

III SESSIONE (12.10 - 13.05)

TRATTAMENTO DEL NSCLC EARLY STAGE

Moderatori: dr. Gaetano Napoli, dr. Salvatore Pisconti

12:10 - 12:25

La chirurgia minivasiva: dall'accesso ridotto al risparmio di parenchima

dr.ssa Rosatea Quercia

12:25 - 12:40

La RT con intento curativo: indicazioni, tecniche e risultati dr.ssa Annalisa Nardone

12:40 - 12:55

Il ruolo dell'Oncologo: le nuove prospettive terapeutiche integrate dr.ssa Mimma Rizzo

12:55 - 13:05

Discussione sui temi trattati in sessione

LIGHT LUNCH (13.05 - 14.05)

IV SESSIONE (14:05 -15:50)

TRATTAMENTO DEL NSCLC LOCALMENTE AVANZATO E METASTATICO

Moderatori: dr. Michele Piombino, prof. Camillo Porta, dr. Giammarco Surico

14:05 - 14:20

Trattamento neoadiuvante e adiuvante

dr.ssa Angela Gernone

14:25 - 14:40

La chirurgia del III stadio

prof.ssa Angela De Palma

14:40 - 14:55

Il ruolo della radioterapia

prof.ssa Angela Sardaro

14:55 - 15:10

La malattia oncogene addicted

dr.ssa Antonella Cristofano

15:10 - 15:25

L'immunoterapia dr. Mirko Montrone

15:25 - 15:40

Eventi avversi durante trattamento del paziente con neoplasia polmonare: gestione

integrata con MMG dr. Pietro Rizzo

15:40 - 15:50

Discussione sui temi trattati in sessione

New Model army the English parliamentary army as it was reorganized in 1645 (*FAIR-FAX)

new moon the phase or position of the moon when it is in conjunction with the sun || the appearance of the moon as a thin crescent a few days after this

New York (nju:'i:k) the former name of New York City comprising the five boroughs of New York City

New York Times (nju:'i:k ta:ms) an influential antinovel approach to fiction writing emphasizing psychological and physical detail, fresh aspects of reality, without, or with minimal characterization, linear, conventional or political content, mainly in the 19th and 20th centuries

New Zealand (nju:'zi:lənd) a country in the southern hemisphere, the world's second port for farmland, with a population of 4,5 million

New Orleans (nju:'ɔ:riənz) a city (pop. 1,184,725) of Louisiana, 180 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi river, 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico

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Kotelny Fadeevski, Nov Lyakhov Is: fur, ivory

news-let-ter (nju:z'le:tə, nju:z'le:tə, nju:z'le:tə) paper, usually issued periodically, containing information of interest to a group

news-mak-er (nju:z'me:kə) a person who makes news

news-man (nju:z'mən, nju:z'mən) a person who makes news

New South Wales (nju:'saʊθ weɪlz) a state in Australia

New South Wales (nju:'saʊθ weɪlz) a state in Australia

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CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (ə) ə, cat; (a) a, car; (ɔ) fawn; (e) ei, snake. (o) o, ox; (u) u, cow; (ou) ou, goat; (u) u, poor; (ɔ) ɔ, royal. (u) u, duck; (u) u, bull; (u) u, goose. dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; f, fish; tʃ, fetch; l, rabbit; n, redder.

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ar, nju:zletar) n. a printed
periodically, containing
rest to a particular
e community of

new-ton (nu:t'n, nju:t'n) n. a unit of force defined as the force that accelerates a mass of 1 kg. by 1 m/sec². [after Sir Isaac Newton] *Isaac Newton*

TAVOLA ROTONDA (15:50-16:30)

Moderatori: dr. Domenico Galetta, prof. Giuseppe Marulli, prof. Camillo Porta, dr.ssa Maria Zamparella

15:50 - 16:20

Discussione in team di casi clinici

16:20 - 16:30

Questionario ECM e chiusura dei lavori

Newton's rings an interference pattern observed when a convex lens is placed in contact with a plane surface. The colored bands occur because of the contact of the light waves reflected from the bottom of the air film between the two surfaces.
New Town an administrative unit consisting of any of several towns in Britain created as a complete unit to provide housing, education and amenities for a population.
New Town Act (1946) an Act of Parliament, scheduled under the New Towns Act (1946) with the aim of relieving overcrowding in London and other conurbations.
New Town 1. independent residential-industrial area created within 30 mi of a city (London, Paris) to relieve crowding of cities 2. a satellite town or city, esp. British and French, planned near an urban center, esp. for housing urban workers.
new wave 1. (cinema) art form using new photographic techniques to create abstract and symbolic images, often improvised, exemplified by films of Jean-Luc Godard and Alain Resnais in 1960s. also nouvelle vague 2. (music) post-punk rock, involving bizarre clothing; popular in U.S. during 1980s.
New Wave a 1960s rock music movement.
New World the western hemisphere, esp. the American continents.
new year the year approaching or just begun.
New Year the first day of a year.
New Year's Day the first day of the calendar year (Jan. 1), celebrated as a legal holiday in many countries.
New Year's Eve the evening before New Year's Day, given over to celebration.
New York (abbr. N.Y.) an eastern state (area 49,576 sq. miles, pop. 17,659,000) of the U.S.A. Capital: Albany. Chief cities: New York. It is an area of hill and mountain country, including the Adirondack Mts. It is primarily industrial: clothing, printing and publishing, metal and food processing, machinery, electrical machinery, chemical transport equipment. Agriculture, dairy and poultry products, beef, cattle, fruit, vegetables. Resources: building materials, zinc, iron ore. Universities: Cornell, Columbia, University of Rochester (1848), New York University, etc. in New York City. One of the thirteen colonies, New York was settled early 17th c. by the Dutch and ceded (1664) to England. It became (1788) the 11th state of the U.S.A.
New York the chief sea and port (pop. 20,860,000, area 46,701 sq. km) of the U.S.A., at the mouth of the Hudson River in New York State. It consists of five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens and Richmond, all except the last being on islands. The waterways separating them are filled with docks. New York handles 35% of the country's international shipping and produces nearly a quarter of the total manufactures. Main industries: clothing, publishing, textiles, food processing, luxury goods. Heavy industry is concentrated in New Jersey. Manhattan, the chief city, is still the center of the city's financial and commercial center. Major cultural institutions: Metropolitan Museum of Art (1870), Museum of Modern Art (1929), American Museum of Natural History (1869), Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Columbia and New York Universities. The skyline is dominated by skyscrapers, notably the Empire State Building and U.N. headquarters (1949-52). A settlement was established early 17th c. by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. The town was seized (1664) by the English and was renamed New York. It took a leading part in the Revolutionary War. The opening of the Erie Canal (1825) marked the beginning of its economic expansion.

