

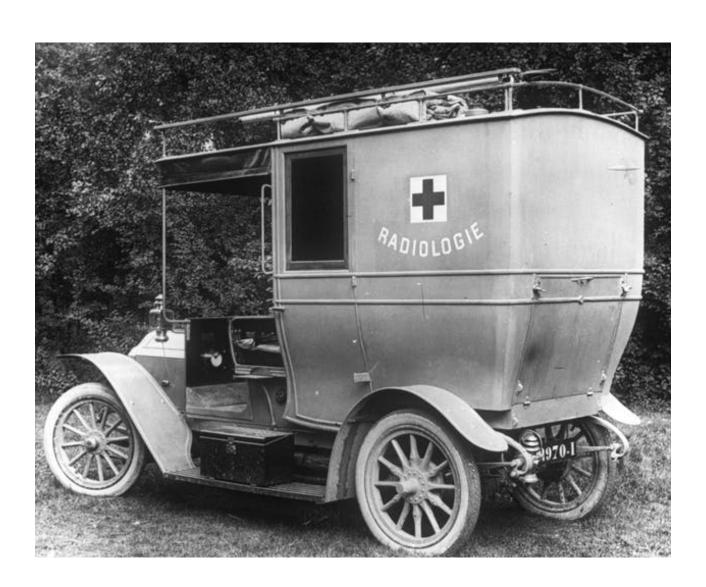


Maria Skłodowska-Curie. A Polish physicist and chemist. A woman. A scientist. A double Nobel prize laureate. A professor. A wife. A mother. Has been mostly known around the world for discovering two chemical elements – radium and polonium as well as for her groundbreaking research of radioactivity.

For us she will always be the founder and the patron. The inspiration. The pride.

When we think about Maria Skłodowska-Curie, we usually see her as a very serious, withdrawn, stiff and unattractive person. However, such image is absolutely incorrect. She loved science as much as she loved life. Men admired and were impressed by her. She spoke four languages; she was well travelled; she was involved in her research and social work and had many sponsors. The great Albert Einstein was very impressed by her for the longest time.

Maria Skłodowska-Curie has been admired by scientists around the world. Not only has she made a great contribution to science but she also promoted the role of women in science and society. She headed the first research on cancer treatment (tissue mass that may become cancerous) with the use of radioactive isotopes. Radiotherapy presently used in cancer patients has been based on the research results.



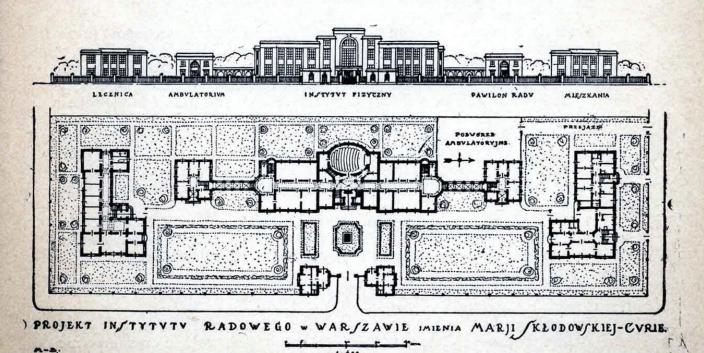
During World War 1, Maria Skłodowska-Curie worked on mobile X-ray machines that were to be used for diagnosing injuries sustained near the front line. As the founder and head of Red Cross radiology service, she solicited donations from affluent Parisians to purchase medical supplies and build vehicles that could be then used as radiological ambulances. In 1914, the first machines, often called "little Curies" or "Maria-vehicles" were ready to go.

Due to her efforts, field radiography was supplied to the battlefield, often operated by Marie Skłodowska herself. As a result of testing the wounded and training radiology technicians at the Belgian and French border, thousands of soldiers were saved without the need to amputate their limbs.

Maria Skłodowska-Curie worked together with her 17-year old daughter Irene (who later also became a Nobel laureate, just like her mother) in care centers, where they took X-rays of the wounded to locate bone fractures, shrapnels or bullets. She also developed a training program for women to teach them how to operate X-ray machines. Unfortunately, her dedication and intensive work affected her health.

