



PADOVA
CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU

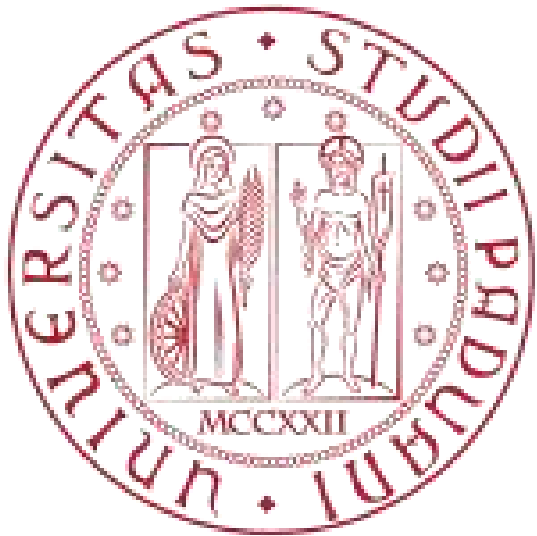
ORGANIZATION
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Padua is a destination that can boast many links with the **healthcare sector** thanks to one of the oldest Universities in the world, a state-of-the-art hospital with a long tradition, a recently-opened Museum of History of Medicine (with its adjoining functional conference centre) and the oldest University Botanical Garden in the world, which has been included in the World Heritage List of UNESCO.





**A short chronology
of the most important students,
professors and facts throughout the
history of the University of Padua.**



1222

A group of students and professors left Bologna and settled **in Padua a new university**

1537

Andrea Vesalio, Flemish anatomist and physician, founder of modern anatomy, **graduated in Medicine in Padua**

1561

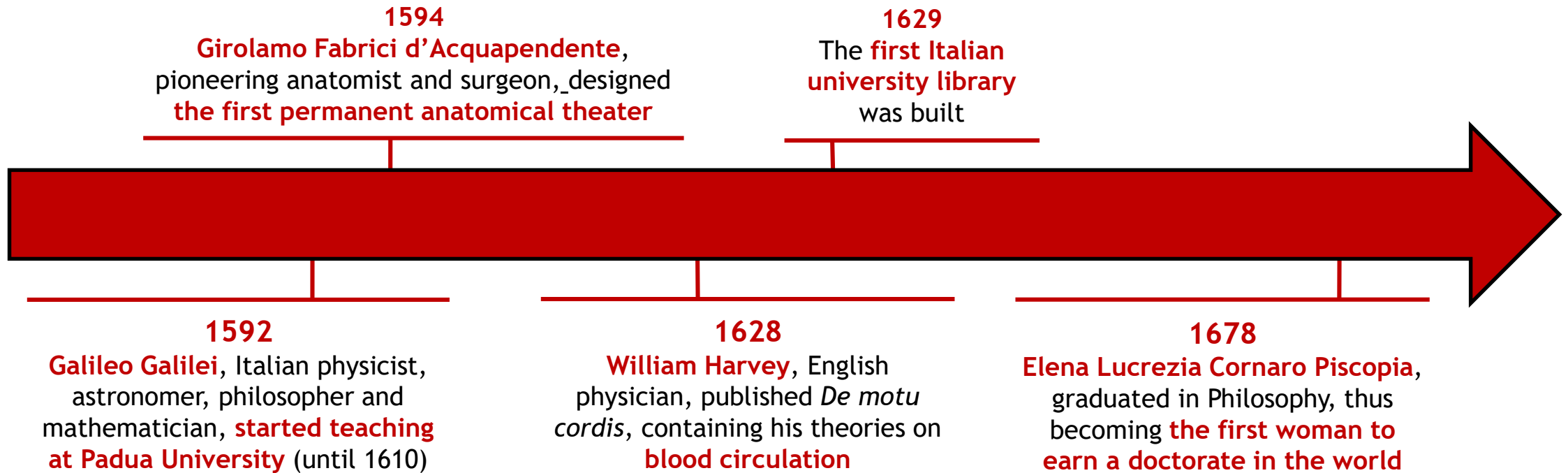
Gabriele Falloppio, Italian anatomist and physician, published the *Observationes anatomicae* with the description of the **Fallopian Tubes**

1493

Palazzo Bo became the historical seat of Padua University

1545

The Venetian Republic founded the **world's oldest academic botanical garden** that is still in its original location



1777

The ancient **Astronomical Observatory** of Padua (the so-called *Specola*) was built

1876

The **Application School for Engineers** was established

1900

Tullio Levi-Civita, Italian mathematician and physicist, published the **theory of tensors**

