IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL AND COMPASSIONATE
Learn from The Cradle to The Grave
Holy Prophet Mohammad (PBUH)

Explanatory Notes:
1. Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, as the largest and the most prestigious university of Iran, is in constant evolution and development. Therefore, the information given in this book is based on the latest data available at the time of its publication.
2. All dates are in Hijri calendar.
3. Just a few pictures needed to be captured.
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Message from the Chancellor

Iran has a large network of private, public, and state affiliated universities offering degrees in higher education. State-affiliated universities of Iran are under the direct supervision of Iran’s Ministry of Science, Research and Technology for non-medical universities and Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education for medical universities. The existence of universities such as the Nizamiyyah and the Academy of Jundishapur provides examples of academic institutions of science that date back to ancient times. However, the history of the establishment of western style academic universities in Iran (Persia) dates back to 1851, with the establishment of Darul-Funun aimed at training and teaching Iranian experts in many fields of science and technology. Most Faculties of the University of Tehran were created by integrating already existing higher education institutions such as Darul-Funun.

The “Faculty of Medicine” for example, the successor to the Darul-Funun Department of Medicine and established in 1851, became the “School of Medicine” in 1919. The Ministry of Higher Education, which oversees the operation of all institutes of higher education in Iran, was established in 1907. In 1980, a major overhaul in the academia and higher education system of Iran initiated by Ayatollah Khomeini, led to what is referred to in Iran as “Iran’s Cultural Revolution”. In 1986, the Ministry of Higher Education handed over supervision and overseeing of education in the medical sciences in Iran to the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education. This was to optimize the use of the medical resources in the country, and to more efficiently promote health, treatment, teaching, and research in the field. In 1986, by legislative decision of the National Parliament, the university’s overs tired College of Medicine separated into the independent Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS), coming under the new Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education. The University of Tehran is the oldest and largest university of Iran (Persia). It is referred to as “The mother University of Iran”. Tehran University of Medical Sciences offers a perfect fusion of academic excellence, a top reputation for research, flexible study options, a supportive environment, and great employment prospects. The University (TUMS) is currently Iran’s most prestigious medical school with 2161 faculty members, over 9576 students, 14 faculties and 4 research institutes, 26 teaching hospitals, 100 research centers, 8 research stations in 8 cities of the country, and 8 national scientific pivots, stands as the first preferred choice or option for the top students to study while taking part at the National Entrance Exams held nationwide.

Strong competition exists between top ranking Iranian universities. However, generally in the engineering and physical sciences it is widely accepted among Iranian students that “Sharif University of Technology” is the best in Iran and even in the region. In case of other Sciences (non-medical), “University of Tehran” seems to be the leading university based on the latest ranking published by Iran’s Ministry of Science, Research and Technology.

It is indeed a pleasure to share the history and activities of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services with you. This is a very exciting time for this university, a time of learning and engaging students and professors alike with a high quality discovery-based learning experience. You can be assured that Tehran University of Medical Sciences is and will continue to be guided by our mission statement to operate and fulfill the needs of students as well as the needs of communities.

This mission will be accomplished through science-development strategic planning in Tehran University of Medical Sciences which is entitled The Scientific Plan of the University. Recently, the plan has been published to inform all thinkers in a vast scope and receive feedbacks. This will lead us to the optimal and final objectives. This University family looks forward to the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead with great confidence. Our ability to set the standards of excellence for students and the community is what makes this campus the star of the Iran University System. I heartily invite you to join us as we continue to build a stronger University of Tehran Medical Sciences and enrich our community. Together we do make a difference. We are actively looking for opportunities to work with stakeholders.
The Organizational Mission Statement

Attitudes and Values
As Imam Khomeini (P.A) put it, “Universities originate all changes, and decide the destiny of a nation”. Those who receive the services of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, TUMS, are people, and the ultimate goal is to satisfy their needs and the lasting multidimensional progress of the society. To fulfill this wish, TUMS finds itself committed to the people, the ill, the students, the staff, the faculty, other medical universities, the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education, and the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution under the following principles: 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 faculty, 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 honest relationships, and a system for rule of meritocracy. Fourthly, we are concerned with applying scientific methods to problem solving, managing affairs, time 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.

Background
According to the Supreme Leader, TUMS represents higher education, and symbolizes the nation’s scientific. 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 faculty 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.

