

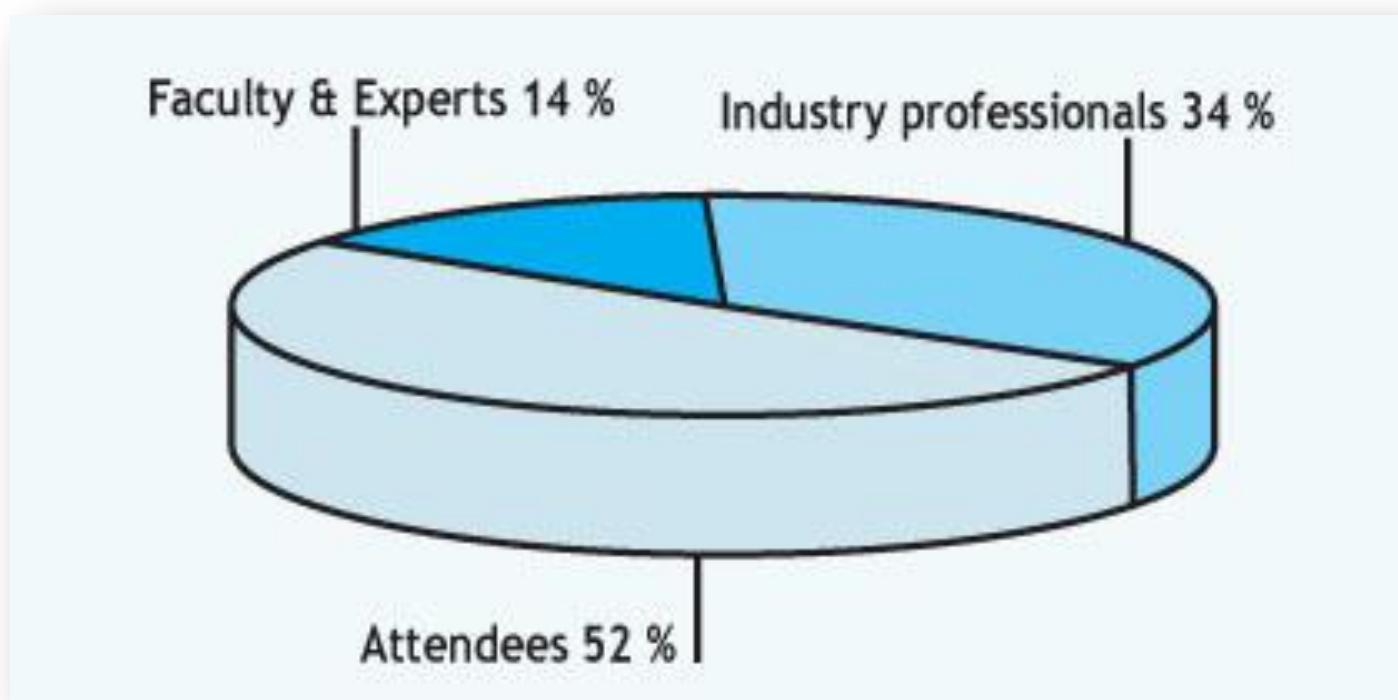
# **MEET** 2006

**MULTIDISCIPLINARY EUROPEAN  
ENDOVASCULAR THERAPY**

[www.meetcongress.com](http://www.meetcongress.com)

