

14TH IFCC



PRAHA 2001

EUROMEDLAB

EUROPEAN
CONGRESS
OF CLINICAL
CHEMISTRY
AND LABORATORY
MEDICINE

news 1

MAY 26/31

W E L C O M E 2 0 0 1



Dear Colleagues,

it is a pleasure and a must for me to draw your attention to the 14th IFCC European Congress of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine - EUROMEDLAB 2001 - which will be celebrated in Prague in May 2001. This congress is the first major scientific and professional event of our discipline in the new millennium. With its historic flair Prague is certainly one of the most exciting and beautiful capitals in Europe stimulating artists, scientists and philosophers. With this multicultural background EUROMEDLAB 2001 will stimulate the promotion of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine far beyond the traditional boundaries of our discipline - from applied basic, analytical science to an integrated part in managed patient care.

The programme developed by our Czech colleagues in close collaboration with National Societies and an International

Scientific Advisory Board combines new visions with traditional approaches. In this collaborative effort an exciting programme covering the most important advances in the field was put together including education and management, evidence based Laboratory Medicine, total quality of clinical laboratories, molecular biology, immunology, hormonal regulation and metabolism. The mentioned main topics are assigned to specific days and will be introduced by plenary lectures, followed by symposia and workshops, thus EUROMEDLAB 2001 will provide the participants in a comprehensive manner with new scientific and practical aspects. Besides widening the professional expertise this kind of congress also provides the chance to meet with colleagues from different ethnic areas, to exchange ideas, and to establish new friendships and collaborations. The romantic, opera like atmosphere of the places, churches and the castle in Prague as well as the cultural events will stimulate the spirit of the

discussions between young participants with world experts.

On behalf of the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (IFCC) I kindly invite all colleagues from universities, clinical and diagnostic laboratories, and from diagnostic industry to come to Prague and celebrate EUROMEDLAB 2001 with your friends. The extraordinary beauty, resources of the City of Prague, the charm and hospitality of the people and the splendid organisation and content of the congress in one of the most advanced congress centres will contribute to your happiness and satisfaction. Please come, register soon, send your abstract, join us in Prague.

I am looking forward to meeting you in Prague.

Mathias M. Müller
IFCC President

Dear readers

we are delighted to present you the first issue of Euromedlab News. Our intention is to provide you with the latest news when preparing the Congress and also during its sessions. We would like to present you the host country - the Czech Republic and its capital, Prague. We also want to provide you with information concerning additional programme, new information from final preparation of specialists programme and other accompanying activities. We also will try to present latest investigations and views of influential experts.

Our intention is to do our best for the Congress and for meeting your expectations. We look forward to see you in Prague in May, 2001.



Photo L. Nováková

Congress Centre

Your Editors



Dear friends

Euromedlab 2001 is the first European Congress of clinical chemistry at the beginning of the new millennium. It is also an excellent opportunity for clinical chemists to meet each other, an opportunity that cannot be missed. Scientific Committee decided to structure

the programme of the European Congress into plenary lectures, main symposia (S1 - S15), scientific workshops (SW1 - SW27) and industry sponsored workshops. Poster session, other scientific meetings and discussions will give you an opportunity to share your experience and knowledge with your colleagues. To underline the international character of this European Congress majority of main symposia will be dedicated to national scientific societies. IFCC, FESCC and other international organisations will play an important role, too. Last but not least diagnostic companies will take part in this event and an exhibition will be a substantial part of the Congress. Scientific programme will have a cultural

background. In the tentative programme you can find names of five congress halls dedicated to outstanding Czech music composers: Dvořák, Janáček, Martinů, Smetana and Stamic. We believe that Prague history, architecture and music will add a specific value to the scientific content of Euromedlab 2001.

Antonin Jabor
Local Scientific Committee
Euromedlab 2001



Dear members

of the European societies.

Dear participants

in the Euromedlab 2001 Praga meeting.

On behalf of the board of FESCC (Forum of the European Societies of clinical chemistry) I like to invite you to the EuroMedLab 2001 the 14th IFCC-FESCC European Congress of Clinical Chemistry and laboratory medicine. It is our most significant event in Europe and the most important scientific meeting in laboratory medicine. The organisers of the scientific programme introduced a new way, more attractive for the European National Societies and their members.



