

# ECR TODAY 2013

DAILY NEWS FROM EUROPE'S LEADING IMAGING CONGRESS

Wednesday 6 March 2013

This is a special issue of ECR Today dedicated to the **European Board of Radiology** and its **European Diploma in Radiology**.



## European diploma brings harmony to radiology education

During last year's congress, *ECR Today* featured articles on the launch of the then newly established European Board of Radiology and its raison d'être; the European Diploma in Radiology. Now one year on, *ECR Today* has dedicated this issue as a special feature on the work of the board and its diploma.

The European Diploma in Radiology (EDiR) and its organising body the European Board of Radiology (EBR) are relatively new players within the field of European radiology. The EBR states that the main aim of its diploma is to harmonise the standards and practice of radiology throughout Europe, providing European radiologists with an objective test of their skills and knowledge. According to the EBR its diploma has been designed to cater for a new generation of internationally mobile professionals.

The European Diploma in Radiology, or EDiR, provides radiologists with an extra qualification. EBR officials have clearly stated that EDiR is not aimed at replacing any national board exams, but is rather designed to work alongside existing national structures. In order to ensure EDiR can successfully gain international recognition and operate alongside national board exams, the ESR established an independent

organisation to oversee and award the diploma. The European Board of Radiology (EBR) is based in Barcelona, and so far it has held five examinations in several countries. It organises and hosts the examinations, and awards the diploma certificate.

In the final issue of last year's *ECR Today*, András Palkó, ESR president at the time, wrote an article announcing the launch of the EBR, "this independent body has been created to organise activities that can no longer be directly performed by the society (ESR). The main activity that will be transferred to this independent body is administration of the European Diploma in Radiology."

Like many other disciplines and enterprises, radiology has seen rapid change over the last few years. This is not only due to the effects of relentless technological advances, but also changing structures outside its field, both political and economic. Today's interconnected world allows the exchange of information and knowledge across borders as a matter of mere routine. This has brought huge benefits to every scientific discipline, but it has also required that practices and procedures around the world become more harmonious and standardised in order to better facilitate such cross-border,



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cross-cultural and interdisciplinary exchange. With the European Charter for Clinical Radiology already in place the ESR decided that an international diploma, based on the curriculum of the charter, could serve as an important addition to existing national board exams. In response to this, EDiR was developed and launched.

In Europe, the discipline and science of radiology has been evolving steadily to meet the challenges posed by a more globalised world. In 2003, the European Association of Radiology (predecessor to the European Society of Radiology) launched the European Training Charter for Clinical Radiology. This was revised in 2005

and again in 2012. This charter was designed as a curriculum to help ensure more uniform standards for radiological training and education throughout Europe. It is essentially a template for training programmes and is subject to continuous revision, reflecting the changing demands placed on the discipline. The need for such a standard template for European training becomes clear when taking into account the wide divergence in educational requirements and standards around Europe. While many countries have final board examinations, others do not. There are also many differences in terms of internship and residency requirements. As EDiR is based on

the European Training Charter for Clinical Radiology, it may be able to help overcome some of the challenges posed by these national and regional differences.

The European Training Charter in Radiology and EDiR are the result of many years of work by radiologists within the ESR, who have been working to ensure that their discipline can meet the demands it will face in the future. The aim is to harmonise European radiological education and training, while providing an objective qualification to ensure the competency of migrating professionals. This has the potential to benefit patients, radiological professionals, health institutions and national societies.



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# BOOST YOUR CAREER.

TAKE THE EUROPEAN  
DIPLOMA IN RADIOLOGY (EDiR)

**EXAM DATES:**

June 6–8, 2013, Wrocław/PL

(Congress of the Polish Medical Society of Radiology)

October 18–22, 2013, Paris/FR (JFR)

October 28 – November 2, Antalya/TR (TURKRAD 2013)

[www.myESR.org/diploma](http://www.myESR.org/diploma)

# EBR sees bright future for European diploma

The European Board of Radiology (EBR) is a relatively new organisation, having been established in Barcelona, Spain just over one year ago. It now has plans to further expand its European Diploma in Radiology. So far exams have been held in several different countries, at national radiological congresses, and this is also set to continue for the foreseeable future.

