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Thierry Brue (France)
Marek Bolanowski (Poland)
Clara Alvarez (Spain)
Cynthia Andoniadou (United Kingdom)
Patrick Petrossians (Belgium)
Cristina Olarescu (Norway)
Natalia Pellegata (Germany)
Patrice Mollard (France)
Alon Chen (Israel)
Manuel Gahete (Spain)

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Andrzej Lewiński (Łódź)
Andrzej Milewicz (Wrocław)
Marek Ruchała (Poznań)

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President-elect: Thierry Brue (France)
Secretary: Marily Theodoropoulou (Germany)
Treasurer: Patrick Petrossians (Belgium)
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Clara Alvarez (Spain)
Gregory Kaltsas (Greece)
Jacques Drouin (Canada)
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rothe@endoscience.de
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Fax: +49 9187 97-424-76
Welcome Message

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

On behalf of the European Neuroendocrine Association we are pleased to invite you to WROCLAW for the 18th ENEA Congress from 17 to 20 October 2018. Following Vienna, Sofia and Milan it is a perfect time to visit Poland during the season of golden Polish autumn. Wroclaw is located in the heart of Europe with short distance to the capital cities of surrounding countries. The city of Wroclaw has a long multicultural history, influenced by many societies and individuals from the neighbourhood. Currently it is presented as the meeting place and was awarded the European Capital of Culture 2016. We are deeply convinced that you will have an opportunity to discover the true beauty and unusual friendly atmosphere of our city.

We await all scientists and clinicians interested and practicing in neuroendocrinology. The Program Organizing Committee has prepared a balanced program covering basic reports, translational studies and clinical practice. Five plenary lectures, thirteen symposia, nine meet-the-professor, oral communications and poster sessions are planned. You will find a choice of interesting topics and you will have an opportunity to present your recent achievements and reports in neuroendocrinology.

Welcome to Wroclaw.

With best greetings,

Prof. Alberto Pereira
ENEA President

Prof. Marek Bolanowski
Chair LOC

Prof. Jacques Drouin
Chair POC
General Information

TRANSPORT FROM THE AIRPORT

By bus
Bus No. 106 goes to/from the Central Bus and Railway Station every day every 20 minutes. The entire journey takes approximately 35 minutes (depending on the traffic). The detailed timetable is available at www.wroclaw.pl.
The stop in the City Center is “Renoma”. Single ticket: 3.4 PLN

WRO AIRPORT EXPRESS
A shuttle bus operates on the route Airport - City Centre (Plac Dominikański) – Dworzec Wroclaw (Central Bus and Railway Station). A ticket will cost PLN 10 (to be paid directly to the driver by cash or by card). The journey will take about 30 minutes. Bus operates every 50 minutes.

BY TAXI
Recommended taxi corporation:
Partner Taxi +48 71 19627,
Wicar Taxi +48 71 342 07 77
Approximate charges*
Airport – City Center: 50-70 PLN,
Airport – Central Railway Station: 60-80 PLN
* Day rate. Prices may slightly vary depending on traffic difficulties (jams, detours, etc.) Night rate – according to taximeter.
You will find a variety of taxi corporations at the airport. Our advice would be to ask the driver about the price before you enter the cab. This will help you avoid unpleasant surprises.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
Wroclaw offers various means of public transportation. The city is well-connected by buses, trams and trains. If you want to check public transportation connections please visit: www.wroclaw.jakdojade.pl
The Venue can be reached by the lines: 6, 7 (stops: Uniwersytet or Uniwersytecka)
Since the Venue is located in the very City Center you can also use other lines and have a short walk: 3, 4, 10, 23, 33 (stop Świdnicka) or 3, 10, 20, 23, 24, 33 (stop Rynek).

TOURIST INFORMATION
The Meeting Point is open daily from 09:00 till 19:00.
Rynek 14, 50-101 Wroclaw
phone: +48 71 344 31 11
e-mail: info@itwroclaw.pl

CLIMATE
Wroclaw is the warmest city in Poland. The mean temperature in October is around 7.4 degrees Celsius, some rainy days may be expected. Nights can be very chilly.

CURRENCY
The currency of Poland:
Polish Zloty (zł, PLN)
Currency subunit:
Grosz 1/100 (100 groszy = 1 PLN)
Approximate exchange rates:
1 EUR = 4,28 PLN
1 USD = 3,68 PLN
1 CHF = 3,74 PLN
1 GBP = 4,81 PLN

Credit cards
In general, VISA, EC/MC and American Express credit cards are accepted in most restaurants, cafés, shops and petrol stations.