1874

The **School of Pharmacy** was established

1884

Enrico Bernardi became the **world's first** engineer to build a **vehicle powered by a petrol engine**

1930

Egidio Meneghetti, who contributed to the development of **chemotherapeutic drugs**, was elected **director** of the **Institute of Pharmacology**

1961

Giuseppe “Bepi” Colombo, Professor of Applied Mechanics at Padua, **was recruited by NASA.**

2018

Fabrizio Nestola, Director of the Department of Geosciences at the University of Padua, **discovered the deepest diamond ever found**

1932

Bruno Rossi, considered as the father of **x-ray astronomy**, was appointed **Professor of Experimental Physics** at the University of Padua

1985

Vincenzo Gallucci, Professor at the University of Padua, performed with his équipe the **first heart transplantation in Italy**

The University of Padua in figures:

more than 2 million books

64,000 students

12,000 graduates per year

more than 5,000 scholarships
courses

almost 2,300 administrative technicians

more than 2,200 professors

82 bachelor's degree courses

81 master's degree courses

65 specialization schools

31 1st-level master degree

38 2nd-level master degree

37 specialization courses

35 PhD schools

32 departments

29 libraries

8 single-cycle degree

4 advanced training courses

2 international PhD courses

1 university hospital

1 veterinary hospital

1 museum

1 language center

1 agricultural holding

1 digital library



Padua's Hospital : the history

1414-1416

Foundation of the **San Francesco Grande Hospital** at the behest of the noblewoman Sibilla de Cetto and her husband Baldo de Bonafarii. It was one of the most advanced hospital facilities of the modern age.

1543

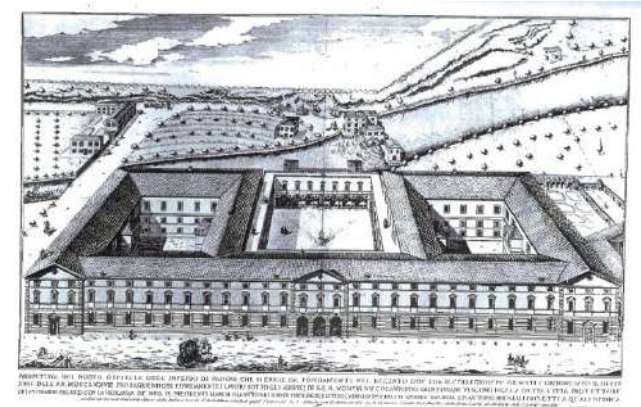
On the initiative of **Giovanni Battista Monte**, one of the leading humanist physician in Italy, university medical students were directly involved in the care of hospital patients, basing the foundations of **clinical medicine**.

1774

Opening of the **first Obstetrics School** in Padua at San Leonino Hospital.

1798

Inauguration of the **Ospedale Giustiniano**, a bigger hospital, as well as **the first public hospital in history**. It substituted the San Francesco Grande Hospital.





1882

Establishment of the **first university chair in Pediatrics** entrusted to the Dr. Dante Cervesato

1889

Foundation of the **Paediatric Ward**

1907

Opening of the **Padua provincial mental asylum** in Brusegana, designed according to the no-restraint programme



1910

Opening of the **first pavilion** for people suffering from **tuberculosis** in the Cornaro bastion

1955

Inauguration of the **Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic**, which was later named after Prof. Giovanni Battista Revoltella, who supervised construction work

1956

Inauguration of **the Paediatric Clinic.**



1957-1961

Construction of the **University Hospital**



1960-1968

Construction of the so-called **Monoblocco** and of a building with **entrance** and **Emergency Room**

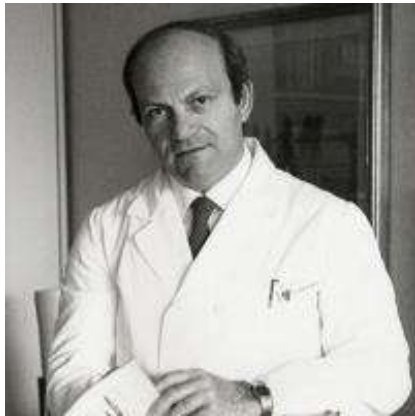


1964

First **open-heart surgery** performed by Prof. Pier Giuseppe Cevese

1985

First **heart transplantation** in Italy performed by Dr. **Vincenzo Gallucci**.



