17th International Vicenza Course
on Hemodialysis

and
1st Congress of the
International Society for Hemodialysis

(with poster presentations!)

Vicenza, Italy
Congress Center Ente Fiera

June 3-6, 2008

www.nefrologiavicenza.it
www.vicenzanephrocourses.com
Welcome to

17th International Vicenza Course on Hemodialysis

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1. Welcome letter

The Vicenza International Courses are well renewed scientific events held in the city of the famous Architect of Renaissance, Andrea Palladio.

Starting in 1982, international Vicenza courses on peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis and critical care nephrology have been held regularly featuring an outstanding faculty and gathering participants from numerous countries.

The themes of Peritoneal Dialysis, Critical Care Nephrology and Hemodialysis have been discussed with a 3 years rotation, leading to the most comprehensive review in the specific areas of practice and research.

The 2008 edition of the course is dedicated to Hemodialysis and related technology. Diagnosis and therapy of complications occurring in patients on hemodialysis.

In the past we gathered participants from more than 50 different countries; this year we hope to guest many delegates from all over the world.

A series of lectures and panel discussions are delivered during the three days of each course.

The proceedings are always published in a special book edited by Karger and readily available in the congress bag.

The format of the course and the timely publication of the proceedings is highly appreciated by the participants as demonstrated by the remarkably positive feedback collected from physicians, nurses and members of the industry.

For this reason we decided to continue to host this course annually with rotation of the themes every three years; time required in our opinion for a real advancement in technology and scientific knowledge and for a sufficient accumulation of new data.

Our task is to put together specialists from different disciplines in a single scientific event with a multidisciplinary approach to the patient with acute and/or chronic kidney disease.

We really hope that a large number of delegates will join this important event which has become a classic appointment for the experts and the physicians who want to receive updated information in the field of Hemodialysis.
2. Sponsorship

This is a multidisciplinary Course sponsored by:

- The International Society of Nephrology (ISN)
- The European Dialysis and Transplantation Association (EDTA)
- The European Society of Artificial Organs (ESAO)
- The Italian Society of Nephrology (SIN)
3. Local organizing committee

Corse Director
Claudio Ronco

General Secretary
Alessandra Brendolan
Dinna Cruz

Event Organizer
Anna Saccardo
Ilaria Balbo

Local Organizing Committee
Luisa Bragantini
Stefano Chiaramonte
Valentina Corradi
Carlo Crepaldi
Massimo de Cal
Roberto Dell’Aquila
Pierluigi Di Loreto
Daniela Dissegna
Fiorella Gastaldon
Volker Goepel
Massimo Milan
Sabrina Milan Manani
Federico Nalesso
Mariapia Rodighiero
Emilia Spanò

International Scientific Advisors
Rinaldo Bellomo
John Kellum
Ravindra Mehta
Nathan Levin
Fritz Port
Todd Ing
Madhukar Misra
4. Italy

Italy is a parliamentary republic that is a founder member of the European Union. The population is around 59 million people, with an average density of 196 inhabitants per square kilometre. However, only three cities have more than one million inhabitants: Naples, Milan, and Rome, which as well as being the most populous Italian city (with around 2.5 million inhabitants), is also the Capital.

In administrative terms, the country is divided into 20 regions, 5 of which have a special statute, and 110 provinces, including the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano in Trentino Alto-Adige. Some of the other provinces are still in the definition phase. There are also two small independent states completely surrounded by Italian territory (the only such cases in the world): San Marino (its fortress is at the border between the regions of the Marches and Emilia-Romagna) and the Vatican, located within the city of Rome. The municipality of Campione d'Italia in Switzerland is also part of the Republic of Italy.

In addition to being a member of the European Union, Italy has also been part of the United Nations since 1955 and of Nato since 1949, and is also one of the G8 countries.

The symbols of the Italian Republic are the tricolour flag (vertical stripes of green, white, and red), which was first used in Reggio Emilia in 1797, and the official emblem, which is a white five-pointed star on top of a five-spoked cogwheel surrounded by a oak branch and olive branch.