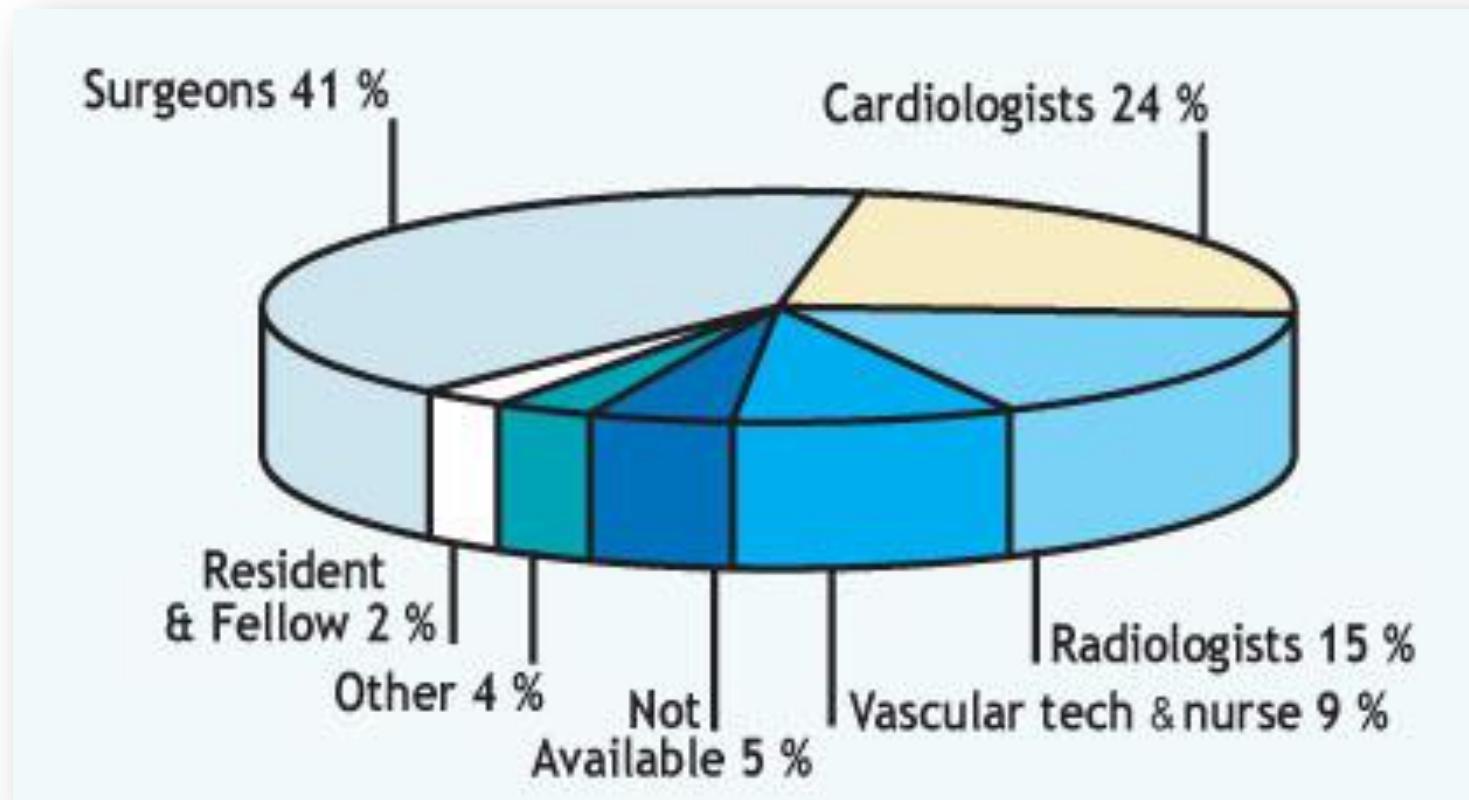
**The fifth edition of the MEET Congress gathered a total of 691 participants**, of which 679 registered to the MEET itself, 246 to the MEET Carotid Course and 232 to both of them.

Registrants to the MEET Congress were 2/3 physicians (447) and 1/3 industry professionals.