For 2013, in addition to today's exams at the European Congress of Radiology in Vienna, the EBR plans to hold exams at the 40<sup>th</sup> Jubilee Congress of the Polish Medical Society of Radiology, Wrocław in June; the French Congress of Radiology (JFR), Paris in October; and at the Turkish Congress of Radiology (TURKRAD), in November. The EBR is also considering the possibility of extending the exam to countries outside Europe, and is

currently engaged in negotiations to bring the exam to Argentina. With a total of five exams set to take place over the course of 2013, the EBR expects it to be a year of exponential growth for EDiR. So far 172 candidates have sat the EDiR exam since its launch in 2011; this year over 200 candidates are expected to sit the exam, which illustrates just how fast the diploma is growing.

To cater for this increased demand, the EBR has plans to open an examination centre at its headquarters in Barcelona, Spain. This should allow the EBR to hold exams on a more regular basis in future. According to the EBR, it is also expanding to meet the increase in candidate numbers and to improve the exams. Steps are also being taken to restructure the exam and make it a more pleasant experience for candidates. EBR officials have also hinted that in future, those who pass

the exam and receive the diploma will have the opportunity to engage and interact more with the EBR and other diploma holders throughout their career.

The future looks quite promising for EDiR and the EBR. In fact, an editorial in an ESR newsletter *ESR@Work*, by ESR President Professor Gabriel P. Krestin, reflected this optimism, "EDiR marks a step further towards the harmonisation of education in Europe, and in the coming years it will hopefully become accepted as a board examination by national authorities throughout Europe."

It's clear that there is a demand for a European diploma, and the EBR's staff are determined to continue working towards expanding and improving the exam so that radiologists throughout Europe, and further afield, can benefit from having this extra qualification.



Gabriel Krestin is professor of radiology and chairman of the department of radiology at Erasmus MC, the University Medical Centre Rotterdam, the Netherlands. He is a founding member of the EBR and serves as the 2012/13 ESR president.

## European Diploma in Radiology maximises potential for career migration



Maximilian F. Reiser is professor of radiology, chairman of the department of clinical radiology, and dean of medicine at Ludwig Maximilians University of Munich. He is a founding member of the EBR.

ECR Today spoke to Professor Maximilian Reiser, one of the founders of the European Board of Radiology, about the Diploma, its aims and the progress made by the EBR during its first year.

**ECR Today: How was the idea of creating the European Diploma in Radiology (EDiR) and its issuing body the EBR born?**

Maximilian Reiser: Societies of other specialties have introduced

diplomas successfully and we hope to improve migration in the European job market within the field of radiology. We also see the diploma as an opportunity to underline the excellence and high professional standard of radiologists in Europe.

**ECRT: What would you say is EDiR's mission with regard to European radiology?**

MR: I would say that EDiR's mission is the enhancement and har-

monisation of radiological training in Europe.

**ECRT: Why should a young radiologist take this examination?**

MR: It may increase job opportunities and young radiologists will receive international recognition of their knowledge.

**ECRT: The EDiR is traditionally held in English. However candidates were able to take the oral part in French at the JFR both in 2011 and 2012, and candidates could do the same in Spanish at the SERAM annual meeting last year. Does this mean that the diploma will be available in other languages at future congresses? Will candidates be also able to take the written part in their native language one day?**

MR: According to our experience so far, young radiologists are quite familiar with the English language; however, we do take potential language problems into consideration. The oral part of EDiR will indeed be offered in more languages when held at national society meetings. The written part will – at least in the near future – only be available in English.

**ECRT: Will the EBR present other innovations in the coming months or years? How will it tackle the emerging challenges?**

MR: The EBR is evaluating the possibility of having an online

written exam in several cities at the same time and also an online oral exam. The idea is to allow candidates to take the examination without having to travel great distances and thus increase the number of candidates who can sit the examination.