Stores and shopping
The opening hours of Wroclaw stores are generally 09:00-20:00 on weekdays and 09:00-15:00 on Saturday. The big shopping centres are open from 09:00-21:00 from Monday to Saturday and all of them are closed on Sunday.

INTERNET ACCESS
Free WiFi access will be available at the congress venue
COFFEE BREAKS / LUNCHES
Coffee, tea, soft drinks and cookies are served during all breaks.
Lunches will be served at the Venue’s Foyers.

Badges
Participants are requested to wear their badge while the Congress takes place.

Smoking
Smoking is allowed only in designated areas.

Parking space around the venue
Please note that the Venue is located in the Old Town so the parking space is limited. Parking spaces around the Venue need to be paid.

Catering
Permanent coffee breaks and lunch boxes will be served to the participants in designated spaces.

The 18th Congress of the European NeuroEndocrine Association has been accredited by the European Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (EACCME®) for a maximum of 22 European CME credits (ECMEC®s).

CONGRESS REGISTRATION DESK
Opening hours
Wednesday  17 Oct.  11.00 – 17.30
Thursday  18 Oct.  07.30 – 19.00
Friday  19 Oct.  07.30 – 19.00
Saturday  20 Oct.  07.30 – 13.00

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITION
Opening hours
Wednesday  17 Oct.  13.00 – 17.00
Thursday  18 Oct.  09.00 – 18.00
Friday  19 Oct.  09.00 – 18.00
Saturday  20 Oct.  09.00 – 13.00

MEDIA CHECK
Opening hours
Wednesday  17 Oct.  11.00 – 17.30
Thursday  18 Oct.  07.30 – 18.00
Friday  19 Oct.  07.30 – 18.00
Saturday  20 Oct.  07.30 – 13.00
Scientific PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY October 17, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Room</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:45 – 13:00</td>
<td>OPENING CEREMONY</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00 – 13:35</td>
<td>PLENARY 1</td>
<td>Room 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROLF GAILLARD PRIZE Lecture</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Thierry Brue (FR)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prolactin, hyperprolactinemia and prolactinomas: a renewed interest</td>
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<td>Philippe Chanson (FR)</td>
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<td>13:35 – 14:10</td>
<td>PLENARY 2</td>
<td>Room 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Alberto Pereira (NL)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Neuroendocrine tumors</td>
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<td>Wouter W. de Herder (NL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:15 – 15:45</td>
<td>SYMPOSIUM 1</td>
<td>Room 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Development of hypothalamo-pituitary system</td>
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<td>Chair: Cynthia Andoniadou (UK)</td>
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<td>Patterning of neuroendocrine hypothalamus</td>
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<td>Marina Placzek (UK)</td>
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<td>Role of Shh in hypothalamo-pituitary development</td>
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<td>Juan-Pedro Martinez-Barbera (UK)</td>
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<td>3D atlas of the human hypothalamus</td>
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<td>Paolo Giacobini (FR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30 – 15:45</td>
<td>Abstract 29 - The effect of long-term exposure to moderately</td>
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<td>high ambient temperature on rat pituitary corticotropes:</td>
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<td>immunohistomorphometric and hormonal study</td>
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<td>Milica Potrebic (RS)</td>
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<td>15:45 – 16:00</td>
<td>COFFEE Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Speaker/Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:25</td>
<td>Outcome of NFPAs</td>
<td>Niki Karavitaki (UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:25 – 16:50</td>
<td>Prognostic classification of pituitary tumors</td>
<td>Jacqueline Trouillas (FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:50 – 17:15</td>
<td>Cushing’s long term outcome</td>
<td>Nienke Biermasz (NL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15 – 17:30</td>
<td>Abstract 183 - Efficacy of Pasireotide LAR in first line somatostatin analogue resistant acromegaly patients: experience from a large and single center Italian cohort</td>
<td>Sabrina Chiloiro (IT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Welcome Reception</td>
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</table>