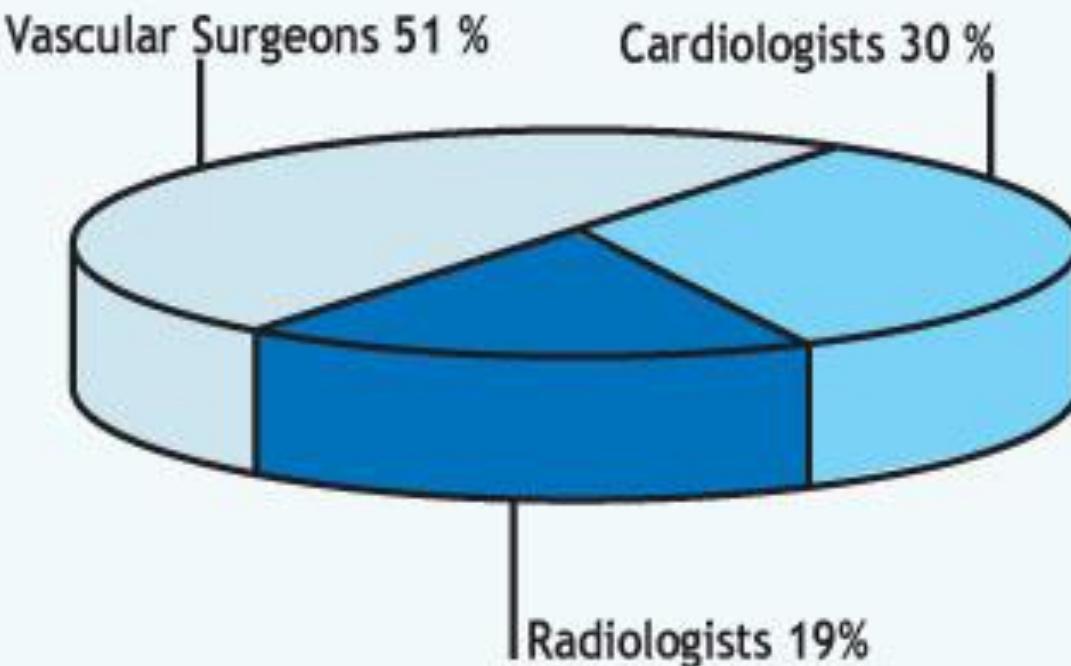


Amongst non industrial participants, we had 41% of surgeons (99% vascular surgeons) and 39% of interventional cardio-radiologists.

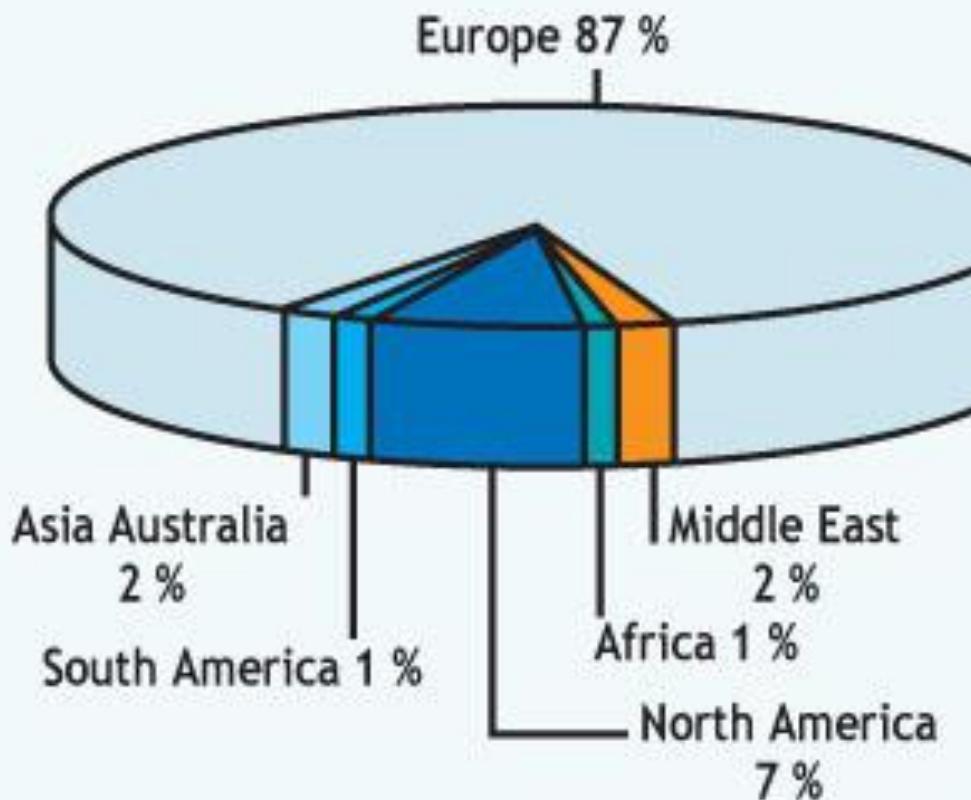
The remaining 20% of the audience is described in the figure below.



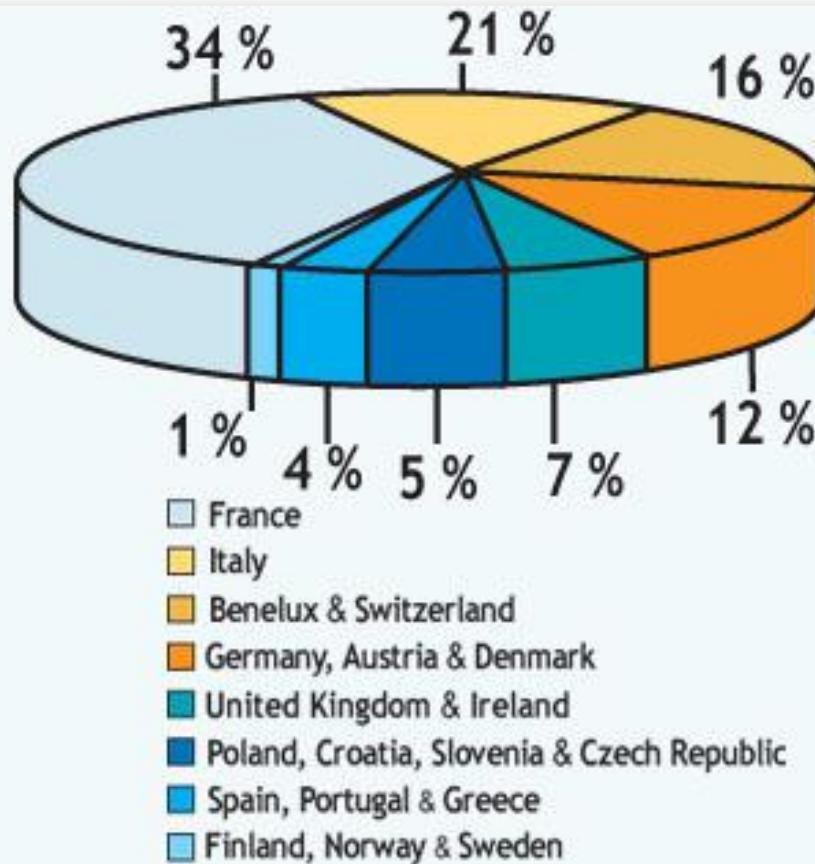
Vascular physicians only :