Mission
As a member of the national health system and in accordance with the general policies made by the Ministry of Health, Treatment 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 subspecialized courses, and PhD programs 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 national and international levels, acquiring the technology for production of strategic medical and drug supplies to meet local needs and boost experts’ 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.

3) 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.

4) Rendering health care services: At all levels (first, second, third, and fourth) to the covered population, in the specialized hospitals to the public, in the areas which comply with the national comprehensive health care policies in which the private sector is not inclined to invest.

5) 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.

Vision
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 needs 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, and finally, playing effective roles in introducing new methods and comprehensive plans for environmental preservation.
A Short History of Medicine in Iran

Medicine in Iran dates back to somewhere in the region of the dawn of civilization. The ancient Iranian medicine has inseparable ties with Zoroastrianism mentioned in Avesta. According to some ancient Iranian myths, practising medicine can be traced back to the era of Jamshid, the fourth mythical king of Iran and the oldest evidence of surgery demonstrates the trephination of a 13-year-old boy performed 4450 years ago. Medicine in pre-Islamic era reached its zenith when the University of Ferdowsi was founded by the Sassanid Monarch, Shapour I. Ferdowsi remained as one of the most important universities of the ancient civilized world for several centuries and attracted many scientists from all over the world especially from Greece, Rome, etc. Later, Aurashshvan, the Sassanid Monarch, commanded the formation of the first academy of sciences by gathering all the famous physicians of the time. The university significantly contributed to the progress of medicine in Western Europe around the seventh and eighth centuries. Upon the rise of Islam and its expansion, Arabic became the official language of the Muslim World and Iranian Muslim scientists and physicians wrote their great works in that language. Writings of great Iranian physicians in the ninth and tenth centuries were the dominant works in the field of medicine in the world for many years. The tenth and eleventh centuries witnessed the flowering of two great Iranian learned men - Avicenna and Razi - who are considered as turning points in the evolution of medicine in Iran, and in the other parts of the world as well. Modern medicine flourished under the Qajar Dynasty after a great man called Amir Kabir established Darul-Funoon School in 1831 in which medicine, pharmacology, mathematics, literature, fine arts and etc. were taught. Through employing foreign teachers, and sending a number of students abroad in 1858, the School came to play a key role in the development and education of modern medicine.

A Short History of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services (TUMS)

Before the establishment of Darul-Funoon, there was no systematic approach to medical education in Iran. In 1851, Dar-ul-Funoon School was established and medicine was considered as one of its main subjects. The first group of the School’s graduates started practicing medicine in 1856. The Dar-ul-Funoon 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-Funoon and started to be taught in a separate independent college named “College of Medicine” and in the same year, the first women’s hospital was officially inaugurated. In 1934, the National Consultative Assembly ratified the establishment of the University of Tehran to bring together the institutions of higher education, and the government purchased a 20,000 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. In 1939, the University started offering doctorate degrees in pharmacy and dentistry. In the following year, all the hospitals in Tehran got affiliated to the School of Medicine. Finally, in 1956 the Schools of Pharmacy and Dentistry were granted their academic independence. In 1966, the Islamic Consultative Assembly ratified a bill for the establishment of the Ministry of Health, Treatment 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, 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 faculty of Medicine was built 75 years ago used to be the in the northern point of the City of Tehran. Over the years, the capital city has grown much vaster, and the University Campus has come to be located in the city center, thus becoming an active center for academic, cultural, political, and social activities of the metropolis of Tehran. The Central Campus of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 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 Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Public Health. In addition to the Central Campus, the complex also houses the University Headquarters. Following the establishment of new schools and because of the limited physical area of the Central Campus, the School of Rehabilitation, and the School of Nursing and Midwifery were moved to other places. Kooey-e-Daneshgah, the main complex of students’ dormitories, is located in a green-fronted area not far from the Central Kooey-e-Campus. In addition to Kooey-e-Daneshgah, there are other students living complexes in different parts of the city.
Islamic Republic Of IRAN

