15th Symposium of the International Society for the History of Radiology

Saturday 17th October 2026

The summer palace of the Lubomirski Family - Letni Pałac Lubomirskich, Rzeszów, Poland

President / organiser: **Prof. Andrzej Urbanik**

Book of Abstracts

Tribute to Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen

09:10

Professor Röntgen and Jack the Ripper: Were X-rays discovered on the 8th of November?

Robert F. Dondelinger
Jean-François Monville

Medical studies at the University of Montpellier (France). Specialty training in Radiology from 1974 to 1978. Graduated with an inaugural Doctorate Thesis on Abdominal Computed Tomography in 1978. Subspecialty training in vascular and visceral Interventional Radiology. Consultant in Radiology at Hospital Centre, Luxembourg (Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg) until 1991. Full professor of Radiology at the University of Liège (Belgium) and Head of the Department of Medical Imaging at the University Hospital Sart Tilman from 1992 to 2009. At present, consultant in Radiology at Saint Nicholas Hospital, Eupen (Belgium). Teaching and publications mainly in the field of Interventional Radiology.

The 8th of November 1895 is widely spread as the date on which W.C. Röntgen (1856-1923) supposedly perceived for the first time a glimmer which led to the discovery of the X-rays. H.J.W. Dam (1856-1906), an American sensationalist journalist with a dubious biography forced his way in, to obtain an interview with Röntgen at the end of January 1896. His report was published in two illustrated periodicals. Dam indicated that Röntgen discovered the X-rays on the 8th of November 1895. Röntgen himself did not publish any detail related to the discovery. Dam's alleged date was never certified by any other source. When Dam's shady background dating from his Californian and London sojourn and his misleading of Röntgen are confronted with Röntgen's disdain of the press and lifelong silence on details of his discovery, the founded suspicion is raised that the journalist obtained no date from the physicist. The unscrupulous reporter most likely inserted a date of his guess straining for an intentional journalistic effect. The in-depth examination of Dam's past and the transcript of Röntgen's interview strongly support our conclusion that the alleged date of the 8th of November is an isolated dubious journalistic assertion and not historic evidence.

09:30	***Who discovered X-rays – an Interactive Journey through the Life of CW Roentgen – presented at RSNA 2025*** *Judith Amorosa* *M. Tudela, L. Beckmann, U. Busch, A. Banerjee, A. Kätker, M. Sokol, C. Amorosa, V. Hoaghu*
	Member of ISHRAD, Clinical Professor of Radiology, Director of Medical Student Education of Radiology at Rutgers / RWJ Medical School New Brunswich, NJ, USA
	Who Discovered X-Rays? An Interactive Journey Through Wilhelm Röntgen's World presents a geographically organized, multimedia approach to radiology history. Using Google My Maps, we created an interactive tour of locations central to Röntgen's life, including Lennep, Utrecht, Zürich, Giessen, Würzburg, Munich, and Pontresina. Each stop connects place with biography, highlighting formative setbacks, education, professional appointments, personal relationships, the 1895 discovery of X-rays, and the institutions that preserve his legacy. The project was developed through collaboration with radiologists, historians, educators, and museum professionals from several countries, whose recorded contributions and archival materials add local knowledge and international perspectives. The map is accessed by QR code and allows participants to navigate Röntgen's journey during or after the presentation, extending the experience beyond a conventional slide lecture. The presentation also follows the continuing influence of his discovery through the German Röntgen Museum, ISHRAD, and the development of computed tomography by Godfrey Hounsfield. By linking people, events, and primary locations, this format humanizes Röntgen, places his discovery within the broader course of his life, and demonstrates an accessible, reusable model for teaching radiology history.
09:50	***The forgotten interview with professor W.C. Röntgen of April 15, 1896*** *Robert F. Dondelinger* *Jean-François Monville*
	Medical studies at the University of Montpellier (France). Specialty training in Radiology from 1974 to 1978. Graduated with an inaugural Doctorate Thesis on Abdominal Computed Tomography in 1978. Subspecialty training in vascular and visceral Interventional Radiology. Consultant in Radiology at Hospital Centre, Luxembourg (Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg) until 1991. Full professor of Radiology at the University of Liège (Belgium) and Head of the Department of Medical Imaging at the University Hospital Sart Tilman from 1992 to 2009. At present, consultant in Radiology at Saint Nicholas Hospital, Eupen (Belgium). Teaching and publications mainly in the field of Interventional Radiology.
	The interview granted by W.C. Röntgen (1956-1923) to the journalist H.J.W. Dam (1856-1906) end of January 1896 is considered the sole one that the scientist ever gave to a pressman. However, Röntgen gave another interview a couple of months later, which is ignored. After having submitted for publication his second communication on X-rays, Röntgen left for vacation at the Italian Riviera. On his way back home, Röntgen made a stop in Baden-Baden (Germany). The renown American journalist Harry W. Fischer (1856-1932) interviewed Röntgen on April 15, at the Hotel de France, discussing the recent discovery of an American electro-therapeutist of Bennett medical center of Chicago. Professor W.B. Pratt stated that X-rays were able to kill the bacilli of a variety of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis. Röntgen complied wholeheartedly to the interview. He confirmed that he was aware of Pratt's statement but was guarded in his comments regarding the alleged results. The interview was published in The Journal (New-York) on April 16. The article appearing on front page featured a portrait drawing of Röntgen. A few days later, Thomas A. Edison (1847-1931) and Nikola Tesla (1856-1943) disputed Pratt's result in a press report published in the New York World.