Mojeur najgoret som rycomiem jest pouslanie.
Tustytutu Radowego-w Warranie.
Manya Sktodnoska Curie

Plany Instytutu Radowego im. Marji Skłodowskiej-Curie arch. ś. p. Tadeusza Zielińskiego



After the war, Maria Skłodowska-Curie returned to Paris to work at the Radium Institute. Students from all over the world came to Paris to study at Sorbonne University. Maria contributed to Polish science by supporting Polish students. She represented Poland at the League of Nations, where in 1922 she became the chair of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

On 9 March 1923, **the Polish Anti-Cancer Committee** (Polski Komitet do Zwalczania Raka) appointed the "National Contribution Committee named after Maria Skłodowska-Curie to build the Radium Institute in Warsaw'. The same year, the Committee appealed to the Polish society to donate to the project. This was the response of the Polish nation to Maria Skłodowska-Curie's address she gave at the twenty-fifth anniversary of radium discovery in Paris:

"My greatest wish is that there would be a Radium Institute in Warsaw".

The construction of the institute started in 1925 on the square at Wawelska street, donated by the University of Warsaw.

Maria Skłodowska-Curie took part in the opening ceremony of the Radium Institute in Warsaw on 29 May 1932, where she handed over the first gram of radium which was then worth over half a million zlotys, donated by the Polish women's organization in the US and Canada.



The discovery of a new element: radium announced by the Curie couple in 1898 had a fundamental effect. It paved way for the modern oncology as well as research on radioactive elements. Over the next years radium became the key element of cancer treatment.

As Maria Skłodowska-Curie worked as the head of the French Institute du Radium, she wanted to open a similar treatment and research center in her beloved Poland. In 1921, she contacted Ignacy Paderewski, whom she knew well, and suggested to obtain the element and to train the personnel in Warsaw. The 25th anniversary of radium discovery provided a great opportunity to start the project, in which Bronisława Dłuska (a doctor and elder sister of the Nobel laureate) was personally involved.

Over 2 million zlotys was donated during the public collection. The plot where the Polish Radium Institute were to be built was donated by the University of Warsaw. The branch office of the Institute is still located there, at Wawelska street.

In June 1925 Maria Skłodowska-Curie took part in the cornerstone laying ceremony for the Institute. Three years later, Franciszek Łukaszczyk, the doctor at the Internal Diseases Clinic at the Jagiellonian University, became the first head of the department. Łukaszczyk had previously been an intern in Paris, Berlin, Hamburg and Stockholm. While obtaining radium for the Institute, Maria said the following words:

"As scientific research is of great beauty and is the greatest reward, my work brings me happiness. I am also happy to be aware that my work can bring relief to the suffering".

The Radium Institute in Warsaw was opened in 1932.



Initially, there were only two doctors working at the Institute: Franciszek Łukaszczyk and Józef Laskowski. Several months later, they were joined by doctor Hanna Noblinówna. The doctors were assisted by one nurse.

The Institute had 5 X-ray machines and 166 units of radium (the same 1.033 grams Skłodowska-Curie had donated).

Initially, due to skeptic reaction of the medical circles, the number of patients was very low (18 per 45 beds). However, in just two years of operations, the center increased the number of beds to 100.

In 1937, Physics Laboratory as well as X-ray Laboratory and Radioactive Substance Measurement Laboratory were opened, headed by professor Cezary Pawłowski, a former student of Maria Skłodowska-Curie. In 1938, an official ceremony was held at the Radium Institute to celebrate the 40-th anniversary of radium discovery. The Anticancer Week was also announced in Poland.

The dynamic growth of the Institute was halted by the WW2. In September 1939, doctor Łukaszczyk decided to stop radium treatments and took the remaining 2 grams of radium to hide in his summer house near Warsaw.

The year of 1944 was the most tragic time in the Institute's history. After the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising, on August 5th, all the hospital personnel as well as all the patients, who could walk, were evacuated. All that remained were murdered.



In 1945 a decision was made to rebuild the Institute. Doctor Franciszek Łukaszczyk returned as the director. The project, which started the same year, was headed by doctor Hanna Kołodziejska-Wertheim, and then, after she had emigrated to the US, by a very prominent member of the Institute – doctor Tadeusz Koszarowski.