The offices for the national Government institutions are located in the capital: there is Montecitorio, which houses the Chamber of Deputies, one of the two branches of Parliament; Palazzo Madama, the seat of the Republican Senate, the other branch of Parliament; Palazzo Chigi, the seat of the Italian Government; and the Quirinale, the "house" of the President of the Republic.

The national anthem of Italy is also called the Mameli anthem, after the author of the lyrics who wrote the anthem in 1847. The music was subsequently composed by Michele Novaro. It has been the official anthem of Italy since 1946.
ENVIRONMENT

The unique and varied geography of Italy, combined with the variety of climate types, have resulted in the formation of very different human settlements over the centuries, creating an infinite variety of cultural and social environments within one country. This gives Italy a unique richness. In addition to a wealth of natural heritage, which is conserved in parks, oases, and protected areas, almost every type of human settlement exists in the country. There are large cities such as Milan, Rome, and Naples, which, like many large cities, have the appeal of "melting-pots" of different cultures, as well as remote villages situated on rocky outcrops in the green countryside which may have only a few inhabitants.

Between these two extremes, Italy is famous throughout the world for its small and medium-sized towns that are a pleasure to live in. Often located in the midst of hills and near rivers and lakes, they are historic and artistic gems whose size and cultural and social heritage inherited from a thriving and glorious past gives them a ‘human dimension’.

Italy is a continual discovery: from region to region and within individual regions the nature, climate, and environment have given shape to a wealth and variety of artistic expressions, dialects, gastronomic culture, traditions, and customs that make up the main characteristics of this country – which for this reason is unique in the world.

Different cultures: Throughout the centuries, the environmental and climatic characteristics have given rise to very different cultures: from the Mid-European environment of the Alpine chain and Po Valley to the Mediterranean settlements on the islands and coasts of Campania, and on to the south and Puglia and Sicily.

Demographics: The birth rate in Italy has been the lowest in Europe for several years. People are having fewer children and the Italians are questioning this modern development: is the family losing its central role in Italian society? The debate is ongoing, but meanwhile, in the last 5 years, there has been a strong demographic increase due to the increase in the number of immigrants living in Italy (more than 2.5 million by the end of 2005).

Towns and Villages: There are 8,100 municipalities in Italy. The residential centre with most residents is obviously a typical metropolitan location: the capital, Rome. In contrast, to find the municipality with the least inhabitants, you need to go to the Lombardy countryside: it is Morterone, in the province in Lecco, which has only 35 inhabitants.
5. Vicenza

**Vicenza** is a city in northern Italy, is the capital of the eponymous province in the Veneto region, at the northern base of the *Monte Berico*, straddling the Bacchiglione. Vicenza is approximately 60 km west of Venice and 200 km east of Milan. As of 2007 Vicenza had an estimated population of 119,038.

**History**

**Roman age**
Vicentia was settled by the Italic Euganei and then by the Palaeo-Veneti in the 2nd-3rd century BC, from whom it was taken by the Gauls. The Romans conquered it to the latter in 157 BC, giving the city the name of *Vicetia* or *Vincentia* ("victorious").
The Vicentini received the Roman citizenship in 49 BC. The city had some importance as a hub on the important road from *Mediolanum* to *Aquileia*, but was overshadowed by its neighbor *Patavium* (Padua). Little survives of the Roman city, but three of the bridges across the Bacchiglione and Retrone rivers are of Roman origin, and isolated arches of a Roman aqueduct exist outside Porta Santa Croce.
During the decline of the Western Roman Empire, Heruls, Vandals, Alaric and Huns laid the area to waste, but the city recovered after the Ostrogoth conquest in 489. It was also an important Lombard and then Frank centre. Numerous Benedictine monasteries were built in Vicenza area, which, in particular, dried the lake that once was located north of Vicenza.