X-Ray Pioneers Worldwide	
10:00	***John Hall Edwards – A Radiology pioneer from Birmingham, U.K remembered on the centenary of his death*** *Arpan K. Banerjee*
	Arpan Banerjee is co-founder, Past Treasurer and Current Chairman of ISHRAD. Dr Banerjee qualified in medicine from St Thomas's Hospital Medical School in London, UK and trained in Radiology at Westminster Hospital and Guys and St Thomas's Hospital in London. He was a consultant radiologist in Birmingham, UK for 24 years. He is the author/co-author of 8 books including 'The History of Radiology' 2013, "Classic Papers in Diagnostic Radiology" 2005 and the best seller, "Radiology Made Easy"1999, 2006 and 'Radiology of AIDS' 1993. He has authored over 50 peer reviewed papers/articles around 100 abstracts and over 100 essays and reviews on medical historical/ medical humanities topics. From 2005 to 2007 he was President of the Radiology Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, London. From 2011 to 2017 he was Chairman of the British Society of the History of Radiology of which he is a founder member, council member, and Trustee.
	2026 is the centenary of the death of John Hall-Edwards, one of Britain's first radiologists. Hall Edwards was born in Birmingham on 19 Dec 1958 and attended King Edwards School and Queen's College, Birmingham where he studied medicine. He became an assistant demonstrator in histology and had an early interest in microphotography. Hall Edwards qualified in medicine in 1885 and initially became a General Practitioner in Mosely. He developed an early interest in photography winning medals and writing on this subject. In 1895 he realised the importance of Rontgen's discovery and set about championing this and gave an early demonstration of X-rays in 1896 in East Birmingham and lectured on this topic. In 1899 he was appointed to the staff of the Birmingham General Hospital and appointed 'consultant surgeon radiographer' to several hospitals in Birmingham where he set about building new radiology departments. In 1900 he joined The Royal Army Medical Corps as Major and went to South Africa to help during the 2nd Boer War conflict serving as a radiologist at the Imperial Yeomanry hospital in Deelfontein. Hall –Edwards returned to the General Hospital, Birmingham as the inaugural radiologist. He served as Editor of the Journal 'Archives of the Rontgen Ray' from 1903-1905 the first British journal in the field. He was President of the British Electrotherapeutic Society in 1906 and in 1915 elected Vice President of the Rontgen Society. Sadly he became a radiation martyr having his hand amputated due to radiation damage and died on 15 August 1926.
10:20	***Between Surgery and Radiology: Georg Perthes' Work and His Time in China*** *Anna-Katharina Kätker*
	Anna-Katharina Kätker studied Geoscience and Geophysics at the Ruhr University Bochum. Since 2018 research associate and X-Lab director at the German Röntgen-Museum. The X-Lab offers experimental workshops for various target groups on topics such as ionizing radiation and medical technology. Publications on Röntgen's life and the educational activities of the museum. Since 2024 deputy director at the German Röntgen-Museum.
	Georg Clemens Perthes (1869–1927) was a German surgeon and a pioneering figure in early radiology whose work significantly shaped the emerging field of X-ray diagnostics and therapy. His research focused on the biological effects and clinical applications of X-rays, making him one of the first physicians to employ radiological methods in the treatment of conditions such as skin cancer and other epithelial diseases, thereby contributing to the foundations of modern radiation therapy. A formative period in Perthes' career was his service as a military physician in China during the Boxer Rebellion (1900-1901). Stationed in Beijing, he organized a field hospital and established as such a medical practice for the local population. In April 2026, the German Röntgen Museum's archives received a portion of his estate, consisting of letters, diaries, and photographs that shed light on his time in China.

