LISBOA

Welcome to sunny Lisbon!

The Portuguese capital is one of Europe's trendiest cities. Full of history and stories to tell, with great weather and safe to wander around, it will surely not disappoint.

The Venue

The meeting will take place at the auditorium of **Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical (IHMT), Rua da Junqueira, 100**, located next to the Hospital Egas Moniz. Very close to the Tagus river and the iconic 25 de Abril Bridge, and part of one of the largest hospital centers in Lisbon (the Western Lisbon Local Health Unit), this should be the perfect venue for our workshop. The exact location is **HERE**. The meeting will be held in the **Fraga de Azevedo Room**, which has a dedicated entrance on the left side of the building.

Surrounding Monuments

The hospital is located in the historical area of Belém, walking distance of UNESCO World Heritage Sites) the **Jerónimos Monastery** and **Torre de Belém**), the **National Coach Museum** and the **National Archaeology Museum** and modern but unforgettable attractions like the **Electricity Museum**, the **Museum Berardo of Modern and Contemporary Art** and the **Museum of Art, Architecture and Technology (MAAT)** – open since 2016.



How to get there

The international airport in Lisbon is one of the closest to city centers in European capitals. Sometimes noisy for locals, but perfect for visitors! The airport is well served with public transportation options, including the metro. To get to **IHMT** you can get the metro to Cais do Sodré, and from there you will be a short train ride away from Belém.

From the city center, bus is also a good option, with buses 727 (from Saldanha) and 720 (from Marquês de Pombal) stopping walking distance of our venue.

Rideshare apps (*Uber/Bolt*) are also good options to get around in the city.

Egas Moniz

Egas Moniz was a pioneering Portuguese neurologist and psychiatrist. His research focused on the brain's structure and function, and he believed that severing certain neural pathways could treat mental illnesses. While he is best known for developing the controversial lobotomy procedure in the 1930s, his most significant contribution was the development of cerebral angiography, which paved the way for the field of



neuroradiology in Portugal. Moniz's groundbreaking work earned him the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1949.