**Middle Ages**
In 899 Vicenza was destroyed by Magyar raiders.
In 1001 Otto III handed over the government of the city to the bishop, and its communal organization had an opportunity to develop, separating soon from the episcopal authority. It took an active part in the League with Verona and, most of all, in the Lombard League (1164-1167) against Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa compelling Padua and Treviso to join: its podestà, Ezzelino II il Balbo, was captain of the league. When peace was restored, however, the old rivalry with Padua, Bassano, and other cities was renewed, besides which there were the internal factions of the Vivaresi (Ghibellines) and the Maltraversi (Guelphs).
5. Vicenza

The tyrannical Ezzelino III drove the Guelphs out of Vicenza, and caused his brother, Alberico, to be elected podestà (1230). The independent commune joined the Second Lombard League against Emperor Frederick II, and was sacked by that monarch (1237), after which it was annexed to Ezzelino's dominions. On his death the old oligarchic republic political structure was restored - a consiglio maggiore ("grand council") of four hundred members and a consiglio minore ("small council") of forty members - and it formed a league with Padua, Treviso and Verona. Three years later the Vicentines entrusted the protection of the city to Padua, so as to safeguard republican liberty; but this protectorate (custodia) quickly became dominion, and for that reason Vicenza in 1311 submitted to the Scaligeri lords of Verona, who fortified it against the Visconti of Milan.

Vicenza came under rule of Venice in 1404, and its subsequent history is that of Venice. It was besieged by the Emperor Sigismund, and Maximilian I held possession of it in 1509 and 1516.

**Modern age**

Vicenza was a candidate to host the Council of Trent. The 16th century was the time of Andrea Palladio, who left many outstanding examples of his art with palaces and villas in the city's territory.

After 1797, under Napoleonic rule, it was made a duché grand-fief (not a grand duchy, but a hereditary (extinguished in 1896), nominal duchy, a rare honor reserved for French officials) within Bonaparte's personal Kingdom of Italy for general Caulaincourt, also imperial Grand-Écuver.

After 1814, Vicenza passed to the Austrian Empire. In 1848, however, the people rose against Austria, but was recovered after a stubborn resistance. As a part of the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, it was annexed to Italy after the 3rd war of Italian independence.

Vicenza's area was a location of fights in both World War I and World War II. After the end of the latter, strong economic development made it one of the richest cities in Italy.

Vicenza is home to the United States Army post Caserma Ederle (Camp Ederle), also known as the U.S. Army Garrison Vicenza. In 1965, Caserma Ederle became the headquarters for the Southern European Task Force, and today is the central U.S. military installation in Southern Europe. In January 2006 the European Gendarmerie Force was inaugurated in Vicenza.
5. Vicenza

It has been included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites since 1994. The splendour of Vicenza lies in the theatricality of its works by its celebrated adopted son, Andrea Palladio. The sensual colours of the Berici Hills act as the backdrop.

When you say Vicenza, you think of Palladio, of his whimsical architecture, the new Renaissance artistic language, and the researched spectacle.

The Venetian established themselves in this city, at the bottom of the Berici Hills. It then became an important Roman town with the name, Vicetia. However the greatest period of splendour was over three centuries of Venetian rule, when the city was enriched with precious architectural works and it became of the main artistic centres in Veneto, and indeed Italy.

It is the Palladian city for autonomism, the stage on which the genius of the young Paduan architect, Andrea di Pietro della Gondola, named il Palladio, exhibited his work. The grand master, gifted with a highly modern sensibility, invented a completely personal style that stupefies whereby ancient, classic architectural elements are recombined and transferred into a private context. Using modest materials, to give birth to a "black and white city, with the tones of copper-etching" as written by Guido Piovene.

His most celebrated construction dominated the central Piazza dei Signori, being the most symbolic building of the city: the Palladian Basilica, a medieval construction that was restructured by the architect in 1500, giving it double order with a portico and loggia. He also gave his signature to other buildings such as the Loggia del Capitanio, Palazzo Barbaran da Porto, Palazzo Chiericati, home of the Civic Museum, Palazzo Valmarana, the Loggetta Palladiana, and the Olympic Theatre, an example of fixed scenery, conceived by Palladio and realized by Vincenzo Scamozzi.

Vicenza is also a gentle town, outlined by the Berici Hills. A short distance from the town centre, there is the Basilica di Monte Berico on the hilltop, whose interiors preserve the Cena di S. Gregorio Magno, one of the greatest works by Paolo Veronese.

At the entrance to the city, there is the Villa Almerico Capra, known as La Rotonda, regarded as a masterpiece of Andrea Palladio, of which Goethe wrote that “never in the art of architecture has there been achieved this level of magnificence”.
Vicenza and Palladio: an inseparable pair, because the former doesn't exist without the latter, and the latter, although he worked in other provinces too, left the biggest concentration of his wonderful masterpieces in this territory.