St. Nicholas Church

Photo L. Nováková

The main symposia are organised by National societies and I hope that you can take part. FESCC hopes to welcome you all and we hope that the event will be visited by thousands of attendees. The scientific programme is stimulated by „Evidence based laboratory medicine“. The practise of evidence based laboratory medicine is

a process of lifelong self directed learning in which we as laboratory professionals support our clinical colleagues. We recognize the need for clinically important information about screening, diagnosis, therapy and prognosis of the disease. The programme is also stimulated by selecting and implementing a laboratory automation system. Future developments in the clinical chemistry laboratory will include total automation of simple routine parameters on the one hand and development of sophisticated high-end testing on the other. Euromedlab in Prague - The City of Music. The occasion you cannot miss.

We hope to see you there.

Professor Victor Blaton
President of FESCC

Prague

Population: 1,2 mil. inhabitants

Area: 497 sq. km

The capital of the Czech Republic, cultural and political metropolis and city with thousand-year history.

Thanks to its convenient location right in the heart of Europe on the river Vltava it has always been an important junction of the trade routes and centre of the political and cultural life.

Prague is often called "Golden Prague" or "City of Hundred Spires" for its numerous well-preserved historical sights of different architectural styles ranging from Roman rotundas to Gothic cathedrals and palaces in Renaissance style. You can find here outstanding examples of Baroque and Rococo styles, Classicistic and Neo-Renaissance monuments as well as renowned architectural gems of Art Nouveau style.

HISTORY

Prague lies in an area of a very ancient settlement, for Bohemia has been inhabited by man since early Stone Age times. During the Bronze Age the density of settlement increased, it became an important crossing of the trade routes. The first Slavs came to settle this area during the great migrations. The legend has it that Prague was founded by princess Libussa (Libuše) who had a vision of a city whose fame should reach to the stars. The legendary husband of Libussa "Přemysl" was the first prince of the Přemyslid dynasty which ruled this area till the year 1306. The first historically evidenced Přemyslid ruler Borivoj moved his residence to Prague and made the Prague Castle the centre of government and administration for the whole Bohemia. During the reign of the Přemyslids Prague became the seat of bishop, gained the first stone bridge over Vltava and developed in an important centre. Around 1230 it has 25 churches and many stone buildings, the Old Town of Prague received a municipal character and was surrounded by walls. After extinction of the Přemyslid dynasty an important Luxembourg dynasty came to the throne in Bohemia. The most outstanding representative of the dynasty is Charles IV (1346-78) who made Prague one of the great cultural and spiritual centres of Europe. He established archiepiscopal seat and founded the university which still bears his name.



Photo L. Nováková

Charles Bridge

Charles's reign is a period of an intense building activity - he started construction of the Gothic royal palace, St. Vitus Cathedral, Church of Our Lady of the Snows, Charles Bridge and the Old Town Bridge Tower. He founded the New Town with broad streets which was able to accommodate the steadily growing population of Prague for several centuries without any major extensions. By about 1400 Prague, with a population of some 50,000, is one of the most beautiful and most magnificent capitals in Europe which attracts scholars and artists and in which trade and industry flourishes. This period of splendor was interrupted by rebellions and later by Hussite wars.

Another important personality came to the throne in 1420 - George of Podebrady resumed the building activity (Tyn Church) but the city lost its predominance as a trading centre and the standing of the local university declined.

In 1526 the country passes into the hands of the Habsburgs who ruled the country till 1918. This period was full of conflicts with the Bohemian Estates and educated upper classes of the population. Although Prague was embellished with numerous magnificent especially sacral buildings it lost its true cultural and economic importance.

After the First World War Prague becomes capital of the first Czech Republic with Tomas Garrigue Masaryk as President. In 1922 area of the city considerably increased by the incorporation of the neighbouring communes and the population reached 677,000. During the Second World War Bohemia became a German Protectorate and was liberated in May 1945 by Soviet troops. Since then Prague has been again the seat of the President and of all the most important political and administrative institutions, several universities, seat of archbishop of Prague, etc.

The most important sights are concentrated in five areas - Prague Castle, Old Town, Josefov, New Town and Lesser Town.