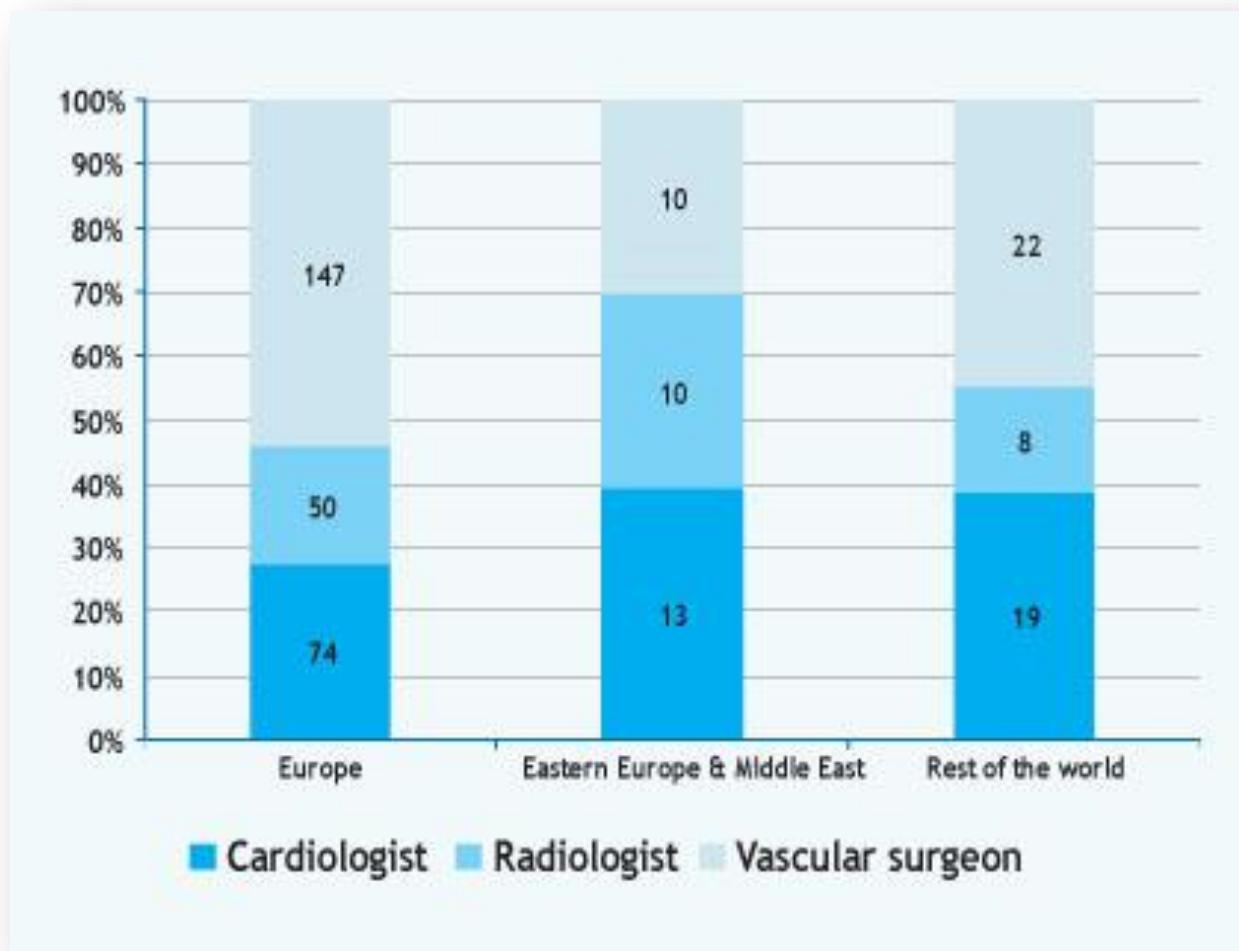
The geographical origin of the MEET participants was Europe and Eastern Europe in 87%. Africa and Middle East represented 3%, Americas 8% and Asia-Australia 2%. Amongst European attendees, France, Italy and Benelux-Switzerland were the three most represented regions.



