

1° EUROPEAN HIP SPORT MEETING RIZZOLI BOLOGNA ITALY, MAY 19-20 2016

THE RIZZOLI HOSPITAL, PRESENTATION

The Rizzoli Orthopaedic Institute is an Institute that comprises treatment and research. Its high level of healthcare is the result of intense [scientific research](#) and the transfer these research results in clinical practice. High expertise; organization aimed at integration between research and treatment and the offer of high quality healthcare; innovative technologies in continuous evolution – are the ingredients for Rizzoli's success in Italy and worldwide.



An operating room at Rizzoli

Rizzoli is a modern hospital, with vanguard operating theaters and comfortably furnished hospital rooms. It is organized in Departments that group wards and healthcare services and research laboratories. The units are specialized in: treatment of degenerative pathologies of the hip and knee; spine pathologies, pathologies of the foot and upper limbs; sports pathologies; tumors of the musculoskeletal system; pediatric orthopaedic pathologies; and diagnosis and treatment of rare skeletal diseases. It hosts the Cell and Musculoskeletal Tissue Bank, which is the regional referral center for the collection, conservation and distribution of cells and tissues.

Rizzoli is also a location of culture and art. The Institute was founded in 1896 in the [monastic complex of San Michele in Bosco](#) on the hill close to the Bologna center. Patients and visitors can admire the architecture, the frescos and other works of art from the XVI and XVII centuries.

Finally, the Rizzoli Hospital is healthcare center, but with certain specificities **“Centrality of the patient”** means guaranteeing as far as possible a familiar setting, with particular attention to the younger guests. This is why we organized a School in Hospital, to help children and adolescents in their studies. We are also involved with many volunteers, in organizing events that help patients pass their time while hospitalized.

BOLOGNA CITY:

TRANSPORTATION

Guglielmo Marconi International Airport, 15 minutes by bus from Historic DownTown, connecting Bologna to the main Italian and European airports.

For the strategic geographic location - between downtown and the north - Bologna is the main Italian railway junction, made even more efficient by the high-speed trains, which, together with the new railway station project, has lead to greater development and a significant increase of daily transit of trains and passengers.

In Bologna there are the two main Italian motorways that junction, linking the north and south of the country (A1 and A14), thus it can be reached directly from all major Italian cities.

HISTORY

The nearly 40-km-long porticoes make the city of Bologna unique in the world and have been nominated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site . With more than 600 arches and a length covering 3,796 meters , the portico of San Luca links the town to the Sanctuary on the top of the Colle della Guardia

The two towers Garisenda and Asinelli are the traditional symbol of Bologna, strategically standing where the old Aemilian way entered the town. In the late 12th century, at least one hundred towers dotted the town's skyline, but today only twenty have survived the ravages of fire, warfare and lightning.

The institution that we today call the University began to take shape in Bologna at the end of the eleventh century, when masters of Grammar, Rhetoric and Logic began to devote themselves to the law. In the nineteenth century a committee of historians, led by Giosuè Carducci, attributed the birth of the University to the year 1088.

The first recorded scholars were Pepone and Irnerio, the latter of whom was defined by the former as "lucerna iuris". With the advice of four doctores thought to be their pupils, in 1158 Federico I promulgated the Constitutio Habita, in which the University was

legally declared a place where research could develop independently from any other power.

In the 14th Century, so-called "artists" - scholars of Medicine, Philosophy, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, and Grammar - began to collaborate with the school of jurists. In 1364, the teaching of Theology was instituted.

Dante Alighieri, Francesco Petrarca, Guido Guinizelli, Cino da Pistoria, Cecco d'Ascoli, Re Enzo, Salimbene da Parma and Coluccio Salutati all studied in Bologna.

In the 15th Century Greek and Hebrew studies were instituted, and in the 16th Century those of "natural magic", that is, experimental science. The philosopher Pietro Pomponazzi upheld the study of the laws of nature against the traditionalist position of Theology and Philosophy. A representative figure of this period was Ulisse Aldrovandi, whose contribution ranged from pharmacopoeia to the study of animals, fossils, and marvels of nature which he collected and classified.

In the 16th Century Gaspare Tagliacozzi completed the first studies of plastic surgery. But the golden era of Bolognese Medicine coincided with the teachings of Marcello Malpighi in the 17th Century, employing the microscope for anatomical research.

The University's fame had spread throughout Europe and it was a destination for many illustrious guests. Famous scholars and students included Pico della Mirandola and Leon Battista Alberti, who devoted themselves to canonical law. Nicolò Copernico began his astronomical observations while studying pontifical law. Paracelso, Raimundo de Pegñafort, Albrecht Dürer, St. Carlo Borromeo, Torquato Tasso and Carlo Goldoni all spent time at the University.

With the Industrial Revolution in the 18th Century, the University promoted scientific and technological development. In this period came the studies of Luigi Galvani who, along with Alessandro Volta, Benjamin Franklin and Henry Cavendish, was one of the founders of modern electrotechnical studies.

Following the establishment of the United Italian State came a period of great prosperity in which the figures of Giovanni Capellini, Giosuè Carducci, Giovanni Pascoli, Augusto Righi, Federico Enriques, Giacomo Ciamician, and Augusto Murri stand out.

In 1888 the eighth centennial of the University was celebrated, with a

grand ceremony where all the universities of the world convened in Bologna to honour the mother of universities, representing their common roots and ideals of progress and tolerance. The ceremony became an international festival of studies.

The University maintained its central position on the scene of global culture until the period between the two wars, when other countries came to the forefront in teaching and research. Bologna has thus been called upon to forge relationships with institutions in the most advanced countries to modernise and expand its activity. Among the many challenges which it has met with success, Bologna committed itself to the European dimension which has now led to adoption of the new university system.

Text is taken from the website of University of Bologna

The University today

On 18 September 1988 in Bologna's main square (Piazza Maggiore), the Rectors of 430 universities signed the Magna Charta Universitatum Europaeum. The Magna Charta, which has since been signed by another 400 Rectors, affirmed the autonomy of the University, the essential link between teaching and research activities which transcend the limits imposed by "any geographical or political border". The signing took place as part of the ninth centennial of the University of Bologna, which was formally recognised as the Alma Mater of all universities.

Since 1989 until now, the Alma Mater has carried out the largest decentralisation programme in the history of Italian universities, establishing new University Campus branches in four towns in Romagna - Cesena, Forlì, Ravenna and Rimini. In 1998 the University also inaugurated a branch in Buenos Aires.