PRAGUE CASTLE

The whole area called Hradčany is situated on the left bank of the Vltava River. The most important complex of buildings represents the Prague Castle with spacious Royal Palace containing valuable Gothic Vladislav Hall, All Saints Chapel, Hall of the Diet with Renaissance gallery, Gothic Palace and Romanesque Palace. The castle complex also includes magnificent Gothic St. Vitus Cathedral with Imperial Mausoleum, Chapel of the Holy Rood housing treasury, Castle Gallery, Old Provost's Lodging, Romanesque St. George's Basilica with St. George's Convent now housing the collections of old Bohemian art and picturesque Golden Lane with 24 small houses.

In the close vicinity there are also the Archbishop's Palace, Renaissance Schwarzenberg Palace housing the Military Museum, Sternberg Palace with the main collections of the National Gallery and Renaissance Martinitz Palace.

Worth seeing are the Loreto Church with famous carillon and treasury and Strahov Monastery founded in 12th century now housing valuable library with some 130,000 volumes including incunabula, manuscripts and numerous old maps.



Photo L. Nováková

Ungeld

OLD TOWN

The central feature of the Old Town is the spacious Old Town Square with a series of charming old houses on the south and east sides. The north side is dominated by the massive monument of the Reformer Jan Hus. The most important buildings on the square are the Town Hall with the astronomical clock (15th century) on the tower and the Church of St. Nicholas, an outstanding example of the 18th century Baroque. To be mentioned there are also Goltz-Kinsky Palace, Gothic Tyn Church and the house where famous writer Franz Kafka was born.

Not far from the Old Town Square stands in Baroque remodelled St. James Church with richly furnished interior and the Estates Theatre from 1738 - the scene of the world premiere of Mozart's "Don Giovanni". Facing the theatre is the Carolinum, historical building of the Charles University founded in 1348 with Baroque facade.

Worth seeing is also the Powder Tower built in the 15th century and restored in Neo-Gothic style. On the north side of the tower is the Municipal House, a good example of the Czech Art-Nouveau style.

The whole area of the Old Town offers many further interesting historical sights e.g. an extensive complex of Clementinum housing the National Library, Romanesque Chapel of the Holy Rood, Gothic Bethlehem Chapel, etc.

To be continued...

Scientific programme

Main topics

Sunday, May 27

Education and Management

Monday, May 28

Evidence Based Medicine - Clinical and Laboratory Aspects

Tuesday, May 29

Molecular Biology

Wednesday, May 30

Towards Quality in Clinical Chemistry

Thursday, May 31

Hormonal Regulations, Metabolic Markers and Immunity

Plenary lectures

- PL1** A Global Perspective - Understanding the Social, Economic and Ethnic Factors in the Atherosclerosis Epidemic
Mathew McQueen, Canada
- PL2** DNA Microchips
- PL3** Towards Quality in Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine
Mathias M. Mueller, Austria
- PL4** Biochemistry of Ageing

Symposia

- S01** Management in the Clinical Laboratory
(under the auspices of Finish Society for Clinical Chemistry)
Laitinen, P. (Finland)
- S02** Education in Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine
(under the auspices of Danish Society for Clinical Chemistry)
Soerensen, S. (Denmark)
Racek, J. (Czech Republic)
- S03** Training and Practice in Evidence Based Laboratory Medicine
(under the auspices of Hungarian Society of Clinical Pathology)
Horvath, R. (Hungary)
Sandberg, S. (Norway)
- S04** EBM in Coronary Heart Diseases – The Role of inflammation
(under the auspices of Swedish Society for Clinical Chemistry)
Hansson, G. K. (Sveden)
Simonsson, P. (Sveden)
- S05** Analytical Goals in Relation to Clinical Needs – Example: Diabetes
(under the auspices of Norwegian Society for Clinical Chemistry)
Sandberg, S. (Norway)
Petersen, P. H. (Denmark)
- S06** Patient Outcomes and Laboratory Medicine
(under the auspices of Association of Clinical Biochemists, United Kingdom)
Mike J. Hallworth

