



The National Institute of Oncology of Budapest
is honoured to host the annual

OECI

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AND
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE**

16th - 18th June 2010

**Hotel Mercure Buda
BUDAPEST**



Organisation of European Cancer Institutes

Innovative, high-quality cancer care through coordinating, research and education

Objectives:

Pursue knowledge, reduce fragmentation, increase competitiveness

The ultimate goal:

To find new and better treatments, provide more comprehensive care and patients' quality of life through an evidence-based medicine with holistic approach.

Established in 1977 to promote greater cooperation among European cancer centres and institutes in the field of cancer collaborative research, the "Organisation of European Cancer Institutes" held its first General Assembly in 1980. Its founders designed a structure aimed at promoting efficient partnership across Europe, notwithstanding its linguistic barriers and traditional research heterogeneity. In keeping with the ongoing European developments, in 2005 the Organisation was remodelled into OECI-EEIG – Organisation of European Cancer Institutes, European Economic Interest Grouping.

OECI is a continuously growing and developing network, presently regrouping 67 cancer centres across Europe. OECI is dynamically working in crosscut expertise projects organized mainly within Working Groups. Currently there are four main Working Groups financed through membership fees and also supported by external funding bodies.

The National Institute of Oncology of Budapest

According to the functions set down in its charter, the National Institute of Oncology of Budapest is the methodological, organizational, cancer prevention, training, treatment, and scientific co-ordinating centre for Hungarian oncology.



In 1952, with a single regulation, the Ministry of Health expanded the Eötvös Loránd Radium and X-Ray Institute on the former territory of the Siesta sanatorium into the National Institute of Oncology. Thus, from the cradle of the Hungarian oncology a centre of Hungarian oncology was established. Not only did the change alter the structure and operation of the institute, but it also significantly affected the whole of the Hungarian fight against cancer and cancer treatment.



Today the National Institute of Oncology - based on its infrastructure and the qualitative indicators of treatment - is the only comprehensive cancer centre in Hungary. The Institute conducts its treatment activities at ten inpatient and four diagnostic departments, with the assistance of 922 people, utilizing 344 beds. In compliance with the European requirements for accreditation, the Institute hosts separate departments for radiotherapy, chemotherapy, histopathology, diagnostic imaging, and nuclear medicine.

Main characteristics of the clinical activities of the National Institute of Oncology:

	Number of outpatient visits	Inpatients (total)
2005	212,496	13,141
2006	421,017	27,403
2007	545,044	38,711
2008	528,755	40,347
Utilization of beds:	74%	
Number of beds:	344	
Average treatment time:	5,97 days	

The most important parameter of the Institute's activity is that it is capable of providing the patients with complex oncotherapeutic (surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy) treatment. The staff and material facilities of state-of-the-art tumour diagnostics (CT, MRI, imaging, laboratory, and pathology) offer high-quality diagnostic and monitoring possibilities through the assistance of the expert team skilled in imaging, laboratory, and pathological diagnostics and the state-of-the-art diagnostic instruments (CT, MRI, and angiography).

In the past 40 years, the Institute has admitted and treated patients, primarily suffering from malignant tumours, from abroad, both on a voluntary and an organized basis, earlier in cooperation with the Hungarian Malteser Charity Organization, and more recently with the Helping Right (Segítő Jobb) organization. In 2008 the patients from the EU member states and beyond were treated in 3,352 cases with the help of 20,837 interventions.

The renown of the Institute's expert staff is also indicated by the fact that it is participating in more than 93 international clinical trials and 18 radiotherapeutic prospective examinations.



Institutes (OECI), coordinates the action plans for the implementation of the Hungarian National Programme against Cancer, organizes the consensus meetings related to complex oncotherapy, participates in the training of specialists in oncology,



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and conducts translation research in the fields of tumour epidemiology, early diagnosis, tumour therapy, and pharmaceutical development.

The Institute is the member of the Organization of European Cancer. Consequently, the experienced expert staff (150 physicians and 35 miscellaneous degree holders) are capable of providing high-quality treatment to oncology patients. More than half of those with a university degree also hold an academic degree (75 persons have obtained their degrees since 1992).

One of the fundamental prerequisites for cancer centres is that the institute should host research departments capable of conducting translation research. The Institute presently has six research departments, with a staff of 71 persons. The majority of the research studies is applied clinical research, whose results are continuously being integrated into the Institute's preventive and curative activities. The success of the research activities is indicated by the fact that in 2005, the members of the Institute participated in eight Scientific Council on Health (ETT), five Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA), three National Research & Development Programme (NKFP), and two European Union funded projects.