**ECRT: Your role as EBR External Relations Committee chairperson leads you to deal with national societies and other institutions on a regular basis. One of your discussions with these bodies is aimed at gaining recognition for the European Diploma in Radiology. Why is this necessary and do you think everybody is ready for this?**

MR: The European Diploma in Radiology does not compete with national exams, which are different in each state; candidates who sit the examination for the European diploma have already completed their national exams. But, close cooperation with national societies is of course very important. Some countries may be interested in introducing legal acceptance of EDiR.

**ECRT: What other issues are you dealing with in your position as External Relations Committee chairman?**

MR: Another important field is the close cooperation with subspecialty societies, for example with regard to subspecialty diplomas.

**ECRT: The pass rate for the EDiR is around 80 percent, a score that traditionally shows that an examination has a solid educational basis. Do you think the examination could be further improved and if yes, how?**

MR: The pass rate of 80 percent confirms that it is not an easy examination, but that candidates have a realistic chance of passing. EDiR is also closely linked to other educational activities offered by the ESR and ESOR, which candidates may take advantage of. The exam itself is based on the current version of the ESR Training Charter, which is available on the ESR website.

**ECRT: You have served as an examiner in the past. What did you enjoy about this task?**

MR: Personally, I consider it a very positive experience to interact with motivated young colleagues, who may also go on to improve EDiR.

**ECRT: Did you think that the level of knowledge of the candidates was generally good enough? What about their language skills?**

MR: Generally speaking, yes, the level of knowledge is impressive. Amongst the very good, there are quite a few I would consider extraordinary. Also, the candidates' language skills, although not part of the exam, and ability to express themselves is usually very good and always comprehensible.

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ECR Today is published 6x during ECR 2013.  
Circulation: 22,000  
Printed by Holzhausen, Vienna 2013  
**myESR.org**

# EDiR exam at JFR 2012 attracts young and experienced radiologists

Ambitious radiologists from all over the world took the European Diploma in Radiology (EDiR) last October during the Journées Françaises de Radiologie (JFR), the annual meeting of the French Society of Radiology, in Paris.

No less than thirty-six candidates sat the examination, which was organised by the European Board of Radiology (EBR), an independent body that was launched last year. The examination is traditionally held in English; however, candidates had the option of taking the oral test in the language of the host country, an option that was offered during the SERAM meeting in Granada in May 2012 and which seemed to satisfy many applicants. "Of course, if I have the choice, I prefer to take an oral test in my mother tongue," said Dr. Marc Garetier, a young radiologist from the Military Hospital in Brest.

But he quickly insisted on the necessity of keeping most of the examination in English, to fit reality and show the candidate's ability to work abroad. "It's important to maintain the written part in English, as we are used to working in this language and wish to achieve European recognition with the diploma."

After successful runs in Granada and Vienna early last year, EDiR again attracted many radiologists, some of whom made the trip to France specifically to sit the examination. Dr. Manar Talaar El-Essawy and Dr. Aris Vasilogiannakis flew all the way from Damienta, Egypt, and Iraklion, Greece, only to stay a couple of hours in the capital.

"I came to Paris for the diploma; I don't speak a word of French. For me, it is an opportunity to practise for my national board examination, which I am going to take next month. Besides, with what is happening in my country right now, I will probably have to work abroad and I think that EDiR will help me in this endeavour," said Vasilogiannakis. "EDiR is a prestigious examination and I expect the scientific level to be very good," said Talaar El-Essawy before the test.

Board certified radiologists and residents in their fifth year are eligible to take the examination for the diploma, which is designed to

boost their careers by offering further international recognition of their qualifications and facilitate migration.

Many applicants also saw the test as an opportunity to assess their own knowledge. "I just like to keep myself updated, it is a challenge to myself," said Dr. Raghavendra Kamanahalli from London St. Mary's Hospital. "It's interesting for me to evaluate my skills and see how I do after a year without taking an examination," echoed Samar A. Raslan, a Brazilian radiologist finishing her residency at the Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris.

