



ITALIAN SOCIETY
OF ULTRASOUND
IN MEDICINE
AND BIOLOGY



Presidents: C. Ewertsen, G. Vallone

Naples is the third most-populated city in Italy and the biggest city in Southern Italy.

Naples is in the region of Campania in Southern Italy, about 2-hours south of Rome. It sits on the coast on the northern edge of the Bay of Naples, one of the most beautiful bays in Italy.

Its name comes from the Greek **Neapolis** meaning **new city**. Its close proximity to many interesting sites, such as **Pompeii and the Bay of Naples**, makes it a good base for exploring the area. Naples is a lively and vibrant city, full of wonderful historical and artistic treasures and narrow, winding streets with small shops, making it worth at least a few days visit.

Transportation to Naples: Naples is the main transportation centre for southern Italy with several major train lines. The train and bus stations are in the huge Piazza Garibaldi, on the eastern side of Naples. Naples has an airport, **Aeroporto Capodichino**, with flights to other parts of Italy and to Europe. A bus connects the airport with Piazza Garibaldi. Ferries and hydrofoils run from Naples's Molo Beverello to the islands of Capri, Ischia, Procida, and Sardinia.

Naples Transportation: Naples has good public transportation. It has a large but crowded bus network, trams, a subway, funiculars, and a suburban train line, the Ferrovia Circumvesuviana, that will get you to Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Sorrento.

Naples Food Specialties: Pizza, one of Italy's most famous foods, originated in Naples and pizza is taken very seriously here. You'll find lots of great pizza places but be sure you look for one with a wood-burning oven! Spaghetti also became popular in Naples, try it with clams or mussels. Seafood is abundant and very good in Naples.

Naples Weather and When to Go: Naples gets quite hot in summer so spring and fall are probably the best times to visit. Since Naples is near the coast, it's more temperate in winter than interior cities of Italy.

Naples Top Attractions: they include the **National Archaeological Museum, Duomo, Spaccanapoli district**, shopping, the harbor, castles, and other museums. **The National Archaeological Museum of Naples** has one of the world's best collections of Greek and Roman antiquities, including mosaics, sculptures, gems, glass and silver, and a collection of Roman





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erotica from Pompeii. Many of the objects come from excavations at Pompeii and other nearby archaeological sites. **Piazza del Plebiscito** is the center of modern Naples. **San Francesco di Paola**, on the piazza, is a huge domed church. **Palazzo Reale**, the Royal Palace, is across the square (**closed Wednesdays**). Inside you can visit the restored rooms and royal apartments and visit the roof garden where there are good views of the bay. **Spaccanapoli**, or Via San Biagio, is the main street that divides Naples and is the heart of the historic center. Teeming with people, the street holds many interesting churches, shops, and other buildings. Originally the heart of the Greek and Roman city, the Spaccanapoli district is a string of narrow, winding streets and is mainly a pedestrian zone so its a fun place to wander around. **Via San Gregorio Armeno**, off Via San Biagio, is famous for its nativity workshops and stores. · **Via dei Tribunali**, another street in old Naples, has arcades dating back more than 1000 years. · **Santa Chiara Church** is part of a large complex that includes a monastery with beautiful cloisters decorated with majolica tiles and frescoes and an interesting archaeological museum. · **The Duomo** is a 13th century Gothic cathedral dedicated to Naples's patron saint, **San Gennaro**. A huge festival is held when a vial of his blood is taken out of its storage place in hopes that it will liquefy. On one side of the Duomo, the 4th century Basilica Santa Restituta (the oldest church in Naples) lies with columns believed to be from the Temple of Apollo, good ceiling frescoes, and archaeological remains from the Greeks to the middle ages. The 5th century baptistery has good 14th century Byzantine-style mosaics. · **San Lorenzo Maggiore** is a 13th century medieval church with extensive Greek and Roman remains underneath. · **Piazza del Mercato** has probably been a market square since Roman times. · **Via Toledo**, a pedestrian street, is one of the main business and shopping streets. · **Castel dell'Ovo**, the oldest castle in Naples, sits in a prominent position on the harbor and is used for exhibitions and concerts. · **Castel Nuovo**, a huge castle erected in 1279-1282, houses the Civic Museum. Inside are 14th-15th century frescoes and paintings, silver, and bronzes from the 15th century to present. · **Teatro San Carlo**, known for its perfect acoustics, is the best place to hear opera in southern Italy. Opened in 1737, it's the world's oldest surviving opera house although it was rebuilt in 1816 after a fire. · **The Capodimonte Museum and Park**, built as King Charles III's hunting lodge, houses





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one of Italy's richest museums with a great picture gallery and collection of majolica and porcelain. You can wander around the royal apartments and the surrounding park, too. · **Museum and Monastery of San Martino, on the Vomero Hill**, has a famous display of Neapolitan nativity scenes, beautiful cloisters and gardens, frescoes and mosaics, artwork, and fantastic views. · **Funiculare**, inclined railways, take you up the hill to the Vomero district where you'll find fabulous views, **Castel Sant'Elmo**, and **Certosa and Museum of San Martino**.

Funiculare Centrale, one of the longest in the world, leaves from Via Toledo by Galleria Umberto. **The other two are Funiculare di Chiaia and Funiculare di Montesanto**. · **The Orto Botanico**, botanical garden, is one of the best in Italy. · **Naples University**, founded in 1224, is one of Europe's oldest universities. Naples makes a great base for exploring the Bay of Naples and other interesting parts of the Campania region.

There are several good public transportation options from Naples, so getting places is fairly easy. Travelling from Naples on the Circumvesuviana Train (Ferrovie Circumvesuviane) you can reach Sorrento and its peninsula.

The train runs frequently (but not late at night) and is inexpensive. To catch the Circumvesuviana, go to Naples Central Station and go downstairs or you can catch it the station at Corso Garibaldi. Here are day trips you can take using the Circumvesuviana, Naples to Sorrento line ·

Herculaneum (Ercolano) is a town that was destroyed, along with Pompeii, in the 79AD eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. The site is much smaller than Pompeii. Get off the train at Ercolano Scavi (**Scavi means excavations**). Follow the street in front of the station to the excavations, a ten minute walk.

Mount Vesuvius or Vesuvio, the volcano near Naples, is an interesting place to explore. To reach Vesuvio, get off the train at Ercolano station where you can catch a Compagnia Trasporti Vesuviani bus outside the station.





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Pompeii was a thriving wealthy city that was buried by an eruption of Vesuvio in 79AD. Excavations of the site have been ongoing for a few hundred years so there is lots to see and you'll be doing a lot of walking. To reach the excavations, get off the train at Pompeii Scavi.

Why is it possible to get bored in Naples???