**SYMPOSIUM 2**

**Prognosis of pituitary adenomas**

*Chair: Davide Carvalho (PT)*

**Venue**

**Room 1**
THURSDAY October 18, 2018

08:00 – 08:45
MEET THE PROFESSOR

1 Room 5
Aggressive pituitary tumours
Filip Gołkowski (PL)

2 Room 2
Metabolic consequences of acromegaly and its treatment
Jens Otto Jorgensen (DK)

3 Room 6
Tools for genomic data analysis
Mads Lerdrup (DK)

08:45 – 09:15 PLENARY 3 Room 1
Chair: Jacques Drouin (CA)
Diversity of hypothalamic neurons
Tibor Harkany (SE)

09:15 – 10:45 SYMPOSIUM 3 Room 1
The hypothalamo-pituitary-gonadal axis
Chair: Lucio Vilar (BR)

09:15 – 09:40 MicroRNAs in the regulation of hypothalamic GnRH production
Vincent Prevot (FR)

09:40 – 10:05 Pituitary gonadotrope cells
Ulrich Boehm (DE)

10:05 – 10:30 Isolated hypogonadotropic hypogonadism/Kallmann Syndrome
Jacques Young (FR)

10:30 – 10:45 Abstract 213 - Direct inhibitory effect of ketoconazole on cell viability, proliferation and apoptosis in ACTH-secreting tumours
Roberta Patalano (IT)

10:45 – 11:00 COFFEE Break

11:00 – 12:30 EYRC SYMPOSIUM Room 1
The crosstalk between neuroendocrine system and obesity: novel aspects
Chair: Maria Tichomirova (LU)

11:00 – 11:25 Mitochondrial bridge between neuroendocrine system and obesity
Marc Claret (ES)
11:25 – 11:50 Novel central actions of GLP-1 in obesity
Karolina Skibicka (SE)

11:50 – 12:15 Links between circadian clocks, sleep, metabolism and obesity
Vikki Revell (UK)

12:15 – 12:30 Abstract 62 - Type 2 diabetes in neuroendocrine tumors: are biguanides and statins part of the solution?
Aura D. Herrera-Martínez (ES)

09:30 - 11:30 ORAL COMMUNICATIONS Room 2
Chair: Ilan Shimon (IL)

09:30 – 09:45 Abstract 195: Effects of replication of the physiological and non-physiological cortisol rhythm on insulin sensitivity in muscle: a molecular in vitro analysis on synchronized muscular cells
Mariarosaria Negri (IT)

09:45 – 10:00 Abstract 87: Analysis of factors associated with pasireotide-induced diabetes mellitus in patients with Cushing’s disease and role of glycaemic response to an acute pasireotide test in predicting diabetes development under therapy
Marialuisa Zilio (IT)

10:00 – 10:15 Abstract 178: Long-term safety and efficacy of pasireotide sc in Cushing’s disease: Interim results from a multicentre, non-interventional, observational study of up to 9.9 years
Jochen Schopohl (DE)

10:15 - 10:30 Abstract 45: Characterization and natural history of appendiceal neuroendocrine neoplasms: a multicenter retrospective study
Gianluca Tamagno (IRL)

10:30 – 10:45 Abstract 214: Parameters of glucose metabolism independently predict post glucose load growth hormone concentrations in patients with acromegaly
Greisa Vila (AT)

10:45 – 11:00 Abstract 193: Macimorelin stimulated GH test vs ITT for AGHD diagnosis: posthoc analyses by likelihood of AGHD and a different ITT cutpoint
Jose Garcia (US)

11:00 – 11:15 Abstract 151: Symptom burden and impact of treatment in patients with acromegaly treated with injectable somatostatin receptor ligands
Maria Fleseriu (US)
### THURSDAY  October 18, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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</table>
| 11:15 – 11:30 | **Abstract 153:** Decompression of the optic chiasm in NFMA patients - systematic review  
Iris Pelsma (NL) |
| 11:30 – 13:15 | **LUNCH**                                                              |
| 12:30 – 13:15 | **ENEA General Assembly** Room 2                                       |
| 13:15 – 14:45 | **NOVARTIS SYMPOSIUM** Room 1                                          
Aspiring to excellence in acromegaly and Cushing’s disease  
Programme chair: Annamaria Colao (IT)  
Faculty: Maria Fleseriu (US), Martin Reincke (DE) |
| 14:45 – 15:00 | **COFFEE Break**                                                       |
| 15:00 – 16:30 | **SYMPOSIUM 5** Room 1                                                 |
|               | **Central regulation**                                                 
Chair: Günter Stalla (DE) |
| 15:00 – 15:25 | **AVP and thirst regulation**                                          
Charles W Bourque (CA) |
| 15:25 – 15:50 | **Oxytocin and stress**                                                
Alexis Bailey (UK) |
| 15:50 – 16:15 | **Inappropriate ADH secretion**                                         
Mirjam Christ-Crain (CH) |
| 16:15 – 16:30 | **Abstract 147:** Inhibition of HSF1 suppresses POMC transcription by regulating suppressive mechanisms over its promoter  
Denis Ciatò (DE) |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16:45 – 17:10</td>
<td>Somatic mosaicism and XLAG</td>
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<td>Adrian Daly (BE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:10 – 17:35</td>
<td>Pituitary tumors in Carney complex</td>
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<td>Jérome Bertherat (FR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:35 – 18:00</td>
<td>The pathologists’s view of McCune-Albright syndrome</td>
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<td>Albert Thiry (BE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18:00 – 18:15</td>
<td>Abstract 179: Switching to long-acting pasireotide provides benefit to patients with uncontrolled acromegaly after three or more months of treatment with first-generation somatostatin analogues (SSAs)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gérald Raverot (FR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18:15 – 19:00</td>
<td>POSTER SESSION</td>
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<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>ENEA Network Dinner</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Abstract 179**