History
The plateau of Iran is among the oldest civilization centers in the history of humanity and has an important place in archaeological studies. The history of settlement in the Plateau of Iran, from the new Stone Age till the migration of Aryan communities to this region, is not yet very clear. But there is reliable evidence indicating that Iran has been inhabited since a very long time ago. According to archaeological excavations conducted in these civilization centers, some vestiges have been discovered, the antiquity of which date back to the 6th millennium BC. The migration of Aryan Tribes to the Plateau of Iran began in the 2nd millennium BC. Out of these tribes, the Parthians dwelled in Khorasan, the Medes in the west, and the Persians resided in southern Iran. The Median Empire rose in Hephaestion (Khorasan). The Achaemenid Empire established the first great Persian Empire after defeating the Medes and conquering their capital. The borders of the Achaemenid territory during the reign of Darius I (522-485 BC) extended from the plain of Sand River in the east to the borders of Greece in the west. After the decline of the Achaemenid dynasty, succeeding Seljuqs, dominated Iran for a short period of time. During this time, the interaction between Iranian and Hellenic cultures occurred. Around the year 250 BC, the Parthians, who were an Aryan tribe as well as horse riders, advanced from Khorasan towards the west and south-west and founded their empire on the Plateau choosing Tarsus as their capital. This empire survived only until the year 224 AD. The Sassanid Empire, which lasted until mid 7th century AD, established a new empire which lasted until mid 7th century AD. The influence of Islam in Iran began in the early 7th century AD after the decline of the Sassanid Empire. From that time, new era began in the history of Iran which caused fundamental changes in social, political, religious, governmental, and general conditions of the country. Iranians, who were very unhappy with the existing social and economic inequalities in the time of the Sassanids, welcomed the just and sublime religion of Islam with pleasure and contributed to its expansion and enrichment. After that, different local governments were appointed by Islamic Central Government. But due to differences among the local governments, the Iranian government became weak and declined. In the Safavid time (1501-1732), the second great Iranian Empire was founded and the Shiite sect of Islam, disciples of which were seriously limited till then, was formalized. The dynamic nature of Shiism and its political and social commitments firmly safeguarded Iranian independence and national identity against Ottoman assaults. Thus, Iran once again became a new political and religious power. With the decline of the Safavids, Afsharist and later the Zandieh took the throne. After the Zandieh rule, the Qajar took power. At this time, the influence of foreign powers such as Britain and Russia in the internal affairs of Iran significantly increased. In the Pahlavi period, despite the regime’s oppositions, Oil Industry Nationalization Movement succeeded. Some years later in 1963, a popular uprising started against the regime which finally led to the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979. The government of Iran is "Islamic Republic" which was founded after the Islamic Revolution. The founder of the Republic and the leader of the Revolution was Imam Khomeini, who passed away in July 1989 and the Assembly of the Experts elected Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei as the Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Geography & Nature
Covering an area of 1,648,195 square kilometres, Iran is located in southwestern Asia. The Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, and Armenia to the north; Afghanistan and Pakistan in the east; Turkey and Iraq in the west surround the country. Iran is one of the five littoral states of the Caspian Sea. On the south, Iran shares borders with the littoral states of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Total terrestrial borders of the country are 5,170 km and total water borders are 2,510 km. Iran is situated at the heart of the Middle East and bridges Caspian Sea, the largest land-locked body of water in the world, to the Persian Gulf. It is also a crossroad between the East and the West. Thus, historically, Iran has been at the juncture of cultural, intellectual and political manifestations of both the East and the West, while preserving its unique identity. Unique landscapes such as limpid water springs, pomegranate orchards, pistachio gardens, rows of limber poplars, decamphor of nomads in different seasons, rocky mountains, endless high and low lands, extinct snow-clad volcanoes, dense forests of the Alborz Mountain Range, and coastlines of the Caspian sea, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman are all eye-catching and memorable. Iran's landscapes vary remarkably at different seasons. Iranian artists have portrayed Iran's nature as a sign of diversity and charm in their different and diverse artistic works. Nature and its diversity in Iran are valuable parameters for development of the tourism industry. Among significant characteristics of the vast land of Iran are the existence of high mountains as well as flat plains, desert areas, rivers, and lakes contributing to unique geographical conditions in which, at any time of the year, and in each section of the country, one of the four seasons is visible.

Climate
Iran is situated in the global arid zone and the Plateau of Iran suffers from a relatively dry climate. Alborz and Zagros mountain chains trap the humidity and air currents of the Caspian Sea and the Mediterranean climate preventing them from penetration into the inner parts. Due to its location between 35 and 46 degrees latitude as well as its mountains, Iran enjoys considerably variable climates. The average annual temperature increases from the northwest to the southeast throughout the country and varies from 10°C in Azerbaijan to 25-30°C in the south and southeast in the same season. The northern and southern shores of Iran have diverse climatic conditions compared with the central and mountainous regions.