one who
n. a newspaper
abbr. N.S.W.) a state (area
pop. 5,126,217) in S. E. Aus-
tralia, a narrow coastal plain
along the edge of the Great
River basin.
cattle, wheat and
citrus fruit, bar-
ley, lead, zinc, some
gold, hydraulic
minerals.
s, iron and steel,
and printing. Uni-
versity of New South
Wales (1958), University
of New England
University established
1882.
a weekly newspaper
of weekly which reports
events and offers
organisations which
publishes
a weekly which reports
events and offers
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publishes

ONG KONG
writings of the early
the second part of
of the 27 books are
between 49 A.D. and 63 A.D.
date from the late 1st c. and
others variously from 64 to 120
A.D.
t'n), Sir Isaac (1642-1727),
English physicist, astronomer
and the author of fundamen-
tal works. He developed the theory
of gravitation at the same time as
Newton. He developed the theory
of light as a corpuscular theory of
its propagation (1704). He developed his
theory of gravitation in 'Philosophiæ
naturalis principia mathematica' (1687), apply-
ing it to the motion of celestial
bodies. The 'Principia' also
states laws of motion: (1) a body
continues in a state of rest or uniform
motion in a straight line unless acted
upon by an external force, (2) change
in motion is proportional to the
applied force, (3) to every
action there is an equal and opposite
reaction.
came Master of the Mint

ake. (e) e, hen; i, sheep; ia, deer; eə, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird.
goose; a, bacillus; ju:, cube. (o) o, x, loch; ʊ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage;
den. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

New Model army The English parliamentary army as it was reorganized in 1645 (*FAIR-FAX)

new moon the phase or position of the moon when it is in conjunction with the sun || the days after this

New Orleans (nu: 'oʊr-lən) n. a city in Louisiana, U.S.A. (pop. 282,000) and comprising the main port of the state. It is one of the largest cities in the U.S.A. and is famous for its jazz music. It was founded in 1718 by the French and was the capital of Louisiana until 1803. It was then sold to the U.S.A. and became a major port and industrial center.

New South Wales (abbr. NSW) n. a state in the south-east of Australia. Capital Sydney. It is one of the largest states in Australia and is famous for its sheep and cattle raising. It was founded in 1788 by the British and is now a major industrial and commercial center.

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Kotelny Fadeevski, Nov Lyakhov Is: fur, ivory

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Il congresso proposto appare innovativo in quanto raggruppa esperienze multidisciplinari riguardanti diverse competenze nella diagnosi e trattamento del tumore del polmone, che si confrontano nell'ambito delle tematiche sopra menzionate. L'elemento unificante delle diverse relazioni è rappresentato dall'obiettivo comune di formare i partecipanti nella corretta capacità gestionale multidisciplinare del paziente affetto da tumore del polmone.

L'incontro scientifico potrà avvalersi del contributo dei relatori di particolare prestigio, che metteranno a confronto le esperienze maturate nei confronti delle diverse problematiche argomento di discussione.

ECM

L'evento N. 371795 è stato inserito nel piano formativo annuale 2023 per l'Educazione Continua in Medicina (ECM) del Provider Communication Laboratory n.1127.

L'evento ha ottenuto n. 6 crediti.

Novaya Sibir and the
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ar, njú:zletar) *n.* a printed
eriodically, containing
rest to a particular profes-
e community or pressure

new-ton (nú:t'n, njú:t'n) *n.* a unit, njú:t'n) *n.* a
mks system defined as the fn defined as the
accelerate a mass of 1 kg. by mass of 1 kg. b
sec. [after Sir Isaac Newton] Isaac Newton

ISCRIZIONE

L'iscrizione è gratuita ma obbligatoria e da diritto alla partecipazione alle sessioni scientifiche, materiale congressuale, attestato di partecipazione.

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**UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI BARI
ALDO MORO**



ake. (e) e, hen; i, sheep; ia, deer; eð, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; æ, bird.
goose; a, bacillus; ju, cube. x, lock; ð, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; 3, corsage;
den. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

SEGRETERIA ORGANIZZATIVA E PROVIDER

c.labmeeting

communication **l** a b o r a t o r y

Via delle Murge n.61 - 70124 Bari **Tel.** 0805061372

mail. info@clabmeeting.it **web.** www.clabmeeting.it **fb.** @C.labmeeting