The goal of the diploma is to provide candidates with an objective test of their general radiological knowledge and harmonise education throughout Europe by setting a standard based on the European Training Charter drafted by the ESR. This point is crucial because some discrepancies in knowledge between countries are evident, according to Dr. Olivier Limot, a radiologist with 15 years of experience, who also took the examination.

"The diploma is a very good idea because here in France we work with many European radiologists who do not match our level of knowledge. There are still very big differences in Europe, so it is important to homogenise the curriculum. Some radiologists with a very high level do not have a visa to work in France, but the opposite is also true," said Limot, who works at Poissy General Hospital near Paris.

With a pass rate of 83 percent, the diploma is considered to have a solid educational basis. In Paris, candidates praised the high quality of the examination, especially the oral test. "This part was dense and a bit stressful, but I wouldn't change it. It requires broad knowledge of radiology. The written part was also very demanding and contained some specific questions that were difficult to answer. I am not sure whether MCQ is the ultimate format for this diploma though. In my opinion, it would be more pertinent to test radiologists with images, to better reflect our activity, even if being tested on clinical knowledge is important as well," said Matthieu Lagadec, a Parisian radiologist cur-



rently doing research in abdominal imaging at the Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital.

He also wondered what the ultimate aim of the diploma was. "I guess the main question is: do we want to assess a practitioner's knowledge or do we want to show that a practitioner can work anywhere in Europe?" he added.

Examiners for their part praised the excellent level of the applicants. "Those who take the test are usually the best and most motivated residents, the kind who will come all the way from their home countries for this purpose only," said Professor Lorenzo Derchi, chairman of the radiology department at the University Hospital of Genoa and veteran EDiR examiner. "The ones we interviewed did very well in handling the cases," agreed Dr. Rémy Guillevin, radiologist at the department of neuroradiology, Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital.

Examiners and applicants alike could not help but notice as Professor Nicolas Grenier, a prominent molecular imaging researcher who supervised the examiners, tried out a few of the multiple choice questions himself to get a candidate's view of the exam. "That was quite something to see him sitting with us," said Limot. "Actually taking this examination was a very good opportunity to meet some of our mentors."



Diploma candidates sitting the exam at JFR 2012  
Photos: Ariane Le Guay



# Keeping calm is the key, says EDiR examiner

At last year's congress, *ECR Today* spoke to Dr. Liam McKnight, an experienced examiner from the UK and one of the oral examiners for the European Diploma in Radiology (EDiR). He gave us his personal view of the EDiR examination, as well as some valuable advice for candidates.

**ECR Today: How did you become involved in examining for EDiR?**  
Liam McKnight: I had been involved in examining in the UK for about 10 years and was first invited to come and examine for the EDiR at the Journées Françaises de Radiologie in October 2011, in Paris, and then again for the second time at ECR 2012.

**ECRT: What was your general impression of the candidates at the JFR?**

LM: They did surprisingly well, when you consider that a number of these people are specialised and this is a general exam. The second thing is that their English is a lot better than my French and I think they all coped very well with that. It's quite difficult to speak and discuss things in a second language and they did very well. The examiners don't know where the candidates are from, but the majority would certainly have been French.

**ECRT: What do you think of the standard of the cases? Have you contributed to the composition of the exam?**

LM: Yes, I've contributed quite a few cases, both to the JFR exam and the one at ECR 2012, and I think these are good general cases. They vary in standard; some of them are reasonably straightforward, which helps the candidate relax and to perform better, but then there are more discriminating questions, where the observation may be straightforward, but trying to work out what is may be more difficult. We also ask them patient safety questions, for instance, they may know what a

condition is, but do they know that it's important? Do they know what tests to do next? Or perhaps what test not to do, which may make the patient worse, for example. What we try to do is have a range of material and a range of questions and try to produce a good comprehensive assessment of their radiological knowledge.