Shafiei, Hashiri, and Zaidi Iran are highly respected and live freely without any limitations. In the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, religions such as Zoroastrianism, Christian, and Judaism are officially recognized and their disciples have equal political, social and economical rights at Muslims. Religious minorities of Zoroastrian, Armenian, Jew, Assyrian, and Chaldean have their own independent representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament).

Cultural richness of Iran in different areas like different eastern art, literature and Gnosticism has global reputation. Iranian myths, fictions, philosophy, poetry, music, folklore, handicrafts, architecture, and fine arts are important parts of human thoughts.

Flora and Fauna
The best season for travelling to Iran is spring. However, in every season there are provinces which are more favourable than others from a climatic point of view.

Population
With a total population of 76,000,000 (2001), Iran is the 17th most populous country in the world with an average density of 37.8 per km². In the 1996 census, 64.7% of the total population was urban. The capital Tehran by itself claimed no less than 10.9% of the country's population.

Language
The official language spoken in Iran is Persian or Farsi. In addition, there are some other languages such as Turkish, Arabic, and Kurdish spoken in various parts of the country. The only script in use is Farsi script.

Religion
Iran is the birthplace of Zoroastrian, the founder of the Zoroastrian religion, one of the oldest religions of the world. The official religion of Iran, based on Article 12 of the Constitution, is Islam (Shiite), and about 99.56% of the people of the country are Muslims. Disciples of other branches of Islam such as Hanafi, Maliki,

The Zagros Mountains. The interior of the country is characterized by spring pastures on the higher levels and scanty short-lived shrubs on the lower. Most of the interior deserts are absolutely desolate without any sign of vegetation and life during most of the hot and long summers.

Bears in the mountains, wild sheep and goats, gazelles, wild asses, wild pigs, wild cats and occasionally panthers and foxes together with a variety of pheasants, partridges, stork and falcons, are among the native animals and birds of Iran. A variety of wonderful and rare marine life such as shrimps and sponges can be found in Iranian sea waters in abundant.

Economy
According to the Article 44 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic, the economy of Iran is managed by three sectors: private, state, and cooperative. Presently, only 2.5% of the country's economy is owned by cooperatives; the most predominant monopolizers of the economy are the state and private sector. In the last four decades, the main source of income of the country has been oil and gas exports. In spite of severe fluctuations in the global oil price, the oil export still plays a very important role in the economy of the country and is the main source of income in foreign currency. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total of revenues from:

Agriculture, industry and mine, services, and oil. Iran enjoys a variety of mineral resources. Huge deposits of iron ore, copper, coal, cobalt, chrome and other metals emphasize this fact.

Based on the statistics released by the Iranian Statistical Center the total mineral reserves of the country amounted to 4553 million tons in 1998.

Since a long time ago, agriculture has played a major role in Iran's economy and development. This important sector, responsible for providing the food supply of the countries, has employed about one third of the total employed population. Today, agriculture sector plays a very important role in the foreign exchange balance of the country for securing GNP and non-oil exports.

Some of the most important agricultural products of Iran include: crops, legumes, fruits, nuts, spices, tea, grains, vegetables, honey, and dairy. Caviar and shrimps are famous sea food exports of Iran. The unit of Iranian currency is Rial, internationally abbreviated into Rls. Coins in denominations of 30, 100, and 250 Rials and bank notes in denominations of 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10,000, and 20,000 as well as 50,000 Rials are available. The exchange rate with other currencies varies and fluctuates daily depending on the money market.
The plateau of Iran is a high land surrounded by the Caspian Sea to the north and the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman to the south. Ranges of mountains alongside the Caspian Sea, called Alborz, separate the plains of Gilan, Mazandaran, and Gorgan from the southern lands, and extend from the northwest to the northeast. Another range of mountains, which extends diagonally from the northwest to the southeast and is called Zagros has given the plateau its ecological variety.