The Institute was reopened in 1947. It had staff of eleven doctors and housed three wards: radiological ward – headed by doctor Łukaszczyk, pathology ward – headed by doctor Józef Laskowski and surgical ward – headed by the aforementioned doctor Koszarowski.

The first years of the Institute post-war operations mostly involved organizing and obtaining the right equipment. At that time, three main research directions emerged, i.e. basic tests, clinical research as well as cancer prevention activities.

In 1950, Cancer Biology Clinic was opened, followed by Medical Physics Clinic in 1951. A year later, pursuant to the regulation of the Council of Ministers, the Radium Institute in Warsaw, as the head office, was merged with the Oncology Institute in Krakow and National Cancer Institute in Gliwice as branches. This is how the Oncology Center of Maria Sklodowska-Curie was created.

Professor Tadeusz Koszarowski, the national consultant, who later became the head of the Institute, was one of the key people in the Polish history of oncology. This is how he defined the fight against cancer:

"Oncology is the science of etiology, pathology, epidemiology, prevention and early detection of malignant tumors, combination therapy, terminal patient care and organizing fight against cancer".

He was also the proponent of the cancer treatment based on creating full-profile centers that combined cancer prevention, scientific research, diagnostics and treatment under one roof. The objective was to gather and train world-class experts and provide the best equipment. The most important initiative of professor Koszarowski was the Oncology Center located in Warsaw, Ursynów district at Roentgena street. Thanks to his efforts, the center construction started in 1977, and was partially commissioned in 1984. Then, the new chapter started for the institute, initiated by the "National Contribution for Maria Skłodowska-Curie", which was then named Oncology Center – Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute.



GLIWICE WARSAW

CRACOW

Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology has three branches: Warsaw, Gliwice and Krakow.

NIO-PIB Director Prof. Jan Walewski, MD Phd

Deputy Director, Director of Gliwice BranchProf. Krzysztof Składowski, MD Phd

Deputy Director, Director of Gliwice Krakow prof. dr hab. n. med. Janusz Ryś, MD Phd

Deputy Director of Clinical Care Prof. Andrzej Kawecki, MD Phd

Deputy Director of Outpatient Health Care Prof. Lucjan Wyrwicz, MD Phd

Deputy Director of Administration and InvestmentMarcin Ozygała, M.B.A

Deputy Director of Science Michał Mikula, MD Phd

















Prof. Jan Walewski, MD Phd - Director of NIO-PIB

Ladies and Gentlemen, today we have opened a new chapter in the history of the Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology.

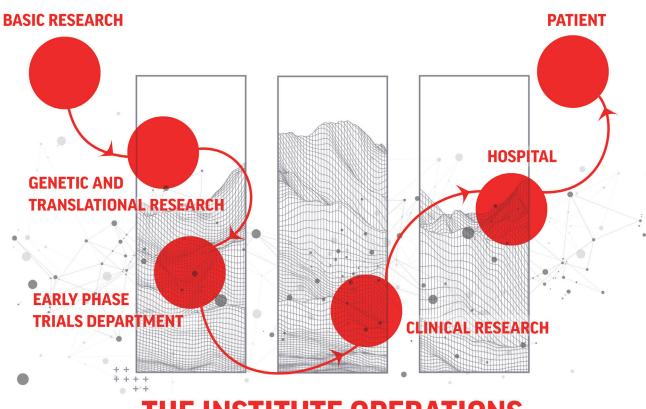
The decision of the development and revitalization of the Institute in Ursynów, Warsaw should be the occasion to reflect upon the past, to evaluate the present and think about the future.

When Maria Skłodowska-Curie initiated the founding of the Radium Institute, perhaps nobody expected how many human lives would be saved thanks to her work. The role of the institute grew along the progress in medicine and changes in the environment.

At present, due to advanced knowledge of cancer and new technologies, targeted oncology tailored to patients' needs has become possible.

Treatment has become more complex and requires the involvement of numerous specialists. Now, thanks to the efforts of the multi-specialist team and complex treatment methods, instead of being fatal, cancer is becoming a chronic illness, if not treatable altogether. Our patients require constant care and testing. More and more cancer patients can live a long life in a good condition. There are more and more cases of cancer patients being fully cured. The scale of challenges we are facing is enormous. We are trying to set goals and implement global standards. We want our patients to have the best care possible and to trust us.

OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY



THE INSTITUTE OPERATIONS

Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology is the largest oncology center in Europe, which combines scientific research with clinical work.

We are open to the international cooperation to develop new treatment methods.

The activities of the National Institute of Oncology are aimed at addressing the rapid growth of biomedical research and at accelerating the development of new diagnostic tools and treatment methods thanks to collaboration based multi-disciplinary approach.

Translational medicine, which is often defined as the practice of translating scientific research by using "bench-to-bedside" approach, utilizes the progress made in basic tests, based on which new treatment methods and medical procedures are developed.

Our activities are based on the analysis of information from numerous research sources. As a result, we are able to learn more about human biology, diseases as well as develop and test new treatment methods much faster. Such approach allows us to apply the latest treatment methods and to obtain better treatment results.



"The process of new therapy development starts on the laboratory bench. This is where we research the cancer formation mechanisms and learn how the immune system fights cancer cells. We are trying to develop new treatment methods to help as many patients as possible.

Our research is conducted on multiple levels. As we are being faced by new challenges, such as pandemic, we are developing new treatments, such as Covid-19 vaccine by using the latest technologies. We are also working on the innovative CAR-T technology as well as the T cell exhaustion by cancer cells.

Young researchers working at the National Institute of Oncology under supervision of the experienced scientists have an opportunity to discover how the human organism functions. There is no other place, where the scientific research directly affects human life".

Elżbieta Sarnowska MD, Phd







EARLY PHASE TRIALS DEPARTMENT

CLINICAL RESEARCH

HOSPITAL

PATIENT

"Thanks to translational research, which is one of the stages of the targeted treatment development, we are able to check, whether the basic test results translate to clinical research.

Only then can pharmaceutical companies start to manufacture specific drugs.

At present, genetic research is the key stage in qualifying patients for targeted treatment as well as in differentiating and classifying tumors".

Andrzej Tysarowski MD, Phd



GENETIC AND TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

EARLY PHASE TRIALS DEPARTMENT



CLINICAL RESEARCH

HOSPITAL

PATIENT

"Medicine is an ever growing science. Treatment methods are being sought for cancer patients, who cannot undergo standard treatment.

Patients can participate in clinical research conducted at the EARLY PHASE TRIALS DEPARTMENT.

There are pilot projects implemented that use immunomodulators and molecularly targeted therapy.

Molecular diagnostics is conducted at the Targeted Oncology Excellence Center, which closely cooperates with Early Phase Trials Department, organ clinics at the institute as well as other centers in Poland".

Iwona Ługowska MD, Phd



"Due to a large number of patients treated at the Institute, we can conduct clinical research on new treatment methods.

A human body is extremely complex.

Therefore, in order to fully evaluate the efficacy and effectiveness of new drugs, we need to conduct clinical research on a large scale.

The National Institute of Oncology in Warsaw conducts approx. 500 clinical trials every year".

Piotr Rutkowsk MD, PhD



It means that we choose the treatment method based on complex molecular and genetic tests. Our institute also collaborates with top specialists in molecular biology, pathology or genetics.

At present, we are able to align the treatment method with molecular tests".

Agnieszka Jagiełło - Gruszfeld MD

"There are many specialists in various fields working at the National Institute of Oncology. As a result, we have a really wide access to knowledge.

We are able to choose the best treatment that gives patients a chance of recovery."

Paweł Wiechno MD, PhD



EARLY PHASE TRIALS DEPARTMENT

CLINICAL RESEARCH

HOSPITAL





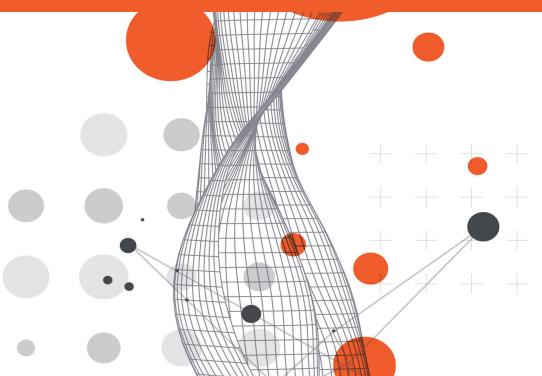
"Our mission starts at the lab, but it ends at the most important place - a bedside.