10:40	***Marie and Irène Curie, two exceptional women, three Nobel Prizes*** *Denis Krauzé* *Frédéric Roz*
	University Hospital Radiologist, Member of the scientific Commission of the French Museum of Radiology.
	Marie Sklodowska Curie (Warsaw 1867–Paris 1934), physicist and chemist. At the age of 24, she joined her elder sister in Paris and enrolled at the Faculty of Sciences at the Sorbonne. She obtained a degree in physics in 1893 and in mathematics in 1894. In 1895, she married Pierre Curie. The couple coined the term 'radioactivity' following the discovery of polonium and radium. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903, alongside Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel! She was appointed full professor in 1908 at the Sorbonne in Paris. Second Nobel Prize, in Chemistry in 1911, for her work on radium (Radium Institute in 1914). Marie Curie contributed to the development of radiology during the Great War, through the installation of fixed and mobile equipment to detect metal shrapnel in wounded soldiers. Elected to the Academy of Medicine in 1929. Led an extremely prolific scientific life, becoming very famous in France and abroad (USA). Died in 1934 of leukaemia. Irène Joliot Curie (Paris 1897–Paris 1956), the eldest daughter of Marie and Pierre Curie. She was educated at home alongside other children of academics, receiving an unconventional education. An excellent student at the Collège Sévigné, excelling in science and mathematics; obtained her baccalaureate in 1914. Accompanied her mother to the front. Worked as a nurse in 1915, continued her studies in mathematics, physics and chemistry, and trained nurses in radiology at the Curie Laboratory, Radium Institute. Married Frédéric Joliot in 1926; he was working on nuclear fusion. The couple were very active during their holidays. Maintained links with her Polish family. Awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935, in recognition of the new artificial radioelements, phosphorus-30 and nitrogen-13. In 1945, she became a commissioner at the CEA, a post she held until 1950. She contributed to the operation of France's first atomic reactor (ZOE). She became Director of the Curie Laboratory, Radium Institute, and took over her mother's chair in general physics and radioactivity. She contributed to the creation of the Orsay Nuclear Physics Centre and died of leukaemia in 1956
11:25	***Historical panel of the Centre Antoine Béclère, a tribute to the pioneers of international radiology*** *Frédéric Roz* *Denis Krausé*
	In charge of the French Museum of Radiology since its creation in 2018, I oversee the enrichment, conservation, and presentation of its collections. I welcome visitors and maintain relations with other institutions.
	Antoinette Béclère, Antoine Béclère's daughter, wanted to make a strong statement about the missions of the Antoine Béclère Centre from the moment it was founded. She designed a panel paying tribute to the pioneers of global radiology, which became the Centre's emblem. Following restoration work, this panel is now on display at the Maison de la Radiologie in Paris.

