



**FONDAZIONE  
INTERNAZIONALE  
MENARINI**

PROMOTED BY:



FONDAZIONE  
INTERNAZIONALE  
MENARINI

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON:

# **CARDIOLOGY**

**OF TODAY AND TOMORROW:  
PREPARED FOR THE FUTURE**

**St. Petersburg (Russia)  
September 21<sup>st</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017**

**PHILARMONIA &  
FEDERAL ALMAZOV NORTH-WEST  
MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTRE**



**Organized by: ALMAZOV CENTER, ST. PETERSBURG**

**A brief history of**

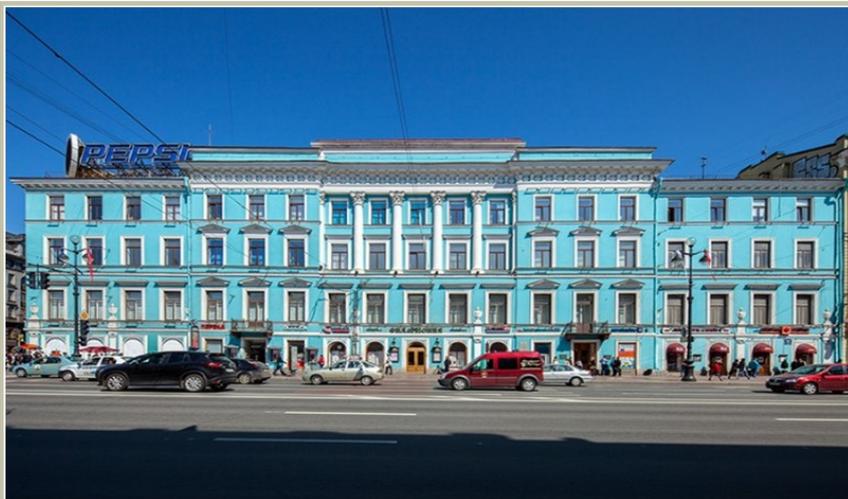
**PHILARMONIA  
&**

**ALMAZOV NATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTRE**



For the first time, Fondazione Internazionale Menarini promotes in the Russian Federation an International Symposium aimed at getting together Russian and international physicians to improve medical care of cardiovascular patients. The sessions of this relevant conference entitled “Cardiology of Today and Tomorrow: Prepared for the Future” will be held in Saint Petersburg from September 21<sup>st</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017 at the Glinka Hall of the historical Petersburg Philharmonia located on the central *Nevskiy Perspektiv* and at the Federal Almazov North-West Medical Research Centre.

## The Saint Petersburg Philharmonia



Saint Petersburgers rightfully pride themselves on the city's rich traditions of musical theatre, drama and classical music. They have instituted here, more than two hundred years ago, the oldest Philharmonia in Russia and the first in Europe ever created: the St. Petersburg Philharmonia dating back to 1802. This music society is

named after the city's composer and pianist Dmitrij Dmitrievič Šostakovič and it is home to the St. Petersburg Philharmonic Orchestra and the St. Petersburg Academic Symphony Orchestra. The cultural state institution has two concert Halls, both famous all over the world for wonderful acoustics and beautiful interiors. One is the Grand Hall (*Bolshoi Zal*) placed in the former building of “the Assembly of the Noble” designed in 1939 by the French architect Paul Jacot and externally decorated by the Italian Carlo Rossi; the other is the Small Hall (*Malii Zal*) bearing the name of the great Russian composer Michail Ivanovič Glinka and located in the House of Engelhardt that is placed directly on the St. Petersburg's lively main street, the *Nevsky Prospekt*. This avenue was constructed in 1711 by the French Jean-Baptiste Le Blonde, it runs right through the heart of the city and is lined with many of the city's most famous attractions. The Glinka Hall or *Malii Zal* was built by Bartolomeo Rastrelli in the 1740s and first opened in 1802. It primarily was used for balls and fancy dress parties. Over the years, it has witnessed many important events of the Russian artistic life such as the Russian premiere of Beethoven Ninth Symphony, concerts given by Berlioz, Liszt, Field, Thalberg, Rubinstein, Strauss, Wagner and others. It was here that the public concert life of the Russian Empire first took shape at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Nowadays, Glinka Hall is the usual place for concerts dedicated to the city anniversaries, jubilees and important dates as well as music evenings, international festivals and events. With its capacity of 500 seats, it will host the first day session of our conference.



