

Surgical Skills Course

EAR RECONSTRUCTION: Cartilage Vs Medpore®

20th-22th July 2017



Rome, July 20-21, 2017

Aula didattica Salviati 3 Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù, Piazza Sant'Onofrio, 4

Arezzo, July 22, 2017

Cadaver Lab, ICLO San Francesco di Sales, Via A. Einstein, 12 a/b

Con il Patrocinio di:



Course Directors

Mario Zama

Patricia Cecchi

Scientific Office

Guido Ciprandi

Giancarlo Palmieri

Luca Piombino

Stefano Latorre

Simone Marino

Oriana Rajabtork Zadeh

Maria Ida Rizzo

Urbano Urbani

Tutor

Patricia Cecchi

John Reinisch

Stefano Latorre

Luigino Santecchia

Giorgio Proia

Giorgio Spuntarelli

Maria Ida Rizzo

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

DAY 1 - July 20, 2017 (Rome)

- 09:00 Participants receptions in Children Hospital Bambino Gesù
- 09:30 Presentation of the Team
- 09:45 Introduction – *M. Zama*
- 10:00 Anatomy of the outer ear – *M.I. Rizzo*
- 10:15 Microtia: epidemiology, etiology, embryo-pathogenesis and classification – *G. Proia*
- 10:30 Skeletal malformations associated – *G. Spuntarelli*
- 10:45 History of reconstructive techniques: Brent, Nagata, Firmin – *L. Santecchia*
- 11:00 Ear reconstruction by autologous cartilage – *P. Cecchi*
- Introduction to ear reconstruction by Medpore® – *P. Cecchi*
- 11:30 Complications of ear reconstruction – *S. Latorre*
- 12:00 Break
- 14:00 *Video-surgery:*
Ear reconstruction by cartilage: First and second stage
- 16:30 Discussion
- 18:00 End DAY 1, Rome

DAY 2 – July 21, 2017 (Rome)

- 09:00 Lectio Magistralis – *Dr. John Reinisch*
- 10:00 *Video-surgery:*
Ear reconstruction by Medpore®
- 13:00 Break
- 14:00 Discussion
- 15:00 End DAY 2, Rome
-

DAY 3 – July 22, 2017 (Arezzo)

- 08:30 Participants receptions in Cadaver Lab ICLO
- 09:00 *Acquisition of skills:*
Mark and study of the new-ear placement
Pocket creation in the mastoid region and harvesting of the temporal fascia
Harvesting of the costal cartilage and new-ear sculpture
Sculpture of the Medpore®
Creation of the ear
- 18:00 Questionnaire compilation (ECM)
- 18:30 End DAY 3, Arezzo



**Mario ZAMA,
M.D.**



**Patricia CECCHI,
M.D.**



**John REINISCH,
M.D.**

Welcome to

Surgical Skills Course

EAR RECONSTRUCTION: Cartilage Vs Medpore®

This is the first international course of comparative surgical technique (*Cartilage Vs Medpore*) to treat microtia.

Microtia causes children to be born with a small, misshapen, or missing ear. Only a few doctors have the necessary skill and knowledge to treat it successfully.

Dr. P. CECCHI and Dr. J. REINISCH are renowned microtia surgeons in Italy and in the U.S.A., respectively.

The aim of the course is to provide both a theoretical and practical surgical preparation with surgery sessions and **Cadaver Lab** practice.

Scientific Comitee: Dr. **M. ZAMA – P. CECCHI**

Plastic and Maxillofacial Surgery, Children Hospital Bambino Gesù

REGISTRATIONS

Dead-line 30th May 2017 on-line www.formazione.ospedalebambinogesu.it or www.iclo.eu

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Eventi Formativi ECM – Children’s Hospital Bambino Gesù

Tel: 06/6859.4758-2290-2411-3768-3770

Fax: 06/6859.2443

E-mail: congressi@opbg.net

ECM

Credits will be awarded for professional figure of M.D.

LOCATIONS

July 20-21: Aula Salvati 3, Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù, P.zza S. Onofrio, 4 -00165 **Rome (Italy)**

July 22: Cadaver Lab, ICLO San Francesco di Sales, Via A. Einstein, 12 a/b - 52100 **Arezzo (Italy)**

SCIENTIFIC INFO to

Dr. Rizzo, Rajabtork Zadeh, Palmieri, Marino, Urbani, Ciprandi, Piombino, Latorre

mariaida.rizzo@opbg.net – oriana.rajabtork@opbg.net

Plastic and Maxillofacial Surgery, Children’s Hospital Bambino Gesù

THE CITY OF ROME



Rome, the *Eternal City*, is the capital of Italy.

The Vatican City is an independent country geographically located within the city boundaries of Rome, the only existing example of a country within a city: for this reason Rome has been often defined as capital of two states.