11:40	***Radiology in World War I - A Pioneering Journey*** *René Van Tiggelen* *Renaat Van den Broeck*
	The author, René Van Tiggelen graduated in Medicine at the University of Louvain (UCL-1967). He ed to specialized in radiology at the UCL and obtained simultaneously a degree in social medicine and hospital management. He made his whole career as a radiologist in the Belgian armed forces. As an army medical officer with the rank of colonel, he used to be the deputy chief of staff of the medical section. As a senior hospital lecturer, he taught bone radiology at the VUB (Brussels Free University, Flemish section) from 1982 to 1996 and has been a guest teacher at the Odisee UC from 1998 to 2014. With a bunch of volunteers, he created the Belgian Museum of Radiology in 1990 and has been its managing director until 2023. He stays on as honorary curator until now. *Presenting author: Renaat Van den Broeck, education consultant of the Belgian Museum of Radiology, former senior lecturer Medical Imaging Technology at the UC Odisee Brussels, member of the board ISHRAD*
	The presentation highlights a landmark work published for the centenary of World War I, offering a comprehensive exploration of radiology's development in military contexts. The book traces the origins of radiology, the roles of Belgian, German, French, and British army radiologists, and the technological evolution of vehicles and mobile X-ray units. It documents the localization and extraction of projectiles, addresses the dangers of X-ray exposure, and features firsthand experiences from those treated. Rare photographs illuminate early uses of X-ray equipment, such as German apparatus in the Russo-Japanese war and the famed battlecruiser Aurora. Unique mobile innovations - including Marie Curie's X-ray trucks and the Aérochir biplane - are showcased, reflecting radiology's ingenuity and its impact on wartime medical care.
Polish Pioneers	
12:00	***The beginning of radiology in Rzeszów – how radiology developed in a provincial Polish town and mini-museum of radiology in Rzeszów*** *Emilia Klocek* *Andrzej Urbanik*
	Student of electro-radiology (radiography) at the University of Rzeszów
	Until 1945, Rzeszów was a sleepy, provincial town. It was enlivened by the railway line running from Vienna through Kraków to Lviv. Medical care was provided by a hospital and private medical practices. News of the discovery of X-rays reached Rzeszów almost immediately after the announcement in Die Presse – the newspaper went directly from the printing house to the train, which reached Rzeszów within 12 hours. Unfortunately, the opening of the first X-ray laboratory took over 30 years. The presentation tells the story of the establishment of the first X-ray laboratories and the development of radiology in this small provincial town. Rzeszów is committed to preserving historical memory, hence the project to establish a radiology museum. A mini museum has recently been established at the University of Rzeszów. The extensive collections are still in storage.
12:20	***The beginnings and development of Polish interventional radiology*** *Małgorzata Szczerbo-Trojanowska*
	Professor Małgorzata Szczerbo-Trojanowska was the head of the first Department of Interventional Radiology in Poland. Her main research and clinical activities included embolization techniques, the treatment of peripheral and intracranial vascular diseases. She was the first in Poland to introduce endovascular treatment of aortic aneurysms. For 10 years led European accreditation in radiology and was a long-time lecturer at the European School of Radiology. She was a board member of CIRSE and ESR. In 2010 was the President of the European Congress of Radiology. She is a honorary member of 12 scientific societies.
	The author will present the beginnings and development of Polish interventional radiology.