The Alborz and Zagros Mountains and their snow-capped summits, the deserts and the low northern and southern plains have given the plateau its unique geographical, natural, and life varieties. Archaeological excavations, written documents and inscriptions, and other historical sources prove man's settlement in the plateau of Iran in the Paleolithic Era. At the beginning of the second millennium B.C., the nomadic tribes settling in the northern and eastern plains of the Caspian Sea moved down to the more fertile lands of the plateau. Some of these migrating tribes left the mountainous passages behind to settle in the green valleys of the plateau, but other groups moved further to India and Europe. The tribes who reached Iran mixed with the native people, who earned their living mainly by cultivating the land, and created a great civilization, which came to rule over the world for centuries. Since the time, the first central government came to power toward the end of the second millennium B.C., and due to the fact that monarchs came from different parts, cities like Takht-e-Soleiman, Susa, Hefmatan, Ray, Neyshaboor, Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz and Tehran were chosen as the capitals of the country.

Tehran has been the capital of Iran for two centuries and is home for the main offices ruling the Country. When the City of Ray was thriving, Tehran was a small village. The City of Ray was destroyed in the Mongol invasion, and since then the area has always witnessed the flourishing of a big city, first Varanin started its growth, but soon Tehran came to attract attention and grew into a big city, and the surrounding villages like Doohab-e-Ray, Allahabadi-Ray, Tarasht, Jei, Vanak, Beryanak, Durband, Darakeh, and Farahzad formed its different districts. Meanwhile, Tehran is the cradle of a great civilization, which offered the Grey Baked Clay as a symbol of the late second millennium B.C. to archaeologists and Iranologists. This type of baked clay was first discovered in March 1900 by Ernest Amelio Renais, the third Secretary of the British Embassy in Iran, in the hills around Qebab and Qesmati in Tehran.

In 1299, King Tahmasp had the fortifications of Tehran built and Tehran came to be surrounded by walls. Tehran stopped to expand and grow under the Safavid Dynasty when Qajar and Qajar were chosen as capitals, and Shah Abbas the Great ignored Tehran.

Early in the nineteenth century and at the outset of the Qajar Dynasty, Aqa Mohammad Khan decided to make Tehran the capital city and had beautiful palaces built inside its citadel, a historical site from the Zandieh Era. Therefore, Tehran has been the nation's capital for two centuries and now it is one of the biggest cities in the world and the most populated city in Iran.

The City, which grew out of the ages, is becoming one of the most beautiful cities in the Middle East while maintaining its cultural and historical identity. Historical palaces such as Shah-e-Shah, Golestan, and Sa'd Abad, which once were the tallest and strongest buildings in Tehran, prove how creative Iranian artists and architects have been. Mosques such as Sepah Sadar, Imam, and Sheikh Abdol Hossein, the Traditional Bazaar of Tehran, and museums like Iran Barran, Reza Abbasi, Golestan, Abgineh, and Tajrish are all signs of the several thousand year old Iranian heritage.

Tehran, now a great metropolis, lies in the southern slopes of Central Alborz, and has extended in all directions in recent years. Late in the 1970s, Tehran was considered as the center for the formation of the Islamic Revolution, and played a key role in its victory in 1979. What followed the victory of the revolution not only developed Tehran into one of the biggest and most populated cities in the world, but also made it the towering point for a new system of government.
The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of the Chancellor of the University and six Vice-Chancellors for Education, Research, Management Promotion and Resources Planning, Student and Cultural Affairs, Health and Food and Drug. At present, besides the above-mentioned members, the Directors of the International Relations Office, Public Relations, the Chancellor Office and the executive consultant are the members of the Executive Council.

1. The candidate for the position of Chancellor is proposed to the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution by the Minister of Health, Treatment and Medical Education. Once approved by the Council, he will be appointed by a decree from the Minister for a four-year term.

2. The Vice-Chancellors are appointed by the Chancellor.

Responsibilities and Authorities:

- Implementing the national and Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution, and the directives issued by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education,
- Submitting to the Board of Trustees through the Chancellor the organizational flow-chart, and the administrative improvements for managing internal affairs of the University,
- Investigating implementation of the decisions made by the Executive Committee, and supervising the departments’ performance,
- Providing for public contributions, and helping the University and its associated departments achieve self-sufficiency,
- Coordinating activities of the Vice-Chancellors,
- Studying administrative, financial, and transactional regulations of the University to be discussed by the Board of Trustees, and preparing plans and plans to be included on the agenda of the Board of Trustees.