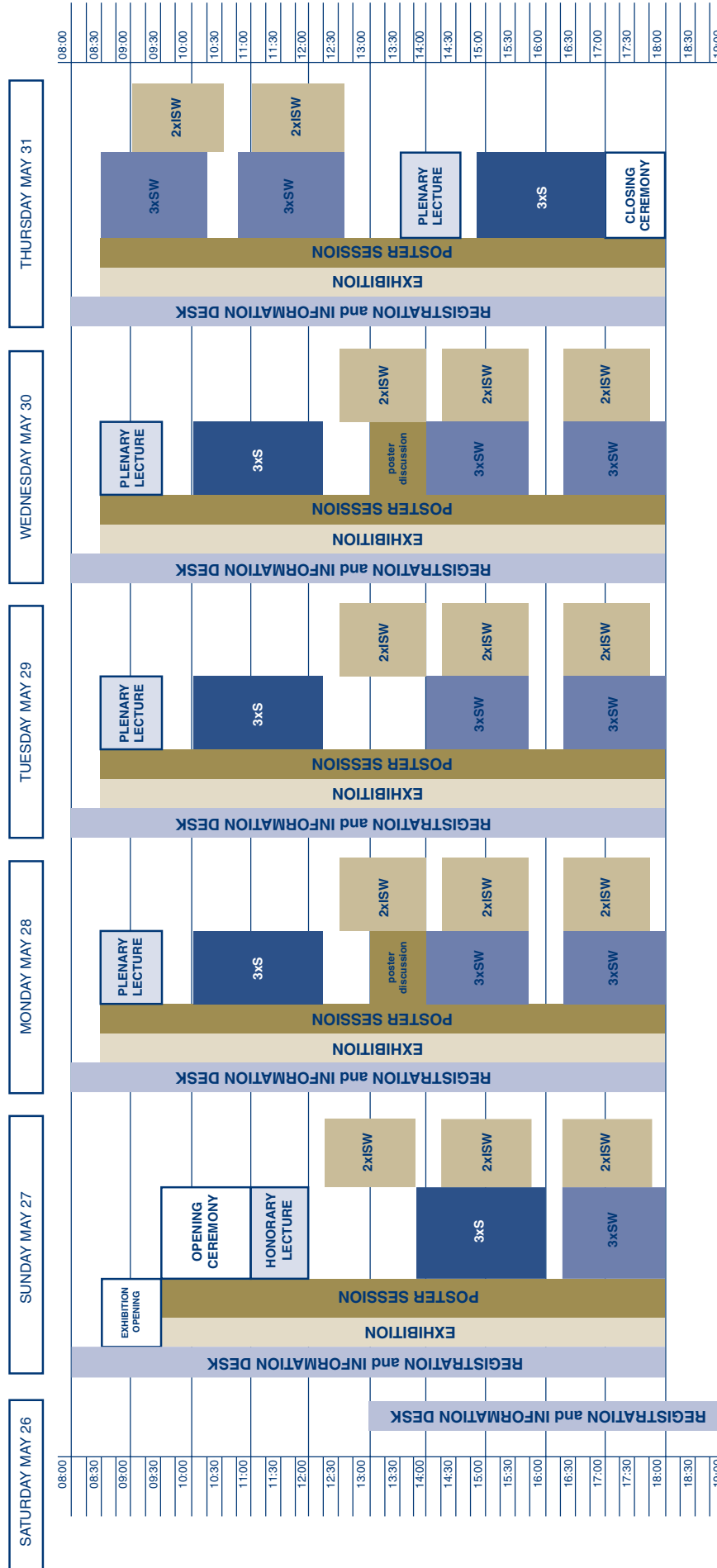
- S07** Molecular Biology and Technological Aspects
(under the auspices of Japan Society of Clinical Chemistry)
Kanno, T. (Japan)
Ueda, K. (Japan)
- S08** Cellular Iron Distribution: From Genetics to Clinical Outcomes
(under the auspices of Belgian Association for Clinical Biochemistry)
Joris Delanghe
- S09** Pharmacogenetics, Pharmacogenomics and Drug Development
(under the auspices of French Society for Clinical Chemistry)
Henri - Philippe Beaune
- S10** Harmonisation by Registration, Accreditation and Calibration in Clinical Chemistry
(under the auspices of FESCC and EC4)
Victor Blaton
- S11** Point-of-Care Testing in Hospitals: A Challenge for the Clinical Laboratory
(under the auspices of German Society for Clinical Chemistry)
Schlebusch, H. (Germany)
- S12** Computers and Clinical Laboratory
(under the auspices of Spain Society for Clinical Biochemistry and Molecular Pathology)
Queralto, J. M. (Spain)
- S13** Neuroactive Steroids and Endocrine Disruptors
(under the auspices of Czech Society for Clinical Biochemistry)
Starka, L. (Czech Republic)
Morfin, R. (France)
- S14** Male Infertility
(under the auspices of Italian Society for Clinical Chemistry)
Messeri, G. (Italy)
- S15** Endocrinology of Diabetes
(under the auspices of Netherlands Society of Clinical Chemistry)
Miedema, K. (The Netherlands)