## Europe breakdown by country :

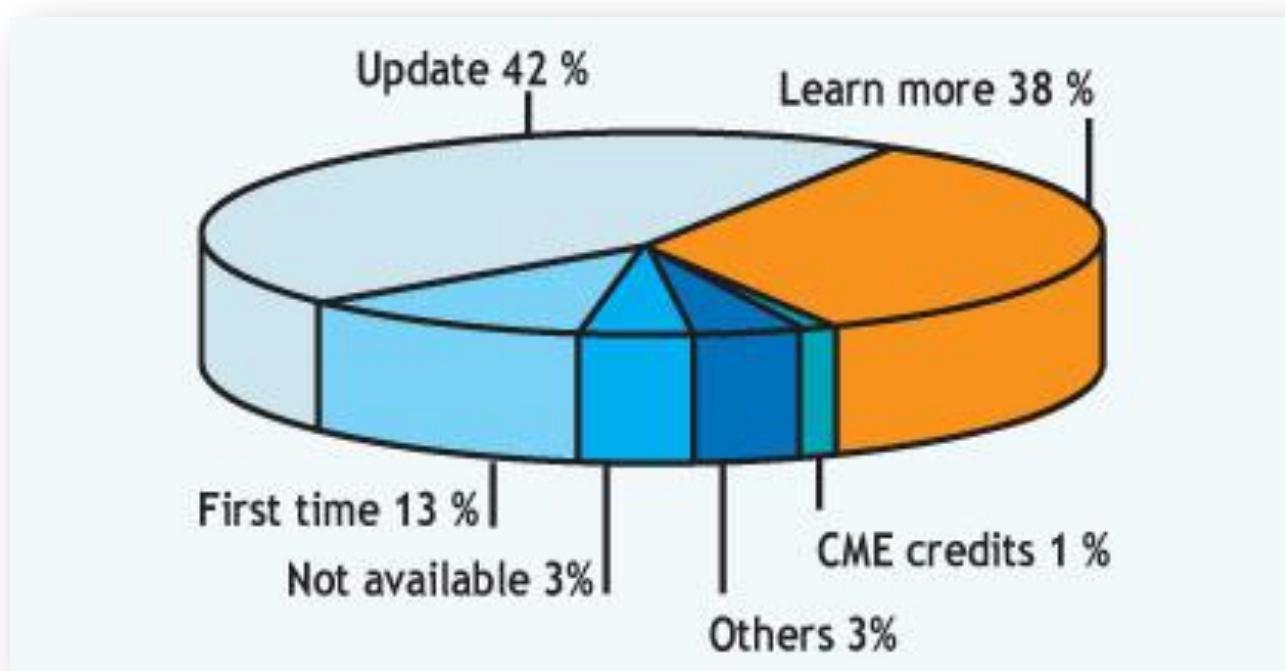


One interesting point that was revealed by this analysis is that the 3 main specialties have not the same interest in endovascular therapies. Indeed, European MEET physicians were surgeons in 53%, while they were in minority (30%) amongst the delegates from Eastern Europe & Middle East.



