|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2 September 2014** | | | | |
|  | **Opening Ceremony** |  |  |  |
|  | **KEYNOTE LECTURE** |  |  |  |
|  | **Coffee Break** | | | |
|  | **Award Eligible Papers** | **Workshop** | **Workshop** | **Workshop** |
|  | **Satellite Symposium** | **Lunch** | | |
|  | **Award Eligible Papers** | **Workshop** | **Workshop** | **Workshop** |
|  | **Coffee Break** | | | |
|  | **Themed Papers** | **Workshop** | **Satellite Symposium** |  |
|  | **Break** | | | |
|  | **Sir Ludwig Guttmann Lecture** |  |  |  |
|  | **Opening Reception** | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3 September 2014** | | | | |
|  | **KEYNOTE LECTURE** |  |  |  |
|  | **Prevention Symposium** | **Free Papers** | **Workshop** |  |
|  | **Coffee Break** | | | |
|  | **Prevention Symposium** | **Free Papers** | **Themed Papers** |  |
|  | **Satellite Symposium** | **Lunch** | | |
|  | **Workshop** | **Free Papers** | **Workshop** | **Free Papers** |
|  | **Coffee Break (Poster Session)** | | | |
|  | **ISRT Lecture** |  |  |  |
|  | **Conference Dinner** | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **4 September 2014** | | | | |
|  | **KEYNOTE LECTURE** |  |  |  |
|  | **Themed Papers** | **Free Papers** | **Workshop** | **Workshop** |
|  | **Coffee Break** | | | |
|  | **Workshop** | **Free Papers** | **Workshop** |  |
|  | **ISCoS AGM** | **Lunch** | | |
|  | **E-Learning Workshop** | **Workshop** | **Workshop** |  |
|  | **Coffee Break** | | | |
|  | **Workshop** | **Free Papers** | **Workshop** |  |
|  | Closing Ceremony / Award Presentations | |  | |

**Topics**

**1. Physical capacity and fitness**

Physical capacity is the combined ability of the cardiovascular, respiratory and neuro-musculoskeletal systems to attain a certain level of physical activity. Following SCI, physical capacity is an important aspect of functioning and interacts, for example, with well-being and complications.

**2. Consumer rights**

Freedom of choice in the selection of treatment (e.g. stem cells, exoskeletons, euthanasia) or equipment (e.g. wheelchair) is very important for every individual.

**3. Aging**

With today’s specialised medical care, life expectancy of persons with a SCI has considerably improved. However, not much is known about the effect of aging with a SCI on body functions, activities or societal participation.

**4. Orthotics**

To increase the functionality of people with SCI orthotics are of utmost importance. Orthotics can range from neck collars to ankle-foot orthosis to wheelchairs.

**5. Sexuality**

Since SCI affects virtually every system of the human body, many people who sustain SCI have serious concerns about how their injuries have affected their ability to participate in and enjoy a sexual relationship. What is the state if the art regarding sexuality and SCI?

Full details of the programme will be announced shortly. Please check back regularly for updates.