In April, the National Conference of Nephrology Nurses was held in Gdańsk.

The conference was organized by Polish Nephrology Nurses Association (PNNA) and the Nephrology Nursing Development Foundation. Anna Kliś (EC EDTNA/ERCA) and Aneta Trzcińska (Brand Ambassador EDTNA/ERCA) worked at the Scientific Committee of the Conference.

The conference gathered over 300 participants. In 4 sessions, 22 excellent speakers took part. There were 3 workshop sessions.

During the conference, important topics from the EDTNA/ERCA Conference in Genoa were discussed.
The Opening Ceremony of the Conference was led by: Aneta Trzcińska and Beata Białobrzeska. During the Opening Ceremony, important guests and inaugural lectures were held.

Maria Stasińska, Maria Adelt

Two nephrological nurses received the statuette ENCOUNTERED FOR POLISH NEFROLOGICAL NURSING - Maria Adelt and Maria Stasińska.
Sebastian Irzykowski - Vice-president of the Main Council of Nurses and Midwives, Maria Adelt, Maria Stasińska, Beata Białobrzeska, Anna Kliś (EC EDTNA/ERCA) and Anna Kliś (EC EDTNA/ERCA) talked about the EDTNA/ERCA conference in Genoa, promoted EDTNA/ERCA. They encouraged them to be a member and invited to a conference in Prague. They performed lectures and conducted sessions.
Photorelation - our great speakers.

Halina Pankiewicz

Anna Janus

Anna Kliś

Anetta Cekała
National Conference of Nephrology Nurses
25 - 27 April 2017

Katarzyna Kalista

Marta Hreńczuk, Beata Paczkowska, Aneta Trzcińska, Anna Kliś, Anna Janus, Katarzyna Babska
GDAŃSK (/ɡəˈdɑːnsk, ɡəˈdænsk/ is a Polish city on the Baltic coast. With a population of 466,631, Gdańsk is the capital and largest city of the Pomeranian Voivodeship and one of the most prominent cities within the cultural and geographical region of Kashubia. It is Poland's principal seaport and the centre of the country's fourth-largest metropolitan area.

The city is located on the southern edge of Gdańsk Bay (of the Baltic Sea), in a conurbation with the city of Gdynia, spa town of Sopot, and suburban communities, which together form a metropolitan area called the Tricity (Trójmiasto), with a population approaching 1.4 million.

Gdańsk is the capital of Gdańsk Pomerania and the largest city of north Poland. With its origins as a Polish stronghold erected in the 980s by Mieszko I of Poland, the city's history is complex, with periods of Polish rule, periods of Prussian or German rule, and periods of autonomy or self-rule as a "free city". In the early-modern age Gdańsk was a royal city of Poland. It was considered the wealthiest and the largest city of Poland, prior to the 18th century rapid growth of Warsaw. Between the world wars, the Free City of Danzig, having a majority of German population, was in a customs union with Poland and was situated between German East Prussia and the so-called Polish Corridor.

Gdańsk lies at the mouth of the Motława River, connected to the Leniwka, a branch in the delta of the nearby Vistula River, which drains 60 percent of Poland and connects Gdańsk with...
the Polish capital, Warsaw. Together with the nearby port of Gdynia, Gdańsk is also a notable industrial center. In the late Middle Ages it was an important seaport and shipbuilding town and, in the 14th and 15th centuries, a member of the Hanseatic League.

In the interwar period, owing to its multi-ethnic make-up and history, Gdańsk lay in a disputed region between Poland and the Weimar Republic, which later became Nazi Germany. The city's ambiguous political status was exploited, furthering tension between the two countries, which would ultimately culminate in the Invasion of Poland and the first clash of the Second World War just outside the city limits, followed by the flight and expulsion of the majority of the previous population in 1945. In the 1980s it would become the birthplace of the Solidarity movement, which played a major role in bringing an end to Communist rule in Poland and helped precipitate the collapse of the Eastern Bloc, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Gdańsk is home to the University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk University of Technology, the National Museum, the Gdańsk Shakespeare Theatre, the Museum of the Second World War, Polish Baltic Philharmonic and the European Solidarity Centre. The city also hosts St. Dominic's Fair, which dates back to 1260, and is regarded as one of the biggest trade and cultural events in Europe.

The EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY CENTRE (Polish: Europejskie Centrum Solidarności) is a museum and library in Gdańsk, Poland, devoted to the history of Solidarity, the Polish trade union and civil resistance movement, and other opposition movements of Communist Eastern Europe. It opened on 31 August 2014.
The design of the building, by Polish firm FORT Architects, was the winner of an international competition held in 2007. The walls evoke the hulls of ships built at the Gdańsk Shipyard. Construction started in 2010. It was completed at a cost of 229 million złoty, of which 113 million złoty (38.4 million euro) was provided by the European Union, and the rest locally.

The opening ceremony took place on 31 August 2014, on the anniversary of the signing of the Gdańsk Agreement, the 1980 victory for striking shipyard workers which led to Solidarity's foundation. The ceremony was attended by Lech Wałęsa, the co-founder of Solidarity and later President of Poland, the President of Poland Bronisław Komorowski and the Chairman of Solidarity Piotr Duda. The preceding day was celebrated as a Citizens' Day in which over 12,000 former Solidarity members and others took part.

The centre awards Medals of Gratitude to foreigners who assisted the Polish opposition to Communism.

The centre's permanent exhibition has around 2,000 exhibits, and the library contains around 100,000 books and documents. The centre also contains a research and academic centre and conducts educational activities, as well as providing space for conferences and temporary exhibitions.