Scientific workshops

- SW 01** Preanalytics
Guder, W. (Germany)
- SW 02** Veterinary Clinical Chemistry as a Part of Laboratory Medicine
Bogin, E. (Israel)
- SW 03** Minerals and Body Fluids
Jabor, A. (Czech Republic)
Saris, N. E. (Finland)
- SW 04** Cytokines in Clinical Diagnostics
Gressner, A. M. (Germany)
Masek, Z. (Czech Republic)
- SW 05** Coronary Heart Disease: from Mechanisms to Prevention
Dominiczak, M. (United Kingdom)
Stavljenic-Rukavina, A. (Croatia)
- SW 06** EBM in Diagnostics and Therapy of Metabolic Bone Diseases
Griesmacher, A. (Austria)
Palicka, V. (Czech Republic)

- SW 07** EBM and Cancer
Lamerz, R. (Germany)
- SW 08** EBM in Lipid Diagnostics
Blaton, V. (Belgium)
Sypniewska, G. (Poland)
- SW 09** The Role of Cardiac Markers
Chapelle, J. P. (Belgium)
- SW 10** Proteome Analysis
Cervinka, M. (Czech Republic)
- SW 11** Molecular Diagnostics of Cancer
Wagener, Ch. (Germany)
- SW 12** Coagulation: Molecular Biology and Genetics
Muszbeck, L. (Hungary)
Mannhalter, C. (Austria)
- SW 13** Inborn Errors of Metabolism
van Gennip, A. H. (The Netherlands)
- SW 14** Clinical Chemistry of Organ Transplantation (under the auspices of Austrian Society for Clinical Chemistry)
Mueller, M. M. (Austria)
Zivny, P. (Czech Republic)
- SW 15** Markers of Iron Turnover
Thomas, L. (Germany)
- SW 16** Clinical Toxicology and TDM
Kuelpmann, W. (Germany)
Grundmann, M. (Czech Republic)
- SW 17** Global Aspects of Regulations for in vitro Diagnostics (IFCC SD 1st part)
Forest, J.-C. (Canada)
Pauwels, J. (Belgium)
- SW 18** Errors in Laboratory Medicine
Bonini, P. A. (Italy)
Sonntag, O. (Germany)
- SW 19** Modern Technologies
Wevers, R. (The Netherlands)
Adam, T. (Czech Republic)
- SW 20** Global Aspects of Regulations for in vitro Diagnostics (IFCC SD 2nd part)
Forest, J.-C. (Canada)
Ratcliffe, J. G. (United Kingdom)
- SW 21** Harmonisation of EQA Schemes
Libeer, J. C. (Germany)
Friedecký, B. (Czech Republic)
- SW 22** Free Radicals
Naskalski, J. (Poland)
Vavrova, J. (Czech Republic)
- SW 23** Nutrition
Shenkin, A. (United Kingdom)
Zadak, Z. (Czech Republic)
- SW 24** Biochemistry of Ageing
Gispén, W. H. (The Netherlands)
- SW 25** Signal Transduction
Zima, T. (Czech Republic)
Azzi, A. (Switzerland)
- SW 26** Cerebrospinal Fluid Analysis
Adam, P. (Czech Republic)
Felgenhauer, K. (Germany)
- SW 27** Allergy and Autoimmunity
Lam, C. W. K. (Hong Kong)
Zinder, O. (Israel)

Programme Schedule of EUROMEDLAB Prague 2001



- SYMPOSIA (S)
- SCIENTIFIC WORKSHOP (SW)
- INDUSTRY SPONSORED WORKSHOP (ISW)

Important notice!

We have succeeded in reserving unique historical premises of the Břevnov Monastery for May 30, 2001 and therefore the venue for Gala Dinner has been changed accordingly.



The Břevnov Monastery

In the year 993, the Bohemian Prince Boleslav II. of the Přemyslids dynasty and the bishop St. Vojtěch Slavníkovec founded the Monastery on the road from Prague castle near the village Břevnová and the source of Brusnice creek. Vojtěch has brought the monks of St. Benedict's religion headed by the first abbot Anastáz from the Roman monastery. Thus the oldest men's Monastery in Czech lands was founded.