We always aim at finding and offering the best treatment program dedicated to a given patient".

NIO-PIB Director Jan Walewski MD



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY



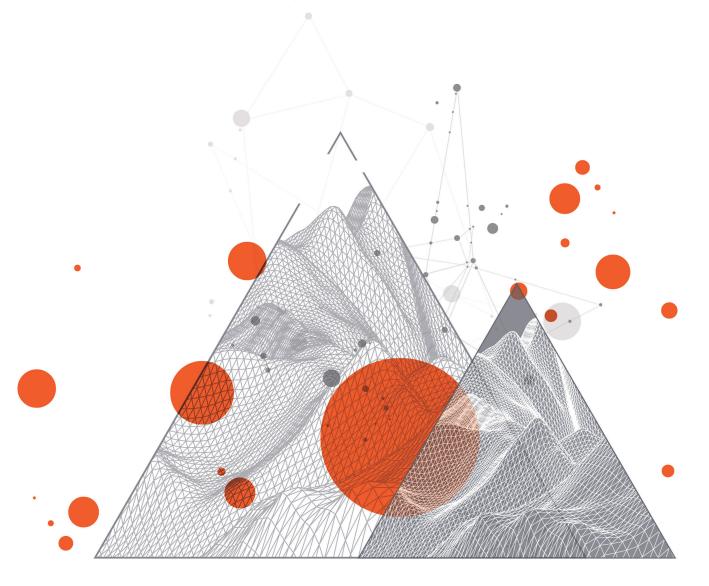
The institute comprises science, research and treatment units: clinics, divisions, independent departments, operating wing, laboratories, libraries, specialist walk-in clinics, outpatient care units, doctor's offices as well as administrative, business, technical and service units.

TREATMENT ACTIVITIES - CLINICS

- Gastrointestinal Oncology Clinic
- Gynecology Oncology Clinic
- Head and Neck Cancer Clinic
- Breast Cancer and Reconstructive Surgery Clinic
- Lung and Thoracic Cancer Clinic
- Soft Tissue. Bone Cancer and Melanoma Clinic
- Lymphatic System Cancer Clinic
- Urinary System Cancer Clinic
- Nervous System Cancer Clinic
- Surgical Oncology and Neuroendocrine Tumor Clinic
- Oncology and Radiotherapy Clinic
- Cancer Diagnostic, Cardiology and Palliative Care Clinic
- Endocrine Oncology and Nuclear Medicine Clinic
- Intensive Care and Anesthesiology Ward
- Observation and Diagnostics Ward
- Admission Room
- Independent Cancer Genetic and Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory
- Occupational Medicine Unit
- Clinical Nutrition Department
- Head Nursing Specialist
- Head Radiotherapy Specialist
- Head Surgery Specialist
- Head Clinical Oncology Specialist

NATIONAL ONCOLOGY STRATEGY AND CLINICAL RESEARCH

- Mathematical Oncology Department
- Clinical Trial Department
- Early Phase Trials Department
- National Oncology Strategy Monitoring and Coordination Department



OUTPATIENT CARE AND SCREENING

- Cancer Screening Unit
- Radiology Department
- Brachytherapy Unit
- Rehabilitation Unit
- USG Laboratory
- Independent Cytogenetics Laboratory
- Outpatient Chemotherapy Ward
- Pathology and Laboratory Diagnostics Clinic
- Cancer Outpatient Clinics
- Clinical Microbiology Department

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

- Molecular and Translational Oncology Department
- Cancer Biology Department
- Genetics Department
- Epidemiology and Primary Cancer Prophylaxis Department
- Independent Blood Biobank Laboratory
- National Cancer Registry
- Medical Physics Department
- Science Department
- Experimental Immunotherapy Department
- Regenerative Medicine Department
- Science Library



The mission of the Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology is to expand knowledge of oncology as well as optimum cancer treatment and prevention standards.