Rome's history spans more than two and a half thousand years. While Roman mythology dates the founding of Rome at only around 753 BC, the site has been inhabited for much longer, making it one of the oldest continuously occupied sites in Europe. Eventually, the city successively became the capital of the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire, and is regarded as one of the birthplaces of Western civilisation and by some as the first ever metropolis. It was first called *urbs aeterna* (The Eternal City) by the Roman poet Tibullus in the 1st century BCE, and the expression was also taken up by Ovid, Virgil, and Livy. Rome is also called the "Caput Mundi" (Capital of the World).

After the fall of the Western Empire, which marked the beginning of the Middle Ages, Rome slowly fell under the political control of the Papacy, which had settled in the city since the 1st century AD, until in the 8th century it became the capital of the Papal States, which lasted until 1870.

Beginning with the Renaissance, almost all the popes since Nicholas V (1422–55) pursued coherently along four hundred years an architectonic and urbanistic programme aimed to make of the city the world's artistic and cultural centre. Due to that, Rome became first one of the major centres of the Italian Renaissance, and then the birthplace of both the Baroque style and Neoclassicism. Famous artists, painters, sculptors and architects made Rome the centre of their activity, creating masterpieces throughout the city. In 1871 Rome became the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, and in 1946 that of the Italian Republic.

Rome has the status of a global city Rome ranked in 2014 as the 14th-most-visited city in the world, 3rd most visited in the European Union, and the most popular tourist attraction in Italy. Its historic centre is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Monuments and museums such as the Vatican Museums and the Colosseum are among the world's most visited tourist destinations with both locations receiving millions of tourists a year.



THE VENUE

Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù

Piazza Sant'Onofrio 4 - Rome



<https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1sYOB0CYVztd7TZgEQnzgqvchiM4&hl=it&usp=sharing>

Getting there

By Subway

ATAC: line A (Lepanto stop) from Lepanto, take ATAC bus 280 to Ospedale Santo Spirito then ATAC bus 870.

By Bus

Numbers 40 or 64 from Rome Termini Train Station to number 870 end of the line (via Paola)
Number 870 - get off at the hospital stop. End of the line: Via Paola (Ponte Vittorio); schedule and route
Number 115 from Trastevere (Lungotevere Anguillara at Piazza G. Belli) – stops at Poliambulatorio and Sant'Onofrio - Bambino Gesù; schedule and route
Number 116 from Via Veneto (Porta Pinciana) until the end of the line (inside the Gianicolo Terminal), continue on foot (200 m) following the signs; schedule and route

By Car

From the Grande Raccordo Anulare: Exit 1 Aurelia, direction Centro.
Blue Area Parking (pay-per-hour): Lungotevere in Sassia; Via dei Penitenzieri; Borgo Santo Spirito (on the side of the hospital); Passeggiata del Gianicolo (both sides); Piazzale Giuseppe Garibaldi, paid parking on weekdays including Saturday, from 8:00 am to 11:00 pm at 1 euro per hour.
Special rates and free shuttle from the Gianicolo Terminal Parking

Bambino Gesù is the largest paediatric hospital and research center in Europe, with connections to leading international centers in the sector. Our hospital has a staff of almost 2,600 including physicians, researchers, nurses, clinical technicians and office staff. We treat and care for a large number of patients: over 1.550.000 healthcare services are provided each year to children and adolescents from all over the world. Comparable to a city in its size, the hospital is inhabited by children who are treated, monitored and supported within an affordable, comprehensive and high-quality healthcare solution.

Children are the Focus - The Ospedale Bambino Gesù is known as the hospital for children and the hospital of the Pope. Adopting the slogan, "You think about your child, we'll think about everything else", Bambino Gesù is committed to ensuring that welcoming patients and their families is a fundamental part of the treatment process, from their first contact with the hospital - it is at the heart of the care we provide.

A child's life should not only be about their illness - Our focus on every detail is designed to be "child-centered", for children who find themselves, not by choice, living a part of their lives in a hospital ward. This is why the Bambino Gesù offers a true "Welcome Treatment" that includes a variety of services: hospitality homes, hotel accommodations, game rooms, relax areas for mothers, "guardian angels", a donor milk bank, cultural-linguistic mediators, and social workers. The Bambino Gesù assists each young guest and the whole family from the moment they come into contact with the hospital, through the entire duration of treatment, until they return home, and sometimes even after that.

Values - The Ospedale Bambino Gesù places the child at the center of its activities. Each activity is based on the moral and ethical principles of the Catholic faith. Personalized attention means protecting the dignity of every child, parent, doctor and healthcare professional.

Vision - We live in a constantly changing world and the hospital has to keep pace with it. Adapting to these changes means adjusting the focus of our care from being only a physical structure for treatment, to becoming a dynamic system that through clinics, training, research and prevention pursues its primary goal: to protect the health of the child, the adolescent, the person.