12:40	***The private, epidemiological war of two doctors against the Third Reich*** *Adrianna Bień* *Andrzej Urbanik, Monika Urbanik*
	Student of electro-radiology (radiography) at the University of Rzeszów.
	One of the forms of repression used by the German occupiers against Poles during World War II was sending them to forced labor in the Third Reich or to labor camps in occupied Poland. Polish radiologist Stanisław Matulewicz discovered that infection with the harmless bacterium Proteus OX19 caused a positive test result for typhus without actually having the disease. The Germans feared typhus, a disease spread by lice that decimated the military during the war. In a small region of Nazi-occupied Poland, Matulewicz, along with another doctor, caused a fake typhus epidemic. They forced the Nazis to quarantine a dozen or so surrounding villages, and the apparent epidemic ensured the relative safety of 8,000 residents for over two years until the end of the war.
12:55	***Polish radiologists during World War II - selected biographies*** ***Polish radiologists, victims of World War II - selected biographies*** *Richard W. Gryglewski*
	Academic researcher in the field of the History of Medicine with special interest in the subject of ideas leading to scientific discoveries in medical sciences.
	The aim of this presentation is to recall the fate of few among many Polish radiologists during World War II, who had to live in a time when the foundations of human existence were destroyed. Maria Werkenthin Antoni Cieszyński, Stefan Ryglicki and Beniamin Kryński became victims of two totalitarian systems—German National Socialism and Soviet Socialism—whose alliance led to the outbreak of World War II. Poland was their first "prey" in 1939 and suffered during six years of war hostility six million of its citizens, among them many physicians and renowned scientists.
Technology Origins	
14:00	***Historical X-ray Apparatus in Poland*** *Ewa Wyka*
	Historian of science, professor at the Institute for the History of Science Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. Area of research interests: history of mathematical and natural sciences, the evolution of scientific instruments, academic scientific collections, making of scientific instruments, museology of science and technology, popularization of science. *Last book: Ewa Wyka, Artefakty nauki. Historyczne przyrządy naukowe w zbiorach polskich muzeów, PWN SA, Warszawa, 2023, p. 298. (Artifacts of science. Historical scientific instruments in the collections of Polish museums).*
	In January 1896, the first information about the discovery of X-rays appeared in the Viennese press. Within a short time, this newly discovered form of radiation became the subject of intensive scientific research as well as attempts at its practical application. At the same time, there was a dynamic development of apparatus necessary for conducting experiments and diagnostic examinations. The paper presents the results of an ongoing research project aimed at documenting and analysing the material heritage of X-ray research in the Polish lands. It discusses the most valuable historical X-ray apparatus, radiographs, and archival materials preserved in Polish museum collections. An attempt is also made to assess the scientific and historical value of these holdings against the background of museum collections from the countries of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, within whose borders the part of Polish lands remained until 1918.

14:20	***Xeroradiography*** *Uytterhaegen Philippe*
	Graduated as a general radiologist from the University of Gent. *Worked as a radiologist successively at the Institut Moderne, the Volkskliniek and the AZ Jan Palfijn in Ghent. Served as vice-president of the medical board of AZ Jan Palfijn.* *Author of several chapters in books on phlebography and a co-author of the Atlas for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venous Diseases.* *Started as scientific advisor to the Belgian Museum of Radiology since November 2023.* *Since 2026 president of Asklepios.*
	In 1937, Carlson developed an electrophotography-based imaging technique using a photoconductive plate to form an "electric image." After further refinements, Xerox acquired the patent in 1947, and researchers soon adapted the method for X-rays. As a dry imaging method, it avoided wet film-processing chemicals and was especially useful in tropical regions. Its strengths were edge enhancement and clear visualisation of bony structures, but it required a higher radiation dose. It was mainly used for breast, extremity bone, and ENT imaging. Widely used in the 1970s and 1980s, xeromammography was later abandoned because improved film-screen systems, digitisation, and lower-dose conventional mammography became available.
14:35	***Technology in Radiology- from x-ray to AI*** *Marek Witulski*
	Biomedical engineer with over 30 years of experience in medical market. *He began his career in 1991 as an in-house engineer at a regional hospital. Since 1994, he has worked in Siemens' Medical Department, gaining extensive experience in service, marketing and sales, business development, and business management.*
	Author will present and discuss development of technology that supports radiologists since discovery of X ray unit AI driven medical imaging devices.
14:55	***Professor Leszek Filipczyński and his contribution to the development of world ultrasonography*** *Richard W. Gryglewski*
	Academic researcher in the field of the History of Medicine with special interest in the subject of ideas leading to scientific discoveries in medical sciences.
	Ultrasonography, which began its history in the late 1940. became one of the major achievements in modern diagnostics. In 1966 a team led by Professor Leszek Filipczyński was ready to present the first operational Polish ultrasound scanner, which was at the same time the fourth USG scanner in the world. The incoming paper is focused on bringing the story of Professor Leszek Filipczyński and his cooperators pioneering then new technical device for clinical diagnostics.

