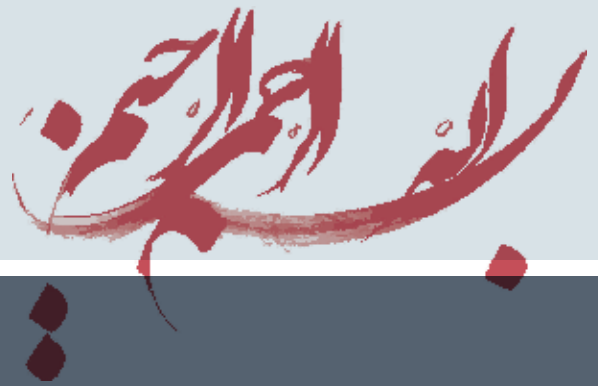




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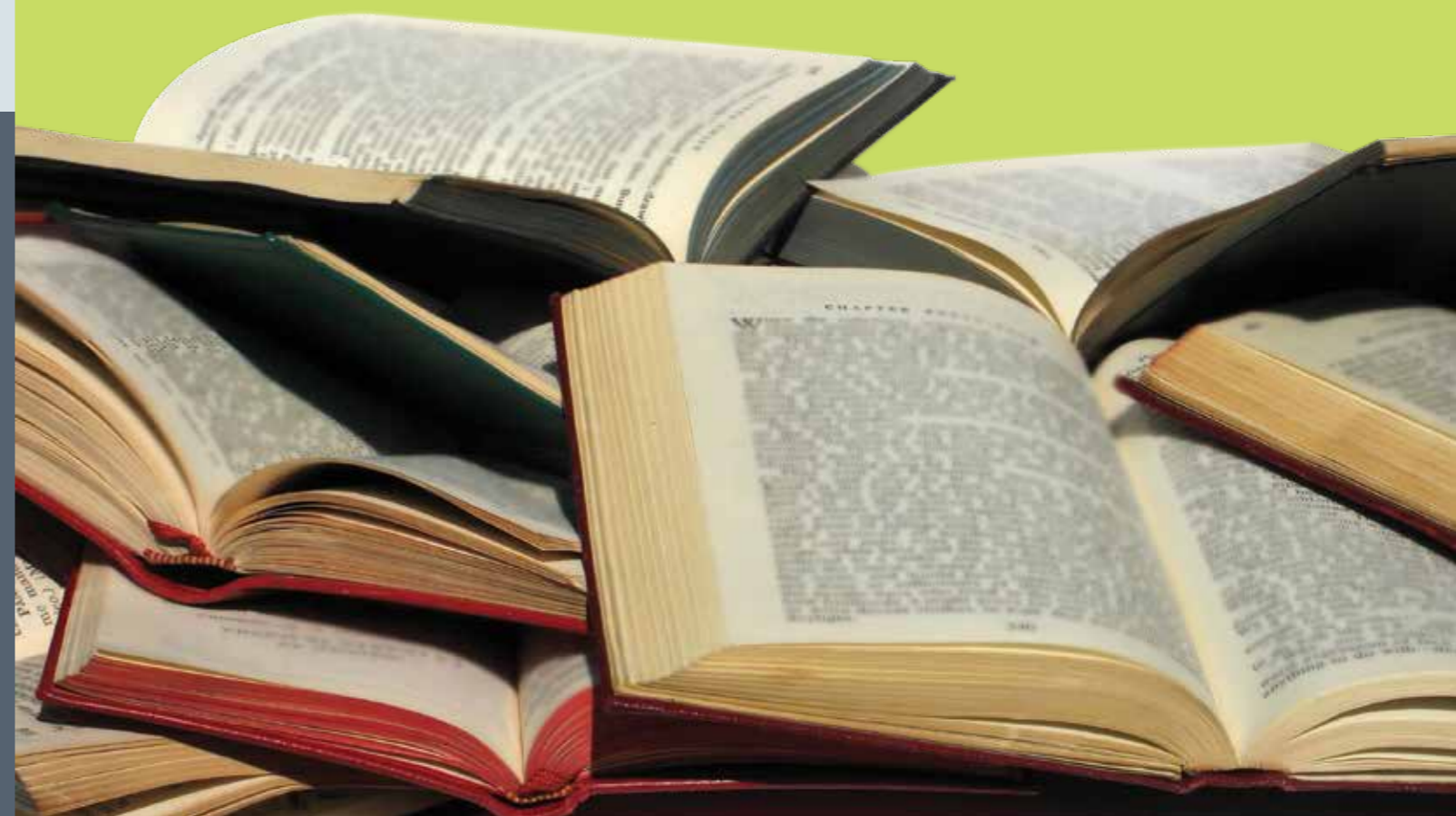


IN THE NAME OF ALLAH
THE ALL MERCIFUL
THE MOST COMPASSIONATE

سرشناسه: عرب خردمند، علی، ۱۳۳۴ -
 Arabkheradmand, Ali
عنوان و نام پدیدآور: Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2017/ project manager Ali Arabkheradmand; editorial staff
 ; translation Amir Rakhshan.Ali Arabkheradmand, Roya Ansari pour, Amir Rakhshan
مشخصات نشر: تهران: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی تهران، ۱۳۹۵-۲۰۱۷م.
مشخصات ظاهری: ۱۲۶ ص:، مصور(نگی).
شابک: 978-600-156-077-4
وضعیت فهرست نویسی: فیبا
یادداشت: انگلیسی.
آوانویسی عنوان: تهران یونیورسیتی او ...
موضوع: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی تهران- کتابهای راهنما
شناسه افزوده: Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services-- Guide-books
شناسه افزوده: انصاری پور، رویا، ۱۳۴۲ - ویراستار
شناسه افزوده: Ansari pour, Roya
شناسه افزوده: رخشان، امیر، ۱۳۵۷ - مترجم
شناسه افزوده: Rakhshan, Amir
شناسه افزوده: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی تهران
شناسه افزوده: Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services
رده بندی کنگره: LGR ۱۱۶۳/ ۴ ت ۹ ۱۳۹۵
رده بندی دیویی: ۲۷۸/۵۵
شماره کتابشناسی ملی: ۴۶-۴۹۳۳

LEARN FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE

HOLY PROPHET MOHAMMED (PBUH)



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 Printing: Tarh Mandegar Printing Complex

Publisher
 Office of Vice Chancellor for Global Strategies and International Affairs
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 No.21, Dameshgh St., Vali-e-Asr Ave., Tehran 1416753955 - IRAN
 P.O.Box: 14155/5799
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 ISBN: 978-600-156-077-4

HIPPOCRATES SAID:

“Medical students ought
To Be golden-hearted,
To have a true understanding, a sweet talk and diction,
To be not obsessed with money and wealth...
To be self-restrained when furious,
To be kind to the ill,
To respect privacy and confidentiality,
To wear white coats,
To have a mild demeanor, and gentle talk...”

THE WAY TO THE FUTURE ...



WELCOME

The TUMS Book 2017 is a compilation of total information about the University's purpose, resources and activities. The Book is relevant and useful to current and prospective students, school, staff, alumni, the media, and others with an interest in the University.

The University book is prepared by the Office of Vice Chancellor for Global Strategies and International Affairs, with contributions from other offices and individuals at the University.

Your comments or suggestions are welcome.
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For an electronic version of this book visit our web site at <http://gsia.tums.ac.ir>

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHANCELLOR

Welcome to Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) Thanks to a history from 1851 and taking pride in its reputable predecessor, Dar ul-Funun School, TUMS stands as one of the most prestigious universities of medical sciences in Iran, and in the region. TUMS brings together an extraordinary community of faculty, students and staff who provide state-of-the-art education, conduct groundbreaking research and take the lead in public service initiatives in Iran. TUMS academics collaborate with partners worldwide to advance knowledge and address daunting challenges of international significance in a wide spectrum of areas of medicine and health-related issues. TUMS houses many dynamic and complementary research programs that will bring together some of

the best minds in the region focused on creating new therapies for a broad array of medical issues related to the community's health and well-being. In this way, our graduate and professional schools express the University's commitment to research, rigorous standards, and innovative application of knowledge. At the same time we are implementing the Health Transformation Plan which is one of the major strategic intents of the country in the past 3 years in our geographic district in Tehran. In this plan the Universal Health Coverage is going to be implemented in all aspects of access, quality and financial protection. Now accredited by Accreditation Services for International Colleges (ASIC), TUMS hosts hundreds of students from more than 35 countries in January 2017. This is our departure point to a well-recognized world class university in the region. In the midst of all the exciting new developments, our founding principles remain pristine

and unwavering. In any action we take, our University places the highest priority on respect for the dignity and diversity of every member of our campus community and remains fully committed to supporting our students' professional, intellectual, and emotional growth so they may have the opportunity to fulfill their potentials and achieve their professional goals. These goals, in turn, would empower them to improve the quality of life of people around them which is the highest goal one may achieve. We are proud that TUMS was selected as the 24th member of the M8 Alliance of Academic Health Centers, Universities and National Academies in October 2016. This membership which shows the great potential of TUMS, can involve TUMS to the global network of health policy-making in the platform of World Health Summit, which in turn, enables the university to pay its due contribution to the improvement of health for humankind.

Ali Jafarian, M.D. | Chancellor



Dar ul-Funun School (Persian: دارالفنون Persian pronunciation: , meaning "Polytechnic"), established in 1851, was the first modern university and modern institution of higher learning in Iran. The history of the Tehran University of Medical Sciences goes back to the days of Dar ul-Funun School .

In 1851, Dar ul-Funun School was established and medicine was considered as one of its main subjects. The first group of the Schools' graduates started practicing medicine in 1856.

In 1918, medicine was deleted from the syllabus of Dar ul-Funun School and started to be taught in a separate independent school named the School of Medicine (Madreseh-ye tebb) and in the same year, the first women's hospital was officially inaugurated.

Independence of Madreseh-Teb (School of medicine)

In 1924, the School of Medicine separated from Dar ul-Funun School and moved to another building (Masoodieh building) with the divisions of medicine and pharmacy.

In 1932, with the increasing of medical students, they were moved to the saadabad building and the name of Madreseh-ye tebb changed to the School of Medicine.

In 1934, the School of Medicine moved to Dr. Motamed's Hospital. The School of Medicine had three divisions including Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry.

In 1934, the National Consultative Assembly ratified establishment of the University of Tehran to bring together the institutions of higher education, and the government purchased a 200000 square meter tract in Tehran, the University of Tehran actually started its operation with the six Schools of Medicine, Law, Political Sciences, Science, Letters, Engineering, and Theology.

At the same time, the main chairs of the School of Medicine including medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry were determined.

On February 4, 1934, the Department of Anatomy was inaugurated as the first step to establish the School of Medicine in the main campus of University of Tehran and in 1937, the School of Medicine with



THE HISTORY OF TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES(TUMS)

Masoodieh building



saadabad building



three divisions "Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry" was moved to the main campus of University of Tehran.

In 1939, the University started offering doctorate degrees in pharmacy and dentistry. In the following year, all of the hospitals in Tehran were affiliated to the School of Medicine.

Finally, in 1956 the Schools of Pharmacy and Dentistry were granted their academic independence.

In 1986, the Islamic Consultative Assembly ratified a bill for the establishment of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

Since then, education of medicine and related

disciplines, which had been performed under the supervision of the Ministry of Science, came under the Ministry of Health and Medical Education. In line with this policy, universities of medical sciences were established and Tehran University of Medical Sciences(TUMS), separating from the University of Tehran, came to existence to continue operating independently. After emerging regional health organizations in the universities of medical sciences in 1994, the mentioned universities, including Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, came to assume the responsibility of rendering health care services while offering medical education.

THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

The place where the anatomy hall, as the first part of the school of Medicine, was built in 1934, was in the most northern point of the City of Tehran. Over the years the capital city grew vaster, and the University Campus came to be located in the city center, thus becoming an active center for academic, cultural, political, and social activities of this big crowded city.

The Central Campus of Tehran University of Medical Sciences is the location of most of the University buildings including the school of Medicine and associated disciplines. Today, what is located at the Central Campus is a complex of the oldest Faculties of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Public Health. In

addition to the Central Campus, the complex also houses the University Headquarters. Following because of the limited physical area of the Central Campus and the establishment of new Faculties, the Faculties of Dentistry, Rehabilitation, Allied Medical Sciences, Nursing and Midwifery, Nutritional Sciences and Dietetics, Traditional Medicine, Advanced Technologies in Medicine and Virtual were moved to other places around the TUMS central Campus.

Koy-e-Daneshgah, the main complex of students' dormitories, is located in a green-forested area not far from the Central Campus. In addition to Koy-e-Daneshgah, there are other domestic and international students living complexes in different parts of the city.



THE ORGANIZATIONAL MISSION STATEMENT

A ttitudes and Values:

As Imam Khomeini (PBH) put it, “Universities originate all changes, and decide the destiny of a nation”. Those who receive the services of Tehran University of Medical Sciences(TUMS), are people, and the ultimate goal is their satisfaction and the lasting multidimensional progress of the society. Firstly, we have faith in the Islamic culture, spirituality, and observance of the moral principles, and we do our best to meet the needs of the staff and to provide for their spiritual growth. Secondly, we have faith in the sublime status of the school members, the students, the staff, and all walks of life and their satisfaction is the initial step for satisfaction of the whole society. Thirdly, we value our human resources as the most precious asset, and provide for their participation, innovation and group work. We also try to establish open and bilateral relationships, and a system for rule of meritocracy. Fourthly, we are concerned with applying scientific methods to problem solving, managing affairs, strict planning, and using the fruitful experiences. We believe that individuals should not be blamed for the problems and shortcomings; on the contrary, we should seek to adopt well-planned scientific and systematic measures to solve the problems. Last but not least, as a public institution, we feel greatly committed in achieving the best results, enhancing productivity at the lowest possible cost, and protecting the environment.

B ackground

According to the Supreme Leader, TUMS represents higher education, and symbolizes the nation’s scientific life. TUMS is known as a mother university at the national level. Therefore, we wholeheartedly attempt to safeguard this status, and strengthen it in the future. TUMS is the oldest medical university in Iran, and enjoys a unique position from the point of view of number, experience, and educational background of its school members. If the three indexes of security, education, and health are considered as the pivotal factors in progress, medical universities have the responsibility of materializing two of them. This has provided them with a unique opportunity even in comparison with other universities in the world.

M ission

As a member of the national health system and in accordance with the general policies made by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, TUMS renders services to the population covered and is active in the following areas:

- 1) Rendering educational services within the scope of health sciences to extend the university's expertise to the community locally, nationally, and internationally in order to support health promotion, health maintenance, and the advancement of the health sciences proportion. This is done to serve community by the dissemination of knowledge through teaching and

- the discovery of knowledge through research, to emphasize offering specialized and sub-specialized courses, and PhD program for training manpower needed by other medical universities and health care and research centers.
- 2) Introducing health care oriented science and technology through conducting fundamental, applied and developmental researches for:
 - Solving health care problems at the regional and national levels,
 - Acquiring the technology for production of strategic medical and drug supplies to meet local needs and boost exports,
 - Designing and promoting new software, and educational methods appropriate for the needs of the society,
 - Providing for joint efforts with other organizations, institutions, and universities to identify and meet mutual needs, and render scientific and specialized services,
 - Developing appropriate structural and managerial models and procedures within the national health system,
 - Participating in publication of renowned scientific resources and contributing to the production of science at the national and international levels.
- 3) Rendering health care services
- 4) Supervising and inspecting health care centers and authorizing the issuance of license on health care services in the covered area on behalf of the concerned ministry.

V ision

The gist of the vision of TUMS is summarized as accomplishing the followings in the coming decade:

- Promoting the university's academic status at the regional as well as the international level through acquiring the required capabilities in rendering higher educational services of the countries in the region,
- Increasing the university's role in production of science, research work, and publication of scientific articles in the international journals, and meeting health needs of the society,
- Obtaining the required technology for the production of the strategic medical supplies for the needed of the society,
- Improving the health standards of the covered population, and enhancing the quality and the diversity of the sub-specialized health care services,
- Playing effective roles in introducing new methods and comprehensive plans for environmental preservation.

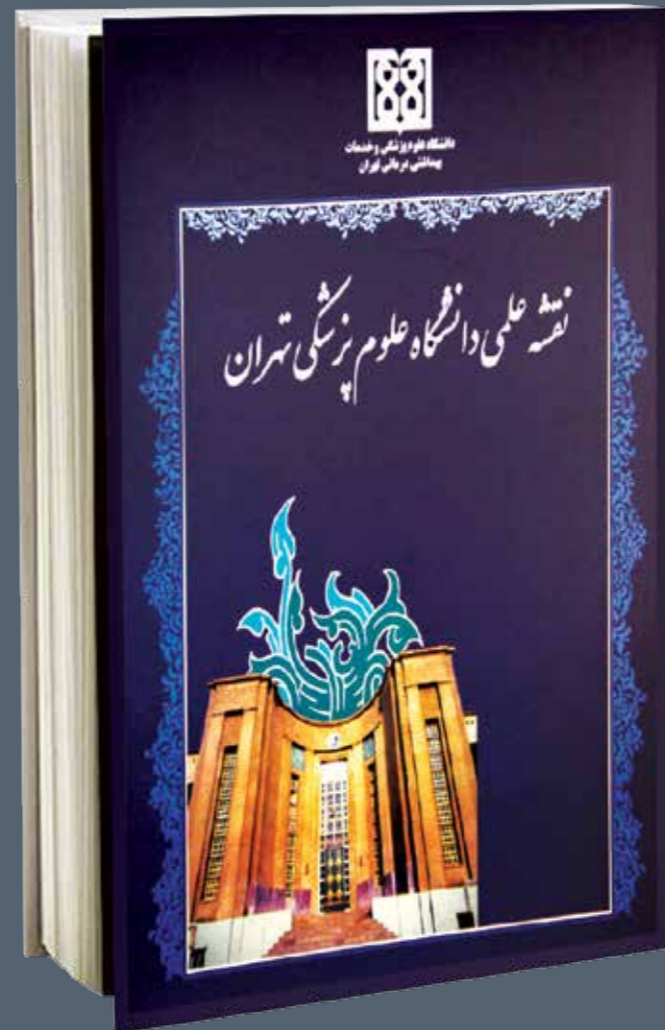
THE TUMS SCIENTIFIC PLAN

The TUMS Scientific Plan is a harmonized collection of goals, policies, strategies and actions which visualizes the route to reach the perspective purposes of the university. This plan indicates the macro plan of the university and plays the role of a comprehensive umbrella for all the units and departments of the university. This plan is the product of a collective thinking by a wide range of stakeholders in TUMS who have taken great efforts on each and every article of the Plan to come up with the best and most efficient strategies considering the country and region's conditions and status. When one looks at the general scheme of the plan, it is understandable that the general and broad plan of the university is extracted from this scientific plan. The TUMS is expected to reach these goals by 1404 Persian calendar (2024-2025). It is taken for granted that this plan needs constant updating and monitoring to be able to achieve its ultimate goals in line with the goals followed in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

To operationalize the TUMS Scientific Plan, the most significant action which has a vital importance for it, is integrating and connecting the budget allocation in a compatible manner with the activities predicted to be conducted in the annual operational planning. In fact, since 1389 (2010-2011) and due to the developed plan, all departments and units of the university were required to present their annual operational plan.