**ECRT: Does much of the content change between exams?**

LM: The cases all change in the short term. I think we will begin to re-use cases in a few years' time, but as you get more experienced, you know what works. For example, some of the plain films are reasonably straightforward, some are more difficult; CT and MR I think is done by all trainees, so they find that a bit easier, but some may not do much plain-film work. On the other hand, it is an important element, and you can't have CT and MR exclusively because not everybody has great access to it, whereas we all have access to plain films.

**ECRT: How do you feel about examining? Do you have much experience as an examiner?**

LM: I was an examiner for five years in the UK, and then I was chairman of the exam board, so I have quite a lot of experience. I thoroughly enjoy it and find it very interesting. It can be quite hard work, but it also keeps my skills up and I learn a lot. I love seeing the other cases and I really do learn a lot from that.

**ECRT: Would you like to continue as an examiner for EDiR?**

LM: I think if I was a football player I would say I am available for selection and I'd be delighted if the manager wants to select me. I find it interesting and I see a lot of interesting cases. You also learn to challenge what you think is traditional; what might be considered good in the UK will be seen differently in other places, and that must be an

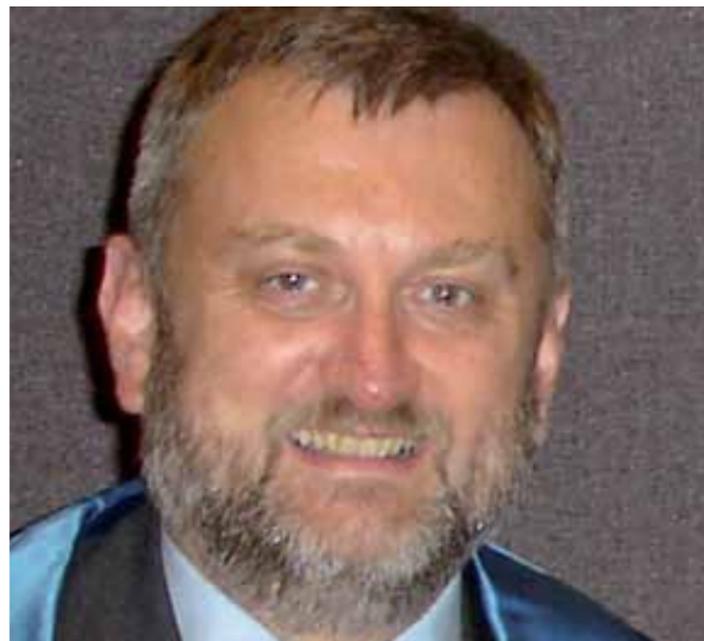
advantage because you see what is happening elsewhere and you keep up to date.

**ECRT: What do examiners look for in a candidate?**

LM: I think what we are looking for is well-rounded individuals who don't have too many weaknesses. For example, if a candidate was persistently poor at CT or MR, for example, then they would be likely to fail, but there is no individual thing that they would fail on. I think very often it is easier to do CT than plain film, so they would have to be able to decide, on a chest radiograph, whether it is normal or not, and not just go straight to CT. They should know how to discriminate and be able to tell how urgent something is. For instance, could the CT wait a week or two, or does it need to be done that night? I think the main question most of us, as examiners, will ask ourselves is, 'is this candidate safe?' in other words, are they good for patients? And then 'would I want them working in my department?' If you don't consider them to be safe and you wouldn't want them in your department, then clearly they are highly likely to fail.

**ECRT: What is the key factor in a successful oral examination?**

LM: If possible, the candidate needs to be calm, and the only way to be calm is to practice and to know your stuff. So they need to practice beforehand, check their knowledge and check their presentation skills, and that comes down to practice. I would recommend any candidate to get their local trainers to do this with them, perhaps with trainers they don't know – because it is always much easier to relax with people you know – and just practice, practice, practice. So, do the work and get some feedback. For example, if you can always see the abnormality, but you jump to conclusions too quickly, then you need feedback, and that



Liam McKnight is a consultant radiologist and educational trainer at Morriston Hospital, Swansea, UK. He is an experienced examiner, having previously served as an examiner for the Royal College of Radiology in the UK. He is the examination committee chairman of the EBR.

will help you improve. You need to be grounded in a good training scheme with feedback, and then I think the exam will be straightforward, because it will be a mirror of what you do in your everyday clinical practice.