OUR SLOGAN IS: "IN SERVICE OF PATIENTS AND SCIENCE"

One of the priorities of the health care system modernization is to develop a network of hospitals structured into three main prevention and three specialist categories. The concept of the National Oncology Network (KSO) has been developed in order to improve cancer patient situation by providing a table structure of treatment centers, which, assisted by administrative measures, would provide complex cancer patient care.

The objective of changes proposed by KSO is to

- increase early cancer detection rate
- reduce mortality rate,
- increase so-called 5-year survival rate
- introduce uniform diagnostic and treatment standards, regardless of the patient's domicile
- ensure better chances of patients' survival and quality of life



The program defines structural framework for complex reform of oncology and hematology-oncology in Poland. By introducing the advanced rules for treatment coordination, inter-center cooperation and referral based on competencies, a new quality is introduced, as contributed by the National Institute of Oncology. In so defined network, the institute plays the key role, as the top level hospital in the cancer treatment category.

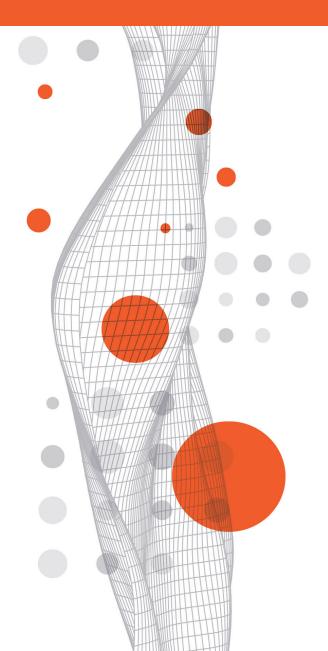
As required by KSO, the Institute implements its mission by developing and implementing the optimum cancer prevention and treatment methods.

The effective implementation of the institute's mission is based on co-functioning of its main areas of activity.

The main areas of the institute's activity include:

- scientific research including population research, basic and clinical trials,
- treatment focused on highly specialized and complex radical treatment procedures
- development of advanced primary and secondary prophylaxis programs, in parallel to standard or palliative procedures, which will be addressed to other oncology network units and satellite centers

The objective is for the institute to remain the leading oncology center in Poland. Our goal is to always provide professional care to our patients.



Research personnel employment structure at NIO-PIB in 2021

| As at 31 December 2021 | Warsaw | Cracow | Gliwice | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| research personnel: professors | 12 | 7 | 14 | 33 |
| professors of the Institute | 28 | 3 | 10 | 41 |
| associate professors | 60 | 13 | 52 | 125 |
| research assistants | 21 | 8 | 30 | 59 |
| research-technical specialists | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 |

Personnel employment structure at NIO-PIB in 2021

| As at 31 December 2021 | Warsaw | Cracow | Gliwice | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| employment - FTE | 2 636,71 | 681,4 | 1 791,19 | 5 109,30 |
| employment - persons | 2 699 | 706 | 1 830 | 5 235 |
| contracts of mandate | 29 | 7 | 41 | 77 |
| researchers | 123 | 33 | 106 | 262 |
| doctors (without scientific degree) | 220 | 71 | 157 | 448 |
| Resident MDs | 141 | 39 | 56 | 236 |
| nurses | 788 | 178 | 375 | 1 341 |
| other medical personnel | 1 061 | 275 | 748 | 2 084 |
| health care service personnel | | | | |
| administration | 366 | 110 | 388 | 864 |

Clinical activity - statistics

| Statistical data | Warsaw | Cracow | Gliwice | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| No. of hospital beds | 709 | 155 | 431 | 1 295 |
| Man-days | 138 900 | 31 613 | 124 324 | 294 837 |
| hospital bed occupancy rate [%] | 53,50% | 55,9% | 74,53% | 62,4% |
| No. of hospitalized patients | 94 289 | 8 914 | 42 505 | 145 708 |
| Average hospitalization in days | 1,47 | 2,35 | 2,92 | 2,25 |