These plans are analyzed and in case they are considered compatible with the pertinent Vice-Chancellor, they will act as the basis for budget allocation. In the year 1390 (2011-2012), the required software for monitoring the performance of each of the units and departments was developed based on the indexes of operational planning.

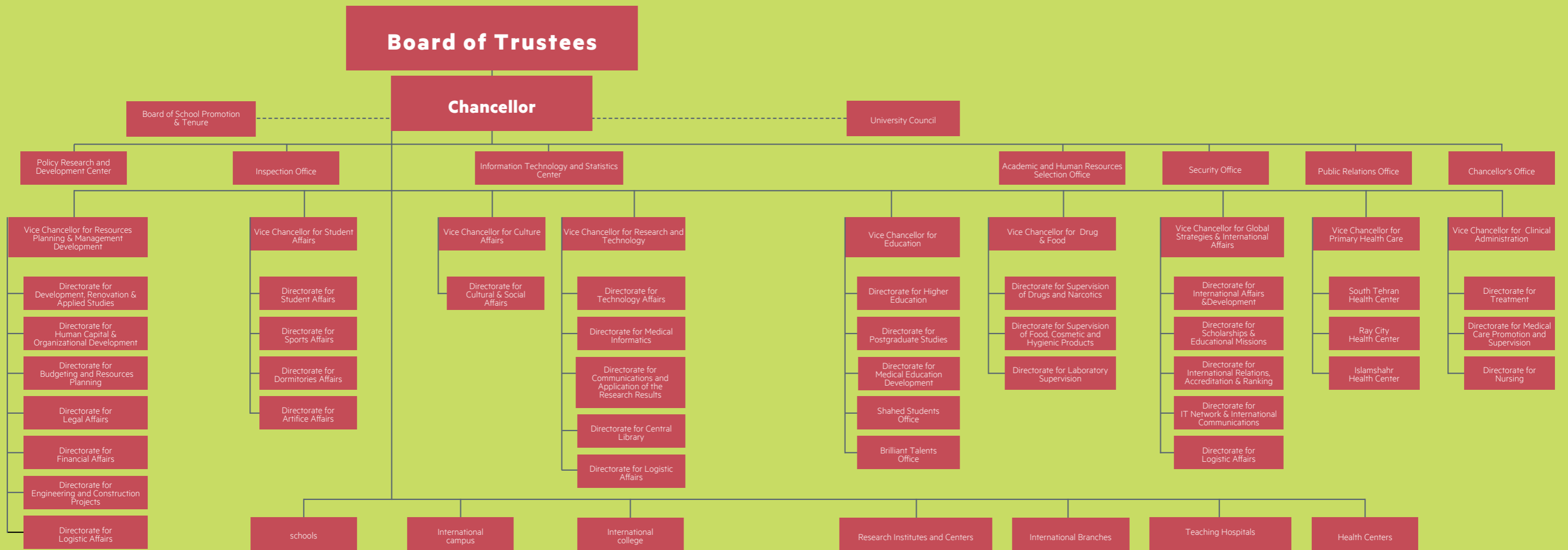
It is expected that from 1391 (2011-2012) onward, the software will be considered to be the assessment basis for the performance of the TUMS units and departments.



UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

- Organizational Chart
- The Board of Trustees
- The University Council
- The Board of Faculty Promotion & Tenure
- TUMS Scholarship Council

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



The Board of Trustees is actually the legal entity of the University consisting of the Minister of Health and Medical Education, Chancellor of the University, four to six distinguished academic, cultural or social personalities of whom at least two should be school members and the Director of the Management and Planning Organization of the country or his representative.

- The Minister of Health and Medical Education chairs the Board of Trustees.
- The Chancellor acts as the Secretary of the Board.
- Members of the Board are appointed by the decree from the president of I.R.IRAN.

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

The council consists of members of the Executive Committee, Deans of Schools, two faculty members, and two full or associate faculty member professors. It is chaired by the University Chancellor.

THE BOARD OF FACULTY PROMOTION & TENURE

This Board is comprised of the University Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellors for Education and Research and professors and associate professors selected as scientific representative from the associated schools and educational research institutions. The Chancellor chairs the board.

TUMS SCHOLARSHIP COUNCIL

The Scholarship Council of Tehran University of Medical Sciences is comprised of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellors for Research & Technology, Education, Student Affairs and Global Strategies and International Affairs and Deans of the 11 Schools. The Chancellor chairs the Council.





VICE CHANCELLORS

- Office of Vice Chancellor for Education
- Office of Vice Chancellor for Research & Technology
- Office of Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
- Office of Vice Chancellor for Primary Health Care
- Office of Vice Chancellor for Drug & Food
- Office of Vice Chancellor for Resources Planning & Management Development
- Office of Vice Chancellor for Global Strategies & International Affairs
- Office of Vice Chancellor for Clinical Administration
- Office of Vice Chancellor for Cultural Affairs

OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR FOR EDUCATION

The Vice Chancellor for Education is responsible for academic policy making and supervision of proper implementation of educational activities and programs, as well as planning to promote the quality of education, and provision of support for educational innovations.

All the above-mentioned responsibilities are aligned with TUMS long-term plan and are accomplished in collaboration with affiliated schools, departments, institutions, and hospitals across the university. The commissioned duties are accomplished through the following offices:

- The Office for School Affairs is responsible for school members' recruitment, appointments, allocation and academic promotion.
- The Office for Undergraduate Studies provides educational and administrative services to undergraduate students.
- The Office for Graduate Studies delivers educational and administrative services to postgraduate students.
- The Office for Continuous Medical Education plans, coordinates and evaluates CME activities.



- The Education Development Center (EDC), which has been recognized as a BEME international collaborating center since 2014, serves to assure and improve the quality of education by planning and supervising various kinds of evaluations in the university at different levels, and by offering a variety of school development programs. The EDC, also, delivers grants for developmental and research projects in education, and provides support for conducting curricular reforms.

OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR FOR RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY

This office includes five subordinate Directorates in charge of Research, Medical Statistics and Information providing, the Central Library, and the Center for Documents, Publications, and Printing House. The Office is responsible for providing the grounds for research work, supplying scientific resources, providing for publication of scientific productions and expansion of scientific ties with other academic institutions. All these activities are designed with the cooperation of all departments, associated schools, and research centers, within the

long-term research plan of the University.

This Office is also responsible for:

- Conducting different research-oriented educational courses and supervision over the cycle of proposed research plans through drawing up the related contracts,
- Supplying, and distributing scientific resources- both printed and digital,
- Helping with scientific conferences to be held and facilitating the participation of school members in them, and,
- Establishing scientific relations with foreign centers, and expansion of the University's computer network.



OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS

The mission of this office is to protect students' rights, and to provide for nurturing their creativity and dormant intellectual, social, and physical talents. This Office is also responsible for the university's fundamental tasks. They aim at preparing the students for their responsibilities in society, workplace, and undertaking a dynamic family life. In line with these goals, the Office is responsible for providing welfare services, and facilitating extracurricular athletic and artistic student activities,

scientific and sightseeing tours, and student celebrations. The above-mentioned tasks have provided for the establishment of subordinate Directorates in charge of Student Affairs, Physical Education, Cultural Affairs and Extracurricular Activities, Health, and Counseling and Guidance extensively managed by the students. Welfare and student-related affairs are run under the supervision of the Student Council, while cultural activities of the office are performed under the supervision of the Cultural Council consisting of the managers of the Office and students' representatives.

OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

This office seeks to meet the healthcare needs of the society through education (training manpower, etc.) and research (identifying the needs to be dealt with). The Office is also responsible for discovering present and future health-care needs of the population undercover, supervising over the health care services rendered at the first and second levels, as well as referring patients to higher-level services, improving the quality of services, and solving health problems of the society. This Office is in charge of planning for expansion of health-care centers, providing easy

access to these services, running studies to detect the endemic, epidemiologic and regional diseases, identifying and classifying health problems of the region undercover, developing and performing related applied research, supplying the needs of the affiliated health centers and supervising their functions, collecting, classifying and analyzing data needed for health programs, and systematic evaluation of such programs. The University services cover a great part of Tehran, the City of Ray and the City of Islamshahr



OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR FOR DRUG AND FOOD

This Office was established in 2005. It consists of three Units (Boards of Directory) as the following:

1. Directory of management on drugs and narcotic substances,
2. Directory of management on food, hygienic and cosmetic products,
3. Directory of management on control laboratory for food and hygienic materials.

Major responsibilities include the following:

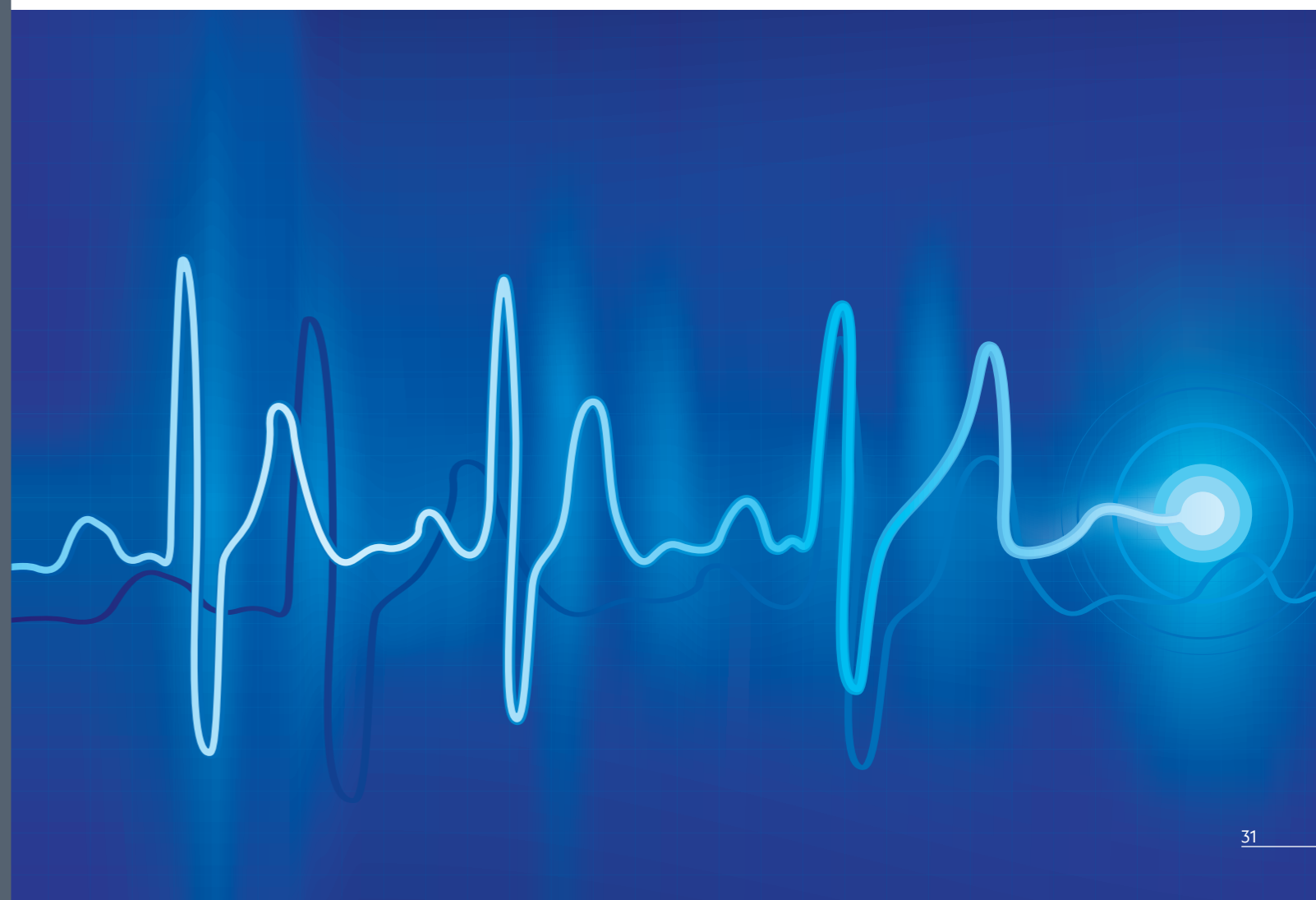
- Supplying and providing needed drugs including narcotics and drugs for special diseases,
- Supervising methods of drug distribution at all related units of the TUMS,
- Issuing certification of establishment and technical liability and products for the described units,
- Supervising the activities of all private and governmental drugstores,

- Promoting proper use of drugs with attention to the activity of controlled unit,
- Issuing certification for importing drugs and preliminary materials for drugs formulation,
- Observing the safety and security of foods and cosmetic products, which have brands and health licenses from FDO (Food and Drug Organization),
- Controlling and supervising licenses procedures for food and cosmetic factories.
- Exchanging information with local and international scientific and legal agencies relating food and cosmetics,
- Conducting researches and applied studies to pinpoint health problems, their causes and identify their effects,
- Supervising and inspecting manufacturing factories, storage centers, and distribution centers for food and cosmetic products,
- Issuing certification for inauguration of imports and

- allowance of customs for preliminary materials and processed food and cosmetic products,
- Ensuring the safety of foods for humans and ensuring compliance with the standards.
- Ensuring that food labels are truthful and contain reliable information that consumers can use to choose healthy diet.
- Performing microbial and chemical evaluations on food, cosmetic and hygienic samples at level of marketability and demands to provide the best protection of consumers of these products.
- Supervising and inspecting accredit laboratories under supervision of Tehran University of Medical Sciences.
- Implementation research project in the fields of food and cosmetic products,
- Training services and upgrading sessions for technical staff of units under the supervision of the university.

OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR FOR RESOURCES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

This Office is in charge of supplying and distributing university resources in line with the TUMS programs. It also supplies and distributes university resources according to different sections programs of university within the framework of knowledge system and enables managers and evaluates them by new technologies and optimum information management and new management methods that have led to improving productivity in all action levels of sub sections to university to be able to do all its mission perfectly and get the predetermined targets.



OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR FOR GLOBAL STRATEGIES AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

International cooperation has dramatically increased during the last decades due to the rapid developments in scientific communication. Universities produce knowledge and since knowledge is inherently universal, it transcends country boundaries. Therefore, the very fundamental function of university makes it international. To become more competitive and play a remarkable role globally, to enhance the production of knowledge and scientific excellence, and to develop policy for international cooperative structural programs, every university touches the importance of internationalization. Regarding this undeniable fact, Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) has recently established Office of Vice-Chancellor for Global Strategies and International Affairs

(GSIA) towards the multifaceted and innovative concept of internationalization and to foster the international collaborations. Since maintenance of the sustainable academic status of the University and promotion of its international role in educating knowledgeable medical professionals remain the top priority for TUMS, Vice-Chancellor for GSIA is committed to supporting all international activities of the University, including developing close relationships with outstanding people and organizations across the world, providing suitable and enforceable policy for the expansion of meaningful and effective activities in the scientific community internationally, recruiting talented and qualified international students and providing them with high standard education, internationalizing and accrediting

the curriculum, pedagogy and extra-curricular activities of the University, integrating an international and global dimension into the activities of the University, developing agreements and MOUs with international institutions of higher learning. In effect, GSIA was founded as a response to a new strategy, which places attracting international students and scholars at the top of its priorities; this strategy aims at promoting the image of the University to attract international applicants, and to create a recognized network for internationalization. The main mission of GSIA is to expand and strengthen ties with leading universities worldwide, establish exchange programs and joint degrees in strategic fields, develop research partnerships with international higher education institutions, and finally attract international students and scholars.



TUMS has a leading role in promoting health services. Attempts and responsibilities in order to meet this include providing and facilitating accessible, timely, high-quality, cost effective, innovative, respectful services of medical, nursing and health-care for our clients by policy making, directing, supervising, accreditation, collecting, classifying and analyzing data needed for health programs and systematic evaluation of such programs, promoting hospital indicators, supplying the needs of all TUMS hospitals and health centers. In that capacity, we support the mission and operations of 16 Academic Hospitals with more than 5000 educational beds by providing consultative assistance with policy formulation, strategic planning and implementation, business and capital

initiatives undertaken by the University's hospitals and academic medical centers. In our role to provide oversight to the Board of Trustees, we have focused on hospital operations and patient satisfaction through implementation of 7 pillars of Clinical Governance, National commission on accreditation, and reporting on quality improvement programs. Noteworthy among our accomplishments at TUMS is the development of HELP (Health Education, Life Promotion) which is a system for patient education. Among other duties, our responsibility to reduce Maternal Mortality, hospital length of stay and nosocomial infections led to assuring better quality of care and patient satisfaction, further assisting ongoing coordination and implementation of excellence in academic health services. The Health Centers of this Vice Chancellor include: South Tehran Health Center, Rey Health Center and Islamshahr Health Center.

OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR FOR CLINICAL ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS

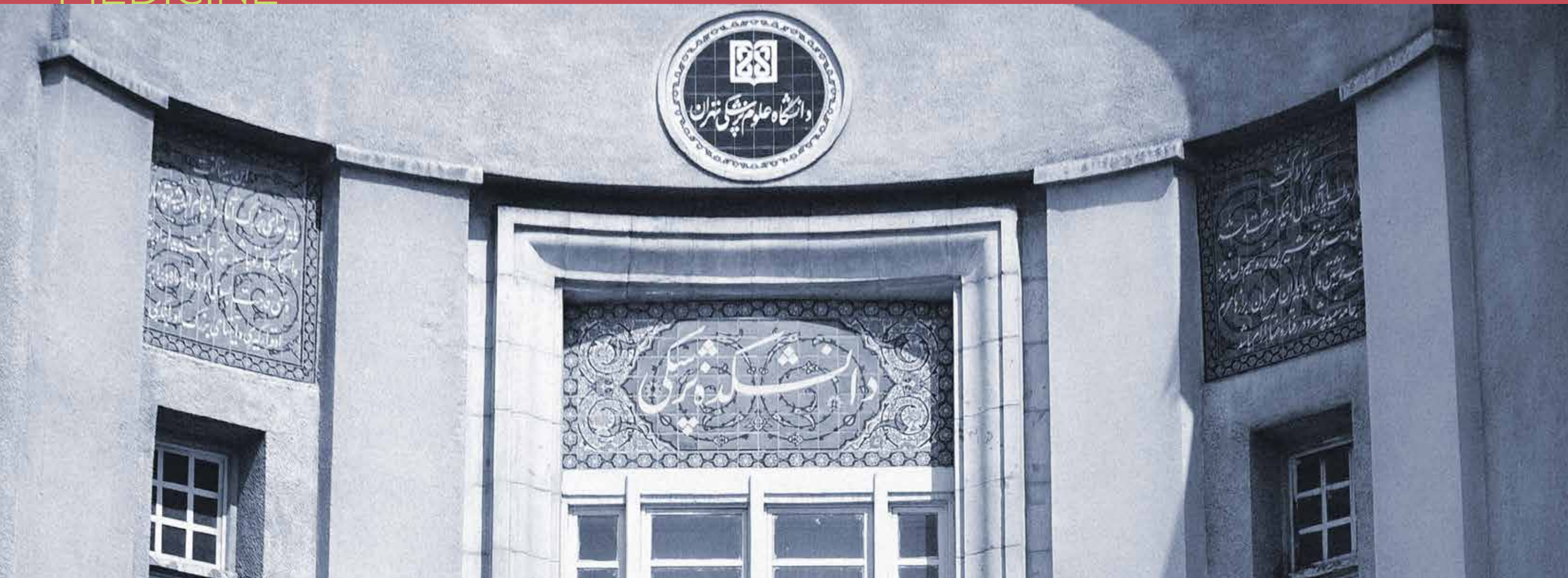
Inspired by the contents of Islamic Republic of Iran's 1404 Vision, we need to achieve a dynamic and pioneering society in various arenas, a prerequisite to which would be having a sophisticated and pioneering university. A university, which alongside educational and research development, has reached its optimum cultural point. In addition, the students, school members, and staff of the university need to be benefited from the cultural solidarity and Iranian Islamic identity. Based on this, the Vice Chancellor for Cultural Affairs attempts to contribute to the University's goals through planning for creating solidarity and unity in cultural programs, intervening in cultural planning, preventing redundancies and building concordance with the macro policies of the university based on Iranian-Islamic sublime values.