**ECRT: What would you say to anyone considering taking the examination?**

LM: I would strongly encourage them to take it, providing they have good general skills. It will be more difficult for people who have sub-specialised very early, because if they don't do head CT, trauma radiology, or abdominal MR, for instance, then some of the cases they will find difficult. So I think I would encourage them to be broad and to take it if they can, because it's a good exam.

**ECRT: Do you think the exam is best taken straight after residency?**

LM: I think that given the timing, particularly within the EU,

of a five-year training scheme, it is perfectly placed to do it at the end of those five years, and I would encourage people to do that. If you are a specialist in a children's hospital, then you are going to have to refresh some of your more adult work to get through. Many of the skills will be common, but if you don't see adult diseases, you will need a refresher.

**ECRT: What one piece of advice would you offer to someone taking the examination?**

LM: I would say, keep calm and go slowly. If you think you know the answer, don't instantly blurt it out; just take your time, look at all the information, look at all the film, and just make sure you are right. The danger is that if you stumble at the beginning, it is more difficult to pick yourself up. If I was to use a cricketing analogy, I would go for some singles, some easy wins, rather than trying to hit a six.

*Just one more day to go...*

European Congress of Radiology

**ECR**  
**2013**

*Vienna*  
March 7–11





# EBR opts for Mediterranean home

**Before it could begin its work to promote and extend the European Diploma in Radiology, the European Board of Radiology (EBR) needed to find the perfect home, and so it chose Barcelona as the location for its head office. There were many reasons behind the decision to locate the office in Barcelona, not least were the city's unrivalled beauty and, on a more practical level, its excellent connections to the rest of Europe.**

As well as being the capital of Catalonia and Spain's second largest metropolis, Barcelona is also the largest city on the Mediterranean coast. It has a long and storied history; originally founded by the Romans, the city suffered a series of sieges and conquests but survived and grew into an important seat of power in the region. Indeed, the concentration of nobility within the city earned it its nickname: the city of counts.

Today, Barcelona is a large and vibrant city. With a population of 1.6 million within the city limits and over 3.2 million in the greater Barcelona area, it is the sixth most populous urban area in Europe. It attracts a huge number of tourists each year, which is no surprise considering its many historical sites and its very pleasant Mediterranean climate, with an average annual temperature of 20 degrees Celsius and 2,524 hours of sunshine. Visitors can even enjoy the sunshine on the beach, as it's only a stone's throw from the city centre.

Famous for its Modernista architecture, the city is home to many famous architectural treasures such as Gaudi's Sagrada Familia, which is also one of Barcelona's most popular tourist attractions. There are also many museums in the city,

including the Barcelona Museum of Contemporary Art, the Picasso Museum and the National Museum of Art Catalonia, which house many important works of art by some of Europe's most renowned artists.

While there is plenty for visitors to see during the day, Barcelona also has a bustling nightlife with many bars and nightclubs throughout the city. Many of the city's bars could even claim to be historical sites themselves, having been frequented in the past by famous figures like Ernest Hemingway and Pablo Picasso. Visitors can take an evening stroll down 'La Rambla', one of Barcelona's best-known pedestrian thoroughfares, and experience the lively atmosphere that makes the city so vibrant, while perhaps stumbling across a few of the city's famous bars.

The city has also developed a reputation as a gourmet capital, where visitors can sample anything from traditional tapas and Catalan cuisine to more contemporary haute cuisine. In fact, Barcelona boasts twenty Michelin star restaurants, and there are countless eateries all over the city, serving dishes from around the world.