14:15	***The origins of ultrasound—Swedish contributions*** *Mats Geijer*
	Mats Geijer is a musculoskeletal radiologist and researcher who retired as Professor of Radiology in Gothenburg, Sweden in 2024. He has worked in many positions in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the U.S. He was editor for the commemorative issue of Acta Radiologica at its centennial jubilee. Besides several published historical articles, he is working on several more, as well as on a book about the history of Swedish radiology.
	In 1954, cardiologist Inge Edler and physicist Hellmuth Hertz published the first paper on clinical ultrasonography, "*The use of ultrasonic reflectoscope for the continuous recording of the movements of the heart*". Edler had in 1953 wanted to diagnose the difference between mitral valve insufficiency and mitral valve stenosis preoperatively, which was impossible with existing methods. Meeting Hertz by chance and asking him if radar could be helpful, Hertz instead suggested ultrasound. After having tried a material testing apparatus at a shipyard in Malmö and seen echoes from his own heart, Hertz borrowed an ultrasound apparatus from Siemens. The work by Edler and Hertz eventually led to the development of echocardiography, which was the first clinical application of medical ultrasound. Neurosurgery professor Lars Leksell had unsuccessfully tried ultrasound himself in the early 1950s to find a method to diagnose intracranial hematoma after traumatic head injuries. Meeting Edler at lunch, he wanted to try Edler' s apparatus. His work led to the development of echoencephalography, which for many years remained the standard test in Sweden. Conversations over lunch also sparked interest among gynecologists. Bertil Sundén in the late 1950s visited Ian Donald in Glasgow, who was developing abdominal ultrasound, and by intensive work in Lund pioneered the introduction of obstetric and gynecologic ultrasound in the early 1960s.
X-Ray And Art	
16:00	***Archangel Saint Michael, protector of radiologists*** *Frédéric Roz* *Jean-Louis Scholtes, René Van Tiggelen*
	In charge of the French Museum of Radiology since its creation in 2018, I oversee the enrichment, conservation, and presentation of its collections. I welcome visitors and maintain relations with other institutions.
	In 1933, three radiologists from the Genoa School of Medicine, V. Maragliano, GB. Cardinale and A. Vallebona, proposed Saint Michael the Archangel as the patron saint and protector of radiologists. In 1939, the President of the SIRM, GG Palmieri of Bologna, sent a request to Pope Pius XII to obtain official recognition from the Catholic Church. He then had a tapestry made, depicting Saint Michael the Archangel, which was to become the emblem of Italian radiology. The presentation details the steps that led to the Church's recognition of the saint's patronage and showcases historical and contemporary artifacts that illustrate this.
16:15	***Radiological studies of Egyptian mummies in Poland*** ***Andrzej Urbanik***
	Head of the Department of Radiology at the University Hospital in Krakow (1998-2022). Head of the Chair of Radiology at the Faculty of Medicine of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow (1998-2022), currently a senior professor. Head and founder of the Electro-radiology Field of Study at the Rzeszów University Medical College (2013-2022), currently a senior professor. Polish Medical Society of Radiology - vice president (2004-2016), president (2016-2019).
	The author presents the history of radiological examinations of Egyptian mummies in Poland.