SCHOOLS

- School of Medicine
- School of Pharmacy
- School of Dentistry
- School of Public Health
- School of Nursing and Midwifery
- School of Rehabilitation
- School of Allied Medicine
- School of Traditional Persian Medicine
- School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine
- School of Nutrition Sciences and Dietetics
- Virtual School





The School has comprehensive programs on clinical sciences covering M.D., residency (specialty), and fellowship programs.

Now, it has 38 departments (covering basic and clinical sciences). It has an unrivalled number of 1017 school members, and 15 hospitals are affiliated to the School. The School trains students in over 100 postgraduate and medical programs. Currently, the School has more than 340 international students.

The School has comprehensive programs on clinical sciences covering M.D., Residency (Specialty & Sub-

specialty), and fellowship programs. It offers versatile graduate degrees (M.Sc., MPH & Ph.D.) in basic sciences as well. School members are recognized as the leading clinicians and scientists of the country, not only in terms of didactic training but also in clinical skills transfer, role-modeling, and research mentoring.

The School is committed to innovation in education, research excellence, ethics and integrity, and comprehensive clinical services, specifically the most challenging clinical scenarios.



When Tehran University was established in 1934, Pharmacy program was managed with the School of Medicine. At that time, pharmacy program lasted 3 years and required high school diploma. Since 1939 the duration of education changed to 4 years and a Pharm.D degree has been approved to be granted to the graduates. In 1956, the Pharmacy program was separated from Medicine and a 5- year education was established in the School of Pharmacy.

Before 1978, the pharmacy education was limited to undergraduate courses, but since 1986 the Ph.D. courses in eleven disciplinarians including Clinical Pharmacy, Drug and Food Control, Medicinal Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Biomaterials, Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, Pharmaceutics, Pharmacoeconomics and Pharmaceutical Administration, Pharmacognosy, Radiopharmacy, Toxicology and Pharmacology and Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology have been established.

At the present time, the School of Pharmacy at Tehran University of Medical Sciences, with about 160 academic members and staff (full professors, associate professors, assistant professors, lecturers, technicians), and 1,200 students, is one of the most dynamic and well-equipped instructional and research academic centers in Iran.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

<http://dentistry.tums.ac.ir/home-en.htm>
dentistry@tums.ac.ir

The School of Dentistry is the foremost dental center in Iran with an international reputation of scholarly activities in both clinical and biological sciences. Our School as a professional educational institution offers a full range of academic courses, including a comprehensive undergraduate program and postgraduate programs in collaboration with highly experienced school members through proper facilities and the most advanced methods.



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

<http://sph.tums.ac.ir/Portal/home/?47357/school-of-public-health>
sph@tums.ac.ir

In 1940, the Medical research in Tehran University was formally introduced and approved the establishment of the Parasitology chair and the investigation section.

At that period, the morbidity and mortality rates of malaria in Iran was considerably high. Few operations were carried out to control malaria in some parts of the country. The public health importance of parasitic diseases, especially that of malaria led to the establishment of the Institute of Malariology in 1951. This institute was established in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) and helped conducting extensive researches in the field and with the general goal of controlling and eradicating malaria in the country.

In 1952 a contract was concluded with the WHO and arthropod-borne diseases control project began in the Institute of Malariology. After the conduct of extensive research on malaria and other parasitic diseases, the institute has expanded its scope of

activities and was renamed as the “Institute of Malariology and Parasitology”. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the WHO has established Bilharzia program in 1959 and was assigned to the Institute of Malariology and Parasitology and an extensive research program on bilharzia began in Khuzestan Province. In 1964 tropical diseases were incorporated in the Parasitology chair. A few years later the name of the Institute of Malariology and Parasitology was changed into the Institute of “Parasitology and Tropical Health”. Thus, the scope of activities and the study on common parasitic and tropical diseases was further expanded to different parts of the country. In 1965, the Public Health chair was added to the Parasitology and Tropical Health and three departments were merged to School of Public Health at Tehran University. Additionally, “the Institute of Parasitology and Tropical Health” was renamed as “the Institute of Public Health Research” and its main objective was to conduct scientific research on local diseases of the country that were deemed important and critical by the public executive bodies.

National Center of Excellence
for Public Health Education



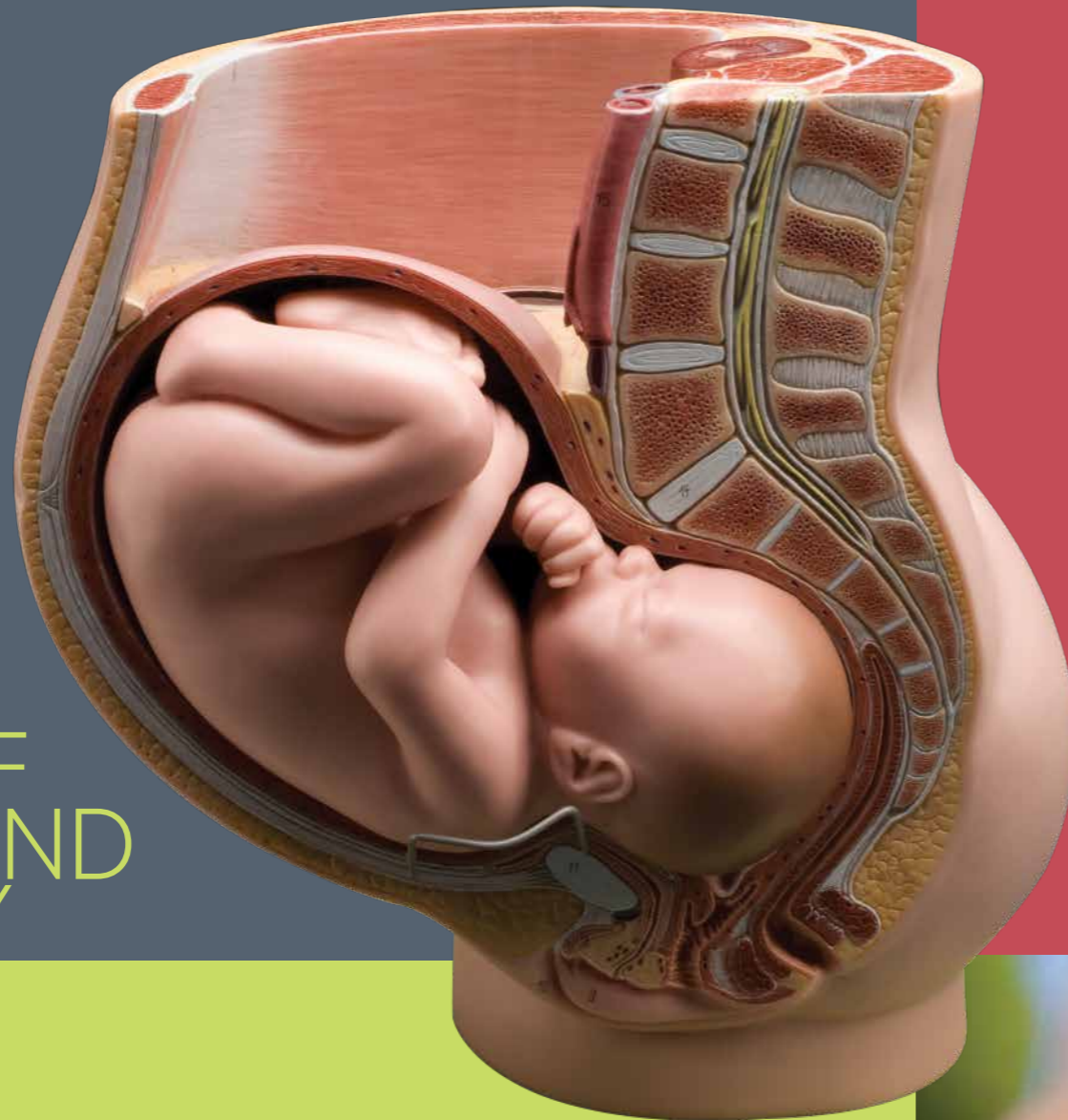
Finally on 9th July 1966, the statute of the School of Public Health was approved in the one hundred and fifteenth session of the Central Council of Iranian Universities. Since then the School of Public Health has been serving the scientific society of the country with an expanded capacity both in quantity and quality. With this background, the School of Public Health has been a pioneer in strengthening the Iranian healthcare system through the implementation of innovations such as the Primary Healthcare and Family Doctor programs. This has been the fruit of the coordinated efforts of many influential individuals working in the School of Public of Health.

Generally, the history of the School of Public Health included three periods. The period from the beginning to 1966, in this period the School was called the Institute of Public Health Research; from 1966 to 2013 it was named as the School of Public Health and the Institute of Public Health Research and finally since 2013 it is called the School of Public Health.

SCHOOL OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

<http://fnm.tums.ac.ir/default/lang/En>
nursing_intl@tums.ac.ir

The School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences with its rich history, is a distinguished nursing School among all nursing Faculties in Iran and in the region. It is situated in one of the oldest university campuses at the heart of Tehran, next to Imam Khomeini Hospital. Established in 1936, it is proud of its history of nursing education and its pioneering position in nursing and midwifery research. The nursing education program in the school began as a two-year hospital based diploma then expanded to a three-year Bachelor's degree program in nursing. Furthermore, it steadily developed over the years and included a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs. The history of this gradual improvement is as follows: a four-year Bachelor of Science degree in nursing and midwifery (1963), a Master of Science degree in nursing (1975), a Master of Science degree in midwifery (1988), a Master of Science degree in anesthesia (1989),



a PhD in Nursing (1999), a PhD in Reproductive Health (2006), a Master of Science degree in Critical Care Nursing (Adult) (2008), a Master of Science degree in NICU (2009) and a Master of Science degree in Geriatric Nursing (2011). Today, there are more than 817 undergraduate and graduate nursing and midwifery students and 89 academic school members. The influence of this school in virtually all national and regional nursing and midwifery events is undeniable.



SCHOOL OF REHABILITATION

<http://rehab.tums.ac.ir/default.aspx?lang=En>
rehabilitation@tums.ac.ir

The School of Rehabilitation traces its origin to 1965 with the initial creation of Department of Physiotherapy. The Department was approved by the World Health Organization (WHO) and in 1990 The School of Rehabilitation started to function under its current name. The first four years of academic programs of the School was just limited to Physiotherapy, afterwards, teaching of other fields of Rehabilitation, such as Audiology, Occupational Therapy and Speech Therapy was added to the program. Since then, new programs at graduate levels have been created. At present, the school of Rehabilitation, by providing academic services in all fields of Rehabilitation including Audiology, Physiotherapy, Optometry, Speech therapy, and Occupational Therapy in a vibrant research environment, is recognized nationally and regionally as a leader in undergraduate and graduate Rehabilitation sciences, and a provider of excellent health care professionals in the country and beyond. It operates several equipped laboratories comprising various individual labs, clinics, and a research center, alongside its

comprehensive library with over 4700 volumes. Regionally, we are one of the few countries where undergraduate, Master's, and doctoral degrees are all offered for most of our programs. Our mission is to provide therapeutic services, education, and research in rehabilitative fields according to international standards. Our faculties in different departments are pioneers in prevention, clinical assessment and therapies within Rehabilitation scope of practice. In recent years, considering the goal of increasing the scope and strength of our science and technology programs, we have a great tendency to accept international students in all fields of Rehabilitation. Additionally, in order to promote Rehabilitation professional knowledge and skills to match international standards and broaden our scope of cooperation, we pursue knowledge sharing and developing treatment approaches in the form of student exchange, adjunct school members, workshops, conferences, etc. TUMS School of Rehabilitation currently admits international students in Physiotherapy, Optometry, and Audiology.



SCHOOL OF ALLIED MEDICINE

<http://paramed.tums.ac.ir/>
paramed_sec@tums.ac.ir



The school of Allied Medical Sciences was established as an independent school in 1990. The school of Allied Medical Sciences also is known as the best in education, research and innovation.

The school has seven different departments and we offer a full range of academic courses in undergraduate and postgraduate levels as follow:

Department	Major	*A.Sc	B.Sc.	M.Sc.	Ph.D.
Anesthesia Technology	Anesthesia Technology	-		✓	-
Health Information Management	Medical Informatics	-	-	✓	✓
	Health Information Management (HIM)	-	-	-	✓
	Health Information Technology (HIT)	-	✓	✓	-
Hematology & Blood Transfusion	Hematology & Blood Transfusion	-	-	✓	-
Medical Library & Information Sciences	Medical Library & Information Sciences	-	-	✓	✓
Medical Laboratory Sciences	Medical Laboratory Sciences	✓	✓	-	-
Radiology and Radiotherapy	Radiobiological Studies & Radiation Protection	-	-	✓	-
	Radiology Technology (Medical Imaging)	-		✓	-
Operating Room Technology	Operating Room	-		✓	

*Associate of Science (A.Sc.)

We have two research centers: the Health Information Management Research Center(HIMRC) and Zoonosis Research Center(ZRC) and one Central Research Laboratory.

SCHOOL OF TRADITIONAL PERSIAN MEDICINE

<http://stpm.tums.ac.ir/en/traditional-intl@tums.ac.ir>



Persian medicine or Iranian medicine is one of the oldest medical paradigms, dating back to about 7000 years ago. It was mainly divided into two distinct periods; before and after Islam. Avesta, a collection of religious texts of Zoroastrianism (Persian religion before the Islam), contained some of the earliest records of history of ancient Persian medicine. Also, during the pre-Islamic great Persian kingdoms like Achaemenid Empire (550-330BC) and Sassanid dynasty (224-637AD), Iran was a country attracted for scientists worldwide. Persian physicians founded Persian medicine based on humoral theory and there were many findings and innovations by them in the history of medicine. As examples; the first remained reports of uterus contractions, menstrual cycle, pulmonary circulation, etc are credited for ancient Persian physicians. Furthermore, the first medical council and the first medical congress were found and held by Persians in Sassanid era. There were many specialties for physicians such as Surgery, psychiatry, ophthalmology, pharmacy, etc. In the third century AD, Jundishapur University and hospital, the first teaching hospital located in south west of Persia hosted many great scientists from different civilizations. Jundishapur played an influential role in extending scientific research through history. Later, in the early medieval era (8 and 9th century AD), the ancient Persian medical tradition was transferred to Islamic era by Persian physicians of Jondishapour. Then, medical sciences were

flourished by the works of famous Iranian physicians like Akhawayni, Rhazes, Haly Abbas, Avicenna, Jorjani, etc; during 9-12th century AD (called as Islamic Golden Age).

Many of the books written by these physicians like Avicenna's Canon of Medicine, was taught in European medical universities until 17th century AD and was translated to more than eighty different languages. About 1100 years ago, Rhazes managed a hospital in Ray in which medicine was taught to physicians just as today's educational systems. The hospital provided treatment for patients from all over the world. This medical system continued as the main medical paradigm in Iran, India and Middle East as well as western countries until Renaissance. A total number of about 17000 individual titles of medical reference books were written on Persian medicine. As a matter of fact, Iranian physicians paved the way for the main structure of modern medicine, even though their names are missing in European and American medical books.

Traditional Persian Medicine through its prolific history has contributed to the fields of herbal medicine, nutrition, preventive medicine and life style. To benefit from and also develop the rich knowledge provided by Persian Medicine, in the recent years, many medical universities in Iran have started traditional medicine courses both in the fields of medicine and pharmacy.



SCHOOL OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES IN MEDICINE

<http://satim.tums.ac.ir/en/pages/home>
education-satim@tums.ac.ir

School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine is focusing entirely on science, innovation and technology transfer. This school offers 5 novel fields of knowledge including Medical Nanotechnology, Medical Biotechnology, Molecular Medicine, Tissue Engineering and Applied Cell Sciences, Neurosciences and addiction studies students in the postgraduate studies level (MSc and PhD). Our journey to becoming one of the best faculties began in 2008.

The curriculum is hoped to fill the gap between university and industry in medical sciences with the aim of technology transfer. The fields of study offered by this School provide students with various career opportunities. Our curriculum is designed in a way that it enables students to step into professional careers with significantly high levels of theoretical knowledge and practical abilities in maximum level to get started working in companies. Upon graduation, students can seek jobs in high-tech companies specializing in technologies of medicine and have the opportunity to pursue a career of teaching in top universities, or maybe start their own business in related fields.





SCHOOL OF NUTRITION SCIENCES AND DIETETICS

<http://snsd.tums.ac.ir/en>
Info@snsd.tums.ac.ir

History of the School of Nutrition dates back to its founding in 1975 when it was one of the four groups of department of Human Ecology at school of Public Health. The other groups of this department were Biochemistry, Human Genetic, and Human Ecology. In 1992 Nutrition and Biochemistry groups separated from Human Ecology department and constituted independent department. Department of Nutrition and Biochemistry offered two Masters and one PhD Programs including MSc in Nutritional Sciences, MSc in Public Health Nutrition and PhD in Nutritional Sciences.

In 2010 school of Nutritional Sciences and Dietetics was established with three Departments, namely Departments of community nutrition, cellular and molecular nutrition and clinical nutrition.

VIRTUAL SCHOOL

<http://etums.tums.ac.ir/Default.aspx?PageID=34>
virtual_intl@tums.ac.ir



Virtual School has been established in 2010. This school is the Center of Excellence for E-learning in Medical Education in Iran and is going to be the Center of Excellence in E-learning in the Middle East in near future. This School provides and supports e-learning platform for other schools of TUMS and develops multimedia and electronic contents in various health subjects and disciplines.

Virtual School offers quality and flexible online programs as well as CME courses and accepts applications for the “e-Learning in Medical Education” Master and PhD programs in the year 2017.

Moreover, the department of e-Health will offers a six months short course of “Principals of Telemedicine” to international learners during 2017.