No. of outpatient clinic consultations at NIO-PIB outpatient clinics in 2021 $\,$

| Name | TOTAL | First time | Follow-up | Chemotherapy treatment |
|---------|---------|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Warsaw | 391 239 | 27 412 | 363 827 | 21 468 |
| Gliwice | 216 295 | 15 152 | 201 143 | 5 332 |
| Cracow | 93 769 | 7 028 | 86 741 | 2 041 |
| TOTAL | 701 303 | 49 592 | 651 711 | 28 841 |

| No of | publication | - :- 2024 |
|---------|---|------------|
| 700 OT | 010001000000000000000000000000000000000 | S IN ZIIZI |
| 110. 01 | publication | J III LULI |

| No. of publications in 2021 | including IF | without IF | TOTAL | Total IF |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|----------|
| Full-text original publications | 365 | 49 | 414 | 3091,183 |
| Review papers | 48 | 44 | 92 | 410,509 |
| Casuistry papers | 14 | 17 | 31 | 52,952 |
| Total | 427 | 110 | 537 | 3554,644 |
| Monographies | | 11 | | • |
| Book chapters | | 88 | | |

| 011 | | |
|----------|------------|----------------|
| Clinical | Lactivity | / - statistics |
| Ollillou | i activit, | Jeuristics |

No. of hospital beds at NIO-PIB

| Ward | Warsaw | Cracow | Gliwice | TOTAL |
|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| | 709 | 155 | 431 | 1 295 |

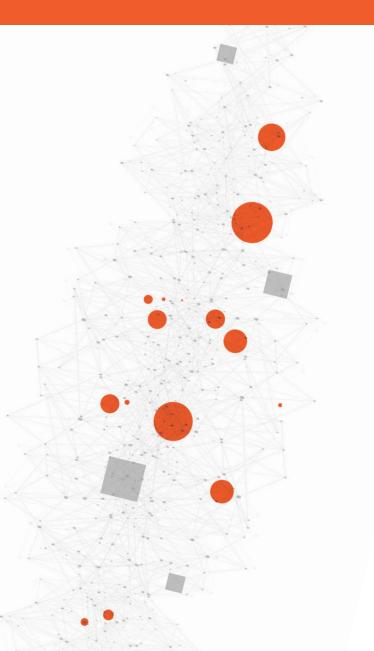
| No of | patients | hosnital | lized in | 2021 |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|------|
| 110. 01 | patients | Hospita | IIZCU III | LULI |

| No. of patients hospitalized in 2021 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--|
| Ward | Warsaw | Cracow | Gliwice | TOTAL | |
| | | | | | |
| | 94 289 | 8 914 | 42 505 | 145 708 | |

| No. of patients subject to teleradiotherapy at NIO-PIB in 2021 | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Statistical data | Warsaw | Cracow | Gliwice | TOTAL |
| No. of patients | 5 732 | 6 571 | 1 601 | 13 904 |

| No. of patients subject to teleradiotherapy at NIO-PIB in 2021 | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| Test type | Warsaw | Cracow | Gliwice | TOTAL | |
| Full body scintigraphy Organ scintigraphy Isotope therapy | 5 042 3 566 730 | 5 379 12 468 1 567 | 1 406 43 | 11 827 16 166 2 297 | |

| No. of PET-CT scans performed at NIO-PIB in 2021 | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|--|
| Name | No. of PET-CT scans | | |
| Warsaw | 2 882 | | |
| Gliwice | 6 050 | | |
| Cracow | 1 769 | | |
| TOTAL | 10 701 | | |



No. of pathomorphology tests performed by the Pathology Clinics in 2021

| Rodzaj badania | Warsaw | Gliwice | Cracow | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Histopathology | 22 547 | 5 491 | 17 819 | 45 857 |
| Non-gynecological cytology | 5 267 | 8 711 | 2 614 | 16 592 |
| Gynecological cytology | 6 813 | 18 214 | 249 | 25 276 |
| Histochemistry | 1 658 | 218 | 85 | 1 961 |
| Immunohistochemistry | 69 310 | 28 216 | 12 857 | 110 383 |
| Consultation | 3 781 | 5 503 | 387 | 9 671 |
| Genetic testing qualification | 3 279 | 700 | 31 | 4 010 |
| Electron microscopy | 348 | - | 15 | 363 |
| Flow cytometry | 477 | 1 959 | 4 564 | 7 000 |
| Autopsies | 13 | 73 | - | 86 |