Switching to long-acting pasireotide provides benefit to patients with uncontrolled acromegaly after three or more months of treatment with first-generation somatostatin analogues (SSAs)

Gérald Raverot (FR)
FRIDAY October 19, 2018

08:00 – 08:45
MEET THE PROFESSOR

1 Room 5
Pregnancy in rare endocrine diseases
Małgorzata Karbownik-Lewińska (PL)

2 Room 2
The endocrine effects of new oncologic treatments
Ansgar Heck (NO)

3 Room 6
Pitfalls in pituitary imaging
Jean François Bonneville (FR)

08:45 – 09:15
PLENARY 4
Chair: Clara Alvarez (ES)
Cushing’s disease
Martin Reincke (DE)

09:15 – 10:45
SYMPOSIUM 7
Chair: Gregory Kaltsas (GR)
Co-morbidities of secreting adenomas

09:15 – 09:40
Cardiovascular and metabolic complications of Cushing’s disease
Przemysław Witek (PL)

09:40 – 10:05
Fractures in pituitary adenoma patients
Gherardo Mazziotti (IT)

10:05 – 10:30
Does acromegaly kill?
Olaf M Dekkers (NL)

10:30 – 10:45
Abstract 231 - Cardiovascular complications in pituitary gigantism (results of an international study)
Liliya Rostomyan (BE)

10:45 – 11:00 COFFEE Break
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td><strong>SYMPOSIUM 8</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma (MTC)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Chair: Natalia Pellegata (DE)</em></td>
<td><em>Frederic Castinetti (FR)</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Barbara Jarzab (PL)</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Manisha Shah (US)</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Claudia Pivonello (IT)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:25</td>
<td><strong>MEN 2 revisited</strong></td>
<td><em>Frederic Castinetti (FR)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:25 – 11:50</td>
<td><strong>Transcriptome and prognosis of MTCs</strong></td>
<td><em>Barbara Jarzab (PL)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:50 – 12:15</td>
<td><strong>Targeted therapies in MTCs</strong></td>
<td><em>Manisha Shah (US)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15 – 12:30</td>
<td><strong>Abstract 190: 1,25 hydroxyvitamin D reverses everolimus resistance in hepatocellular carcinoma activating mesenchimal-epithelial transition and miR-375</strong></td>
<td><em>Claudia Pivonello (IT)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:15</td>
<td><strong>LUNCH</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>13:15 – 14:45</td>
<td><strong>SYMPOSIUM 9</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Model systems for neuroendocrine studies</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Chair: Manuel Gahete Ortiz (ES)</em></td>
<td><em>Gil Levkowitz (IL)</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Florian Raible (AT)</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Giovanni Vitale (IT)</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Ilan Shimon (IL)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>13:15 – 13:40</td>
<td><strong>Hypothalamic neuro-developmental disorders</strong></td>
<td><em>Gil Levkowitz (IL)</em></td>
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<td>13:40 – 14:05</td>
<td><strong>Neuroendocrine regulation of energy homeostasis in a marine bristle worm</strong></td>
<td><em>Florian Raible (AT)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:05 – 14:30</td>
<td><strong>Zebrafish, a new model to study neuroendocrine tumors</strong></td>
<td><em>Giovanni Vitale (IT)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 – 14:45</td>
<td><strong>Abstract 82 - Prolactinomas diagnosed in elderly men: a cohort of 26 males diagnosed after the age of 65</strong></td>
<td><em>Ilan Shimon (IL)</em></td>
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<td>14:45 – 15:00</td>
<td><strong>COFFEE Break</strong></td>
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**FRIDAY** October 19, 2018