HOSPITALS

- Amir-Alam Hospital
- Arash Women's Hospital
- Baharloo Hospital
- Bahrami Children's Hospital
- Children`s Medical Center
- Farabi Hospital
- Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex:
 - Imam Khomeini Hospital
 - Vali-e-Asr Hospital
 - Cancer Institute
- Medical Imaging Center
- Razi Hospital
- Roozbeh Hospital
- Shariati Hospital
- Sina Hospital
- Tehran Heart Center
- Yas Women General Hospital
- Ziaeian Hospital

AMIR-A'LAM HOSPITAL

Amir-A'lam Hospital is the second oldest hospital in Tehran after Sina Hospital. It consists of internal ward, neurology, gastroenterology, rheumatology, nephrology, infectious diseases, endocrinology, general & plastic surgery, hematology, pathology, radiology, sonography, CT scan, chemotherapy, pharmacy, cochlear implant, dentistry, odliometry, dialysis, CCU, ICU, & laboratory in addition to otorhinolaryngology ward which is considered as the most important ward of the hospital. It also has two operating room

complexes for otorhinolaryngology and surgery operations. Amir A'lam Hospital is the most famous otorhinolaryngology center in Iran with related clinics such as snoring clinic, olphactory clinic, sinus endoscopy, etc. This hospital has also served as the most important research center in the above-mentioned fields is Iran. School members of this hospital in surgery internal medicine, otorhinolaryngology and radiology wards are also supervising several residents in their related fields. School members of otorhinolaryngology ward also offer two fellowship courses in rhino logy and head and neck surgery.



ARASH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL



Our hospital is the only teaching hospital at Tehran University of medical science that offers fellowship for gynecology laparoscopy; in addition we present fellowship in infertility. Our hospital consists of perinatology, gynecology oncology, infertility, laparoscopy gynecology, NICU, ICU, radiology, laboratory and emergency wards .also two operating room complex for general gynecology, laparoscopy gynecology and IVF surgery.



BAHARLOO HOSPITAL

This general hospital was founded upon the request and with the cooperation of The Railroad Company employees in 1940. The hospital is located in the south of Tehran and is one of the oldest hospitals in the district. Highlights: International Campus of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Sleep Clinic (Sleep lab), Occupational Medicine Clinic - ICU for toxicology - toxicology ward, emergency of toxicology, toxicology lab, health-care worker office, CCUPost CCU, OSRC (Occupational Sleep ResearchCenter)



BAHRAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

This specialized pediatrics hospital was founded in 1955 up on the will of late Mr. Mahmoud Monshibashi Bahrami and under the supervision of Mr. Yoosef Bahrami. In 1958, the hospital was turned over to the University of Tehran as a teaching

hospital. In 1988, and during the imposed war, it was hit by an Iraqi missile and six people were martyred. The construction of the new building of the hospital lasted for 6 years (1991- 1997).

CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER



This specialized pediatric hospital was founded in 1968 thanks to Dr. Hassan Ahari, and Dr Mohammad Qarib's efforts, has been called Dr. Ahari Hospital. Our center consists of about 20 specialty and sub-specialty wards, including :emergency, EICU, infectious diseases, hematology, nephrology, hemodialysis, endocrinology, gastrointestinal disease, , endoscopy, neonatology, NICU, PICU, immunology, rheumatology, neurology, psychiatry, cardiology , open heart ICU, CICU, respiratory disease, surgery 1&2 and general, orthopedic, cardiac, ENT, neurosurgery & urology operation theaters. Also we have a long list of fully equipped paraclinic departments like: CT scan, laboratory, physiotherapy, dentistry, round the clock pharmacy, radiology and many others. The hospital offers 400 registered bed capacity which 70 of them are well equipped emergency & special beds and 10% of our whole beds have the potential of getting VIP

beds . Children's Medical Center hospital is one of the most experienced sub-specialized hospitals in the country is supposed to offer high quality and specialized therapeutic services to neonates, infants and children throughout country and region. Our team consists of 114 school members (61 of them are specialist and subspecialist in pediatric). We have 56 fellowships, 62 pediatric residents and about 165 interns of pediatrics, 200 medical students under training during a year. We believe that our ability to deliver the best health care is made possible through our team of highly trained, dedicated and committed professionals within our medical, nursing and clinical services here in children's medical center hospital. We also provide sub-specialty care for more than 1500 patients monthly. This center was selected as the hub of excellence in pediatrics in 2008 by ministry of health and medical education. Our hospital services and facilities are open to all nationalities, irrespective of race, color and creed.

FARABI HOSPITAL

The hospital is now over 80 years old. Founded by the late Prof Mohammad-Gholi Chams, an iconic figure in the 1930s of Iran and the region, is the 1st chair of ophthalmology, the 1st specialized eye hospital, and the first and the most important body in ophthalmology leadership in Iran. As Iran's most prestigious institute in Ophthalmology and relying on our background, available facilities, and being single-specialty, we have committed to provide comprehensive, diverse and up to date range of basic, specialized and sub-specialized ophthalmic services- inpatient and surgery- especially to low-income people in Tehran and in the country and in ophthalmic emergencies 24 hours a day even on holidays. We are still one of the biggest and highly equipped centers for treating eye diseases in the Middle East. Such equipment as phacoemulcification, YAG and Excimer lasers, Femtosecond laser are available to perform surgical operations.





IMAM KHOMEINI HOSPITAL COMPLEX

Imam-Khomeini Hospital Complex (formerly called Pahlavi Hospital), was founded almost 8 decades ago and is considered as one of the leading providers of patient care in Tehran. It is the biggest hospital complex in Iran and comprises of 2 hospitals and 2 medical centers, including Imam-Khomeini Hospital, Vali-e-Asr Hospital, Cancer Institute, and medical imaging center.

The origin of Imam-Khomeini Hospital Complex dates back to 1938. With the increasing population and expansion of the higher education in medicine in Iran, and with general interest in building and expansion of modern hospitals rapidly growing in all parts of the country, a great effort was made in early 1931 to establish a hospital in Tehran in an area of 235 ` 519 square meters. The hospital's foundation was laid in 1938 and the building was completed in 1946. Meeting the demands for establishing medical wards

and initiating new clinical courses, the Hospital emerged as an academic medical center compatible with new plans in higher education. The original part of the Hospital was built by a German construction company. During World War II, the Hospital had a stormy carrier for 5 years when allied forces settled in the building and used it as a military hospital. When the armies withdrew and the war ended, the Hospital was finally opened for patients' care. The Hospital started its work in 1946 formally by initiating and launching several important clinical wards. The presence of outstanding physicians, professors, scientific and academic experts soon made this center similar to the other international counterparts at the time throughout the world. As the need of the Hospital's expansion was pressing, the Children's Medical Center (1969), Vali-e-Asr (formerly called Eghbal) Hospital (1975), and the Outpatient Clinics building (1975) were established consequently inside the Hospital's campus.

IMAM KHOMEINI HOSPITAL

The main building of the Hospital, including the current Imam-Khomeini Hospital, Infectious Diseases ward and Cancer Institute's building was constructed (1938-1941). The main goal of the Hospital has been medical research as a fundamental issue along with education and treatment. As a result, the Hospital Complex has been competent to grasp one of the highest ranking positions in medical education, research and health affairs throughout the country by a comprehensive planning to train talented students, residents and clinicians in specialty and subspecialty courses along with creating a situation to perform basic and clinical research, submitting papers to peer-reviewed national and international journals.

VALI- E-ASR HOSPITAL

In 1975, this general hospital was founded by the National Oil Company. It was built in the campus of Imam Khomeini Hospital complex. Since it was established, hospital chiefs have included Dr. Etebar, Dr. Fahim, Dr. Nasrzadeh, Dr. Nematypour, Dr Mirkhani, Dr. Behjati, Dr. Emami Razavi, Dr. Rostamiyan, Dr. Nayeri, Dr. Toogeh, Dr. Sazgar and Dr.AliBakhshi. Now the Vali -e- Asr Hospital has various specialty and subspecialty wards and some research centers.



CANCER INSTITUTE

Founded in 1949, Cancer Institute (CI) has given hope and life to thousands of patients for over 63 years. CI is the biggest referral center to decline cancer with essential role in assigning standards and protocols of therapy and caring for cancerous patients in Iran. The mission of CI is to promote the intense multidisciplinary approaches that inspire much of the outstanding cancer management achievement of the university and make CI a hub for cancer treatment nationwide. It is designed as a comprehensive cancer center and acts as a national focus for divers programs related to cancer. As a pioneering cancer hospital, CI is committed to providing the administrative infrastructure to support the pursuit of excellence in education, patient care, innovation, and research. CI consists of 14 departments such as surgical oncology, medical oncology, radiotherapy, cancer research, radiology, pathology, genetic counseling, specialized laboratory, rehabilitation, and palliative care. Some of mentioned departments are unique all over in country and act as leading centers. CI has had incessant attempts in taking steps in three fields of education, research, and treatment. Its main goal is to optimize management of cancer patients according to standard of care.





RAZI HOSPITAL

ROOZBEH HOSPITAL

In 1934 the Razi Hospital was established as a general hospital. In 1941 Razi Hospital was affiliated to school of medicine University of Tehran. In 1943, Dr. Mohammad Ali Maleki, who was a French trained dermatovenereologist established the chair of dermatology in Razi Hospital, the affiliated teaching hospital to Tehran University. Indeed, Prof. Mohammad Ali Maleki is the founder of modern dermatology in Iran. In 1957, the first dermatology residency program was established in Razi Hospital, the affiliated dermatology department to Tehran University. At the present time, there are two dermatology wards with totally 60 beds in Razi Hospital. In addition to two dermatology wards, there are 2 general and several subspecialties dermatology out patient clinics. Autoimmune Bullous Disease Research Center was established in 1991 as “pemphigus clinic”. This research center is the affiliated research center to Department of dermatology of TUMS. In 2010, the first Dermatology Center of Higher Excellence, affiliated to Department of dermatology of TUMS has been established in Razi Hospital.

Roozbeh hospital is the oldest teaching psychiatry hospital in Iran. It was founded about seventy years ago. During its long service provision time, hundreds of psychiatrists have been graduated from this center and thousands of psychiatric patients have used the services delivered in this hospital. Training child and adolescent psychiatry, as a subspecialty in psychiatry, has been provided in Roozbeh Hospital since 1999. In 2007, the psychiatric emergency unit was developed so as to manage urgent psychiatric patients. Moreover, several scientific projects have been carried out in this center leading to published works in various international journals.

SHARIATI HOSPITAL

The Hospital was originally known in 1965 as “Center of Nuclear Medicine” and started its official activity in 1968 with the presidency of Dr. Nezam Mafi. Two years later, the first and main building was built beside the Center of Nuclear Medicine. The original building, called the Dariush-e-Kabir Hospital, opened in 1973 as a general hospital affiliated with Tehran University of Medical Sciences, with Professor Ameli and his assistant Dr. Davachi serving as the presidents of the hospital. After Islamic Revolution, the hospital was renamed Shariati Hospital in honor of Dr. Ali Shariati, an Iranian revolutionary and sociologist. Today, Shariati Hospital, with a 38-year history, is a 534-bed; nonprofit facility that ranks among the premier medical centers in the country and is one of

the major referral centers. Shariati Hospital has been recognized for becoming highly specialized since it was established. The Internal ward has been divided into some sub-special wards including Cardiology, Pulmonary, Renal, Gastroenterology, Rheumatology, Endocrinology Neurology and Hematology. In addition to its sophisticated Internal Medicine programs, surgical wards also divided into sub-special wards. There are some other programs such General Anesthesia, Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine and Intensive Care in the Shariati Hospital. Moreover, there are four Intensive Care Units, and a Coronary Care Unit. Furthermore, supportive departments such as library, laboratory, personnel, and administrative, financial, and audiovisual units started their activity upon the Hospital’s management determination. From its very beginning, Shariati Hospital has gained a reputation as a center of innovation and medical advancement thanks to attendance of professional physicians. The hospital was also a center through the years for medical research and today, the hospital has accommodated two research institutes and 14 research centers.

Sina University Hospital is the first Iranian hospital established in 1837 in the heart of Tehran’s historical district. In 1939, Professor Adl, the father of modern surgery in Iran, started to work as the head of the surgery department at Sina Hospital affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Since then, Sina Hospital has been the main trauma surgery referral centre of the capital. Today, this compound facility has developed into a grand hospital with more than 430 beds, 18 departments, outpatient day clinics and paraclinics. With assistance of its 100 academic staff members, Sina hospital contributes to the medical education of about 600 medical students, 850 Interns, 150 residents and 13 fellows each year. Currently apart from trauma surgery some of the nationwide unique programmes like MS fellowship have made this hospital a referral center in the country. Moreover, thanks to the research centres located in the hospital, medical researchers have the opportunity to access several clinical research facilities and on-site assistance with methodology and statistical analysis.

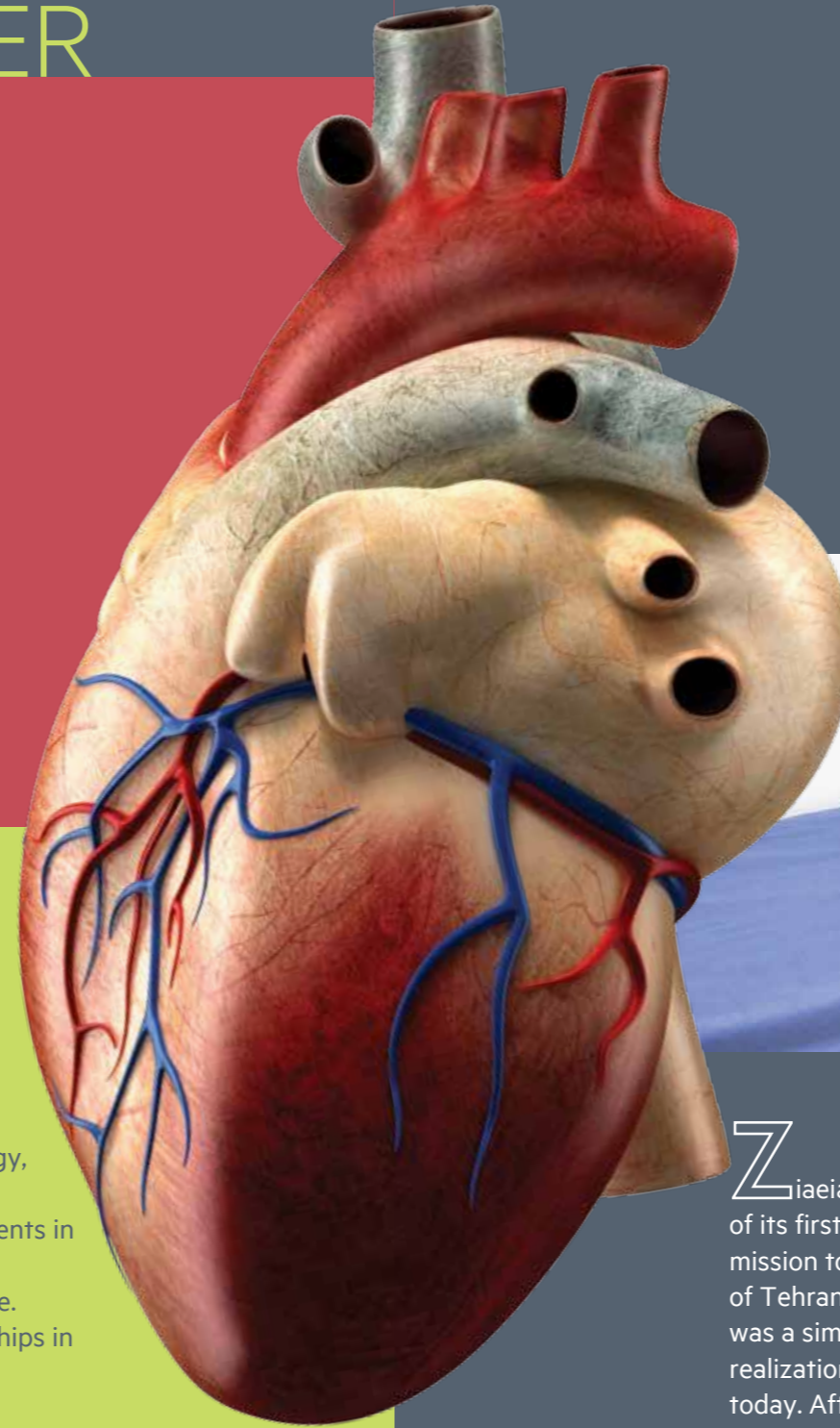


SINA HOSPITAL

TEHRAN HEART CENTER

Tehran Heart Center, affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences, was inaugurated with a 500-bed capacity in 2001. This educational, treatment, and research center, boasting 10 operating rooms, 6 angiography units, and one hybrid operating room, is dedicated to all specialized and sub-specialized diagnostic and treatment procedures in the field of cardiovascular diseases. Annually, approximately 3500 open heart surgical operations for coronary artery anastomosis, cardiac valve repair

and replacement, and correction of congenital heart diseases are performed in the operating rooms in conjunction with nearly 15000 specialized procedures in the domains of interventional cardiology (angiography & angioplasty) and electrophysiology (EPS, Pacemaker implantation, ICD, etc.) in the Angiography Department. Additionally, procedures concomitant with surgery and intervention, which require state-of-the-art equipment and highly skilled teams, are carried out in the Hybrid Operating Room.



ZIAEIAN HOSPITAL



YAS WOMEN GENERAL HOSPITAL

It consists of obstetric and gynecology ward, infertility and reproductive endocrinology, neonatology, nephrology, oncology, radiology, genetic, general surgery, ICU, NICU and laboratory ward. It also has eleven operating rooms with advanced endoscopic instruments in laparoscopic and hysteroscopy surgery.

School member of this hospital in obstetrics and gynecology and there subspecialty (ie. Perinatology, oncology and infertility) and also supervising many residents and fellowships in their fields.

Since 2014, the new building of hospital which is called Moheb Yas women hospital was developed.

The hospital offers 250 registered bed capacity and 30 percent of its beds have the potential of getting VIP Beds. (Zeitoun wards). There is especial ward for foreign patients (tourism therapy) in this area. Besides, we provide sub-specialty care for more than 10.000 patients monthly. The main goal of hospital has been medical education, research and treatment.

Ziaeian Hospital was established in 1989, with the dedication of 7500 square-meter land of its first founder, Dr. Ziaeian. The mission laid out by Dr. Ziaeian remains the university's mission today, which is summed up in a simple yet powerful title of International branch of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services. What Dr. Ziaeian dedicated was a simple land for building a hospital to provide advance medical and health care. The realization of Dr. Ziaeian's vision, has led to the Educational-system Hospital as it exists today. After more than 30 years, Ziaeian Hospital remains a leader in both teaching and treatment with eminent professors, top students in medical sciences, international studies, education and the health professions.

