bari  
Italy

General Director:  
Prof. **Antonio Delvino**  
Scientific Director (acting):  
Prof. **Nicola Silvestris**

OECl contact persons:  
Prof. **Attilio Guarini**  
Director of Haematology Unit

Prof. **Angelo Paradiso**  
Director of Experimental  
Oncology

## Whole Programme - Timetable

	18 June 2019	19 June 2019	19 June 2019
MORNING		<b>Pathology Day</b>  Morning Session <b>Franco Rilke</b> Conference Hall	<b>OECl Patient Day</b>  Morning Session <b>Nicolaj Napalkov</b> Conference Hall
		Lunch	Lunch
AFTERNOON	<b>Board &amp; Extended Board meetings</b>  15.00 – 19.00  <i>Restricted to Board &amp; Extended Board Members</i> <b>Pino Cascinelli</b> Meeting Room	<b>Pathology Day</b>  Afternoon Session <b>Franco Rilke</b> Conference Hall	<b>OECl Patient Day</b>  Afternoon Session <b>Nicolaj Napalkov</b> Conference Hall
EVENING	<b>Board and Pathology Dinner</b> Buffet at the Nicolaus Hotel Restaurant	<b>Concert at the Basilica of Saint Nicholas followed by Welcome of the Regional and City Hall Authorities and Cocktail at Portico del Pellegrino</b>	

## Whole Programme - Timetable

20 June 2019	20 June 2019	21 June 2019	
<p>Scientific Conference <b>Tackling tumor heterogeneity:</b> Biological, Laboratory, Clinical and Regulatory Implications <i>Session 1</i> <i>Session 2</i> Thomas Tursz Conference Hall</p>		<p><b>OECI General Assembly 2019</b></p> <p>8.00 – 13.00</p> <p>Restricted to OECI Member Legal Representatives or their Delegates <b>Umberto Veronesi</b> Conference Hall</p>	MORNING
	Lunch	Lunch	
<p>Scientific Conference <b>Tackling tumor heterogeneity:</b> Biological, Laboratory, Clinical and Regulatory Implications <i>Session 3</i> Thomas Tursz Conference Hall</p> <p><b>Accreditation &amp; Designation Session</b> Thomas Tursz Conference Hall</p>	<p><b>Accreditation &amp; Designation Board Meeting</b> Pino Cascinelli Meeting Room</p>	<p><b>Departure for the Sightseeing Tour: “Matera European City of Culture 2019”</b></p> <p>Fee 90 Euros - all included - Reservation needed before April 30<sup>th</sup></p>	AFTERNOON
<p>Welcome aperitif at “Tenute San Vito a Polignano” followed by Gala Dinner at Restaurant “Covo dei Saraceni”</p>			EVENING

## OECI Pathology Day Molecular pathology in aggressive type of tumors

June 19<sup>th</sup>  
Hotel Nicolaus

Franco Rilke  
Conference Hall

- 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*
- 10.55 **Lung cancer molecular evaluation - Reinhard Buettner**
- 11.15 **Molecular pathology of malignant gliomas**  
*Dominique Figarella-Branger*
- 11.35 **Aggressive pediatric tumours - Leos Kren**
- 11.55 General discussion
- 12.30 **The European Commission Initiative on Breast Cancer:  
how to reach uniform European quality standards**  
*Luciana Neamtiu*
- 13.00 **Molecular diagnostic test strategies for advanced NSCLC: first results  
of a survey and scenario drafting on whole genome sequencing**  
*Wim H. van Harten, Michiel van de Ven*
- 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*
- 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*

## OECD Patient Day

- 08.45 **Welcome**  
**Patient Involvement, What's in a Name?**  
**The OECD CGPP vision**  
Dominique de Valeriola
- 09.15 **Session 1: When Patients Improve Care**  
Moderator: Ineke Middeveltdt
- 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
- 11.20 **Session 2: Models of Patient Involvement in Care and Research**  
Moderator: Patrick Miqueu  
**Outcome of Patient Centered Care Survey Conducted in Central Europe and Targeting Patient and Caregiver Stakeholder Groups**  
Laura Del Campo
- 11.40 **Patient Involvement Improves Oncologic Care in the Maastricht Cancer Center - Bernd Kremer and Henryk Starosciak**
- 12.00 **The Patient-as-Partner approach in Clinical Research at Institut Curie**  
Véronique Gillon
- 12.20 **Reshaping Research through Patient Involvement - Patrick Miqueu**
- 12.40 Discussion
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.00 **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
- 15.10 **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

