

# First International Symposium on Cancer in Persons with Intellectual Disability

## General Information

### Congress venue

Montpellier City Hall  
1 place Georges Frêche  
34267 Montpellier Cedex 2  
France



### • Language

English is the official language of the Congress. However, PowerPoints will be translated in French as printed documents.

### • Certificate of attendance

Certificates of attendance will be available for all participants at the congress desk.

### • Smoking policy

This is a non-smoking event

### • Dressing code

There is no dressing code for the symposium

## Montpellier, the oldest school of medicine

The famous Montpellier school of medicine is the oldest surviving medical school of all the western world. It is known that as soon as 1137 there were excellent physicians at Montpellier. Muslims, Jews and Italian physicians found in the town peace, tolerance and opportunities. The policy of Guilhem Lords of Montpellier by which any licensed physician regardless of religion or background might lecture (1181 act) provided a large choice of teachers from all the Mediterranean region. Among the most famous teachers were Arnaud de Villeneuve (1235-1311) and Roger de Salerno. Among the most famous students were the physician and surgeon Gui de Chauliac (1300-1368), John of Gaddesten (1280-1361), the French writer Rabelais and Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689). The astrologer and physician Nostradamus was booted out from practicing apothecary which was not allowed by the school administrators (1529). Currently, the faculty of medicine is located in the ancient halls of a medieval monastery and episcopal palace. (*Adapted from AN Kaadem and M Angrini*)

Close to the faculty of medicine is the "Jardin des plantes de Montpellier" (1593) which is the oldest botanical garden in France.



## The city of Montpellier

Montpellier is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest city of France, the capital of Languedoc Roussillon region on the south cost of France, 10 km from the Mediterranean sea. Montpellier was a medieval trading center, the second or third most important city of France at the 13<sup>th</sup> century. It is also a modern town, classified in 2012 by the New York Times among the 45 places (and the only in France) to visit, particularly for its architectural achievements such as the Jean Nouvel and François Fontès blue and cube-like City Hall and the Zaha Hadid Pierre Vives Building. Visitors use to go to the place de la Comédie, Saint Peters Cathedral, rue de la Loge an old medieval street, the modern Antigone district using Ancient Greek motifs, and musée Fabre where they can see one of the best collections anywhere in France of old masters from Flanders, France and Italy.