The total number of international contracts is five. With the cooperation of multiple universities, the Institute submitted a grant proposal entitled "National Oncology Research Syndicate", which received, beside a distinguished place, a grant of 277,735 HUF. Based on the above, it may be concluded that the Institute's research activities are outstanding both by national and international standards.

TIMETABLE

Time	AM	Lunchtime	PM	Evening
Wed 16th June		13:00-14:00	14:00-17:00	19:00
Board meeting		Sandwich Lunch	Board meeting	Board Dinner
Thurs 17th June	09:00-10:30	12:30-14:00	14:00-16:00	20:00
	10:30-11:00		16:00-16:30	
	11:00-12:30		16:30-18:00	
General Assembly	Working Groups	Lunch	Coffee Break	Gala Dinner
	Coffee Break		General Assembly	
Fri 18th June	09:00-10:30	12:30-13:30	13:30-15:00	TBA
	10:30-11:00		15:00-15:30	
	11:00-12:30		15:30-17:00	
Scientific Conference	Keynote lectures	Lunch	Coffee Break	Scientific Dinner
	Coffee Break		Session 2	
	Session 1		Session 3	

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

Molecular and Epidemiological Approaches to Cancer Control

Participants:

Orsolya Csuka

National Institute of Oncology, Budapest – Hungary

Chris Harrison

Christie Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester – UK

Miklos Kasler

National Institute of Oncology, Budapest – Hungary

Jozsef Lovey

National Institute of Oncology, Budapest – Hungary

Electra D. Paskett

Assoc. Director for Population Science, College of Public Health,
Ohio – U.S.

Marco Pierotti

Istituto Nazionale Tumori (INT), Milan – Italy

Csaba Polgar

National Institute of Oncology, Budapest – Hungary

François Radvanyi

Institut Curie - Paris – France

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

Jorge S. Reis-Filho

The Breakthrough Breast Cancer Research Centre,
London – UK

Ulrik Ringborg

Karolinska University Hospital and Institute,
Stockolm – Sweden

Milena Sant

Analytical Epidemiology, INT, Milan – Italy

Thomas Tursz

Gustav Roussy Institute – France

Marc J. van de Vijver

Academisch Medisch Centrum - Dept. of Pathology,
Amsterdam - The Netherlands

Wim van Harten

The Netherland Cancer Institute,
Amsterdam - The Netherlands

Piret Veerus

EUROCHIP -3 Work Package on Cancer Rehabilitation,
National Institute of Health, Tallin – Estonia

Christopher Wild

International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon – France

Maja Zakelj

National Cancer Registry, Institute of Oncology Ljubljana,
Slovenia



SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

Aims:

The conference topics are part of the actions and policies on cancer prevention and control currently being promoted by the European Union, within the framework of the European Partnership Action Against Cancer, and by other major International Organisations, such as the WHO within its 2008-2013 Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases.

Venue:

Hotel Mercure Budapest Buda

Krisztina Korut 41-43 1013 BUDAPEST

Phone: (+36)1/4888100; Fax: (+36)1/4888178

E-mail: H1688@accor.com

Web-site: <http://www.mercure.com/gb/hotel-1688-mercure-budapest-buda/index.shtml>

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Email: oeци2010@oeци.eu; loveу@oncol.hu

Contact person: Jozsef Loveу

PROGRAMME

18TH JUNE

Morning Session

- 8:30 Registration
- 9:00 Welcome by the authorities
Representative of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
(name to be announced)
Miklos Kasler and Marco A. Pierotti

Keynote lectures

- 9:30 Two-way translational research: from basic science to the clinic and to the population
Christopher Wild
- 10:00 BRCA1 and BRCA2 cancers: from pathology to tailored therapies
Jorge S. Reis-Filho

10:30 Coffee Break

SESSION 1:

ORGANIZING CCCs TO GET CANCER CONTROL

Chair: **Wim van Harten and Csaba Polgar**

- 11:00 State of the art concerning the organization of a CCC in U.S.
Electra D. Paskett
- 11:30 Quality leadership and competence development in CCC's
Chris Harrison



PROGRAMME

18TH JUNE

12:00 Translating operations management techniques and improving performance

Wim van Harten

12:30 Lunch

Afternoon Session

SESSION 2:

MOLECULAR APPROACHES FOR CANCER CONTROL

Chairpersons: Marc J. van de Vijver and Orsolya Csuka

14:00 Current state and future perspectives of targeted therapies
Orsolya Csuka

14:30 Molecular changes in urothelial malignancies
Francois Radvanyi

15:00 Molecular pathology of breast cancer
Marc J. van de Vijver

15:30 Coffee Break

SESSION 3:

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL APPROACHES FOR CANCER CONTROL

Chair: Ulrik Ringborg and Jozsef Lovey

16:00 The burden of Cancer in Europe
Maja Zakej

PROGRAMME

18TH JUNE

16:30 Cancer Survival in Europe
Milena Sant

17:00 Cancer Rehabilitation in Europe
Piret Veerus

17:30 A comprehensive view of clinical data registries.
Jozsef Lovey

18:00 Development of personalized cancer medicine – the role of patient data registries and bio-repositories with special attention to the relation between molecular data and the classical patient registries
Thomas Tursz

CONCLUSIONS
Marco A. Pierotti



SOCIAL EVENTS

Board Dinner

Wednesday June 16

Kárpátia Restaurant

Only for OECI Board Members and invited WG members.



Gala Dinner

Thursday June 17

Hungarian National Gallery
Free for all invited participants and their accompanies
(requires registration)

Scientific Dinner

Friday June 18

Dinner Cruise on River Danube

Free for all invited participants and their accompanies
(requires registration)



BOOKING INFORMATION

Accommodation and congress venue

The Local Organizing Committee has already booked rooms in Hotel Mercure Buda. Participants have to send back the Registration Forms to the oeeci2010@oeeci.eu e-mail address, but they also have to contact the Hotel to make their reservation personal (arriving, number of nights, special requests)

Hotel Mercure Buda
H-1013 Budapest, Krisztina Krt. 41-43.
Phone: (+36) 1-448-8100
E-mail: H1688@ACCOR.COM

Arriving to Budapest

At Ferihegy Airport in Budapest, you should take the official airport taxi company, **Zóna Taxi**

Phone: (+36)-1-365-5555
Web: <http://www.zonataxi.eu/en>

For any taxi ride within Budapest, it is strongly recommended to use officially authorized taxis, such as **Főtaxi, City Taxi, Tele5Taxi**.

Note: Never wave down taxis on the street, or use any taxi without noticeable company signs on it!

At the airport, you may also take the minibus. The fixed price for the Airport minibus Service is about 26-55 EUR, depending on the number of passengers.



BOOKING INFORMATION

Public transport

The local public transport company is called BKV. You can buy tickets at the airport's Post Office or at the "Relay" newsagent. For more information visit:

<http://www.bkv.hu/english/jegyinfo/information.html>

<http://www.bkv.hu/english/jegyinfo/fares.html>

The best thing to do is to buy 48hr or 72hr tickets or special tourist cards (**Budapest Card** - <http://www.budapest-card.com/en/>)

Money, change

Hungary's currency is the forint (Ft). There are coins of 5Ft, 10Ft, 20Ft, 50Ft, 100Ft and 200Ft. Notes come in seven denominations: 500Ft, 1000Ft, 2000Ft, 5000Ft, 10,000Ft and 20,000Ft.

There are automated teller machines (ATMs) everywhere in Budapest, including in the train and bus stations, and quite a few foreign-currency exchange machines. It's better to change money in your own country, because you need to change cash or travellers cheques, avoid moneychangers in favour of the banks. Among those offering the best rates and service are Raiffeisen, OTP, Erste and K&H. Be sure to arrive about an hour before closing to ensure the bureau de change counter is still open, though.

Credit cards, especially Visa, MasterCard and American Express, are widely accepted here and you'll be able to use them at many restaurants, shops, hotels, car-rental firms, travel agencies and petrol stations. They are not usually accepted at museums, supermarkets or train and bus stations.

BUDAPEST

Budapest is the capital of Hungary, with nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants. Not only it is the centre of administration but also that of industry, trade, transport and traffic, education, culture, arts and sports.

Situated on both banks of the Danube, the total territory of the city is 525 square kilometres. The altitude of the bank of Pest is 100-150 m above sea level; the highest hill in Buda is 529 metres (János Hill).

Buda, Pest and Óbuda (Old Buda) were united in 1873 and further settlements (Újpest, Kispest, Nagytétény) were joined in 1950 making today's „Great Budapest”.

Budapest has a temperate continental climate. Seasons are usually well defined, with July and August the hottest months (28-30° C, 82-86° F) and December and January the coldest, when temperatures may fall under -15° C or just +5° F. Average sunshine from April to September is more than eight hours a day.