INSTITUTES AND RESEARCH CENTERS

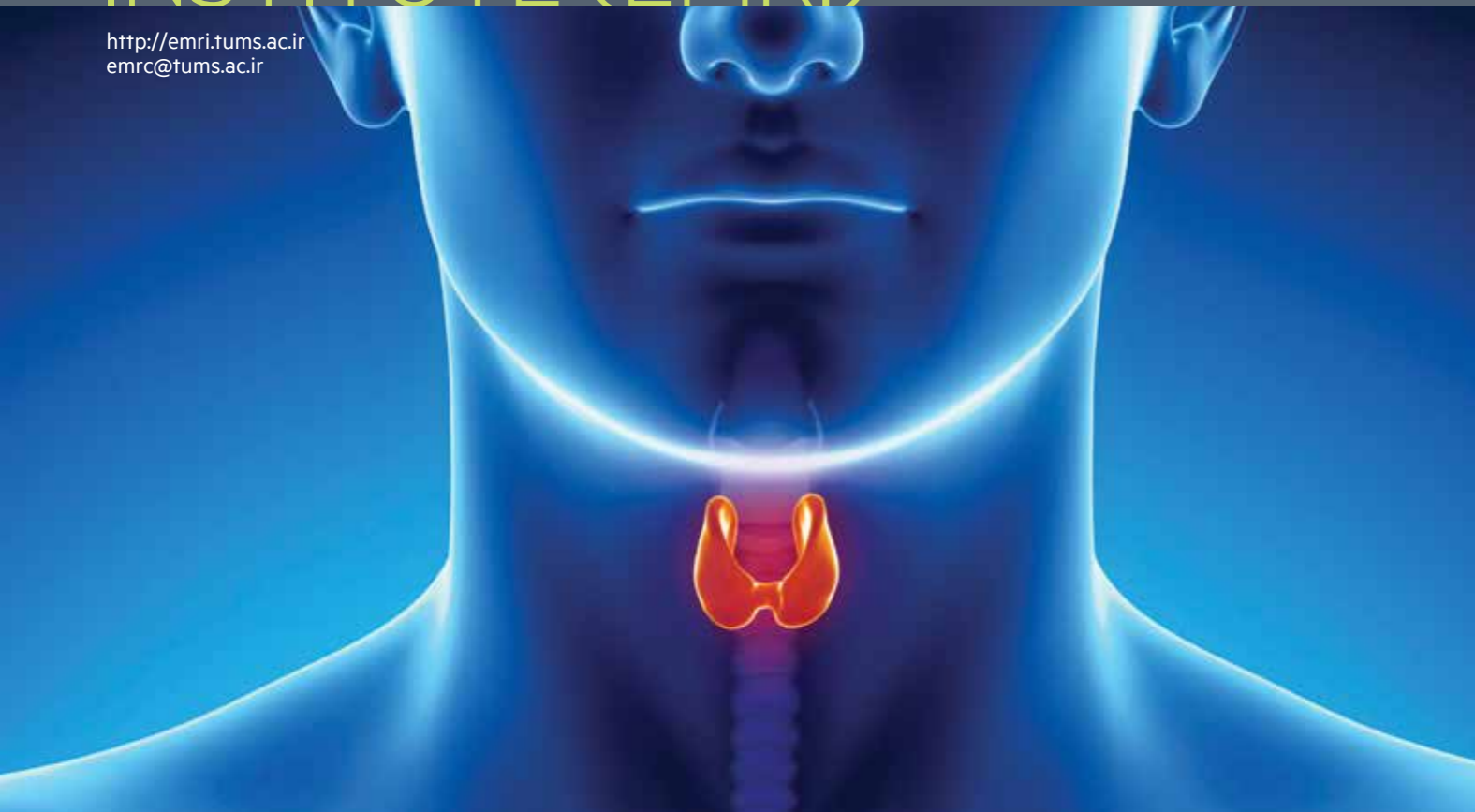
- Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI)
- Institute for Environmental Research(IER)
- Reducing High-risk Behaviors Research Institute (RHRBRI)
- Dentistry Sciences Research Institute(DSRI)
- Institute for Advanced Medical Technologies (IAMT)
- Family Health Research Institute(FHRI)
- Digestive Diseases Research Institute(DDRI)
- Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Institute(PSRI)
- Neurological Rehabilitation Research Institute(NRRI)

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ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM RESEARCH INSTITUTE (EMRI)

<http://emri.tums.ac.ir>
emrc@tums.ac.ir



Diseases, Elderly Health, NCDs Research Centers). EMRI has possesses equipped and modern laboratories such as food and drug, hormone, bionanotechnology, molecular and cellular biology, and genetic research laboratories. Clinical facilities, diagnostic laboratories, and imaging departments are also integrated to ensure covering wide ranges of activities.

The Main Research Orientations of the EMRI are as follows:

Clinical research

- Diabetes
- Osteoporosis
- Obesity
- Other endocrine disorders

Cellular and Molecular Research

- Sensor & Biosensor studies
- Molecular modeling

- Immunogenetic research
- Drug development studies
- Cell therapy research

Population-based Research

- Non-communicable diseases
- Aging studies

EMRI offers postgraduate degrees and programs.

The programs are as below:

- Fellowship training
- PhD by Research
- Post-doctoral training
- Sabbatical programs
- Clinical Research Physician Program

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI), affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences has been founded in 1993. Due to the commitment and efforts of members, EMRI currently has the highest possible administrative status of a research Institute in Iran.

As a WHO collaborating center for research and education on management of diabetes and osteoporosis, EMRI aims to combine clinical care, research and education in diabetes, endocrine and metabolic diseases and strives to maintain a national, regional, and international standing in research, education, and clinical services. By encouraging and supporting innovative research, the Institute aims to enhance understanding of these diseases and to accelerate the search for new treatment options and cure possibilities.

Endocrine related research activities are conducted at 3 research sub-institutes each including 3 research centers namely, Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences(Osteoporosis, Diabetes, Endocrine, and Evidence Based Medicine Research Centers), Molecular- Cellular Sciences(Biosensor, Obesity and Eating Habits, and Metabolic Disorders Research Centers), and Population Sciences Research Institutes (Chronic



INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH (IER)

<http://ier.tums.ac.ir>
ienvres@sina.tums.ac.ir

Due to the global effects of environmental pollution such as acid rain, climate change, water scarcity and decrease in access to safe drinking water, the establishment of «Institute for Environmental Research (IER)» was considered crucial in Tehran University of Medical Sciences and ratified in 2010, as the first research center in national level which focuses on health aspects of environmental pollution.

Based on the needs assessment, 3 specific centers including Center for Water Quality Research (CWQR), Center for Air Pollution Research (CAPR) and Center for Solid Waste Research (CSWR) have been established within IER. 39 school members are pursuing the following goals: attempting to play

the role of flagship among other national research institutes, being the knowledge hub for WHO Regional Office; establishing 5 scientific national and regional networks and membership in at least 10 international networks up to 2025; conducting 70 comprehensive researches up to 2025; presenting 14 patents in the field of environmental science & technology; training 100 researchers; publishing 4 research-based articles per capita in the Institute. The institute is in active collaboration with international bodies such as WHO representative in Iran, EMRO, UNEP, and UNDP.

The Research Centers of this Institute:

Center for Water Quality Research (CWQR)
Center for Air Pollution Research (CAPR)
Center for Solid Waste Research (CSWR)



IRANIAN INSTITUTE FOR REDUCTION OF HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS

<http://incas.tums.ac.ir>
HIV/AIDS@tums.ac.ir

The Research Centers of this Institute:
Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS (IRCHA)
Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS is a pioneering center in fundamental and social based research in fields of HIV/AIDS in Iran. This research center is affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences and is located in Imam Khomeini hospital Complex. The research center started its formal activity in 2005 in an interdisciplinary activities targeting at training, researching, promoting preventive programs, treatment and care in HIV/AIDS fields and improving the quality of life of people living with HIV.

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies
<http://incas.tums.ac.ir>
incas@tums.ac.ir
Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies

(INCAS) was established in 2000. In 2004, Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education approved INCAS as the first research center in the country in the field of addiction research. Iranian Drug Control Headquarters has been one of the main supporters of INCAS since its establishment. INCAS won the Best Research Center Award in 14th Razi Research Festival in 2008. At the beginning, INCAS was located in Roozbeh Psychiatric Hospital, which was later relocated to Farabi Hospital. INCAS has been the pioneer in drug addiction research and education in the country. The first clinical research of Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) in Iran was carried out at INCAS. Since then, more than 75 MMT training courses for physicians have been held at INCAS. The leading role of INCAS has had a great impact on the expansion of drug addiction of harm reduction programs for Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in neighborhood countries since 2007.

Community-Based Participatory Research Center (CBPRC)

<http://cbpr.tums.ac.ir>

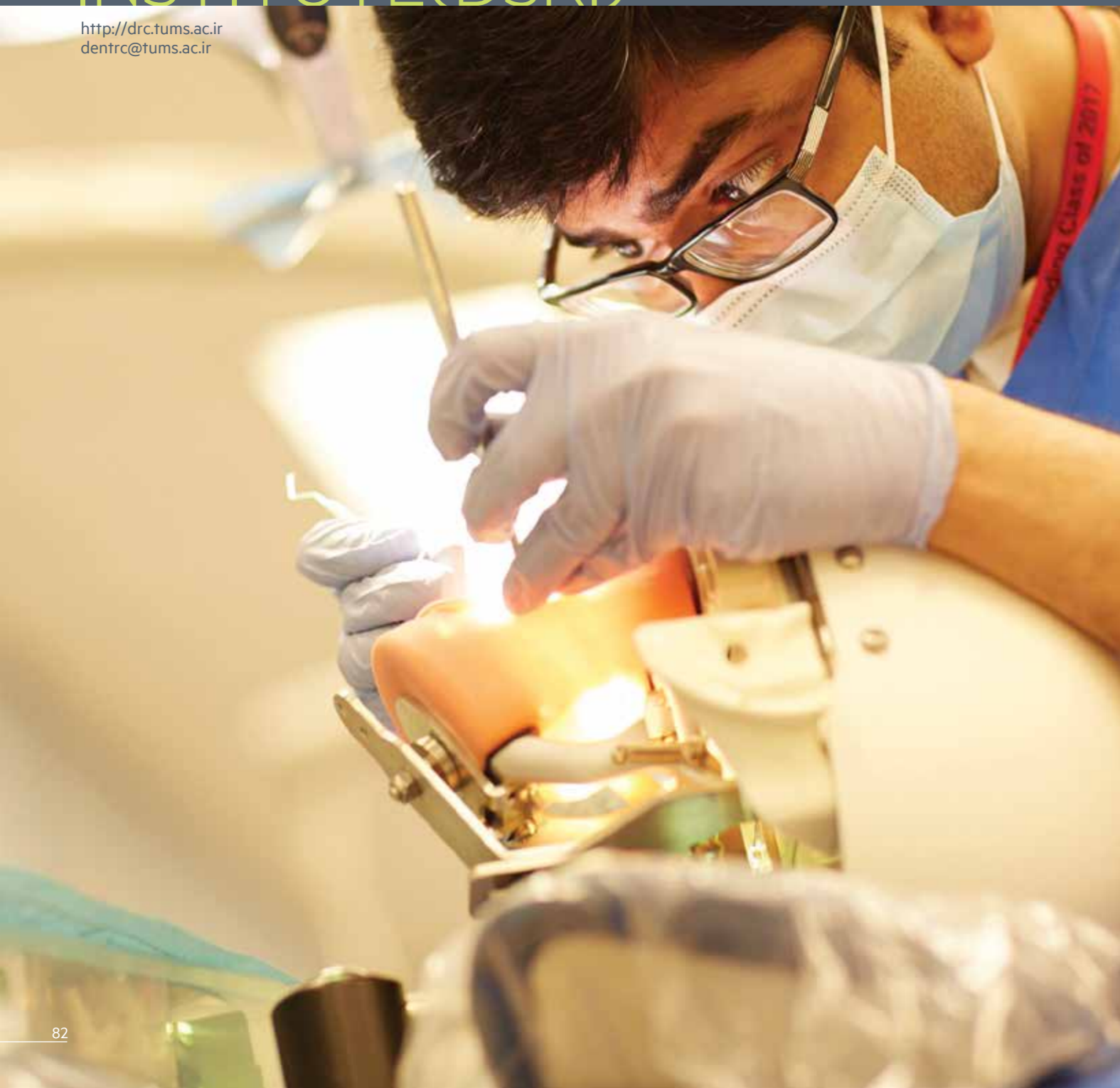
Community based Participatory Research Center (CBPRC) was established in 2007 to provide the necessary requirements to do health research “with the community” not “on the community”, and to make the research topics more and more compatible with the real needs of the society. Improvement of collective decision making of different stakeholders in the research process; developing indigenous

methods and techniques of participatory research in order to increase the required capacity for identification, prioritization, designing and implementing multi-level interventions for health issues among the people, academicians and institutions; improving equity in health research, people’s participation and inter-sector collaboration to tackle social determinants of health are among the main goals of the CBPRC.



DENTISTRY SCIENCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE(DSRI)

<http://drc.tums.ac.ir>
dentrc@tums.ac.ir



The Research Centers of this Institute:

Dental Research Center (DRC)

The Dental Research Center (DRC) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was established in 2004 to develop and promote research in specialized fields and arenas of dentistry and dental materials. This center assists in the recruitment of talented research-oriented school; works in conjunction with other institutional offices to locate funding sources for research; facilitates the development and integration of research programs; and provides support for all aspects of investigation on diseases of the orofacial complex. DRC has a broad range of interactive collaborations with other centers and has published a journal titled “Journal of Dentistry of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (JDT)” which is one of the first Iranian dental journals in English to be indexed in PubMed and visible in ISI Web of Knowledge, Thomson Reuters.

Laser Research Center of Dentistry(LRCD)

In the era of information and prodigious technology, a few could be found that directly or indirectly are not familiar with the modern phenomena, especially laser.

The medical science is indebted to the services of those who didn't shy away from voicing their opinions and using new techniques and attempted to pave the path to peak of success and open the doors of knowledge and end ignorance. New technologies such as laser have the ability to play an important role in the scenario of this thought. Although, by those who have the knowledge and the required skills of this field and not only benefit from that for the purpose of treatment of human suffering, but also can advance these sciences with new research and take however a short step.

Craniomaxillofacial Research Center(CMFRC)

The Craniomaxillofacial Research Center was established in 2009. Since 2012, Craniomaxillofacial Research Center has been an active member of AOME board.

Dental Implant Research Center (DIRC)

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES (IAMT)



The Institute for Advanced Medical Technologies emerged from a former research center, called Research Center for Science and Technology in Medicine (RCSTM) affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences, and located at Imam Khomeini Hospital.

This institute consists of three research centers:

- Research Center for Science and Technology in Medicine (RCSTM)
- Research Center for Molecular and Cellular Imaging (RCMCI)
- Research Centre of Biomedical Technology and Robotics (RCBTR)

FAMILY HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE (FHRI)

<http://vrhrc.tums.ac.ir>
vrhrc@tums.ac.ir

The Research Centers of this Institute are:

Vali-e-Asr Reproductive Health Research Center (VARHRC)

Regarding the importance of reproductive health in the world and research in this particular field the center was decided to be established by gathering all possibilities and capabilities in one organization. After many years of preparation, this center was established as a research sub-division in Tehran University of Medical Sciences in June 1997. It considers its goals via three principle bases of research, treatment and education.

Breastfeeding Research Center (BFRC)

Breastfeeding Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, located in Vali-e-Asr Hospital, was established in 2010 by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

Maternal, Fetal and Neonatal Research Center (MFNRC)

Maternal, Fetal and Neonatal Research Center (MFNRC) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences located in the Vali-e-Asr hospital, was established in 2009 by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

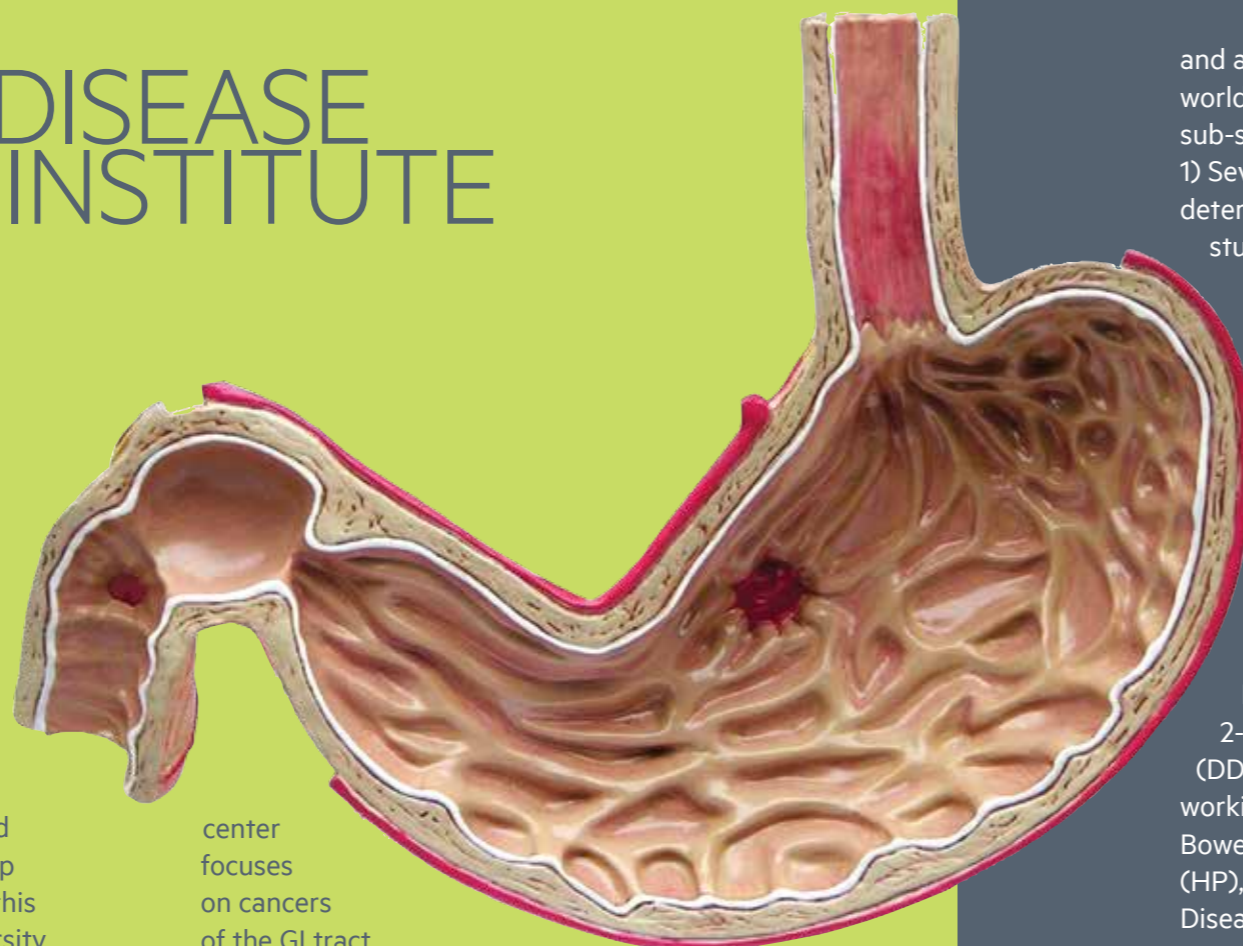
DIGESTIVE DISEASE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (DDRI)

<http://ddri.ir>
info@ddri.ir

The Digestive Diseases Research Center (DDRC) was originally established in 1993 at the same time the gastroenterology ward was established in Shariati Hospital. Training the first group of gastroenterology fellows was set up in this center at the same time with Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. DDRC is the first research center on gastroenterology diseases that has been established in Iran. In 2011, this center was approved as Digestive Diseases Research Institute (DDRI) by the Council of Tehran University of Medical Sciences. DDRI has been designated as a WHO Collaborating Center since 2005 and officially collaborates with International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Since 2004, DDRI has been selected as a research institute with scientific excellence in GI research across Iran. This institute has collaborations with many research centers and organizations at national, regional, and international levels depending on research topic. DDRI has launched large cohort studies in North East and South West of Iran and is on the track of launching a grand PERSIAN cohort study in 11 provinces of Iran, recruiting over 200 thousand participants. Activities in DDRI are divided between three research centers as follows:

1-Digestive Oncology Research Center (DORC): This

center focuses on cancers of the GI tract, liver, pancreas, and the biliary tract. The extensive cancer registry in provinces of Ardabil and Golestan has been established by DDRI. The grand cohort study, the Golestan Cohort Study, was also established by DDRI in Golestan province in 2003. This study enrolled 50050 inhabitants from 326 villages and the city of Gonbad in Golestan province primarily aimed to investigate the etiology and possible intervention for prevention of squamous cancer of esophagus and is now in 11th year of follow up. Many international institutes have been collaborating in this cohort study, which is the largest in Iran and the entire Middle East. These collaborators include: IARC from WHO, National Cancer Institute (NCI) in the United States, Cancer Research UK, University of Cambridge, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Harvard University, Johns-Hopkins University, Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation, Imperial College London, Oxford University, and many other universities



and accredited research institutes across the world. In the setting of the cohort, numerous sub-studies have been conducted including:

- 1) Several nested case-control studies on determinants of GI cancers;
- 2) Several GWAS studies on cancers and other GI diseases;
- 3) Two main clinical trials on a fixed-dose combination therapy (Polypill) for prevention of fatty liver and cardiovascular diseases;
- 4) and many other studies.