Today Vicenza is, in fact, one of Italy's cities with the highest number of monumental complexes compared to its extension. This makes it a real unexpected jewel to those visitors who take a walk in the old town centre. A great part of the architectural works by Palladio was created in the Vicenza territory, starting from 1540. The architect worked without distinction both for private and public clients, thus helping to profoundly change the city's aspect.

The famous French art historian Courajod called Vicenza "a place blessed by heaven, one of those nests prepared by nature for the birth of Italian art, which, at the beginning of the Renaissance, didn't fail to flourish."

But perhaps it is Goethe's words in his "Italian Journey" which express the value, the importance and the fascination of Palladio's artwork best: "I arrived but a few hours ago, but I already took a glance at the town, and I saw the Teatro Olimpico and Palladio's buildings... It is only with these monuments before our eyes that we can comprehend their great value. With their bulk and their impressiveness they must, so to say, fill our eyes, whereas the beautiful harmony of their dimensions, not only in the abstract design, but in the whole of their perspective, both what protrudes and what recedes, pleases the spirit. And this is really, in my opinion, the case of Palladio: an extraordinary man, both for what he felt within and for what he could express without."

500 MORE YEARS, ANDREA!

Five hundred years are an important turning point, especially if they fall on the last quarter of the second millennium, which showed that acceleration of history in which trends and fashions followed one another at increasing speed. To be still en vogue, or better, highly acclaimed, is an achievement only few have reached.

Within the restricted elite of intellectuals, Palladio is the only architect: think of the post modern revival, but think most of all of the attention his works arouses in every new generation of designers.

And his artistic conception reveals new aspects every time; the latest of which, in this time of environmental problems, the relationship between man and nature, between architecture and territory, thus mixing in modern terms the Renaissance concept of the useful and the pleasant.
PALLADIO, ARCHITECT SUPER PARTES

Palladio's works boast more than one record, starting with the conception of the villa in its highest architectural expression. Beyond the credits for the single art works, however, there is a constant factor that characterizes his whole curriculum: the surprising variety of clients.

This aspect concerns not only the importance of public bodies, from the town council of Vicenza to the Venetian Serenissima Republic, or the social status of private clients, among which there are noblemen and merchants, but also their political orientation. At the time, it oscillated between France and Spain on the international chess board and between Venice, Milan and the church on the national chess board (and let's not forget that on an urban level, this situation was even worse because also families had inevitably their scores to settle).

Still, Palladio worked without distinction both for ones and for the others and pleasing everyone in the name of an architecture which, because it was inspired by the ideals of classicism, aroused unreserved admiration. An architecture which looked more universal also in this respect.

This having been said, we also must acknowledge that Palladio's life was not a bed of roses. In Vicenza, for instance, he worked on commission for public works that changed the aspect of the town (just think of the Basilica on the Piazza dei Signori,) but in return he sadly had the pleasure of seeing only few of his palazzi being fully built, as these works were too ambitious for the urban families.

In Venice also a different odd phenomenon happened: Palladio's palazzi were not considered apt for the capital, maybe because they were too innovative, or more likely because they were labelled as provincial; so that's why only few Palladian churches are reflected in the Venetian lagoon.

In either case the architect seemed to pay the penalty of innovation and perhaps of envy: in some respects too ambitious, in others too far ahead of his time. In other words, not all his contemporaries revealed themselves to be ready for his ideas. Today we know that he later had been rewarded with the age long fortune of his idea of architecture.
7. The venue

Vicenza Fair was established on 20 February 1948 when the Commune, the Provincial Administration and the Provincial Tourist Board drew up the articles of incorporation of Vicenza's national trade fair. Gaetano Marzotto was named first Chairman of the body and Giacomo Rumor Vice-Chairman.

Today, the Fair Chairman is Valentino Ziche. The Executive Director is Corrado Facco.

As Vicenza's trade fair quarter occupies a total area of 62,000 m²:

The 2008 calendar includes 17 events, of which 12 were created and are managed directly by the Vicenza Trade Fair and 5 are managed by external organisers.