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:00 – 16:30</td>
<td>SYMPOSIUM 10</td>
<td>Room 1</td>
<td><strong>Novel mechanisms of neuroendocrine diseases</strong></td>
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<td>Chair: Maria Chiara Zatelli (IT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:25</td>
<td>Genetics of pituitary hormone deficiencies</td>
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<td>Mehul Dattani (UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:25 – 15:50</td>
<td>Growth hormone deficiency</td>
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<td>Taneli Raivio (FL)</td>
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<td>15:50 – 16:15</td>
<td>High-throughput cancer genomics</td>
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<td>Roland Rad (DE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:15 – 16:30</td>
<td><strong>Abstract 89</strong> - Peptides derived from the extracellular tail of the sst5TMD4 splice variant increase the malignancy of neuroendocrine and other endocrine-related cancer cells</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manuel Gahete Ortiz (ES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 - 18:00</td>
<td>EYRC ORAL COMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td>Room 2</td>
<td><strong>Chair: Cristina Olarescu (NO)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 - 16:15</td>
<td><strong>Abstract 222</strong>: USP8 inhibition with a small molecule inhibitor suppresses ACTH secretion from human Cushing’s disease tumours in vitro</td>
<td></td>
<td>Luis Perez-Rivas (DE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 - 16:30</td>
<td><strong>Abstract 141</strong>: Use of primary cell cultures from human pituitary adenomas reveal a broad therapeutic potential of a new-generation dopastatin (somatostatin-dopamine) analogue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Antonio C Fuentes-Fayos (ES)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:30 - 16:45</td>
<td><strong>Abstract 79</strong>: Somatostatin receptor analogs alter fecal bacterial microbiota in patients with acromegaly: Preliminary results</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suleyman Nahit Sendur (TR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45 - 17:00</td>
<td><strong>Abstract 156</strong>: Does the use of mean consecutive GH and IGF1 single fasting values impact the discordance rate of target hormones in acromegaly patients?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Claudia Campana (IT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00 - 17:15</td>
<td><strong>Abstract 88</strong>: SSTR5 gene expression is regulated by epigenetic and post-transcriptional events in acromegaly</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sergio Pedraza Arévalo (ES)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17:15 - 17:30  Abstract 150: Circulating microRNA in patients with active acromegaly assessed by next-generation sequencing
Alexander Lutsenko (RU)

17:30 - 17:45  Abstract 185: Hypophysitis outcome and factors predicting responsiveness to glucocorticoid therapy
Sabrina Chiloiro (IT)

17:45 - 18:00  Abstract 228: Kisspeptin and neurokinin B in regulation in menstrual function in patients with Cushing disease before and after transsphenoidal surgery
Svetlana Vorotnikova (RU)

18:00 – 19:00  POSTER SESSION
## SATURDAY  October 20, 2018

### 08:00 – 08:45

**MEET THE PROFESSOR**

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<th>Room 5</th>
<th>Room 2</th>
<th>Room 6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macroprolactinemia</strong>&lt;br&gt;Agata Baldis-Waligórska (PL)</td>
<td><strong>Hypophysitis</strong>&lt;br&gt;Vera Popovic (SR)</td>
<td><strong>Emerging pituitary imaging techniques</strong>&lt;br&gt;Mark Gurnell (UK)</td>
</tr>
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### 08:45 – 09:15

**PLENARY 5**

*Chair: Marek Bolanowski (PL)*

**Growth Hormone**

*John Kopchick (US)*

### 09:15 – 10:45

**SYMPOSIUM 11**

*Chair: Patrick Petrossians (BE)*

#### 09:15 – 09:40 Novel treatments for pituitary adenomas

*Annamaria Colao (IT)*

#### 09:40 – 10:05 Receptor mediated therapies

*Stefan Schulz (DE)*

#### 10:05 – 10:30 Novel therapies in CD and the Phase 3 SONICS study on Levoketoconazole in CS

*Maria Fleseriu (US)*

#### 10:30 – 10:45 Abstract 77: Potential role of biguanides in the treatment of two distinct types of intracranial tumors, gliomas and pituitary tumors