All this makes Barcelona a wonderful city to visit, but the city has other advantages which make it an ideal base for an international organisation like the EBR. The city's lively atmosphere and pleasant climate often hide the fact that it is a hardworking and dynamic city. A

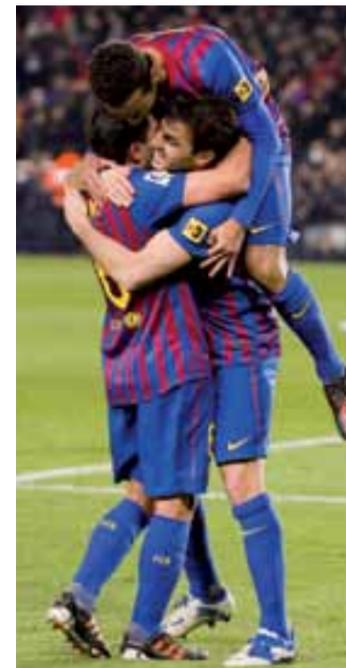


large number of multinational IT and biomedical companies have offices in Barcelona, and it even has an entire district dedicated to the IT industry, aptly named '22@'. This means the city is home to a great deal of skilled and experienced labour, perfect for a newly established international organisation. The city's airport, Barcelona-El Prat, is Spain's second largest airport and serves many international and domestic destinations. The airport is located 17 kilometres from the

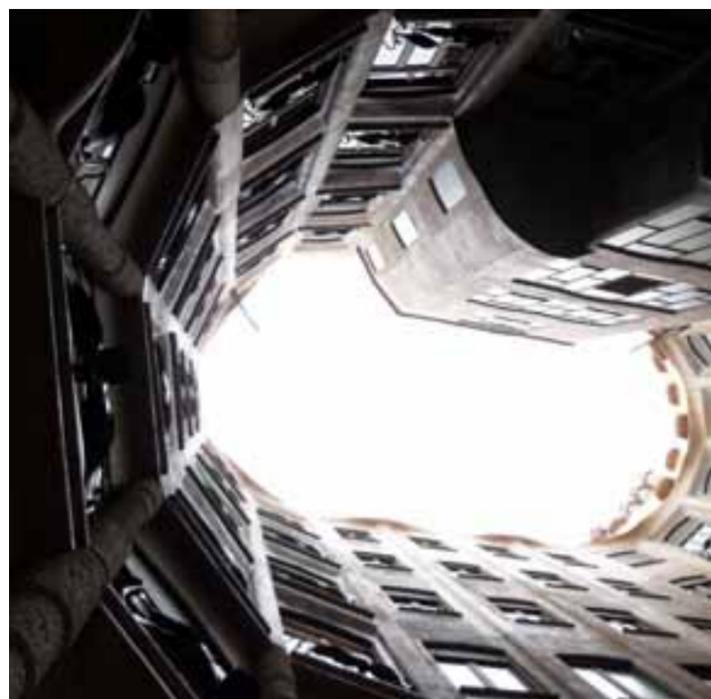
city and is well connected to the city centre; visitors can take a taxi, bus or train to the city centre.

The EBR office is situated in the heart of the city, on one of its major avenues, Passeig de Gracia. This central location means the office is well served by Barcelona's public transport system (11 underground lines, two tram lines and many bus routes throughout the city) and is adjacent to many of Barcelona's architectural wonders, including Gaudi's Casa Batlló which is right

next door. In an Editorial announcing the EBR's launch, in the ESR's newsletter ESR@Work in June of last year, Professor Gabriel Krestin (ESR President 2012/13) very concisely summed up the benefits of locating to Barcelona, "the city has excellent flight connections to the rest of Europe and it is undeniably a beautiful city. In the future radiologists will look forward to taking the European Diploma examination in this wonderful Mediterranean setting".



The city is famous for its architecture, open-air markets, as well as its world-class football club.



# What's on today in Vienna?

## Theatre & Dance

Please note that all performances are in German!