The calendar is divided into 3 groups of shows:
- The gold shows
- The innovation shows
- The public shows

The first two groups include events reserved exclusively to the trade, while the third includes events that are open to the public.

**PALLADIO ROOM**

Seating for 714
Audio speaker system
Speakers' bench with 9 places, equipped with microphone and monitor
Speaker's dais with microphone and monitor
1 maxi-screen 12 x 5 m
2 lateral screens 5 x 5 m
Lighting system with dimming facility
Audio recording system
Video system with 3 cameras
Video projector
2 slide projectors
Connection for computer projection

Other technical equipment can be supplied on request.

**AREA IN FRONT OF PALLADIO ROOM**

6,000 square metres on 2 floors
All or part of this area may be set up for exhibitions or for catering, or be subdivided into separate rooms of various sizes.
Reception counter
Possible vehicle access
The entire Conference Centre is centrally heated and air-conditioned.

Along with the technical equipment, cleaning services, electrical assistance, assistance with ventilation equipment and audio-video assistance are also provided.

The following are also available: photographic services, floral arrangements, security guards (also armed), hostess service, open and closed stands complete with furnishings, porterage, transfer service from taxi to bus and the most modern technical instrumentation, secretariat (phone, fax, etc.), press office.
You may see a complete list of available hotels with telephone, fax, e-mail and notices to provide directly at the reservation. The selected hotels will be served by a bus transfer to and from the congress center.

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<td><strong>Hotel Boscolo De La Ville</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Hotel Alfa</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@alfafierahotel.it">info@alfafierahotel.it</a></td>
<td>150 mt. from the Congress Center Transfer to Gala Dinner</td>
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<td><strong>Hotel AC</strong></td>
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<td>Via Carducci 1 - Creazzo (VI)</td>
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<td><strong>Hotel Best Western Tre Torri</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@hoteltretorri.it">info@hoteltretorri.it</a></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Hotel Piramidi</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@hotelpiramidi.com">info@hotelpiramidi.com</a></td>
<td>Near a big commercial center and Warner Village Cinema Served by bus transfer</td>
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<td>Torri di Q.lo (VI)</td>
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<td>Tel. +39 444 267466</td>
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9. General informations

LANGUAGE
The official language is English.

VENUE
The Course will be held at the Congress Center of ENTE FIERA, Via dell'Oreficeria, 36100 Vicenza (Italy), on June 3-6, 2008

REGISTRATION
The deadline for registration is May 20, 2008.
The registration fee is **800 EURO** (€ 666.3 + iva) and includes: congress kit, proceedings, attendance to scientific sessions, coffee breaks, meals during the course. Registration after May 20 and on-site registration will be subject to space availability and the registration fee will be 960 EURO (€ 800 + iva).

For information please contact:
dr. Anna Saccardo, STUDIO SACCARDO,
Secretariat of the 17th International Vicenza Course on Hemodialysis
Via Bertesina, 394, 36100 – Vicenza – Italy, or e-mail to:
info@vicenzanephrocourses.com
tel/fax +39 444 753949

REIMBURSEMENT
within May 20 the Administrative secretary reimburse you 50% of the registration fee. After May 20 no one reimbursement is possible.

TRANSPORTATION
Vicenza is a small city not provided with airport. However, several daily connections are available from Milano, Venice, Verona and Rome. Venice and Verona airports are located 45 minutes from Vicenza. During the course, shuttle buses will be provided from Congress Center to selected hotels.

CLIMATE
In June the weather in Vicenza is generally mild and sunny with occasional showers. The average temperature is 32°C max and 20°C min.
10. Faculty