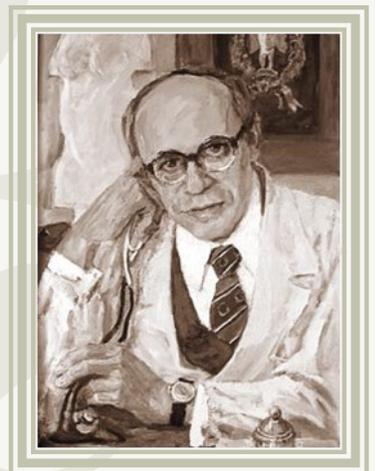


## The Almazov National Medical Research Centre



It is one of the leading Medical Institutions in Russia involved in fundamental and applied research not only in Cardiology and Cardiovascular Surgery but also in Hematology, Rheumatology, Endocrinology, Pediatrics, Molecular Biology and Genetics, Computer Nanotechnology. The Almazov Centre is based in St. Petersburg and has a high reputation for providing specialized and high-tech medical patient care and meeting high clinical and educational standards for scientific and medical personnel. State-of-the-art equipment, advanced medical procedures and top doctors, nurses and scientists make this Centre a model of excellence. It is directed by Evgeny Shlyakhto, Professor and Chief Cardiologist of St. Petersburg and North-West Federal District and President of the Russian Society of Cardiology.

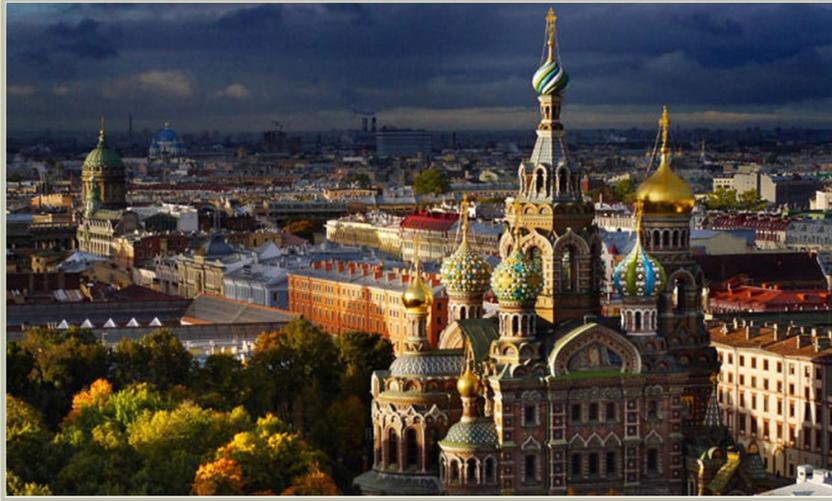
The Institute was founded in 1980 and named after its founder, the prominent Russian cardiologist Vladimir Andreevich Almazov who was one of the pioneers of the coronary bypass surgery. He headed the Centre since its inception and established the scientific cardiology and surgical school with special care to problems of hypertension and coronary heart disease. His mission was to improve the quality of the cardiac care and to develop new methods of diagnostics, treatment and prevention of cardiovascular diseases to lower CV morbidity rate and greatly contribute to improve population health.



Nowadays, the Almazov Center is a modern clinic and an outpatient department for consultations with up-to-date first cardiac surgeries. It performs all types of surgical procedures on heart and blood vessels, including children from the first days of birth. It has recently developed the use of robotic operations and carried out bone marrow transplantations, neurosurgery and heart transplantation operations. Since many years, it collaborates with more than thirty-five institutions and leading clinics around the world that strengthens its qualities in healthcare organization as well as in research and educational areas due to intensive skills and knowledge exchange. The Centre will host the last two days sessions of the conference.



## Saint Petersburg



Saint Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia with nearly five million population. It is located on the Neva River on the Baltic Sea and it is often described as “the Venice of the North” because it is surrounded by numerous islands, dozens of canals and waterways.

It was founded in May 1703 by Tsar Peter the Great as new capital of

the Russian Empire and residence of the Romanovs, the imperial family reigning over Russia for three centuries until the Revolution in 1917. The purpose-created city displaced Moscow as the seat of government and it remained Russia’s capital city for more than 200 years, until 1918, when by Lenin’s decree Moscow was restored to its ancient primacy.

With this new city, Peter the Great created “the Russia’s window onto Europe”, introduced, and encouraged the whole arts, including ballet. He determined to attract here the best minds from all across Europe and to transform Russia from an ultra-religious feudal backwater on the very periphery of European culture into a modern state at the forefront of technological progress. He employed hundreds of foreign experts in the construction and administration of his new city, in the Russian armed services and government and many expertise in the arts, crafts and sciences. Before the October Revolution of 1917, St. Petersburg became one of the world’s most cosmopolitan cities.

Especially Italian illustrious architects as Domenico Trezzini, Bartolomeo Rastrelli, Antonio Rinaldi, Giacomo Quarenghi, Carlo Rossi were involved in the development of the city and with their creative works they designed the formal face of the city in an urban style called the “Petrine Baroque”, an eclectic and colorful mix of elements of Italian and French Baroque, Rococo and Neoclassical style. The magnificence of the palaces and landscaped parks, the cured gardens, the imperial estates, the mansions and the squares of the city acquired an evident orientation towards Europe and appeared to have been built in its image especially with references to Amsterdam and Venice. The city has safeguarded to this days its vast artistic and architectural heritage together with the most prestigious national and worldwide extensive collections of over three million paintings, sculptures and artifacts from throughout history preserved in the Hermitage Museum located next to the huge Winter Palace of the Romanov dynasty. For this reason, the city of St Petersburg is today inscribed on the World Heritage List.

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