Elektra by Hugo von Hofmannsthal © Georg Soulek / Burgtheater

### Akademietheater

1030 Vienna, Lisztstraße 1  
Phone: +43 1 51444 4145  
www.burgtheater.at  
20:00 **Der Komet** by Justine del Corte

### Burgtheater

1010 Vienna, Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 2  
Phone: +43 1 51444 4145  
www.burgtheater.at  
19:30 **Elektra** by Hugo von Hofmannsthal

### Rabenhof

1030 Vienna, Rabengasse 3  
Phone: +43 1 712 82 82  
www.rabenhof.at  
20:00 **Iba de gaunz oamen Leit** Tragicomic  
electronic opera based on poems by the famous  
Viennese author Christine Nöstlinger

### Schauspielhaus

1090 Vienna, Porzellangasse 19  
Phone: +43 1 317 01 01  
www.schauspielhaus.at  
20:00 **Illusionen** by Iwan Wrypajew & Gier  
by Sarah Kane

### stadtTheater walfischgasse

1010 Vienna, Walfischgasse 4  
Phone: +43 1 512 42 00  
www.stadttheater.org  
20:00 **Der Vorname** by Matthieu Delaporte and  
Alexandre de la Patellière

### Theater Drachengasse

1010 Wien, Fleischmarkt 22  
Phone: +43 1 513 14 44  
www.drachengasse.at  
20:00 **Das normale Leben** by Christian Lollike

### Theater in der Josefstadt

1080 Vienna, Josefstädter Straße 26  
Phone: +43 1 42 700 300  
www.josefstadt.org  
19:30 **Lady Windermere's Fächer** by Oscar Wilde

### Volkstheater

1070 Vienna, Neustiftgasse 1  
Phone: 43 1 52111 400  
www.volkstheater.at  
19:30 **Im Weißen Rössl** Operetta by Ralph Benatzky

## Concerts & Sounds



Wiener KammerOrchester at the Konzerthaus © Christian Buchmann

### Konzerthaus (Classical Music)

1030 Vienna, Lothringerstraße 20  
www.konzerthaus.at  
19:30 **Wiener KammerOrchester**,  
conductor **Sir Neville Marriner**  
**Till Fellner, piano**  
F.-A. Boieldieu, W.A. Mozart, L. van Beethoven

### Musikverein (Classical Music)

1010 Vienna, Bösendorferstrasse 12  
www.musikverein.at  
19:30 **Gewandhausorchester Leipzig**,  
conductor **Riccardo Chailly**  
**Ray Chen, violin**  
J. Sibelius, P.I. Tchaikovsky

### Porgy & Bess (Jazz)

1010 Vienna, Riemergasse 11  
www.porgy.at  
20:30 **Maja Jaku & Band** (ME/SRB/A/US)

### Arena (Alternative Music)

1030 Vienna, Baumgasse 80  
www.arena.co.at  
19:00 **Make Do And Mend** (US)

### Szene Wien (Alternative Music)

1110 Vienna, Hauffgasse 26  
www.szenewien.com  
18:30 **Paganfest: Alestorm / Arkona** and others

## Opera & Musical Theatre



Rigoletto by Giuseppe Verdi © Dimo Dimov / Volksoper

### Volksoper

1090 Vienna, Währingerstraße 78  
www.volksoper.at  
19:00 **Rigoletto** by Giuseppe Verdi

### Wiener Staatsoper – Vienna State Opera

1010 Vienna, Opernring 2  
www.wiener-staatsoper.at  
19:00 **Masterworks of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**,  
Ballet by Nils Christie, Roland Petit, Serge Lifar

### Raimundtheater

1060 Vienna, Wallgasse 18–20  
www.musicalvienna.at  
19:30 **Elisabeth** by Michael Kunze & Sylvester Levay

### Ronacher

1010 Vienna, Seilerstätte 9  
www.musicalvienna.at  
19:30 **Natürlich Blond** by Laurence O'Keefe,  
Nell Benjamin & Heather Hach