ALJAMA Pedro – Spain, Cordoba
AMERLING Richard – USA, New York
ARIF Asif - USA, Miami
BOVER Jordi – Spain, Barcelona
CANAUD Bernard – France, Montpellier
CHAZOT Charles – France, Tassin
COZZOLINO Mario - Italy, Milan
CRUZ Dinnna – Italy, Vicenza
DE FRANCISCO A. – Spain, Santander
FOLEY Rob – USA, Minneapolis
GOTCH Frank - USA, San Francisco
HAAPIO Mikko – Finland, Helsinki
HIMMELFARB Jonathan – USA - Portland
HOENICH Nicholas – UK, Newcastle
IKIZLER Alp – USA, Nashville
ING Tod – USA,Chicago
KOTANKO Peter – USA, New York
KUHLMANN Martin – Germany, Berlin
LEVIN Andeera – Canada, Vancouver
LEVIN Nathan – USA, New York
LINDSAY Robert – Canada, London - Ontario
LOCATELLI Francesco – Italy, Lecco
MESSA Paolo – Italy, Milano
MISRA Madhukar - USA, Kansas City
PANICHI Vincenzo – Italy, Pisa
RIELLA Miguel – Brazil, Curitiba
RONCO Claudio – Italy, Vicenza
SANTORO Antonio – Italy, Bologna
STENVINKEL Peter – Sweden, Stockholm
TENTORI Francesca - USA, Ann Arbor
VANHOLDER Ray – Belgium, Gent
WEITZEL William – USA, Ann Arbor
WINKLER Roland E.- Germany, Rostock
WIZEMANN Volker, Germany, Giessen
ZOCCALI Carmine – Italy, Reggio Calabria
11. Professional congress organizer

**EVENT ORGANIZER**
Anna Saccardo and Ilaria Balbo
Department of Nephrology
St. Bortolo Hospital
Via Rodolfi, 37
36100 – Vicenza
Italy
Tel/fax 0039 0444 753949
e-mail: info@vicenzanephrocourses.com

**ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY**
New Progress Service s.r.l.
Mrs Anna Marsiaj
Viale Trieste 29/c
36100 – Vicenza
Italy
Tel. 0039 0444 502849
Fax 0039 0444 515824
e-mail: anna@e4a.it
12. Scientific program

June 3

Session 1: refresher basic course
DIALYSIS PRINCIPLES AND TECHNOLOGY
Chairmen: T. Ing – F. Locatelli

15.00 How does dialysis work? M. Misra
15.30 The vascular access T. Ing
16.00 Membranes and Dialyzers C. Ronco
16.30 Water treatment for hemodialysis N. Hoenich
17.00 Dialysate composition F. Locatelli
17.30 Break and visit to exhibition and posters

OPENING CEREMONY

18.30 Opening Remarks and presentation of
- The International Vicenza Award C. Ronco
- International Society for Hemodialysis best abstract award C. Zoccali
19.15 Concert
20.00 WELCOME RECEPTION

June 4

Session 2: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES
Chairmen: P. Stenvinkel – F. Locatelli

8.10 Recent data from DOPPS and iDOPPS F. Tentori
8.30 From the HEMO study to the MPO F. Locatelli
8.50 Recent data from the USRDS R. Foley
9.10 Epigenetics in renal disease – what are the implications for the clinician? P. Stenvinkel
9.30 The burden of cardiovascular risk in CKD and dialysis patients C. Zoccali
9.50 Discussion
10.10 Break and visit to exhibition and posters

Session 3: CARDIOVASCULAR ISSUES
Chairmen: C. Zoccali– A. Levin

10.30 Adipokines in renal desease – fat issues sends nephrologists a message P. Stenvinkel
10.50 BNP and Renal Patient M. Haapio
11.10 Interaction between inflammation and nutrition M. Kuhlmann
11.30 Microinflammation and endothelial damage in hemodialysis P. Aljama
11.50 Antioxidant dialytic approach with vitamin E coated membranes D. Cruz
12.10 Discussion
12.30 Break and visit to exhibition and posters
12. Scientific program

Session 4: VASCULAR ACCESS MANAGEMENT
Chairmen: M. Riella – B. Canaud

14.30 Challenges of Interventional nephrology  M. Riella
14.50 Pre fistula evaluation: Angiography, Doppler, other techniques. Are they useful?  W. Weitzel
15.10 Endovascular Procedures  A. Arif
15.30 Optimal management of CVCs  B. Canaud
15.50 Discussion
16.10 Break and visit to exhibition and posters