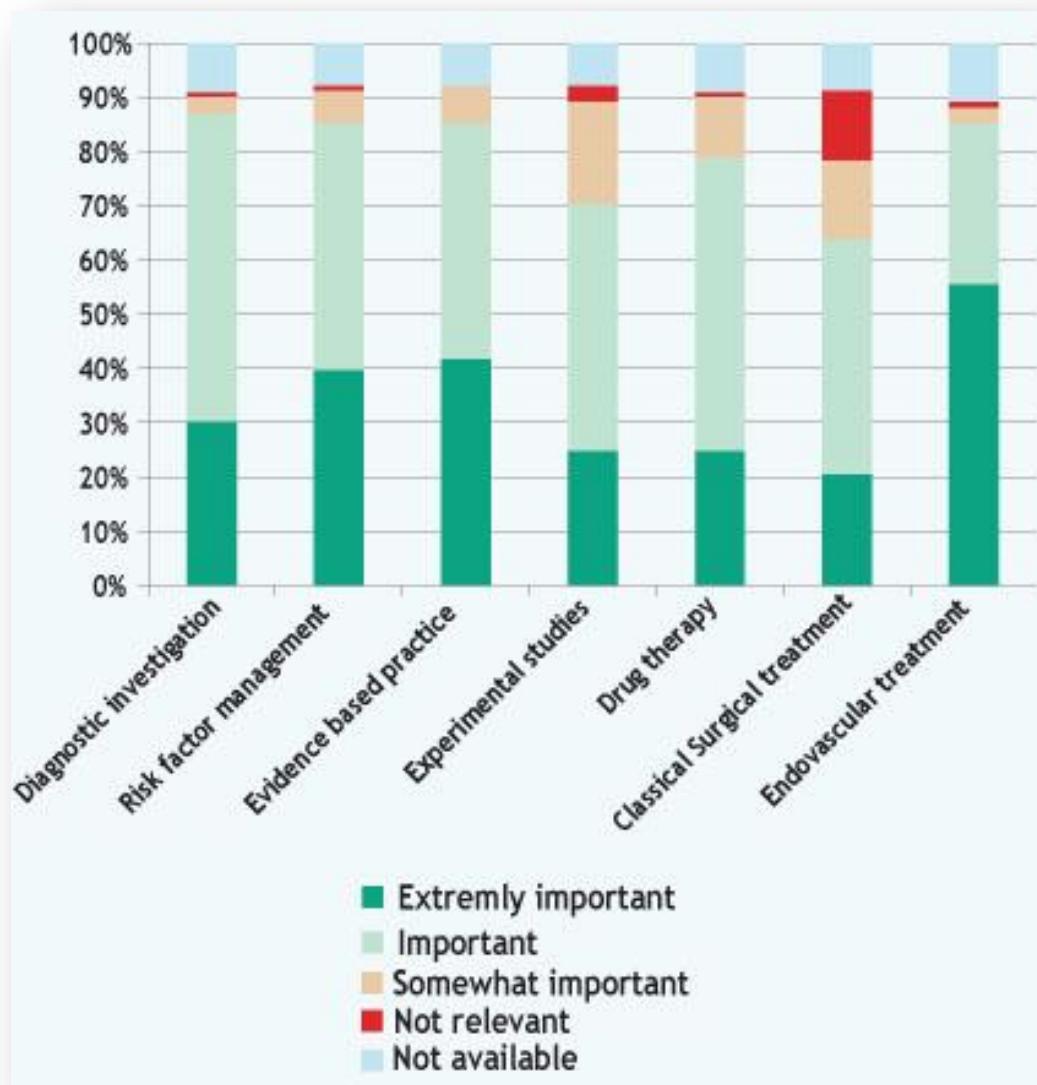
Physicians were asked to fill in the evaluation form at time of leaving the congress and were given their Certificate of Attendance in exchange, as requested by the UEMS EVCME Guidelines. Out of the 447 physicians attending the MEET sessions, 151 EVCME evaluation forms were collected, providing a clear insight into the reasons to attend the meeting and how it met their expectations.

From a global viewpoint, the primary reason to attend the MEET 2006 was mainly to update the knowledge in the endovascular field (80%) as seen below.