No. of tests performed by Radiology Clinics at NIO-PIB in 2021

| Test type | Warsaw | Gliwice | Cracow | TOTAL |
|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| X-ray | 28 493 | 19 519 | 5 684 | 53 696 |
| Mammography | 14 156 | 28 150 | 7 755 | 50 061 |
| Magnetic resonance | 7 017 | 15 064 | 3 374 | 25 455 |
| Computer tomography | 44 285 | 35 475 | 7 490 | 87 250 |
| Breast biopsy | 3 065 | 3 133 | 868 | 7 066 |

No. of laboratory diagnostic tests, including medical immunology, laboratory microbiological tests, including molecular biology methods as well as cytogenetic diagnostics in hematology-oncology and immunological hematology and transfusionology as well as immunological hematology and transfusiology tests performed at NIO-PIB in 2021

| Test type | Warsaw | Gliwice | Cracow | TOTAL |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Clinical analysis and biochemistry | 2 478 350 | 1 165 246 | 45 197 | 3 688 793 |
| Tumor markers | 67 478 | 87 702 | 15 595 | 170 776 |
| Clinical microbiology | 35 182 | 43 425 | 832 | 79 439 |
| Cytogenetics in hematology | 1 055 | - | - | 1 055 |
| -oncology | | | | |
| Immunological hematology and transfusiology | 41 585 | 18 178 | 7 272 | 67 035 |

No. of patients and rehabilitation treatments at NIO-PIB in 2021

| No. of treatments / patients | Warsaw | Gliwice | Cracow | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Total no. of treatments | 225 169 | 43 014 | 6 520 | 274 703 |
| Clinic | 48 919 | 5 261 | 4 890 | 59 070 |
| Outpatient clinic | 176 250 | 37 753 | 1 630 | 215 633 |
| Total no. of patients | 8 682 | 3 658 | 1 304 | 13 644 |
| Clinic | 5 157 | 3 185 | 978 | 9 320 |
| Outpatient clinic | 3 525 | 473 | 326 | 4 324 |



NIO-PIB IN WARSAW

"Long-term investment program for revitalization and development of

the Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology

- stage I"

Total value: PLN 872 052 000

The design documentation was completed and the demolition permit

was obtained in 2021. A demolition Contractor was selected as a result

of the contract award procedure. Multi-option concept (masterplan)

was completed.

Design documentation for the redevelopment of the boiler room was

obtained in order to locate a central dispatch room therein.

A procedure was commenced to select construction and demolition

contractor. Central heating and process heat systems were installed

with full renovation of substations. The facility was also equipped with

a steam generator. Work was commenced with respect to multilevel

parking construction, network installation and rerouting. Foundation

preparatory work was also commenced.



Project "Oncology Endocrinology and Nuclear Medicine Excellence Center (CeDEON)"

Total project value: PLN 22 662 560.26

In 2021, the Project "Oncology Endocrinology and Nuclear Medicine Excellence Center (CeDEON)" was completed.

The project involved the development of Oncology Endocrinology and Nuclear Medicine Clinic (KEOMN). As a part of the Project, an underground radioactive waste sedimentation tanks was constructed, the old premises were adapted accordingly, the entire structure was covered with a slab and ventilation system was installed. Then, new, automated radioactive waste sedimentation tanks were installed, which were connected to the existing lodine Therapy Ward (OTJ) via a new system. The last stage of the project involved renovation and modernization of the existing sedimentation tanks.



State subsidy for the financing of the project involving control, prevention, prophylaxis and control of SARS-CoV-2 virus related infections and diseases.

Total funding value: PLN 138 288.90

As a part of the special purpose grant, oxygen cylinder connectors were replaced at the oxygen ramp, indoor oxygen supply system was installed at the Admission Room at 5 W.K. Roentgena street and an expansion facility 02 was constructed at 15 Wawelska street. The work involved was required due to wear and tear of said elements and high probability of related failure. In view of the planned, higher oxygen consumption due to SARS-CoV-2 virus infections, hence the need to ensure the highest possible operation of the oxygen supply system, a decision was made to replace those elements that could have affected the system operation the most.

Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology

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