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Budapest is in the Central European Time Zone. In the winter months this means clocks are set at GMT + 1 hour, and in the summer (March to the end of October) GMT + 2 hours.



Budapest looks its most beautiful at dawn. As the sun slowly rises over the eastern plains, bathing Pest in soft pastel hues, it radiates back from the buildings of Buda as if they were a giant mirror; the windows on Castle Hill positively glisten in golden jubilation. But Budapest is also spectacularly appealing at night. The Chain Bridge is festooned with white lights, and the main public buildings like the Parliament, the Opera and the Royal Palace, as well as the entire panorama of the Castle District, are imaginatively and sensitively floodlit.

It's easy for Budapest to play with light in the manner of an elegant lady trying on her jewels, for everything looks good. This is a vibrant city: it throbs with life morning, noon and night; visitors arriving from other countries get the feeling that something interesting is happening round every corner.

BUDAPEST

Things to see



There is a lot of things to see in Budapest. You can find World Heritage sites, such as the **Castle District**, the **Andrássy Avenue** with **Heroes' Square** (picture above), the **Millenium Underground Railway** and of course the **embankments of the Danube**. There's also a lot of extraordinary buildings, beautiful parks, spas and thermal baths, and lots of Museums,

For more information visit the following homepages:

http://www.budapest.com/city_guide/attractions/world_heritage_sites.en.html

<http://www.culturalbudapest.com/en/route-recommendations/>

BUDAPEST

Spas and thermal bathes

Budapest holds the title "City of Spas" since the year 1934, as it has more thermal and medicinal water springs than any other capital city in the world. There are 118 springs in Budapest, providing over 70 million liters of thermal water a day. The temperature of the waters is between 21 and 78 Celsius. Budapest's thermal waters were enjoyed by the Romans as early as the 2nd century, but it was only during the Turkish occupation of Hungary in the 16th century that the bath culture really started flourishing. Today, there are 15 public thermal baths in Budapest, not counting the private thermal spas established in some luxury

hotels, such as the **Ramada Plaza**, **Thermal Hotel Margitsziget** and the **Corinthia Royal**, which have their own spas. The spa at the **Hotel Gellért** is a public bath. Some of the baths arrange special programs. The **Rudas Bath**, built in the 1500-s, gives home to regular night parties on Friday and Saturday nights, with great music and special light effects. These are very popular with young people from all over the world. Others, such as the **Palatinus Bath** on Margaret Island, have special pools for children with special effects (whirlpool, wave-pool, water-chutes).



BUDAPEST

Culture

There are lot of interesting museums in Budapest. The most famous ones are the **Hungarian History Museum**, **Museum of Fine Arts**, the **National Museum of Hungary**, the **Museum of Applied Arts**, the **Museum of Contemporary Art** and the **Palace of Arts**.

More information:

<http://www.culturalbudapest.com/en/cultural-budapest-group/>

Homepages of hungarian museums:

<http://www.imm.hu/hu/contents/inenglish>

http://www.museum.hu/index_en.php

<http://szepmuveszeti.hu/web/guest/aktualitasok>

http://www.mucsarnok.hu/new_site/index.php?lang=en

<http://mupa.hu/en/>

<http://www.hnm.hu/en/fooldal/mainPage.php>

National Dance Theater

<http://www.dancetheatre.hu/>



BUDAPEST

Food and beverage

Budapest is famous for its **excellent food**, as **traditional Hungarian cuisine is among the best and richest in Europe**. Traditional Hungarian restaurants offer tasty food, often accompanied by traditional Gipsy musicians, who come to your table to play Hungarian tunes directly into your ear.

It is a common misconception that Hungarian food is all goulash (Gulyás) and spicy paprika meals, just as not everything that's Italian is pasta, and not everything that is Indian is spicy.

Hungarian food has an **unmistakable character**, often rich with **sour cream, onions, eggs, butter, fresh produce and wine**. Vegetarian cuisine, however, is not the strength of Hungarian cooking, but there are a couple of characteristic vegetarian meals, such as fried cheese and fried mushrooms which are widely popular.



! NOTE that the tip is not allowed to be included in the final bill, although many restaurants attempt to charge it officially, and the waiter doesn't get anything out of it. It is generally advisable to get a menu with the bill, to compare the prices in order to avoid overcharging !

BUDAPEST

Many dishes are from the surrounding Slavic peoples, Turks introduced new spices and great number of pastries were imported from Austria.

Most of the dishes are made of beef, chicken, pork or fish and cooked in lard. Onion, paprika, sour cream and garlic give the final typical Hungarian flavour.