16:35	***Radiological Philately: Communication and Exchange*** *Adrian Thomas*
	Adrian is Visiting Professor in the School of Nursing, Midwifery, Allied and Public Health at Canterbury Christ Church University. He is Honorary Historian to the British Institute of Radiology, and President-Elect of the Osler Club of London, and will be President in 2028 which is the centenary year of the club. Adrian is President of Bromley and Beckenham Philatelic Society in 2026-2027. Adrian is Past-President of the British Society for the History of Medicine. Adrian teaches on the Diploma of the History of Medicine of the Society of Apothecaries (DHMSA). He has published extensively
	Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen discovered X-rays in 1895, and his discovery transformed our understanding of both the medical and physical world. The discovery that Röntgen made is of world significance. There is a certain tension in philately. Whilst each country quite rightly wishes to celebrate its own achievements on its postage stamps, what is also apparent is that many countries celebrate figures who are of significance to humanity as a whole. When a major contribution or discovery is made national boundaries are transcended. This was particularly obvious in 1995 at the time of the centenary of the discovery of X-rays when many countries throughout the world issued stamps in celebration of the great discovery of Röntgen that has been of benefit to all humanity. It is particularly appropriate for postal stamps to celebrate world figures since the postal service is a major means for world communication and exchange, even in these days of e-mail. Postal stamps are a means of communication and of connection. However, by virtue of the images displayed, postal stamps are also a means of showing our connection at a deeper level. This presentation will discuss the many ways that radiology interacts with philately and human communication.
16:55	***Fayum portraits – reality or art? Comparison of portraits with radiological findings of mummies and Facial Reconstruction*** *Magdalena Łaptaś* *Abdel Rahman Medhat, Tomasz Poboży, Andrzej Urbanik, Marta Barszcz, Jacek Tomczyk, Wafaa Habib, Mohammed Abd El Rahman*
	Dr. Magdalena Łaptaś: An art historian and archaeologist whose research focused on Byzantine art and the Christian heritage of Egypt and Nubia, particularly wall painting and the iconography of these regions. She passed away in 2025. *Presenting author: Dr. Marta Barszcz-Boniczewska: An anthropologist, assistant professor at the Department of Forensic Medicine, Medical University of Gdańsk. Her research interests focus on forensic anthropology, especially the postmortem computed tomography, facial reconstruction, and the development of methods for estimating age at death in modern populations.*
	Fayum portraits were painted on wooden panels and placed over the mummified, bandaged faces of the deceased as an integral part of their burial rites. Unfortunately, most of these portraits have since been separated from their original mummies. A key question explored by researchers concerns the extent of their naturalism. Were these portraits painted from life or created after death? The two mummies discussed in this presentation represent a rare and valuable example of an undisturbed portrait still in place, allowing for a comprehensive examination. These mummies underwent CT examinations and selected scans were subjected to anthropological analysis to determine the sex and age at the time of death. The reconstruction of lifelike facials was performed based on CT exams, too. Comparison of the portrait with the results of anthropological analysis and reconstruction of the lifelike facial image were carried out. It seems that the Fayum portraits do not exactly depict the deceased person. They may have been painted in accordance with the current fashion or cultural approach. This may suggest the truth of the opinion of some researchers that painters used template portraits that were individualized.

17:15	***Bone music*** *Dominika Bać*
	Student of electro-radiology (radiography) at the University of Rzeszów.
	Bone music refers to illegal vinyl records produced in the Soviet Union from the 1940s to the 1960s on discarded X-ray films. Created in response to censorship, limited access to Western music—especially jazz and rock 'n' roll—and shortages of record-making materials, these recordings were copied from smuggled original vinyl records. Although their sound quality was poor and they survived only a dozen or so plays, they offered Soviet youth, isolated behind the Iron Curtain, a powerful sense of freedom. Bone music remains a striking example of underground culture, samizdat, and cultural resistance.