In early and developed Middle Ages the Břevnov Monastery became the political, cultural and economic centre of the country. Another convents were established by Břevnov monks (1045 Rajhrad, 1078 Hradiště near Olomouc, 1087 Opatovice, 1097 Sázava, 1213 Police on Metuje, 1296 Broumov).

The oldest Břevnov architecture was probably wooden and has not been preserved until now. The Benedictin's have observed the rule to stay at one place, and therefore Romanesque and later Gothic basilicas were located at the place of the current Baroque cathedral of St. Margaret and similarly as now the medieval convent and the prelatore were connected to it.

During the 11th and the 12th centuries the monastery was built predominantly from argillite in the Romanesque style with three-aisle basilica and the hall crypt under the presbytery. In 1250 the Vintův's crypt with the

chapel was built to it. Since the second half of the 13th century the buildings of the larger Gothic convent and the Gothic cathedral have been built, the magnificent project of which was not completed. After the ravage by Hussites in 1420 nothing but the ruins was left from the Monastery and the only person who seated there was the Provost. For more than two centuries the seat of the abbey was moved to Broumov.



St. Marketa Church

Photo L. Nováková

The Gothic cathedral was repaired several times (1449, 1537, around the 1600, after the battle of White Mountain, after the year 1664). The balk tower of the campanile and the new convent, the construction of which was completed in 1668, were situated in the southern part.

In 1678 a fire outburst the entire premises. The Monastery's heyday has been apparent since the first half of the 18th century and was characterized by the building complex of the High Baroque which has been built by Christopher and Kilian Ignatius Dienzenhofer. In the second half of the 18th century the monastery was depleted by Joseph's restrictions.

After the communists came to the power, the convent was abolished, its interiors have deteriorated, the new works damaged the monastery village and the outer stripe of monastery lands.

The Břevnov monastery belongs currently to the most outstanding monuments of the Bohemian radical Baroque.

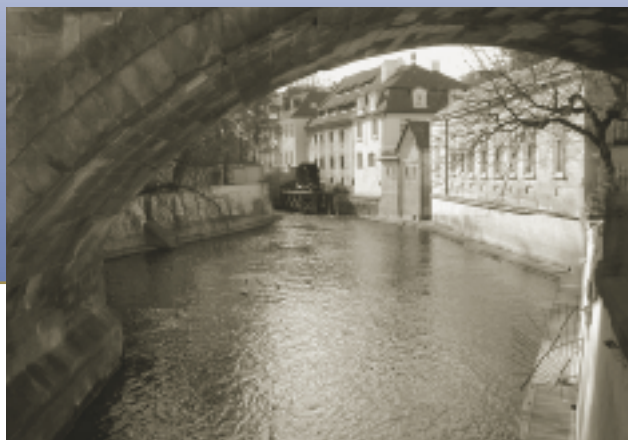
Since the general reconstruction, which was executed in 1990-1994, the monastery has been used by Benedictines.

By Pope's bull promotion to Archabbey in 1993, the Monastery became again one of the most important centres of religion in Europe.

News of Congress preparation

Dear readers

Professor Miroslav Englis was nominated a new chairman of Organising Committee. Professor Miroslav Englis is very well known clinical chemist not only in Czech Republic but worldwide. We wish him a great success in this very difficult position and we are sure he help to prepare the excellent Congress !



We are sorry to inform you that Professor Petr Schneiderka, chairman of Organising Committee, had to finish his activities on Congress preparation due to his health difficulties. We would like to take this opportunity to thank him for all the big work he has done. At the same time we wish him to get well soon.





Dear readers,

we would like to take the opportunity of our first issue of our news to wish you Merry Christmas, successful end of the last year of the millennium. We would like the pleasure to wish you at the same time a Happy New Year and thus also the beginning of a new century and millennium.



Attention, please!!!

Change of deadline of abstracts: due date is January 31, 2001.

Reminder – deadlines

Bursary application January 15, 2001

Submission of abstract January 31, 2001

Notification on acceptance of abstract after February 15, 2001

Reduced registration fee March 1, 2001

Hotel reservation March 15, 2001

EUROMEDLAB 2001 – the occasion you cannot miss.

So there is the chance for those of you who have not decided to join us yet.

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