1997

First **living-donor liver transplantation** in Italy

2007

First **implantation of a CardioWest 70cc**, a total artificial heart (TAH) in Italy

2015

Inauguration of the **Museum of History of Medicine (MUSME)**, set up in the seat of the first Padua hospital, San Francesco Grande Hospital



Recent excellences and primacies of Padua hospital

2015

First centre in Italy for number of heart transplants and implantation of ventricular assistance systems (artificial hearts). For the first time in the world a total artificial heart (TAH) has been implanted in an already transplanted young man.

2016

Best European centre for the treatment of **rare diseases**

Pediatric Oncohaematology Clinic: a national reference centre for the diagnosis and treatment of haematological illnesses (e.g. acute leukemia, lymphoma and sarcoma) in childhood.

Otorhinolaryngology Operational Unit: a centre of excellence in the diagnosis and treatment of benign and malignant pathologies of the upper aero-digestive tract (i.e. nose, mouth, pharynx, larynx and trachea) for adults and children.

Advanced research centre for **neurodegenerative diseases:** amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, adrenoleukodystrophy, narcolepsy and Huntington's disease.

Coordinator of the Global Research in Paediatrics (GRiP) project since 2017, representing 22 institutions from Europe, U.S.A., Canada and Japan

ViSpA Lab (Visual-Spatial-Auditory): laboratory of excellence for research and treatment in audiology and the analysis of listening skills of people with hearing impairments, linked to the Otorhinolaryngology Operational Unit.

2018

First beating heart surgery in the world, using a minimally-invasive technique and the “AngioVac” system, i.e. an arterioarterial extracorporeal bypass.

The University of Padua



Established in 1222, it is one of the oldest universities in the world. The historic seat is the famous **Palazzo Bo**, which keeps numerous assets of great cultural value, such as: the world's first permanent anatomical theatre (1595), Galileo Galilei's desk, the *Aula Magna* and the 16th-century cloister (both decorated with students and professors' coats of arms) and the statue of *Elena Lucrezia Cornaro Piscopia*, the first woman to earn a doctorate in the world (1678).



Events and meetings gathering up to 350 people may be hosted in several beautiful reception rooms inside *Palazzo Bo*, such as: the *Aula Magna*, the spectacular *Sala delle Colonne* (known also as *La Basilica*) and the Ancient Archive.



La Specola

The tower known as *La Specola* is the seat of the ancient astronomical observatory of the University of Padua. It rises on the *Torlonga*, i.e. the tallest of the two towers of *Castello Carrarese*, the 9th century-fortified castle later rearranged during the tyranny of Ezzelino III da Romano.

Originally used as prison and torture chamber, in 1777 the building was converted into an astronomical observatory (*specula* in Latin). It housed two separate observatories, one lower, 16 metres above ground level, to observe the celestial meridian, and the other at a height of 35 metres, where sky could be observed from the horizon almost to the zenith, thanks to its six large windows.

The observatory remained in use until 1942 and since 1994 it has become a museum, *Museo La Specola*, where ancient scientific books, documents and instruments are kept and displayed.

La Specola lends itself well to hosting concerts and theatre performances in the indoor garden, while small-scale meetings can take place in the 3 rooms inside the building.



Botanical Garden

The **Botanical Garden** in Padua was founded in 1545 by the Venetian Republic for the study and the plantation of the so-called *simple plants*, i.e. medicinal plants. It is the world's first botanical garden still in its initial location and also preserves its original layout. It is affiliated with the University of Padua and continues to serve its primary purpose as a centre for scientific research. It keeps about 6,000 cultivated plants: exotic, medicinal, poisonous and insectivorous plants.



The oldest tree is a palm planted in 1585 and it is known as Goethe's palm. Since 1997 the Botanical Garden has been included on UNESCO World Heritage List.

The **Biodiversity Garden**, a new wing of the Botanical Garden, was inaugurated in October 2014. The buildings recreate the specific types of climate existing around the world for 1,300 plants and include several areas (two meeting rooms, two *foyers*, an external garden and a terrace) which may host up to 400 people overall.

Museum Of History of Medicine



The 15th-century Hospital of S. Francesco houses the multimedia and interactive **Museum of History of Medicine (MUSME)**. Inaugurated in June 2015, it boasts 6 main sections and the Vesalian anatomical theatre with 8 thematic nooks which examine organs and apparatuses of the human body. A large collection of historical finds and modern instruments, as well as scientific games and medical simulations, will guide visitors to discover the development of medical science from the ancient times until the present day.

Palazzo della Salute is the congress centre of the Museum. It is an unusual venue, suitable for events gathering from 20 to 220 people, and provided with the latest technologies, such as an interactive floor, a sensitive wall and a remote motion-controller to view 3D scientific models and animations.





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