Session 5: DRY WEIGHT ASSESSMENT
Chairmen: M. Kuhlmann – C. Chazot

16.40 The need for dry weight assessment  N. Levin
17.00 Segmental bioimpedance, body composition and outcomes  P. Kotanko
17.20 Whole Body Bioimpedance  W. Wizemann
17.40 Blood Volume Monitoring  R.E. Winkler
18.00 Discussion
18.20 ADJOURN

June 5

Session 6: BIOLOGICAL PATHWAYS IN DIALYSIS
Chairmen: P. Aljama – C. Zoccali

8.20 The spectrum of retention solutes  R. Vanholder
8.40 Oxidative stress in HD  J. Himmelfarb
9.00 Factors determining insulin resistance in hemodialysis patients  A. Ikizler

Debate on guidelines:
9.40 Guidelines have done more harm than good  R. Amerling
10.00 Discussion
10.20 Break and visit to exhibition and posters

Session 7: WHAT IS IMPORTANT IN DIALYSIS?
Chairmen: C. Ronco – N. Levin

10.40 The frequency of sessions  B. Lindsay
11.00 The treatment time  C. Chazot
11.20 Membrane characteristics  F. Locatelli
11.40 Efficiency (Blood flow and Kt/V)  F. Gotch
12.00 Cross-membrane flux  B. Canaud
12.20 Discussion
12.40 Break and visit to exhibition and posters
12. Scientific program

Session 8: THE ERA OF HEMODIAFILTRATION
Chairmen: S. Stefoni – R. Foley

14.30 Hemodiafiltration techniques                      C. Ronco
14.50 Inflammatory pattern in HDF                       V. Panichi
15.10 ON-Line HDF                                        B. Canaud
15.30 HDF: the clinical evidence                         R. Vanholder
15.50 Biofeedback-driven dialysis where are we?          A. Santoro
16.10 Discussion                                        
16.30 Break and visit to exhibition and posters         

Session 9: HEMODIALYSIS YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW
Chairmen: C. Ronco

17.00 The evolution of dialysis technology from          C. Ronco
      Origin to today                                      
17.30 Special Feature Debate:
      The future of dialysis: Where will dialysis be heading in the next
decade?                                                C. Ronco, E. Gatti, T. Glanzmann
18.30 ADJOURN                                            

June 6

Session 10: Ca and P DISORDERS
Chairmen: P. Messa – R. Vanholder

8.30 Calcium and Phosphate kinetics during               F. Gotch
      Hemodialysis                                        
8.50 Impact of Ca/P disorders on risks and              P. Messa
      comorbidities                                        
9.10 Diagnostic procedures and rationale for            J. Bover
      Specific therapies                                   
9.30 Preventive measures and new                        M. Cozzolino
      pharmacological approaches                          
9.50 Discussion                                          
10.10 Break                                              

Session 11: ANEMIA AND ESA
Chairmen: A. De Francisco – J. Himmelfarb

10.30 Insights in anemia management                     A. De Francisco
10.50 Red cell lifespan, erythropoiesis and haemoglobin control N. Levin
11.10 New ESAs: how innovative are they?                F. Locatelli
11.30 The issue of biosimilars                          C. Ronco
11.50 Discussion                                        
12.10 Closing of the course                             

13. Abstract form/instructions

**ABSTRACT SUBMISSION**

Please submit your abstract **before March 30**, using Microsoft Word format on one A4 page using:
Times New Roman font 14 for the title, names and affiliation (only title in bold) and 12 for the body of the text.
Abstract will be printed as it is.

Submit abstract to info@vicenzanephrocourses.com
### N° | SIZE | FIRM |
---|------|------|
1  | 7X4  |      |
2  | 6X4  |      |
3  | 7X4  |      |
4  | 6X4  |      |
5  | 15X8 | FRESENIUS |
6  | 7X4  | GAMBRO |
7  | 7X4  | GAMBRO |
8  | 6X4  | SORIN BELLCO |
9  | 6X4  | SORIN BELLCO |
10 | 6X4  | SORIN BELLCO |
11 | 6X4  |      |
12 | 6X4  | ASAHI KURARAI |
13 | 2X2  |      |
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19 | 5X4  | EDWARDS |
20 | 5X4  | TORAY |
21 | 2X2  |      |
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30 | 3X1  |      |
31 | 3X1  |      |

14. Exhibition map