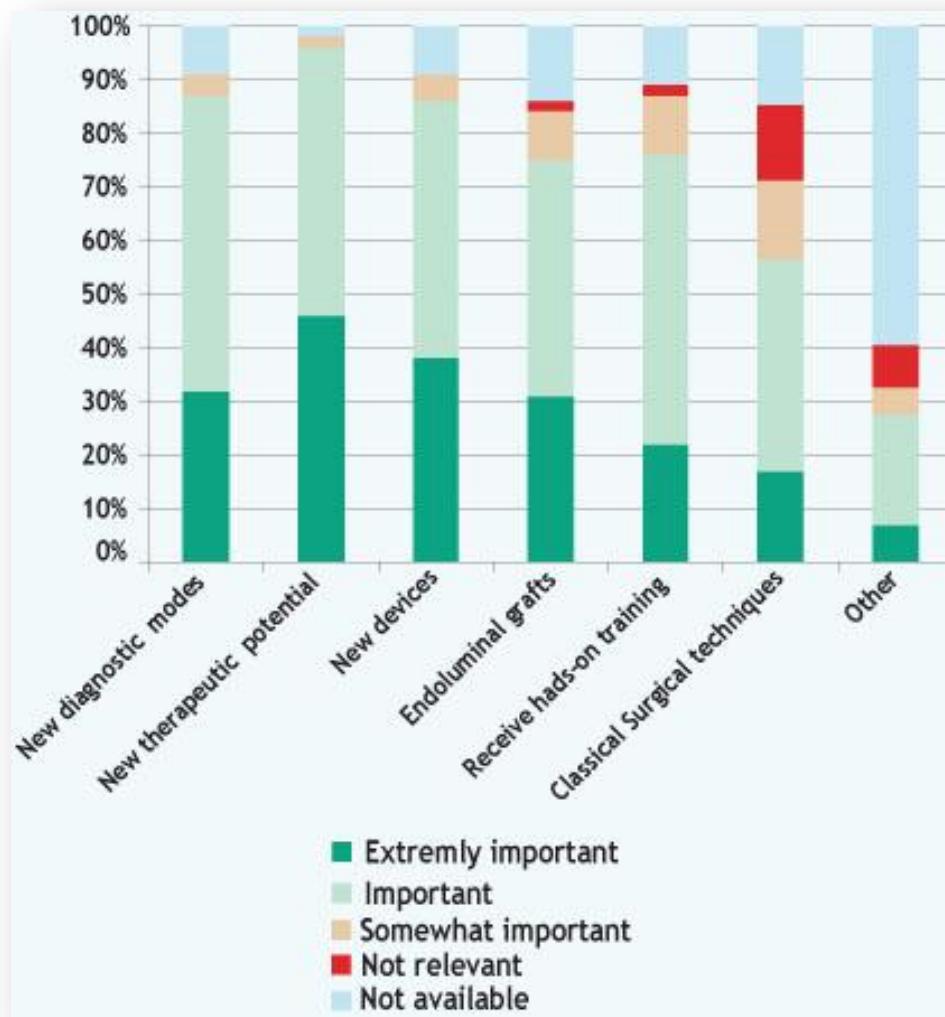


## Relevance in daily practice :

86% of the MEET attendees declared that diagnostic investigation, endovascular treatment, evidence based practice and management of risk factors were "Important" or "Extremely important" in their daily practice. Experimental studies and classical surgical therapies appear to be significant for a less large part of them (70% and 64%). Drug therapies appeared at least "Important" for 79%.



## Relevance of educational needs

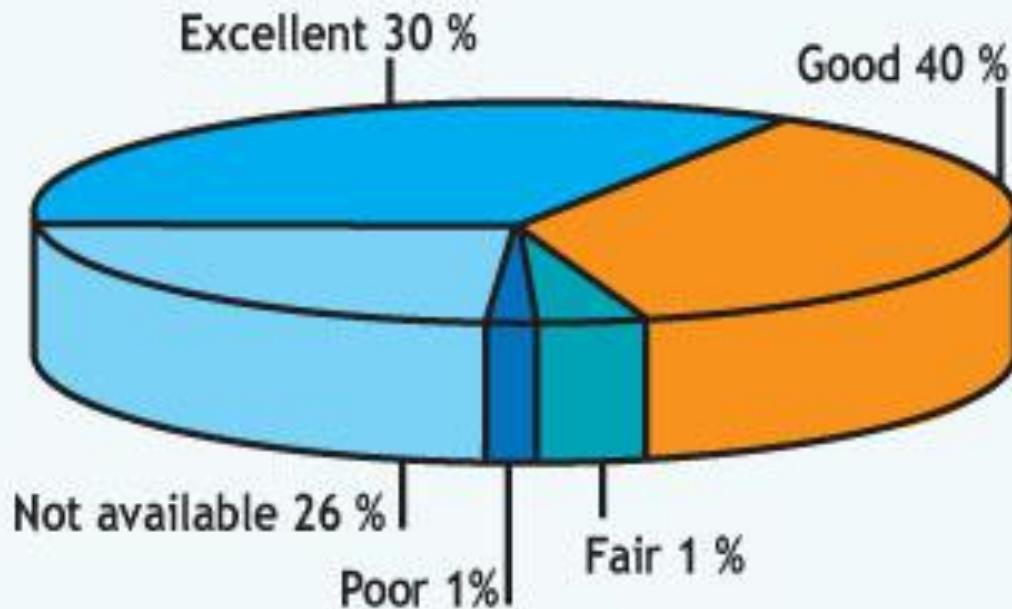


Consequently, physicians ranked their needs in terms of continuing medical education as follows.