June 19<sup>th</sup>

Hotel Nicolaus

Nicolaj Napalkov  
Conference Hall

## Scientific Conference Tackling tumor heterogeneity: Biological, Laboratory, Clinical and Regulatory Implications

June 20<sup>th</sup>

Hotel Nicolaus

Thomas Tursz  
Conference Hall

- 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  
*Saverio Cinieri*, Treasurer of the Associazione Italiana di Oncologia Medica

### Plenary Lecture

**Tumor clinical heterogeneity: state of the art**  
*Christian Rolfo*

- 09.30 **1<sup>st</sup> 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 Maffcini*
- 10.30 **The heterogeneity of tumor microenvironment in aggressive lymphomas:  
the model of DLBCL**  
*Sabino Ciavarella*
- 11.00 Coffee Break
- 11,30 **2<sup>nd</sup> 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



## Scientific Conference

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

June 20<sup>th</sup>

Hotel Nicolaus

Thomas Tursz  
Conference Hall

14.00 **3<sup>rd</sup> 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

June 20<sup>th</sup>

Hotel Nicolaus

Thomas Tursz  
Conference Hall

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 22<sup>nd</sup> - 2018 General Assembly Minutes**

(vote requested - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECl 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 OECl Full Members present or represented)

*Manuel Llombart Fuertes*

**Point 3: OECl 2019 and 2020 Provisional Budgets**

(vote requested - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECl 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 OECl Full Members present or represented)

*Thierry Philip*

**Point 5: OECl Board composition for the coming years**

(vote requested - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECl 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 OECl Full Members present or represented; for associate membership - decision to be taken by simple majority of the OECl 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*

**CEREMONY FOR THE DELIVERY OF THE OECI A&D  
RECOGNITION AND A&D CERTIFICATES 2018-2019**

*Thierry Philip - Simon Oberst*

**list to be announced**

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

**Carpén 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

**Cinieri Saverio**

Associazione Italiana di Oncologia Medica, 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

**Havsteen Camilla**

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**

Fundación Instituto Valenciano de Oncología, Spain

**Llombart Fuertes Manuel**

Fundación Instituto Valenciano de Oncología, Spain

**Lombardo Claudio**

OECD, 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

**Middelvelde 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

**Paltrinieri 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

**Rolfo 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

**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

**Truccolo 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 de Ven Michiel**

Rijnstate Hospital Arnhem, The Netherlands

**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

# OECD2019 ONCOLOGY DAYS

## 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)

HOTEL	Twin as Single (B&B)	Double (B&B)
<b>The Nicolaus Hotel ****</b> Congress venue <a href="http://www.thenicolaushotel.com">www.thenicolaushotel.com</a>	€ 138,00	€ 158,00
<b>Hi Hotel ****</b> 10 min. walking distance <a href="http://www.hihotelbari.com">www.hihotelbari.com</a>	€130,0	€ 150,00
<b>Rondò Hotel ***</b> 20 min. walking distance <a href="http://www.rondohotel.it">www.rondohotel.it</a>	€ 98,00	€ 118,00
<b>Hotel Excelsior ****</b> 30 min. walking distance <a href="http://www.excelsiorbari.it">www.excelsiorbari.it</a>	€ 98,00	€ 108,00
<b>Grand Hotel Leon D'Oro ****</b> 35 min. walking distance (near railway station) <a href="http://www.leondorograndhotel.it">www.leondorograndhotel.it</a>	€ 100,00	€ 130,00

TO PROCEED WITH THE HOTEL RESERVATION PLEASE FILL-IN THE HOTEL BOOKING FORM AT <https://oeci.eu/Assembly.aspx>

to be completed in block letters and sent by fax or email to

CENTRO ITALIANO CONGRESSI CIC SUD

Viale Ecrivà, 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.

## History

The city was probably founded by the Peucetii. Once it passed under Roman rule in the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 Sawad n 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 Bari 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 27<sup>th</sup>, 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**