In fact Golestan Cohorts has had numerous achievements beyond the initial goals. Apart from the Golestan Cohort, many other studies on pancreatic, esophageal, and colorectal cancer are also ongoing within the setup of DDRI in Shariati Hospital.

2-Digestive Diseases Research Center (DDRC): This center hosts research groups working on Celiac Disease, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (IBD), Helicobacter Pylori (HP), Achalasia, and Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD). The aim of this research center

is to investigate the etiology, the pathogenesis, and the genetics of autoimmune and functional gastrointestinal diseases. A cohort study on GERD has been established in Tehran as well as two registries on IBD and Celiac disease. A large interventional study is ongoing on HP eradication. A cohort of 1,100 achalasia patients is going on in this center. Since this center is a referral clinic for patients suffering from gastrointestinal diseases, research projects based on very large number of these patients' records can lead to invaluable achievements in gastrointestinal medicine.

3-Liver, Pancreatic, and Biliary Diseases Research Center (LPBRC): This Center hosts research groups working on Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Diseases (NAFLD), Autoimmune Hepatitis (AIH), diseases of pancreas and biliary tracts, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, chronic liver diseases, regenerative therapy, and stem cells. Cohort studies on NAFLD (the PolyLiver study), NASH (Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis), Hepatitis B and C are ongoing in this center.

PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE (PSRI)

<http://psrc.tums.ac.ir>
psrc@tums.ac.ir

The three research centers affiliated to Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Institute (PSRI):

Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center (PSRC)

The PSRC of the Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) was established in 2003. The PSRC tries to spread interest in research among students, to recruit and support scientists and researchers at all academic levels in order to conduct both fundamental and applied (practical) researches in different fields of pharmaceutical sciences, and to promote research methods and training.

Drug Design & Development Research Center (DDRC)

Drug Design & Development Research Center (DDRC) started working as an established component of the research and teaching infrastructure within Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) in late 2008.

Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Research Center (PQARC)

The Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Research Center (PQARC) was established in 2010 at Drug and Food Control branch of TUMS Pharmacy School. This center provides research support for investigators on drug quality assurance and quality control. Since its foundation, this center has conducted over 15 studies in most areas of pharmaceutical quality assurance.

NEUROLOGICAL REHABILITATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE (NRRI)

<http://icnr.tums.ac.ir>
icnr@tums.ac.ir

The Iranian Center of Neurological Research (ICNR) The Iranian Center of Neurological Research (ICNR) is located on the premises of Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex in Tehran, Iran. Being affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences, it is the first established neurological research center in Iran,

seeking to provide an optimal setting for research in neurological disorders. The ICNR is trying to produce and distribute sources of information, which serve the interests of the academic societies, patients and general population as a whole.



<http://basir.tums.ac.ir>
basir@tums.ac.ir

BRAIN AND SPINAL INJURY RESEARCH CENTER (BASIR)

The first project in cell therapy for spinal cord injuries by injection of Schwann cells was conducted experimentally in 2001, as an interdisciplinary collaboration. Thereafter the research council of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, approved

the funding an institute called Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Research Center (BASIR). Since then multiple study groups have been developed and research teams on the fields of basic neuroscience, spinal cord medicine and social determinants of health are collaborating.

SPORTS MEDICINE RESEARCH CENTER (SMRC)

<http://smrc.tums.ac.ir>
sportmed@sina.tums.ac.ir

The Sports Medicine Research Center is the first academic sports medicine center of its kind in Iran, which commenced its activities in 1998 as an office for studying and teaching issues of sports medicine under the directorate of physical education in the university. In year 2000, the postgraduate program on the field was approved by the Universities Council. The results of the activities of the two years was the compilation of topics heading in sports medicine for the graduate, specialist doctorate and PhD which was presented to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education in 2002, the Research Council of the TUMS, agreed to establish a Sports Medicine Research Center to promote research activities. In 2005, Sports Medicine Research Center was approved by Ministry of Health and Medical Education.



RHEUMATOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER (RRC)

<http://rrc.tums.ac.ir/>
rrc@sina.tums.ac.ir



Rheumatology Research Center (RRC) has been founded in Shriati hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) in 1981. RRC was officially approved by Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education in 1994, and it was chosen as the «Center of Excellence» for rheumatology in Iran 7 years later. RRC mainly works on epidemiological, clinical and basic sciences in the field of rheumatology and musculoskeletal disorders. This center is in charge of electronic registry for all rheumatic diseases through the country. It handles various international projects in the mentioned fields and in recent years has started Genome Wide Association Studies (GWAS) in collaborations with outstanding universities and research centers over the world. RRC started a series of epidemiological studies in the framework of WHO-ILAR COPCORD (Community Oriented Program for the Control of Rheumatic Diseases) in 2000. The first normal curve of BMD in Iranian population was prepared by RRC in 1996. This center has done Back School and Knee School for the first time in Iran in 1994 and 1995 respectively. In the recent years RRC is working on the pathogenesis and molecular basis of autoimmune rheumatic diseases and has published many valuable articles in prestigious journals in the field of rheumatology.

IMMUNOLOGY, ASTHMA AND ALLERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

<http://iaari.tums.ac.ir>
iaari@tums.ac.ir

Immunology, Asthma and Allergy Research Institute (IAARI), as a referral academic center in Tehran University of Medical Sciences was established in 2001 with the mission of production of knowledge and technology to maintain and improve the health of society in immune-mediated diseases, asthma and allergy. IAARI works in multidisciplinary fields to promote the health indices of the society in the related fields, based on its strategic plan.

With more than 40 part time and full time researchers, IAARI is trying to fulfill its major goals such as: decreasing the burden of immune system diseases, improving the quality of life of patients; improving the diagnostic and treatment methods, preventive measures, rehabilitation methods and identifying research priorities in Iran in the field of immunology.

IAARI prioritizes its activities in the fields of research, training, publication, networking, advocating and patient services and consists of several committees including research, ethics, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation and education with professional members. In addition to an active clinic, it has specialized lab facilities including genetic, cell culture, and allergy labs.

Several national registries including Iranian Primary Immunodeficiency Registry (IPIDR), asthma, allergic rhinitis, food allergy, anaphylaxis and Hereditary Angioedema were founded by IAARI.

Furthermore, Iranian Basic and Clinical Immunology Network (IBCIN) have been set up by IAARI with the purpose of providing a media for better communication of national experts in this field. The Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, an ISI-indexed journal, is also publishing international researches in the related fields by the aid of IAARI.

IAARI has broad international scientific collaborations with Germany, France, Hungary, UK, Sweden and Italy and hosts the UNESCO Chair in Health Education with the aim of promoting an integrated system of research, training, information and documentation activities in the field of health education. Fields of cooperation:

- Primary Immunodeficiency
- Asthma
- Immunogenetics
- Allergy:
 - Food Allergy
 - Drug Allergy
 - Allergic Rhinitis
 - Aeroallergy
 - Anaphylaxis





Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center (STSRC)

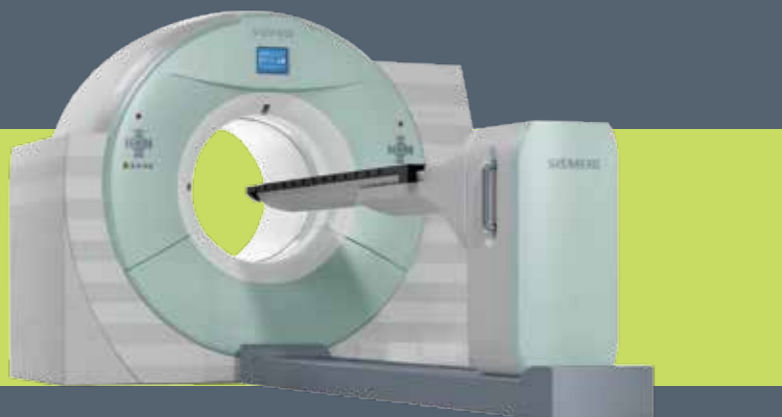
Http: trauma.tums.ac.ir
sintrc_head@sina.tums.ac.ir

Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center (STSRC) is a multidisciplinary research center with 3 school members, one specialist, one postdoc and three PhD students focusing on the basic and clinical research including the primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of trauma in Iran.

STSRC was founded in 1994 and it rapidly became the leader in traumatology and injury prevention in the country. STSRC is responsible for two national registries in Iran:

1. Trauma
2. Spinal Cord Injury

Finally, STSRC supports projects in the field of surgery.



Research Center for Nuclear Medicine (RCNM)

<http://rcnm.ir>
rnm@tums.ac.ir

Research Center for Nuclear Medicine (RCNM) was founded in 1967 as the first nuclear medicine center in the country focusing on educational, research, diagnostic and therapeutic goals in the field of nuclear medicine. In 1981 and after the establishment of the first nuclear medicine education department in the country, the residency program started in 1983 and more than 90% of the nuclear physicians, who are now working in 165 nuclear medicine centers throughout the country, have completed their nuclear medicine residency program in this center. The Research Center for Nuclear Medicine was selected by the Center of Medical Education Studies and Development, Deputy Ministry for Education, Ministry of Health and Medical Education as a “Center of Excellence” in nuclear medicine field in 2008 in the country. Also, Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine is a peer-reviewed biannually journal of the Research Center for Nuclear Medicine, covering basic and clinical nuclear medicine sciences and relevant applications such as molecular imaging, functional and metabolic investigation of disease, radiobiology, dosimetry, radiopharmacy, radiochemistry, instrumentation and computer sciences, etc.

Research Center for Immunodeficiencies (RCID)

<http://rcid.tums.ac.ir>
rcid@tums.ac.ir

In 1999, primary immunodeficiency diseases Registry (IPIDR) in Iran was established. During following years, the number of interested researchers has substantially risen and this expansion has been commensurate with a growth in the complexity of the group, necessitating a clearer definition of the purposes and activities. In 2010, the Research Center for Immunodeficiencies (RCID) affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) was established. It is to be hoped, RCID could promote scientific activities in this field, not only in respect to research, but also in education and care of affected patients. RCID is active in carrying out the following programs:

- 1- Running national registry of PID with collaboration of 28 University of Medical Sciences around the country.
- 2-Conducting research activities in different areas of PID including epidemiology, prevention, laboratory methods, molecular study.
- 3- Collaborating with other national and international research centers and organization, mainly with Harvard Medical University (Boston, MA, USA), the Karolinska University (Stockholm, Sweden), and University of Brescia (Brescia, Italy)
- 4-Establishing national PID networks in country to increase physician awareness and ability of peripheral centers for diagnosis and treatment of affected individuals
- 5- Education programs targeting the following groups Training of medical students and PhD students Promote physician awareness Promote awareness general public and healthcare workers
- 6-Planing to develop appropriate screening tests for identification of PID; developing genetic laboratories as part of prenatal, newborn and carrier screening programs
- 7-Designing specific programs for prenatal diagnosis and preimplantation genetic diagnosis for those families with history of one child with PID.
- 8-Planing to identify ways of improving current therapies and discovery of new modalities for PID patients

Fields of cooperation:

- The research area includes primary immunodeficiency mainly primary antibody deficiency disorders (XLA and CVID, IgA deficiency, Hyper IgM syndrome).
- Molecular diagnosis of patients with antibody deficiency.
- Management and treatment of patients with antibody deficiencies.



Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center (PPRC)

<http://pprc.tums.ac.ir>
pprct@sina.tums.ac.ir

The Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center (PPRC) was established in 2003, housed within the Roozbeh Hospital. PPRC consists of 12 departments: Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Memory and Behavioral Neurology, Mental Health, Spiritual Psychiatry, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry, Cultural Psychiatry and Psychology, Psychopharmacology, Education Psychiatry, Genetic Psychiatry and Psycho-Sexual Health. Its mission is to conduct basic and clinical research in the field of psychiatry, psychology and neuroscience.

Achievement of first rank in the evaluation of research centers in Iran. Selected the first of the outstanding biomedical research centers in the country in 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th

and 21th Razi festival during 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. Nomination of head of psychiatry research center for World Health Organization (WHO) Shusha prize in year 2013.

PPRC enrolls PhD by research students since 2012. Numerous theses and dissertations as well as many research studies have been supported by the PPRC especially in the field of psychopharmacotherapy and child and adolescent psychiatry. The Iranian Journal of Psychiatry (IJP) is an academic peer reviewed journal published by the PPRC. Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center also offers various short courses in the field of medical research and contributes in national and international conferences and scientific events.



Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center (PSRC)

<http://psrc.tums.ac.ir>
psrc@tums.ac.ir

Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center (PSRC) was established in the mid-2003. The PSRC tries to spread interest of research among students and support them at all academic levels to conduct both fundamental and applied researches in different fields of pharmaceutical sciences, and to promote research methods and trainings. Since establishment, PSRC has got several awards regarding its positive activities in promoting science and technology countrywide.

Goals:

- To carry out and direct basic and applied research in various branches of pharmaceutical sciences.
- To provide facilities and a suitable environment to attract young and talented researchers to basic and applied research projects.
- To direct and promote research activities in terms of quantity and quality.
- To establish a center for academic exchanges between pharmaceutical science researchers at national and international levels by exchanging students To participate in education of research staff in the field of pharmaceutical sciences To encourage the partnership of the beneficiaries of pharmaceutical sciences, including the industry and the private sector.

Research Priorities:

To endeavor accomplishing practical and innovative researches to discover new medicines including basic, clinical, and knowledge-based studies.

Fields of cooperation:

- Ready to attract international students at postgraduate levels (2 international PhD students graduated in September 2015, 3 international PhD students are studying at the moment; 4 will be joining soon)
- Ready to hold sabbatical programs
- Ready to hold post-doctoral programs (many postdocs have been graduated and many are studying)
- Ready to hold fellowships programs (1 fellowship was approved)





Nanotechnology Research Centre (NRC)

<http://nanomed.tums.ac.ir>
mnrc@tums.ac.ir

The Nanotechnology Research Centre is an Iran-based multidisciplinary enterprise locating at Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS). Founded in 1995 by Professor Rassoul Dinarvand, has since then been joined by the following academic staff: Professor Fatemeh Atyabi, Professor Mohammad Hossein Ghahremani, Professor Seyed Nasser Ostad, Professor Hamid Akbari, Dr Ali Mohammadi, Dr Morteza Mahmoudi, and Dr Navid Goodarzi. In addition to the academic staff, at any time the Centre typically has over 20 research associates and research students, as at present.

As a pioneer research center in Iran, the prime aim of the Centre is to pursue multidisciplinary research into the development, refinement and application of pharmaceutical nanotechnology to improve national and global health.

The Centre's experimental research is supported by School of Pharmacy through its access to state-of-the-art fabrication and characterization facilities. The Centre has an operating model that accesses and focusses the combined skills across several

key departments; Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology, Pharmaceutics, Medicinal Chemistry, Toxicology and Pharmacology and, Food and Drug Control. The Centre also has strong relationships with the broader nanotechnology and commercial communities and is involved in many major collaborations. Researchers at the Centre have a long and strong tradition for research collaboration and copublishing and are eager to engage in international research collaboration to the benefit of all involved. A deep partnership covering several areas opens the door to:

- joint research
- exchange of staff and students
- exchange of samples
- shared use of major research facilities
- research outputs, such as joint publications, patents and new product

Fields of cooperation:

- Drug delivery
- Drug targeting
- Drug conjugates
- Tissue engineering
- Protein corona
- SPION

Knowledge Utilization Research Center (KURC)

Kurc.tums.ac.ir
Kurc@tums.ac.ir

The 'Knowledge Utilization Research Center' began its work in 2006. Its aim is to produce knowledge, localize it, and promote policies, methods and activities that lead to the better utilization of health knowledge in health related decisions in Iran. The goals of this center are to create change in health decision makers' behavior to make decisions on the basis of scientific and research evidence (e.g. producing and implementation of clinical guideline, policy brief and patient decision aid), to make infrastructure and strengthen researchers' efforts in knowledge translation activities, improve researcher and decision makers exchange and health research impact assessment.



Health Professions Education Research Center (HPERC)

<http://hperc.tums.ac.ir>
hperc@tums.ac.ir

The Health Professions Education Research Center (HPERC) was established in 2016 with the aim of developing and promoting research in the area of medical education. This research center provides support for investigators who pursuing research on curriculum development, teaching and learning methods, student admission and assessment systems, staff development and program evaluation.

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies(INCAS)

<http://incas.tums.ac.ir>
incas@tums.ac.ir

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS) has been established in 2004. The Center has set and followed two main goals: 1) to decrease burden of drug use and drug use disorders in Iran, by production, translation and dissemination of the essential knowledge; 2) to significantly contribute to the world production of science in the field of drug use and addiction.

INCAS is a two story building with a total area of approximately 2000 square meters. It consists of four departments including departments for epidemiology and public health, clinical sciences, cognitive sciences and basic sciences.

INCAS has had several programs for capacity building through a variety of graduate and postgraduate trainings, as well as short training courses and thousands of professionals have participated in the training courses of the center Since 2006, with the support from the World Health Organization, INCAS has acted as a regional Knowledge Hub (KH) for harm reduction and has had an active role in capacity building in the region, especially neighboring countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

INCAS has been closely worked with the country's Ministry of Health, Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ), Welfare Organization and other national bodies as well as other academic bodies. INCAS has had close collaborations with a variety of academic departments in universities in UK, Australia, Japan, Canada, and USA. INCAS members have been consultants to various United Nations bodies, like WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS in the last decade and have contributed to the policy and intervention developments in Regional and global level.

Fields of cooperation:

There are four laboratories working with the departments and fields of cooperation:

- Neuro-cognitive lab, genetic lab,
- Toxicology lab, and animal behavioral lab.
- INCAS benefits from several clinics including methadone and buprenorphine clinic, alcohol clinic, amphetamine-type stimulants clinic, women's clinic and sexual health clinic.
- INCAS has more than 500 scientific publications in the mentioned fields.

Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy (CRTSDL)

<http://crtSDL.tums.ac.ir>
crtSDL_head@tums.ac.ir

The need for harmonization in research on skin diseases and avoidance of repetition of such activities in universities of medical sciences in Iran encouraged the Ministry for Health to establish a center devoted to research on skin diseases in 1992.