*Antonio C Fuentes-Fayos (ES)*

### 10:45 – 11:00

**COFFEE Break**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td><strong>SYMPOSIUM 12</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Registries</strong></td>
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<td><em>Chair: Aleksandra Jawiarczyk-Przybyłowska (PL)</em></td>
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<td>11:00 – 11:25</td>
<td>Dutch MEN1 study group</td>
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<td><em>Gerlof D Valk (NL)</em></td>
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<td>11:25 – 11:50</td>
<td>French Acromegaly registry</td>
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<td><em>Luigi Maione (FR)</em></td>
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<td>11:50 – 12:15</td>
<td>Spanish Molecular Registry of pituitary adenomas (REMAH)</td>
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<td><em>Justo Castano (ES)</em></td>
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<td>12:15 – 12:30</td>
<td><strong>Abstract 120: Primary hypophysitis - a single centre series</strong></td>
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<td><em>of 60 cases</em></td>
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<td><em>Felix Amereller (DE)</em></td>
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<td>12:30</td>
<td><strong>CLOSING</strong></td>
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<td><em>Room 1</em></td>
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As the largest city of Lower Silesia, Wrocław is the region’s administrative, economic and cultural capital. It’s an academic center with 22 institutions of higher education and over 120,000 students. Standing on twelve islands on the Odra River and its four tributaries, it is often called the Venice of the North. The city’s history is a mishmash of influences that speak of the varied cultural influences on a place that was at different times claimed by Prussia, Austria, Germany and, of course, Poland. Thanks to its history the city has become an open-minded, creative center for international business and culture.
TOP 5
ATTRACTIONS AROUND THE VENUE

1. The Market Square (Rynek) – the Heart of the Old Town
Whether for business, tourism, shopping or a splendid meal, the Market Square is a vibrant centre of city life that offers something for everyone. Set among charming, colourful buildings, the historic centre of the city is a must see in Wrocław. During the day, the Market Square is crowded with tourists and office workers, but at night it becomes the most vibrant entertainment hotspot of the city. Full of colourful restaurants, clubs and cafes, the Market Square barely goes to sleep at all.

2. The Cathedral Island (Ostrów Tumski)
The oldest part of Wrocław, the Cathedral Island, is surrounded by the waters of the Odra River. A former stronghold, Ostrów Tumski, is a place full of history and inspiring architectural monuments. Its gothic buildings overlook the city, giving a sense of its rich history. The Island is the oldest part of the city (over 1000 years old). Surrounded by the Odra River it has been the foundation of the contemporary city. The architecture and atmosphere of that island are so unique that we’re sure you’ll fall in love with it!

3. The Four Denominations District
The Four Denominations District (Dzielnica Czterech Świątyń) is located in the centre of Wrocław, right by the Market Square. The idea of cultural trail involves such actions as restoration of cultural values, which were cultivated in this quarter, and showing the present-day Wrocław’s multiculturalism and openness. The Four Denominations District hosts many cultural and educational events. The Synagogue is a place of special significance. Numerous restaurants, cafes, pubs and music clubs located in the Four Denominations District make it one of the most magical meeting places in Wrocław.

4. The Panorama of Raclawice
The Panorama of Raclawice is a unique depiction of the Battle of Raclawice. 15 meters tall and 114 meters long, the painting by Jan Styka and Wojciech Kossak is housed in a specially constructed rotunda. The ticket to the Panorama also grants admission to the permanent exhibition in the National Museum.
5.
The University of Wrocław (Main Building)

The University of Wrocław is located in the largest baroque complex of the city, formed by the former Jesuit academy and church. It is the oldest alma mater in Wrocław. The main building houses the Museum of the University of Wrocław, which holds the pearl of Lower Silesian baroque, the Aula Leopoldina, and the Oratorium Marianum, a hall in which concerts have been taking place for 200 years as well as the Mathematical Tower houses an old astronomical observatory.
Therapeutic indications:

- **The long term treatment of acromegaly** when the circulating levels of growth hormone (GH) and (or) insulin-like growth factor (IGF-I) remain abnormal after surgery and (or) radiotherapy, or for whom surgery and (or) radiotherapy is not possible. The aim of therapy in acromegaly is to decrease the GH and IGF-1 concentrations and, if possible, to bring them to normal.