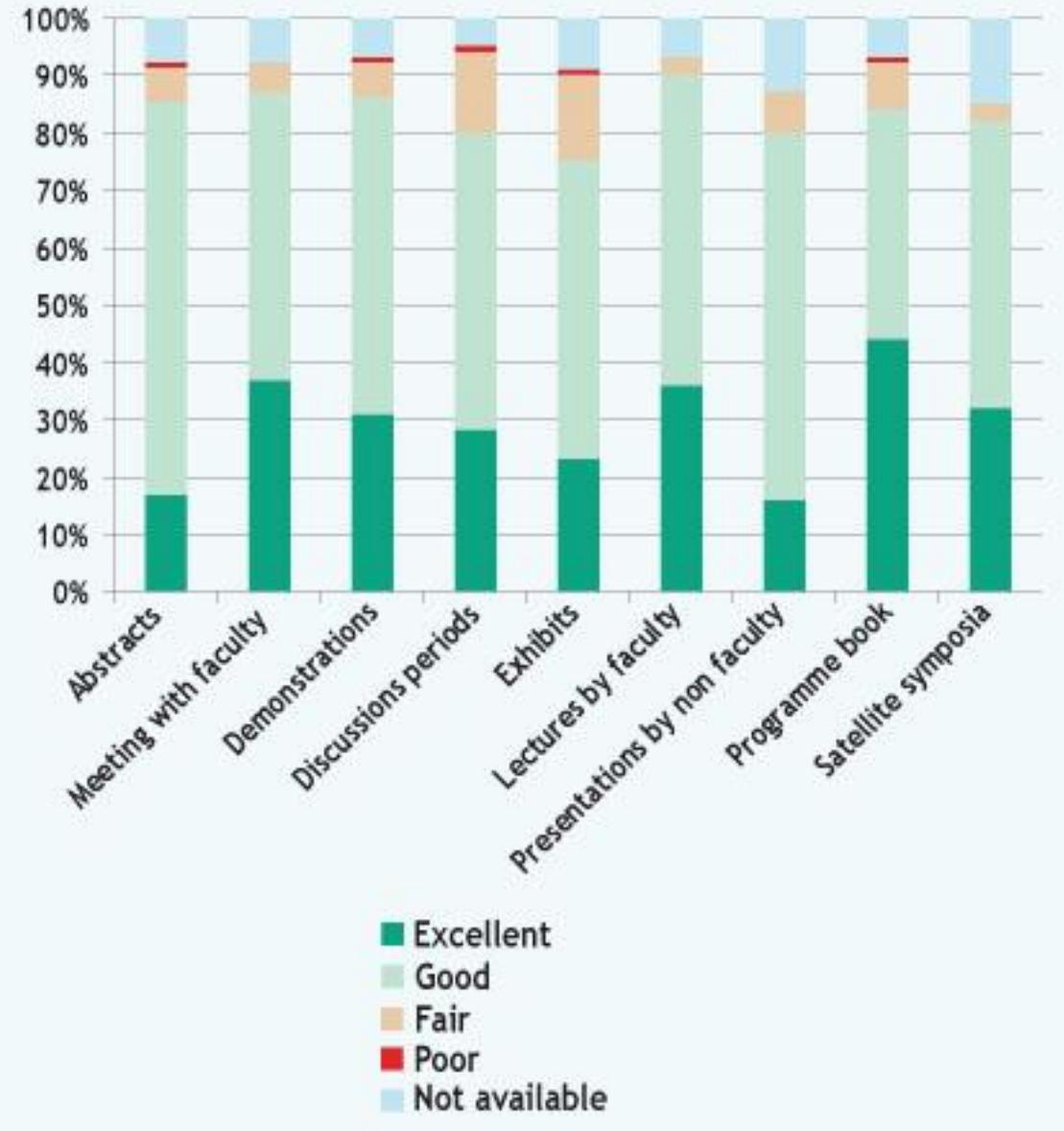
- 1. New therapeutic potentials: 96% (at least "Important")**
- 2. New diagnostic modes: 87%**
- 3. New devices: 86%**
- 4. Hands-on training: 76%**
- 5. Endoluminal grafts: 75%**
- 6. Classical surgical techniques: 57%**

The MEET 2006 Congress succeeded in reaching this educative goal for 70% of them. The reasons why some attendees did not answer to this question (26%) are not known.

Efficacy to reach educational goals



As can be seen in the diagram below, some parts of the scientific program were judged as very efficient educative tools, such as the abstract supplement, video demonstrations and lectures by Faculty Members ("Good" or "Excellent" for at least 85% of attendees. The program portfolio was assessed as "Excellent" by 44% of them..



The overall organisation of the MEET 2006 was ranked "Excellent" for almost 60% of attendees, and at least "Good" for over 90% of them. The prices were ranked "Fair" or "Poor" for 30%. Meeting facilities and hotel accommodation s were assessed at least "Good" by 80% of them.