CRTSDL, the first skin research center in Iran, was separated from Ministry of Health and Medical Education and joined Tehran University of Medical Sciences in 1993. Tropical dermatology (including cutaneous leishmaniasis and leprosy), skin biometry, immunodermatology, evidence based dermatology, and nanodermatology are the main fields of activity of CRTSDL.

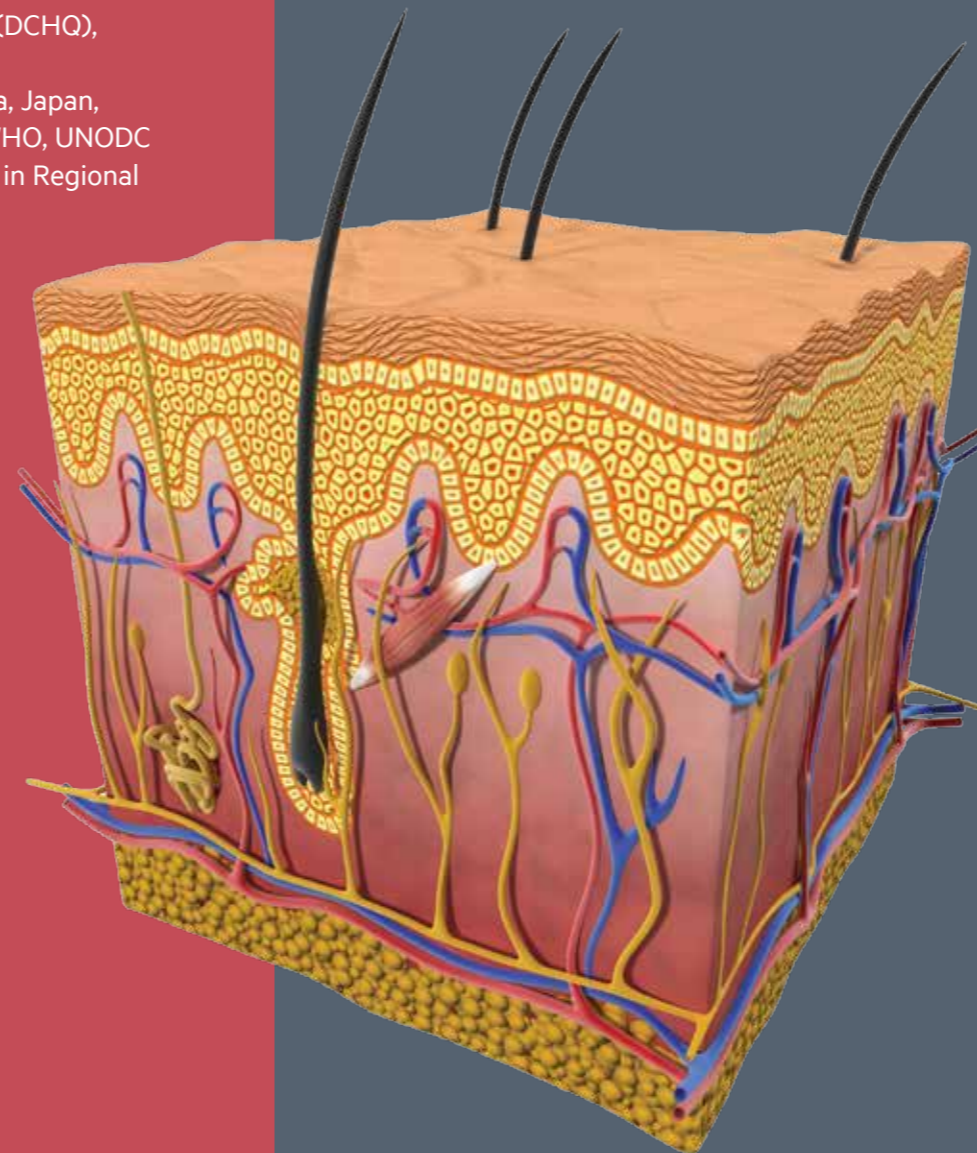
Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center(NMCRC)

<http://nmcrc.tums.ac.ir>
nmcrc@tums.ac.ir

- In November 2009, The Nursing & Midwifery Care Research Center (NMCRC) was established as an affiliated body of Tehran University of Medical Sciences that located in school of nursing and midwifery. The aim of NMCRC is to provide a physical and intellectual environment and administrative structure to encourage and support nursing and midwifery research. This research center

is trying to facilitate producing and disseminating research based evidence for better nursing and midwifery care.

- Currently 2 Ph.D. by research students are studying in Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center (NMCRC), and we expect to recruit more students in further.
- NMCRC has published a journal titled "Nursing Practice Today (NPT)" from 2014, which is indexed in CINAHL Complete, Index Medicus for Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR), Islamic World Science Citation Center (ISC) and etc...



Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Research Center (MEHMRC)

<http://mehr.tums.ac.ir>
mehr@tums.ac.ir

Founded in 2004, the TUMS Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Research Center (MEHMRC) is the largest and the most pioneering center in both fields of Medical Ethics and History of Medicine in Iran.

Skin and Stem Cell Research Center (SSCRC)

<http://ssrc.tums.ac.ir>
resdeputy@tums.ac.ir

Skin and Stem Cell Research Center was established in March, 2011 as a clinical-based research center that is to work on new ways of therapeutic curing for hair and skin diseases and ulcers, especially chronic, diabetic wounds and burnings.

Urology Research Center (URC)

<http://urc.tums.ac.ir>
urc@tums.ac.ir

In 1995, the idea of establishing the Urology Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was put forth and approved in the University Board of Trustees at the presence of the then Minister of Health. This establishment was confirmed during the 162nd meeting of TUMS

Medical Universities Development Council on May 01, 2004. In view of the scientific activities of the Urology Research Center and the ascending trend of evaluations in 2005 and 2006, the center managed to obtain definitive approval from the Ministry of Health on October 07, 2006. One of the paramount achievements of the Urology Research Center was establishing Transplantation Organ Provision Unit, founded in 2007 and officially launched on June 28, 2009.

Uro Oncology Research Center (UORC)

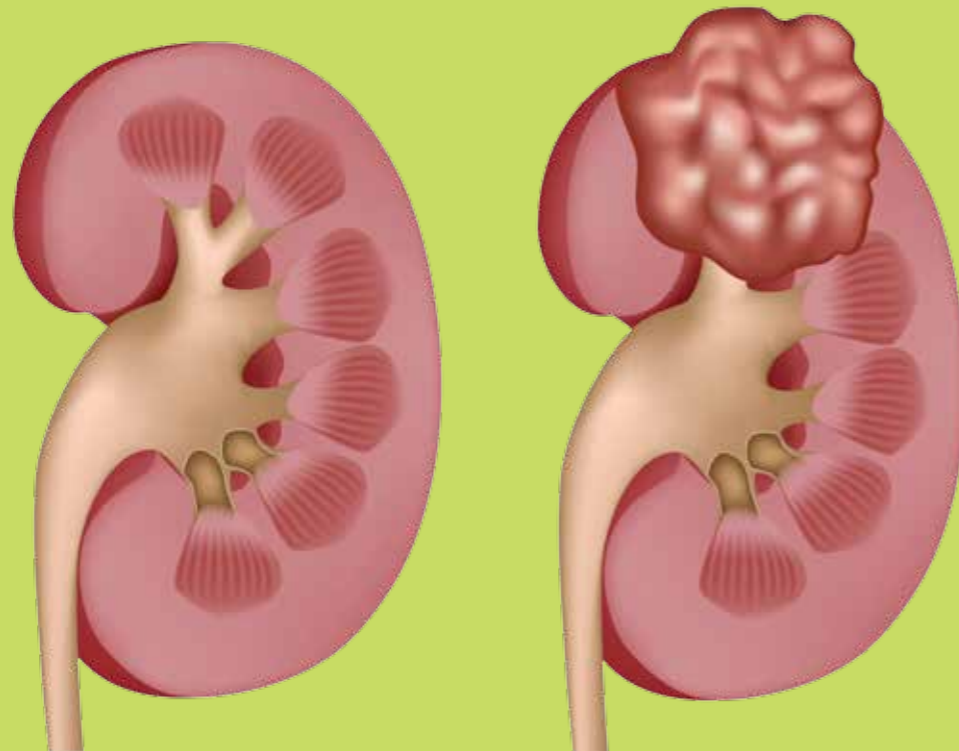
<http://UORC.tums.ac.ir>
urocancercenter@rocketmail.com

Uro Oncology Research Center was established in 2010 at Imam Khomeini Hospital. UORC aims at spreading researches about urogenital malignancies and providing solutions in hygienic affairs and treatments.

Pediatric Urology Research center (PURC)

The Pediatric Urology Research Center (PURC) was established nearly a decade ago. Initially, the PURC was identified as the under section committee of adult urology. Finally due to the extent of research

projects and increasing number of published papers in international journals and with approval of university research council enter new phase of its condition and recognized as a unique research center in this field.



Molecular Immunology Research Center (MIRC)

<http://mirc.tums.ac.ir>
mirc@tums.ac.ir

The Molecular Immunology Research Center (MIRC) was established in 1998 at Immunogenetic laboratory in medical school and then transfer to

children medical center Hospital to provide research support for investigators pursuing research on immunogenetic and transplantation immunology with a special focus on HLA, cytokine gene, Toll like receptors, Killer Ig like receptor (KIR) and diseases association and also the role of these genes in anthropological studies in different Iranian ethnic groups.

Medicinal Plants Research Center (MPRC)

<http://tums.ac.ir>
mehr@tums.ac.ir

Medicinal Plants Research Center (MPRC) was

founded in 2005 in order to encourage basic and applied researches on medicinal plants (herbal drugs), natural and traditional medicines. This center has been the first grade research center among one to three-year-old centers of medical sciences in Iran.

Toxicology and Poisoning Research Centre (TPRC)

<http://tums.ac.ir>
toxicology@tums.ac.ir

Toxicology and Poisoning Research Centre (TPRC)

is one of the research centers of Tehran University of Medical Sciences which was founded in 2011. The main purpose of TPRC is to take advantage of the advancements in biomedical sciences towards toxicology studying and management of poisoning.

Center for Academic and Health Policy (CAHP)

cahp@tums.ac.ir

This center has been founded targeting at promoting evidence-based decision making and

policy making processes as well as improving and mitigating its internal processes in TUMS. It is responsible for providing logistic scientific support and enabling different executive fields of the university to run the decision making processes under an evidence based framework.

Advanced Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology Research Center (ADIRRC)

<http://adir.tums.ac.ir>
adir@tums.ac.ir

Advanced Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology Research Center was founded in Medical Imaging Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences in summer 2009.

Center for Educational Research in Medical Sciences (CERMS)

<http://cerms.tums.ac.ir>
cerms@tums.ac.ir

As a result of the growing demand for development and educational research in medical sciences The Center for Educational Research in Medical Sciences (CERMS) was established in 2009.

Eye Research Center (ERC)

<http://farabihospital.com>
tuerc@sina.tums.ac.ir

Eye Research Center was established in 2002 in order to organize clinical, enter professional research, play a genuine role in production and acquisition of knowledge, prevent blindness and develop visual science.

Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Transplantation Research Center (HORCSCT)

<http://horsct.tums.ac.ir>
horcbmt@sina.tums.ac.ir

The Hematology, Oncology and Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation Research Center was

established in 1990. From the late of 2011, the research center has been identified as Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Transplantation Institute. The first HLA registry in Iran, East Mediterranean and Middle East region has been launched in the center.



Iranian Tissue Bank (ITB) Research & Preparation Center

<http://itb.tums.ac.ir>
itb-info@sina.tums.ac.ir

ITB is the first and unique multi-facility tissue bank

in Iran. The state-of-the-art technology and highly trained staff enable us to provide the widest range of tissue grafts including heart valves, different musculoskeletal tissues & amniotic membrane available.

Otorhinolaryngology Research Center (ORC)

<http://entrc.tums.ac.ir>
entrc@sina.tums.ac.ir

Due to the fact that Otorhinolaryngology field is one of the most basic needs of our society, and considering that a majority of people who seek

for medical advice in general practitioner's clinics followed after internists are those involved in Otorhinolaryngologist, in recent years, there has been a significant progress in this field and it led into expansion of related branches such as otology, neurology, head and neck surgery, rhinology, sinus endoscopy, maxillofacial, laryngology, as well as pediatric otorhinolaryngology.

Research Center of Quran, Hadith and Medicine (RCQH)

markazqt@tums.ac.ir

Research Center of Quran, Hadith and Medicine affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences was established in 2008.

Cancer Research Center, Cancer Institute of IR.Iran (CRC)

<http://crc.tums.ac.ir>
cdc@tums.ac.ir

Cancer Research Center is one of the many research

centers affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) and an affiliate of Cancer Institute of Iran.

This Center was selected as the Secretariat for the National Cancer Research Network for two years in 2011.

Research Center for Rational Use of Drugs (RCRUD)

Research Center for Rational Use of Drugs (RCRUD)

is a research institute affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences which was established in January 2011.



THE AVICENNA FESTIVAL

To acknowledge and encourage the efforts made to promote education and research, the Avicenna Festival is held every year at Avicenna Hall of the School of Medicine on February 4, which coincides with the establishment of the School on February 4, 1934. Winning candidates receive the Avicenna Festival Medal

• **General Goals:**

- Encouraging researchers, school members, and students on research, educational and applied studies,
- Giving research work at TUMS independent identity,
- Developing publications, and encouraging school and students to write and translate scientific books,
- Establishing constant contacts with the University alumni,
- Encouraging participation of people and various departments of the University at the Festival.

• **Winners are announced among the following individual fields:**

- Select researcher from the school,
- Select student,
- Select book,
- Select article,
- Select office (in research, and education),
- Select active alumni,
- Select research project,
- Select research thesis.

CARING FOR A NEW GENERATION..



TUMS IS ACCREDITED
BY ASIC (2013-2017)



Iran is a multiethnic country with its people coming from a myriad of cultures and backgrounds. Basically, various languages and dialects are spoken in different regions of the country, namely Persian, Kurdish, Azari, Arabic, Armenian etc.



بسی رنج بردم درین سال سی عجم زنده کردم بدین پارسی

A verse from Ferdowsi's Shahnameh in Nasta'liq calligraphic hand

بسی رنج بردم درین سال سی عجم زنده کردم بدین پارسی

The same verse in normal Persian typeface

Persian is the official language of the country and the one with the highest number of speakers. It is one of the languages in the Indo-Iranian branch of Indo-European languages and has a 32-letter alphabet. It is mainly spoken in Iran, Afghanistan (known as Dari Persian) and Tajikistan (known as Tajiki Persian). The three variations have many similarities, and Persian speakers from these three countries can, to a considerable extent, understand each other with relative ease. In terms of orthography, the Persian language uses the Arabic alphabet, with the addition of four letters. Also, its alphabet is written cursorily, i.e. in almost all words, some or all of the letters are connected to each other. Contemporary Persian has been greatly influenced by French, English and Russian, borrowing and naturalizing many lexical items in the fields of technology, sciences and humanities.

Persian is a literary language and numerous poets, writers and historians shine brightly through its history. One of the most notable instances is Hakim Abu 'l-Qasim Ferdowsi Tusi (حکیم ابوالقاسم فردوسی توسی), commonly referred to as Ferdowsi, who is one of the most revered poets in the world, the author of the epic of Shahnameh (Book of Kings), and a national symbol of the Persian identity and heritage. More importantly, he is known as the preserver of the Persian language.



services, etc. The fulfillment of these needs makes TUMS an effective and resourceful educational organization on its home turf. Another strand in the internationalization of this university, which might carry more value and importance than the former, consists of numerous activities related to international and cross-border interactions. These practices consist of student/school mobility (both from and to TUMS), joint educational services with other universities and institutes of higher education, cooperation in shared research ventures, and much more. Such interactions, which are always in some sort of cooperation with other international

educational entities, serve as the basis from which we can create and enhance the international identity of TUMS. Tehran University of Medical Sciences has, for quite a while now, embarked upon an adventurous journey towards becoming a renowned international university. In due time, we approach, take up, and tackle any and all challenges with care and accuracy. Until now, we have witnessed significant improvements and advances with regard to international development, and we sincerely hope that we will be able to carry on with this trend in the future we have ahead of us.

TUMS INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES

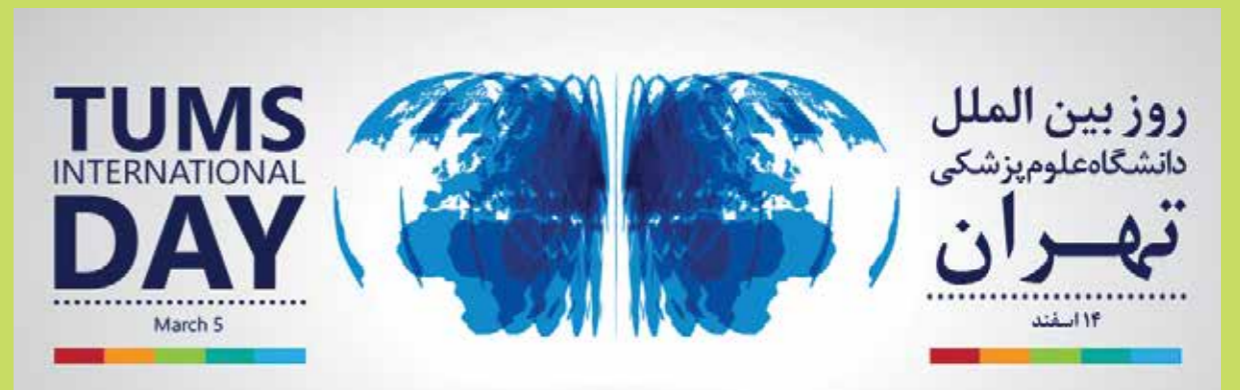
Tehran University of Medical Sciences, as the largest medical sciences university in Iran, clearly recognizes and comprehends the significance of stepping into international arenas of higher education. Here in TUMS, we firmly believe that our performance, educational services, and goals can no longer be measured by most local criteria, and it is for this reason that we have entered the

international landscape of higher education. In line with this mindset, TUMS Office of Vice-Chancellor for Global Strategies and International Affairs (GSIA) has designed several frameworks and various strategies to effectively develop international aspects of TUMS. One of the major dimensions of internationalization strategies of TUMS focuses on local, or intranational (as opposed to international), potential aspects of development. Such aspects include, but are not limited to, school/staff training, providing infrastructural requirements, student



TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (TUMS)

With more than 1,670 school members, admits students in over 350 graduate and undergraduate programs in 11 schools, 15 hospitals and over 100 specialized research centers. At the moment, over 10,920 students are studying at TUMS, and it is receiving applications from about 90 countries in the world and has students from 36 countries. TUMS publishes 52 academic journals, and according to the Index Copernicus, TUMS Press is the 20th biggest academic publisher in the world. Moreover, it is now among the world's 1% best centers in the fields of Clinical Medicine, Pharmacology and Toxicology, and Social Sciences. The language of instruction at TUMS for international students is English both at the undergraduate and graduate levels. However, since some of the majors and programs at the undergraduate level require students to have interaction with patients who speak Persian, learning Persian could be obligatory for the students of those majors.