- **The relief of symptoms associated with acromegaly.**

- **The treatment of** grade 1 and a subset of grade 2 (Ki67 index up to 10%) gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumours (GEP-NETs) of midgut, pancreatic or unknown origin where hindgut sites of origin have been excluded, in adult patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic disease.

- **The treatment of symptoms associated with neuroendocrine tumors.**
Somatuline AUTOGEL, 60 mg, 90 mg, 120 mg [Lanreotide], solution for injection in a pre-filled syringe. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION: Lanreotide 60 mg, 90 mg, 120 mg [Lanreotide acetate]. Each pre-filled syringe contains a saturated solution of lanreotide acetate corresponding to 0.246 mg of lanreotide base/mg of solution, which ensures an actual injection dose of 60 mg, 90 mg and 120 mg of lanreotide, respectively.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM: Solution for injection in a pre-filled syringe. White to pale yellow semi solid formulation. THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS: Somatuline Autogel is indicated for: - The long term treatment of acromegaly when the circulating levels of growth hormone (GH) and (or) insulin-like growth factor (IGF-I) remain abnormal after surgery and (or) radiotherapy, or for whom surgery and (or) radiotherapy is not possible. The aim of therapy in acromegaly is to decrease the GH and IGF-1 concentrations and, if possible, to bring them to normal. - The relief of symptoms associated with acromegaly. - The treatment of grade 1 and a subset of grade 2 [Ki67 index up to 10%] gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumours (GEP-NETs) of midgut, pancreatic or unknown origin where hindgut sites of origin have been excluded, in adult patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic disease. - The treatment of symptoms associated with neuroendocrine tumors.