Mission - Our hospital was established in 1869 through an act of love by a family that was aware of the needs of less fortunate children - the Salviati family. The project, which started as a room with four beds, has, over the years and thanks to the efforts of thousands of staff members, reached the point where today our hospital which is owned by the Holy See, is a work dear to the heart of the Holy Father.

The Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù, and the moral principles and ethical values of the Catholic faith which inspired its creation and ensures its continuing development, pursues excellence in healthcare services that are a result of its cutting-edge research and clinical activities, carried out with its own resources and with the aim of ensuring balanced management and the continuous adaptation of its activities to meet the requirements of advanced biomedical science. Consequently, what motivates the Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù is the pursuit of fulfilling the following values:

- Excellence, our continuous commitment to provide the highest level of quality in every situation and skill by means of professionalism, research, technology and conduct.
- Personalized care, our full respect for the dignity of the person (child, parent, healthcare professional), whose care and complete wellbeing is the center of our healthcare assistance as well as the focus of our scientific and technological research.
- Scientific and translational research, inspired by ethical and human values.
- Expertise, support and careful attention to the needs of children and their families.

The healthcare services, supported by scientific research, provide continuous improvements in diagnostic and treatment methods with the goal of achieving higher levels of service within a humanistic framework in compliance with Christian morality. All services are rendered to fulfill Christ's commandment: "To heal the sick, and care for the infirm".

THE CITY OF AREZZO



Arezzo is a city and comune in Italy, capital of the province of the same name, located in Tuscany.

Even when Arezzo was a Roman military outpost, the city was known as a center for poets, and throughout the Middle Ages and into the Renaissance, it remained a place where the arts flourished.

Its tourist attractions include sites from all these ages and in its excellent Archaeological Museum, you'll find artifacts dating as far back as Etruscan times. You'll also find works here by some of the great names: the architect/artist Vasari lived here; Cimabue worked here; and the great poet Petrarch, father of humanism, was born in Arezzo. Works of others - Andrea della Robbia, Piero della Francesca, Nicola Pisano, and the French stained glass master Guillaume de Marcillat -- fill its churches.

Arezzo is close enough to Florence, only about 80 kilometers away, that it's easy to add to an Italy itinerary.



THE VENUE
ICLO San Francesco di Sales
Via A. Einstein, 12 a/b - Arezzo



<https://www.google.it/maps/place/ICLO/@43.4704757,11.8465233,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x132bed28a0d4a69b:0xe815246df61919f8!8m2!3d43.4704757!4d11.848712>



Car

take the Autostrada del Sole "A1" highway, turn off at the Arezzo exit and follow the signs for "Arezzo-Bibbiena-Sansepolcro". After about 5 km, turn right onto Via Luigi Galvani and continue for approx. 500 mt then turn left onto Via Lebole. Take the underpass and turn left onto Via Fratelli Lumiere. You will see the Hotel AC Arezzo sign; the Congress venue is the pink building behind the AC Hotel Arezzo.



Train

From either north or south, use the AV railway line Milan-Naples and get off at the station of Florence Santa Maria Novella. Then take any train of the RV regional railway lines Florence-Foligno, Florence-Rome, Florence-Chiusi, all clocked one every hour, and get off at the station of Arezzo. From Arezzo's station you can easily reach the Center by taxi, with a ride that does not exceed 10 minutes.



Plane

The nearest international airports to the ICLO Center are: Florence (Amerigo Vespucci), Pisa (Galileo Galilei) and Bologna (Guglielmo Marconi). The intercontinental airports are: Rome (Leonardo da Vinci) and Milan (Malpensa). The connections from these airports to the Center are the same described for the rail networks.

ICLO San Francesco di Sales

NICOLA'S FOUNDATION Research and Teaching Centre is a facility that has been divided into various areas dedicated to research and teaching: It includes the I.C.L.O St. Francis de Sales devoted to practical courses in anatomy and surgical techniques on cadavers.

Officially recognized by the Italian Ministry of Universities and Research as an affiliation to the Orthopedic and Traumatology Residency Programme. Nicola's foundation The ICLO St. Francis de Sales facility offers surgeons, medical device manufacturers, researchers in the field of medicine, the ideal space and equipment for improving and perfecting their practical and surgical experience. We have a complete range of "Fresh Frozen" anatomical specimens.

ICLO runs a leading teaching and research Centre which today is a reference point in Italy for surgeons from all the medical specialties.

The Centre has 7 laboratories with a total of 47 working stations, each lab has its own briefing and changing rooms. The Centre also has a conference hall that can accommodate up to 110 people.

All laboratories, briefing rooms and the conference hall are linked with the most advanced audio/visual technology allowing interaction and participation during the surgical demonstrations and educational activities where requested.

Qualified personnel prepare the laboratories, offer their assistance during dissection and clean and sterilize instruments and all surfaces at the end of each session. The Centre's Management will be able to assist you in planning whatever course you may have in mind. The labs, the technological equipment, the services connected to the courses as well as the specimens will all be carefully organized keeping in mind the participants real needs and to streamline the costs.