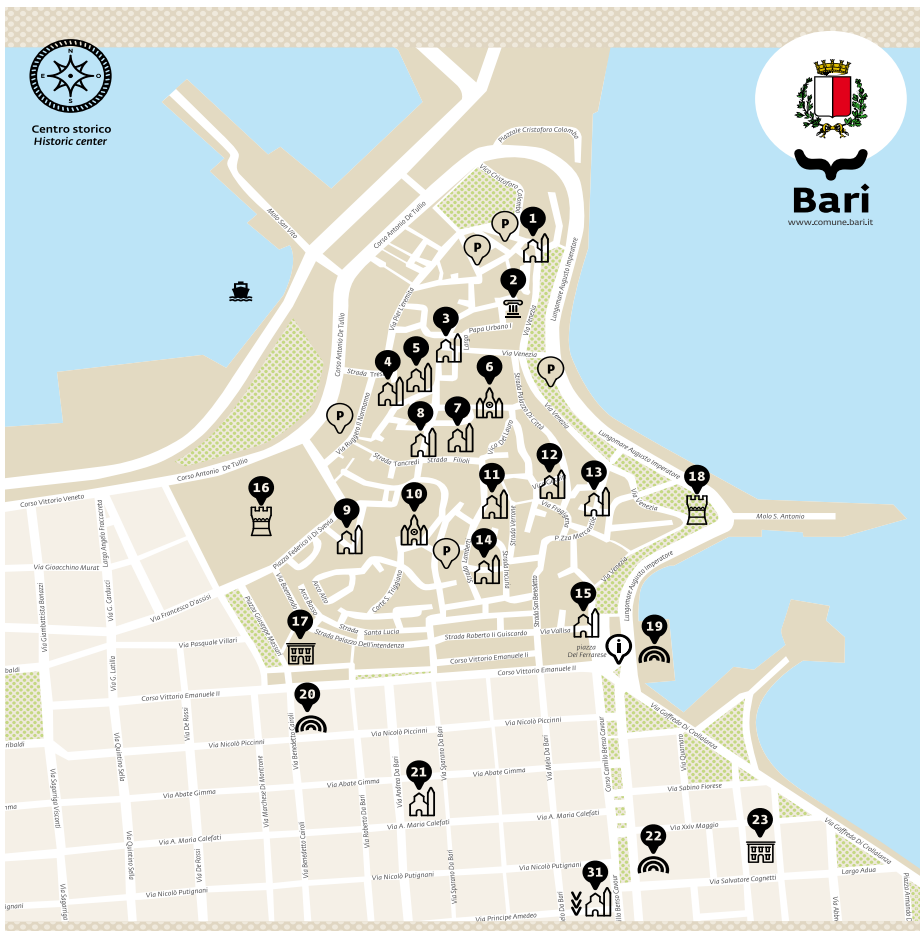
The Pinacoteca Provinciale di Bari (Provincial Picture Gallery of Bari) is the most important art gallery in Apulia. It was first established in 1928 and contains many paintings from the 15<sup>th</sup> century up to the days of contemporary art.

### **The Russian Church**

The Russian Church, in the Carrassi district of Bari, was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.



- 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 del Carmine
- 9. Chiesa di San Giacomo
- 10. Cattedrale di San Sabino
- 11. Chiesa di San Gaetano
- 12. Chiesa del Gesù
- 13. Chiesa di Santa Anna
- 14. Chiesa di Santa teresa dei Maschi
- 15. Chiesa della Vallisa
- 16. Castello Svevo-Normanno
- 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 della Provincia di Bari
- 25. Palazzo della Presidenza Regione Puglia
- 26. Palazzo di Giustizia
- 27. Chiesa Redentore
- 28. Fiera del Levante
- 29. Arena della Vittoria
- 30. Ingresso Porto
- 31. Chiesa Russa

-  • tourist information
-  • basilica / basilica
-  • chiesa / church

-  • castello - torre  
castle - tower
-  • palazzo / palace
-  • museo / museum
-  • teatro / theatre
-  • porto / seaport
-  • stazione / train station
-  • giardino - parco / park
-  • spiaggia / beach
-  • parcheggio / parking

## Sightseeing Tour Friday June 21<sup>st</sup>

### **Matera European City of Culture 2019**

A daily tour to Matera will take place on Friday 21<sup>st</sup> 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.



## Cuisine and gastronomy

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.



Bari Vecchia\_Orecchiette\_Photo Giorgia Esposito



Organisation  
of European  
Cancer Institutes

European Economic  
Interest Grouping



# Oncology Days

10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> June 2020 Helsinki, Finland

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES  
AND RELATED EVENTS



DEVELOPING  
THE FUTURE IN  
COMPREHENSIVE  
CANCER CARE

*In collaboration with:*



Helsinki University Hospital  
Comprehensive Cancer centre (UHS)

With the kind support of



Under the Patronage of



*Ministero della Salute*



National Research Council of Italy



CITTÀ DI BARI



REGIONE PUGLIA



FNOMGeO  
Federazione Nazionale degli Ordini  
dei Medici Chirurghi degli Odontoiatri





#### THE OECI 2019 SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

##### **Presidents**

Thierry Philip and Nicola Silvestris

##### **Members**

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Claudio Lombardo - OECI Director

Phone +32 2 512 01 46

[oeeci@oeeci.eu](mailto:oeeci@oeeci.eu) - [www.oeeci.eu](http://www.oeeci.eu)

**Local Organising Secretariat  
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**CENTRO ITALIANO CONGRESSI CIC**

Tel.: +39 080 5043737- Fax: +39 080 5043736

[info@cicsud.it](mailto:info@cicsud.it) - [www.cicsud.it](http://www.cicsud.it)



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