POSSIBILITY AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION: Acromegaly and treatment of symptoms associated with neuroendocrine tumors. The recommended starting dose is 60 to 120 mg administered every 28 days. For example, in patients previously treated with Somatuline PR 30 mg administered every 14 days, the initial dose of Somatuline Autogel should be 60 mg every 28 days, in patients previously treated with Somatuline PR 30 mg administered every 10 days, the initial dose of Somatuline Autogel should be 90 mg every 28 days and in patients previously treated previously with Somatuline PR 30 mg administered every 7 days, the initial dose of Somatuline Autogel should be 120 mg every 28 days. Thereafter the dose should be modified according to the response of the patient [as judged by a reduction in symptoms and (or) a reduction in GH and/or IGF-I levels]. If the desired response is not obtained, the dose may be increased. If complete control is obtained [based on GH levels under 1 ng/ml, normalised IGF-I levels and/or disappearance of symptoms], the dose may be decreased. Patients well controlled on somatostatin analogue, product Somatuline Autogel can be injected in dose 120 mg every 42 or 56 days. For example, patients well controlled on Somatuline Autogel 60 mg every 28 days can be treated with Somatuline Autogel 120 mg every 56 days and patients well controlled on Somatuline Autogel 90 mg every 28 days can be treated with Somatuline Autogel 120 mg every 42 days. Long term monitoring of symptoms, GH and IGF-I levels should be undertaken as clinically indicated. Treatment of grade 1 and a subset of grade 2 [Ki67 index up to 10%] gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumours of midgut, pancreatic or unknown origin where hindgut sites of origin have been excluded, in adult patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic disease. The recommended dose of Somatuline Autogel 120 mg is one injection administered every 28 days. The treatment with lanreotide Autogel 120 mg should be continued for as long as needed for tumour control. Renal and/or hepatic impairment: In patients with impaired renal or hepatic function, no dosage adjustment is necessary due to the wide therapeutic window of lanreotide. Elderly patients: In elderly patients, no dosage adjustment is necessary due to the wide therapeutic window of lanreotide. Children and adolescents: Somatuline Autogel is not recommended for use in children and adolescents due to a lack of data on safety and efficacy. Method of administration: Somatuline Autogel should be administered by deep subcutaneous injection in the superior external quadrant of the buttock or in the upper outer thigh. For patients who receive stable dose of Somatuline Autogel, and after appropriate training, the product may be administered either by the patient or by a trained person. In case of self-injection the injection should be given in the upper outer thigh. The decision regarding administration by the patient or a trained person should be taken by a healthcare professional. Regardless of the injection site, the skin should not be folded and the needle should be inserted rapidly and to its full length, perpendicularly to the skin. The injection site should alternate between the right and left side. CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to somatostatin or related peptides or any of the excipients. SPECIAL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR USE: Lanreotide may reduce gallbladder motility and lead to gallstone formation. Therefore patients may need to be monitored periodically. Pharmacological studies in animals and humans show that lanreotide, like somatostatin and other somatostatin analogues, inhibits secretion of insulin and glucagon. Hence, patients treated with lanreotide may experience hypoglycaemia or hyperglycaemia. Blood glucose levels should be monitored when lanreotide treatment is initiated, or when the dose is altered and any antidiabetic treatment should be adjusted accordingly. Slight decreases in thyroid function have been seen during treatment with lanreotide in acromegalic patients, though clinical hypothyroidism is rare. Thyroid function tests are recommended where clinically indicated. In patients without underlying cardiac problems lanreotide may lead to a decrease of heart rate without necessarily reaching the threshold of bradycardia. In patients suffering from cardiac disorders prior to lanreotide treatment, sinus bradycardia may occur. Care should be taken when initiating treatment with lanreotide in patients with bradycardia. UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS: Undesirable effects reported by patients suffering from acromegaly and GEP-NETs treated with lanreotide in clinical trials are listed under the corresponding body organ systems according to the following classification: Very common: [≥1/10]; common: [≥1/100 to <1/10]; uncommon: [≥1/1,000 to <1/100]. The most commonly reported adverse drug reactions following treatment with lanreotide are gastrointestinal disorders (most commonly reported are diarrhoea and abdominal pain, usually mild or moderate and transient), cholelithiasis (often asymptomatic) and injection site reactions (pain, nodules and indurations). The profile of undesirable effects is similar for all indications. System organ class: Infections and infestations: frequency not known: Injection site abscesses; Metabolism and nutrition disorders: common: Hypoglycaemia, decreased appetite (based on a pool of studies conducted in patients with GEP-NETs), hyperglycaemia, diabetes mellitus; Psychiatric disorders: uncommon: Insomnia (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients); Nervous system disorders: common: Dizziness, headache, lethargy (based on a pool of studies conducted in patients with GEP-NETs); Cardiac disorders: common: Sinus bradycardia (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients); Vascular disorders: uncommon: Hot flushes (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients); Gastrointestinal disorders: very common: Diarrhoea, loose stools based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients), abdominal pain; common: Nausea, vomiting, constipation, flatulence, abdominal distension, abdominal discomfort, dyspepsia, steatorrhoea (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients); uncommon: Faeces discoloured (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients); unknown: Pancreatitis, Hepatobiliary disorders: very common: Cholelithiasis; common: Bilary dilatation (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients); uncommon: Cholecystitis; Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: common: Alopecia, hypertrichosis (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients); General disorders and administration site conditions: common: Asthenia (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients), Fatigue, injection site reactions (pain, mass, induration, nodule, pruritus); Investigations: common: AIAT increased (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients), ASAT abnormal (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients), AT abnormal (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients), blood bilirubin increased (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients), blood glucose increased (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients), glycosylated haemoglobin increased (based on a pool of studies conducted in acromegalic patients), weight decreased, pancreatic enzymes decreased (based on a pool of studies conducted in patients with GEP-NETs); Cholelithiasis; common: Musculoskeletal disorders: common: [based on a pool of studies conducted in patients with GEP-NETs); Musculoskeletal pain, myalgia; Immune system disorders: unknown: Allergic reactions (including angioedema, anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity); Reporting of suspected adverse reactions: Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows the company to assess the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reaction via Department of Adverse Events Monitoring the Office of Registration of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Biocidal Products: Al. Jerzolinskie 181C, 02-222 Warsaw; Tel.: +48 22 49 21 301, Fax: +48 22 49 21 309; email: nd@zpr.gov.pl, Adverse events may also be reported to Marketing Authorization Holders: Ipsen Pharma; 65 Guel Georges Court, 92100 Boulogne Billancourt; France. INFORMATION ABOUT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT IS PROVIDED BY: IPSEN Poland Sp. z o.o., Al. Jana Pawła II 29, 00-867 Warsaw, tel.: (22) 653 68 00, fax: (22) 653 68 22. MA NUMBER: 10944 (Somatuline AUTOGEL, 60 mg), 10945 (Somatuline AUTOGEL, 90 mg), 10946 (Somatuline AUTOGEL, 120 mg). CATEGORY: Medicinal product on prescription; Please read Summary of Product Characteristic before use. Last update date: 12.09.2018.
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