The famous red paprika is ground in the mills of **Szeged and Kalocsa**.

Hungarian housewives use sweet (édes) or hot (erős) paprika. Paprika is also a feature of soups, which have a much more important role in the eating habits of Hungarians than perhaps anywhere else in the world. Goulash or “**gulyás**” as

we call it, is the most famous soup. Yes, gulyás is a soup in Hungary, first made by shepherds and cowboys. It is made of beef cooked with chopped onion, potatoes and of course, paprika. What the rest of the world calls gulyás is a stew in this country, and we call it “**pörkölt**”. It is usually made of beef, mutton, pork or chicken. With pörkölt we eat galuska, incorrectly translated as “dumplings” on most menus. Galuska are tiny pieces of pasta.

Other famous soups are fish soup (**halászlé**), Jókai bean soup (**Jókai bableves**) and Újházi chicken soup (**Újházi tyúkhúsleves**). Another Hungarian classic is stuffed cabbage with sausage a lá Kolozsvár, (Kolozsvári töltött káposzta). The leaves contain pork, bacon and rice.

Hortobágyi pancake (**Hortobágyi palacsinta**) is a thin crepe stuffed with meat, and eaten it with chocolate, jam or cottage cheese.

Another dessert is strudel (**rétés**). You have a wide choice: apple, cherry or cottage cheese and they are all delicious!



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Hungary is a wine producing and wine consuming country - there are 22 wine regions in Hungary - and hungarian wine has been acclaimed globally for many centuries, so we are very proud of them indeed.

However, the proper way to start a meal is with a glass of apricot brandy (**Barackpálinka**). with your meal you can try some white wine: either the sweet **Debrői hárslevelű** or a wine from the northern shore of Lake Balaton: **Badacsonyi Kéknyelű or Szürkebarát**. Of the red wines the most famous one comes from Eger: **Bikavér** (Bull's Blood in English). Our favourites are **Pinot noir** and **Villányi Burgundi**. After dinner you should try the "King of wines, wine of Kings" the world famous **Tokaji Aszú**, which is made with grapes that have been left on the vine to shrivel from "noble rot". Other Tokaj is a small village in northern Hungary. Volcanic soil, hot Indian summers and the long traditions of winemaking contribute to the world wide fame of Tokay wines.

You can take a taste in wine cellars, wine museums or at the vineyards themselves!



More information visit:

<http://www.wineportal.hu/>
<http://www.winesofhungary.com/>



BUDAPEST

Budapest on the internet

<http://www.budapestinfo.hu/en>

<http://www.facebook.com/visitbudapest>

http://bthflash.alfanet.hu/guide_2010/eng/index.html

Youtube page of Hungary

<http://www.youtube.com/hungary>

Hungarian spas and bathes:

<http://www.hungary.com/main.php?folderID=856&articleID>

<http://itthon.hu/spas-wellness>

<http://www.spasbudapest.com/tartalom.php>



BALATON

Nobody quite knows who first declared themselves in love with Lake Balaton. Perhaps a poet, or a traveler, but it's a fact that from the start of the 19th Century onwards, more and more statements like this are recorded. First in beautiful prose, then in newspaper articles, nowadays in virtually everyday speech. For those who haven't been yet it is hard to understand the attraction to Lake Balaton. If we want to educate them, then for every question there is an answer.

Children wallow in the fabulous fun of wading in the shallow, warm, silky waters, and are only willing to be ordered out of the lake. Youths recall the all-night "big parties" of the hot summer evenings. For them, Lake Balaton is a world of meetings and new adventures. The nature lovers speak lovingly of the idyllic quiet of the Balaton's upper region, or of the flocks of startled water birds rising from the wetlands of the "Small Balaton". Painers and photographers rightfully believe Hungary's best panoramas are the hills that rise from the lake. Wine lovers sing the praises of the Kéknyelű from Badacsony, or the Italian reisling of Boglár, while gastronomes rave about the toothfish delicacies. The fishermen tell of metre-plus long fish, the yachtsmen of the racing boats bent over in the wind, the rheumatics of the healing powers of the Hévíz thermal baths, the music lovers of the Tihany organ recitals, the Opera fanciers of the Siófok opera galas.

The list goes on, but the flame of adulation would easily be lit by the first dozen testimonials. Come with us, and feel at home at Lake Balaton!

Information:

<http://www.hungary.com/main.php?folderID=927>

http://www.itthon.hu/site/upload/mtrt/kiadvanyok/step_by_step/html/Lake_Balaton.html

<http://www.balatoninfo.net/>