Tehran University of Medical Sciences Celebrate it international day annually on March 5.



World Health Summit 2016



TUMS OFFICIAL MEMBERSHIP IN THE M8 ALLIANCE

In the World Health Summit (WHS), TUMS was elected as the 24th member of the M8 Alliance of Academic Health Centers, Universities and National Academies.

Annually, the members of this Alliance choose the World Health Summit as a platform of presenting and pursuing the grand aim of improving medical education and services all over the world. The M8 Alliance strives to transform theoretical and fundamental research and experiments of the health arena into practical medical and health solutions to tackle global health- and medical-related issues and challenges.

The recent membership of TUMS, which shows the great potential of this university, can connect TUMS better than ever to the global network of health decision- and policy-makers which, in turn, enables the university to pay its due contribution to the world progress of health and medicine.

ERASMUS UNIVERSITY

MARHABA Project (academic collaboration among EU and Iranian Universities)
<http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/dira/iriuc>

MARHABA Project provides an opportunity for exchange students and school members of 5 Iranian universities and 9 European universities.

Iranian Partners

Amir Kabir University of Technology
Iran University of Medical Sciences
Sharif University of Technology
University of Tehran
Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS)

European Partners

Universidade de Santiago de Compostela
University of Minho
University of Nantes
Staffordshire University
Bielsko-Biala School of Finances and Law
UCTM Sofia, Bulgaria
University of Cagliari
University of Almería
Technical University of Berlin

GOALS OF THE PROGRAMME:

- To promote and to foster mutual enrichment between the Partners through the exchange of academic staff/students, knowledge and culture and to enhance the personal skills and employability of participating individuals;
- To develop higher education teaching and learning capacities of partner universities in areas of policy and practice closely linked to their development priorities;
- To provide students from vulnerable groups with further education and professional development and empowerment for leadership;
- To promote cooperation between sending and hosting institutions, thus mutually enriching the educational environment of both;
- To share responsibility and accountability in partnership and facilitating transfer of know-how and good practices;
- To develop sustainable relationships beyond the end of the project;

TUMS INNOVATION INITIATIVE

Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) has achieved the position of the pioneering university in the country to offer medical innovation. This is a special consideration in this arena. Also, preparation of innovation action plans of the university aiming to integrate equipments, technologies, processes and the related knowledge, differentiate mode of cooperation among scientific-executive groups inside and outside of the university and also develop infrastructures which enjoy enough capability in order to provide modern and unique services. Holding the first conference titled “Innovation’s Day” in the country and publishing University Book of Innovations, provides the most appropriate grounds to develop competitive structure and introduce special and distinguished abilities; hence, thematic networks improvement of innovation as opinion bases of the plan involve researches, experts, professors, craftsmen and traders to notice science and technology subtleties and the relevant branches. Alternatively, each network includes individuals and organizations in different activities such as final consumers, manufactures, producers, suppliers, universities and related research centers. Considering various tendencies of science and technology, these networks play a pivotal role in policy making. A thematic network brings together many organizations with common interest issues for understanding demand of medical science and related branches; therefore, applicable and appropriate innovation appears. Fostering a culture of innovation in the country is the outcome of these factors. This plan was started in 2006 and producing the knowledge network was considered as the first step in comparative studies. With this respect, and with the aid of transformational

leadership means, capacity to perform creative management, opportunities’ determination, supervision, protection and coordination of methods using pure ideas, collection and organization all motivations result in innovation. Innovation Center located in Tehran University of Medical Sciences was constituted in 2008 with the following objectives:

- To make innovations network and to define of innovators relationships in the network
- To make stable innovation place in which it is possible to producing, transferring, using of knowledge, and also developing of clear scientific communications with non-university centers.
- To develop policies similar to non-university centers in the field of developing of science and technology and determine innovation scopes.
- To collect and gather various types of knowledge and entrepreneur with management style in University to increase the value of provided services and performing common plans with non- University centers.
- To evaluate a range of educational, research, healthcare services through identifying and assessing of innovation opportunities on time and register employee’s opinions.
- To collect and organize all motivations result in innovation and application of modern technologies.
- To promote common investment of University and non-university centers in creativity related arenas.
- To compile evaluation and guarantee models for Return On Innovation (ROI) and present new procedures to calculate costs.
- To manage and organize the innovation skill workshops and establish workgroups in care faculties and other dependent institutions and a formation of a council concludes representatives of innovators, and also preparation and finalization of holding conference plan.



TUMS ALUMNI OFFICE



TUMS's graduates play active parts in many educational and remedial centers in the country and throughout the world; thus, the university needed an office to maintain contact with graduates for scientific or remedial cooperation. In fact, many prominent universities have established efficient organizations to efficiently fulfill this requirement, and they have gained valuable experiences and achievement. Tehran University of Medical Sciences Alumni Office began to work 8 years ago (from 29.01.2006), in fact to create an effective communication between university and alumni. Over its establishment process, many negotiations were conducted and plenty of different international and domestic models were studied. In the model that we have here, there is an organization under the name of "University Graduates Contact Office" which has different sections such as administrative and secretariat, communication facilities. After a while, the same contact offices were established in other associate faculties that were under the TUMS supervision. Indeed, in the universities that have different faculties, each school could have its own association and the most active member can act as its representative. Cooperation between associations and alumni offices is maintained through thinking rooms and the office mostly uses the most active members to know their share of interest, comments, plans and perspectives, so that it can be in close contact with groups and individuals.

In addition, a data bank has been initiated for TUMS's graduates, which provides some registration forms to be filled by the graduates in which they include record their personal and social information. Also, after registration in alumni office, they can benefit from facilities such as recreational centers, hotels, sport complexes and etc. To this end, some contracts have been signed with them.

- The National Museum of Medical Sciences
- Welfare Facilities
- TUMS Digital Library
- TUMS Electronic Journals

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCES HISTORY

In the Iranian civilization, which is one of the oldest and richest ones, medicine has always enjoyed a sublime status. To safeguard the values, culture and rich civilization of the past, and to demonstrate the ceaseless and indefatigable efforts of physicians and other associated disciplines in Iran in different eras, a joint project with the Iran Cultural Heritage Organization to establish the National Museum of Medical Sciences History was planned by TUMS in 1998, and the Museum was inaugurated in 2001. A building of about 2000 square meters, which was built in Tehran in the Qajar Era, houses the Museum.

The National Museum of Medical Sciences History has the following sections:

- Tools used in medicine,

- Manuscripts and medical documents,
- Iran's famous physicians,
- History of nursing and midwifery,
- History of veterinary medicine,
- History of dentistry,
- Herbal medicine,
- Embryology.

Goals of the Museum:

- Developing and organizing research activities to introduce the valuable heritage of the great masters of medicine to the present and future generations, and to promote the public culture, and furnish a clear picture of the glorious past of medicine in Iran.
- Discovering, studying, collecting, repairing, and maintaining works, tools, devices, and documents related to medicine from the ancient times to the present day, and their presentation to encourage research, and study.

HOUSING

Since a great number of TUMS students come from the provinces, the University undertakes the responsibility of providing them with proper accommodation through the Office of Vice- Chancellor for Culture and Student Affairs.

Most student dormitories are located at Kooye- Daneshgah, which is a residential complex to house students of different fields of study and levels. There are such recreational and welfare facilities as reading chambers, book storage, a mosque, an auditorium, a gym, a movie hall, etc. Student dormitories occupy an area of 41000 square meters. Currently, 11 dormitories for boys, 6 dormitories for girls, and one dormitory for married couples house all applicants who make up 50% of the student population. Two of the dormitories house single top students and residents. The total capacity of the girls dormitories is 1450 students, and those of the boys is 1860 students. The married couples' dormitory houses 130 families. Dormitory bus transportation to the Central Campus, the schools, and different associated hospitals facilitates students' transportation. Besides, foreign students and visiting lecturers are provided with proper housing.

FOOD SERVICE

Meals are prepared under the supervision of the University's health and nutrition experts. Self- Service restaurants at the schools, hospitals, and students' dormitories supply the students and staff with different meals at low prices. The schools' cafeterias also serve the students during the day.



PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH



- Student Health Care Center: To provide the students with a healthy environment which is quite essential for proper education, the Student Health Care Center uses services of experienced university instructors at general, specialized, dental, and vaccination clinics. In case of any need for more medical care and treatment, students will be sent to the affiliated hospitals. Upon admission to the University, a medical record file indicating health status and problems is made for every student. Using the same files and health cards, students can refer to the University's associated Health Care Centers.
- Emergency Clinic of Kooy-e-Daneshgah: This clinic provides students residing at Kooy-e- Daneshgah with emergency medical care.
- The Student Counselling Center: Licensed psychologists and social workers provide various services. Other areas of assistance include emotional attitude, behavioural problems, social skills, proper decision making, marriage counselling, family problems, financial issues, workshops and training courses on learning skills, concentration, memory, study skills, educational problems, correspondence counselling with students' families, and giving educational and psychological speeches.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION



Measures are taken by the Physical Education Department of the Office of Vice-Chancellor for Culture Affairs to improve the quality of sports of the staff, students, school members, and their families.

Some of the University's sports facilities are as follows:

- Shahid Tavakoli Water Sports Complex: swimming pool, sauna, Jacuzzi, and fitness center,
- Shahid Fathi Sports-Cultural Complex: an arena for indoor games such as volleyball, basketball, footsal, badminton, martial arts, table tennis, body building, an artificial wall for rock climbing, and Imam Khomeini Culture Home with audio-visual equipment,
- Farabi Soccer Field,
- Shahid Chamran Sports Complex: including tennis courts,
- Fitness centers at student dormitories.

Among other activities of the division for physical education are organizing students, tournaments at the University and national levels, running training courses, and helping the concerned department with

the students' physical education credits. Winning many students, competitions by the University's athletes at the national level indicates how active the authorities, staff and students have been.

- The Research and Education Center for Sports Medicine

With respect to the existing potentials of the University and in order to do research on various aspects of sports medicine with, the collaboration of the students and school, the above center was established. Currently, the curriculum for an MS program in medical sports is being prepared with the help of the Department of Orthopaedics of the School of Medicine to be offered to qualified general practitioners. Other activities of the center are:

- Offering short and long term medical sports training courses, at different levels,
- Publishing books and presenting articles in medical sports in related areas,
- Publishing the quarterly Tehran Sports Medicine Journal,
- Performing health care and research work through the Health Club and Medical Sports Clinic,
- Establishing the library, and specialized laboratory of the sports medicine.

FINANCIAL AID

Most students might need a kind of financial assistance. The Student Welfare-Fund provides the following: student loans, housing deposit loans, emergency loans, student jobs, education grants, grants for books, and supplies.

For international Students financial assistance including health insurance, accidental insurance and sport insurance. They have also a bank account during the time studying in Iran.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The Directorate for Cultural Affairs and Extra-Curricular Activities tries to discover and help foster hidden talents of the students in order to develop their culture and thoughts. These extra-curricular activities aim at helping students become self directed, efficient, and responsible citizens in the society.

Other activities of the Office:

- Managing sight-seeing, pilgrimage, and scientific tours,
- Setting up art exhibitions of students' talents,
- Conducting cultural-art competitions,
- Supporting student associations.
- Mashad Pilgrim House

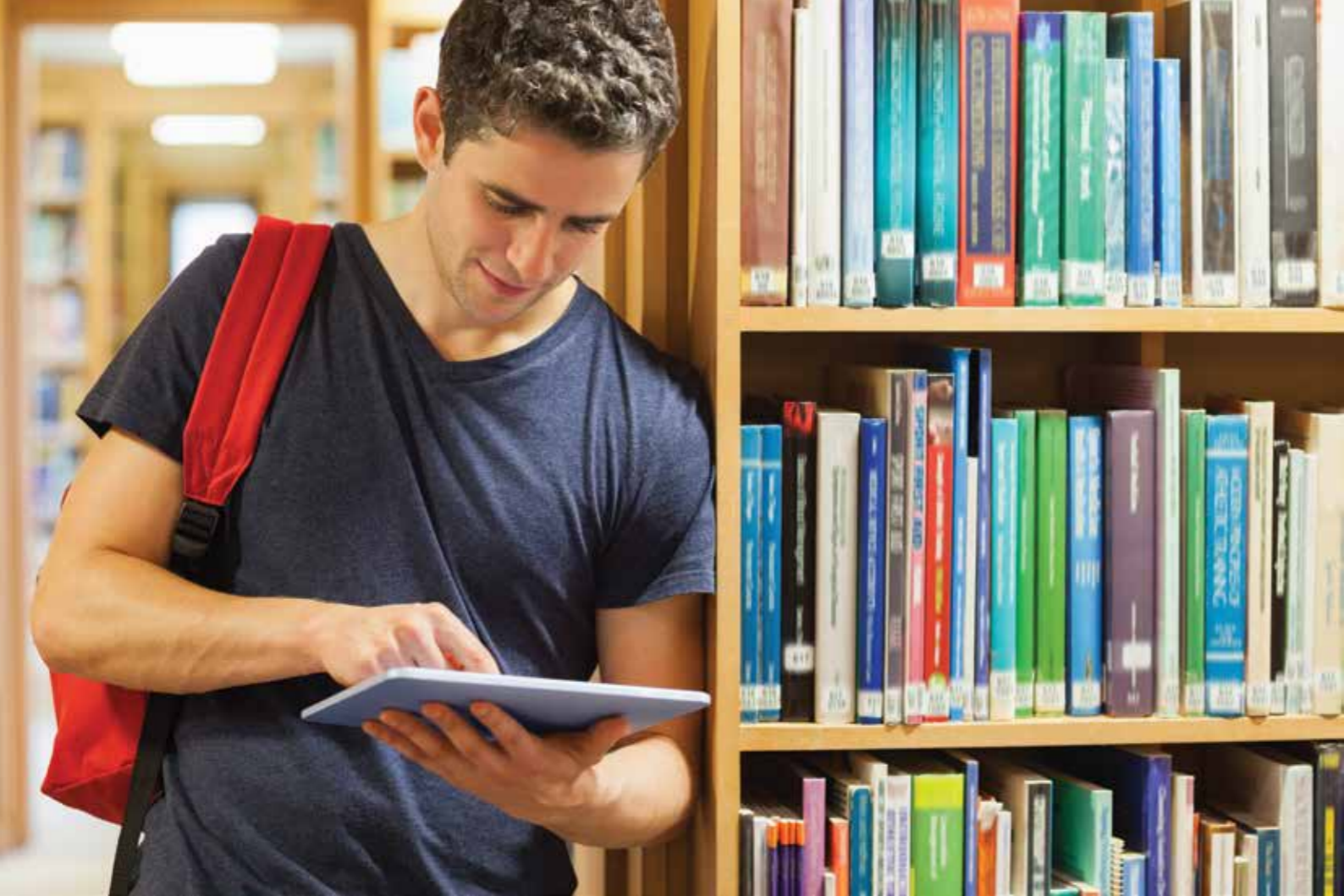


TUMS DIGITAL LIBRARY ELECTRONIC RESOURCES PROVISION & JOURNALS IMPROVEMENT DEPARTMENT

<http://diglib.tums.ac.ir/>

The history of most of the libraries of TUMS goes back to 78 years ago. Currently, a chain of 36 libraries including the Central Library of TUMS, and libraries of the faculties, the hospitals, and the research centers are inter-connected through a Semi-Centralized Library System, and provide written, visual, audio, and electronic resources. The libraries are run according to their own by-laws for rendering Inter- Library Loan Services.



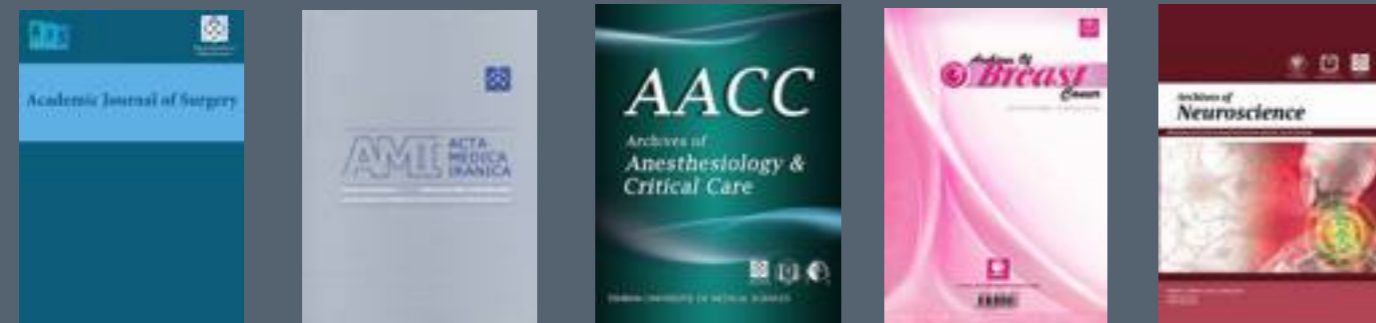


JOURNALS OF TUMS

http://journals.tums.ac.ir/index.php?sid=1&slc_lang=en

Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) publishes 58 scientific journals in various areas of science.

Most of these journals are abstracted and indexed in famous international databases. Some of these are published in English and some in Farsi language with English abstract.






TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

تاریخچه دانشکده پزشکی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران به تشکیل دانشگاه تهران در سال ۱۳۱۳ برمی‌گردد: آموزش علم طب در ایران به سال ۱۲۳۰ شمسی یعنی به افتتاح مدرسه دارالفنون برمی‌گردد. از سال ۱۳۰۷ آموزش طب (در مدرسه طب) نظم بیشتری پیدا کرد و به دوره‌های آموزش علوم پایه و بالینی تقسیم شد. در سال ۱۳۱۳ قانون تاسیس دانشگاه تهران به تصویب مجلس رسید و هریک از مدارس عالی، دانشکده نامیده شدند که یکی از آنها دانشکده طب بود. از سال ۱۳۶۴ با تشکیل دانشگاه‌های علوم پزشکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران با دانشکده‌های پزشکی، دندانپزشکی، داروسازی، بهداشت، پرستاری و مامایی، پیراپزشکی، به عنوان دانشگاهی مستقل به فعالیت خود ادامه داد.

In 1851, Dar ul-Funun School (Persian: دارالفنون, meaning "Polytechnic") was established and medicine was considered as one of its main subjects. The first group of the Schools' graduates started practicing medicine in 1856. The Dar ul-Funun School of Medicine can be considered as the first modern college of higher education in Iran. In 1918, medicine was deleted from the syllabus of Dar ul-Funun and started to be taught in a separate independent school named the School of Medicine (Madreseh-ye-tebb) and in the same year, the first women's hospital was officially inaugurated. In 1934, the National Consultative Assembly ratified establishment of the University of Tehran to bring together the institutions of higher education. At the same time, the main chairs of the School of Medicine including medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry were determined. In 1986, the Islamic Consultative Assembly ratified a bill for the establishment of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education. Since then, education of medicine and related disciplines came under the Ministry of Health and Medical Education. In line with this policy, universities of medical sciences were established and Tehran University of Medical Sciences, separating from the University of Tehran, came to existence to continue operating independently. After emerging regional health organizations in the universities of medical sciences in 1994, the mentioned universities, including Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services came to assume the responsibility of rendering health care services while offering medical education.

ISBN: 978-600-156-077-4



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