Responsibilities and Authorities:

- Studying, assessing and making decisions the application for studying in short and long-term programs in foreign countries,
- Assessing the performance of students’ studying abroad in supervision for the purpose of making the decision of prolonging their course study,
- Preparing instructions for education mission,
- Preparing the annual budget to the Board of Trustees through the Chancellor,
- Proposing to the Ministry through the Chancellor sabbatical leaves, and short-term educational and research courses in abroad for qualified faculty members.

The University Council

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

Responsibilities and Authorities:

- Studying and ratifying new courses and fields of study to be proposed to the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education,
- Studying and ratifying proposed short-term educational and research plans,
- Studying ways to cooperate with other public and private institutions,
- Studying the scientific capacities of the University, and proposing solutions,
- Studying the University’s general performance,
- Studying and ratifying the internal by-laws of the Council, and its subcommittees,
- Coordinating administrative and planning affairs and to cooperate with the university council and the Executive Committee, every vice-chancellor should form a council and chair it.

These are called specialized educational and research councils. Studying issues placed on the agenda of the Council by the Chancellor.

The Board of Faculty Promotion & Tenure

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

Responsibilities and Authorities:

-Ranks of associate studying academic and passing judgment on the scientific qualifications of applicants for professor, research assistant professor,
- Promoting faculty members to assistant professorship, associate professorship, and professorship,
- Evaluating the educational-research performance of faculty members, Dealing with matters referred to in the recruitment by-laws of faculty members.

TUMS Scholarship Council

The Scholarship Council of Tehran University of Medical Sciences is comprised of the following members:

- Chancellor
- Vice-Chancellor for Research
- Vice-Chancellor for Education
- Vice-Chancellor for Students and Cultural Affairs
- Heads of Faculties
- The Director of International Relations Office
- The Chancellor chairs the Council.

Responsibilities and Authorities:

- Studying, assessing and making decisions the application for studying in short and long-term programs in foreign countries,
- Assessing the performance of students’ studying abroad in supervision for the purpose of making the decision of prolonging their course study,
- Preparing instructions for education mission.

The Council acts based on the provisions of the articles, and passed instructions of Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education as well as the board of trustees of the University.

Vice-Chancellor for Education

The Vice-Chancellor for Education is responsible for academic policymaking, planning to promote educational quality and constantly supervising over proper enforcement of regulations and the assigned responsibilities of the associated institutions. The commissioned duties are enforced through the associated Directorates for Academic Affairs and Complementary Education and Research and Medical Education Development. The Directorate for Academic Affairs and Complementary Education renders educational-administrative services to students of different levels as well as graduates. The Directorate for Research and Medical Education Development coordinates and plans the educational programs of the University. It also plays an important role in supporting the educational decisions and programs in line with the specialized courses taught by faculty members, courses such as Persian Literature, Islamic Sciences (for Muslim students only) physical education, and foreign languages which are offered to all University students directly under the supervision of this Office.
Vice Chancellor for Health

The Vice Chancellor for Health seeks to meet the health-care 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 current and future health-care needs of the population. Overseeing 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, and 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 Isfahan.

Vice Chancellor for Food and Drug

The Vice Chancellor for food and drug was established in 2005. It consists of three units (boards of directory) as the following:

A. Directory of management on drugs and narcotic substances.
B. Directory of management on food, hygienic and cosmetic products.
C. Directory of management on control laboratory for food and hygienic materials.

Major responsibilities:
1) Supplying and providing of needed drugs including narcotics and drugs for special diseases.
2) Supervising the methods of their distribution at all related units of this university.
3) Issuing certification of establishment and technical liability and products for the described units.
4) Supervising the activities of all private and governmental drugstores under the coverage of this university.
5) Promoting proper use of drugs with attention to the activity of controlled unit.
6) Supervising and inspecting manufacturing factories, storage centers, and distribution centers for food and cosmetic products.
7) Issuing certification for inauguration of import and allowance of customs for preliminary materials and processed food and cosmetic products.
8) Performing microbial and chemical evaluations on food, cosmetic and hygienic samples at the level of marketability and demands to provide the best protection of consumers for these products.
9) Training services and upgrading sessions for technical staff of units under the supervision of the university.

Vision

To achieve first place in educating and research among universities of region, cultural pattern and to offer fairest and most effective health services.

Mission

- Human resources educating and supplying
- Researching and providing required knowledge
- Offering health services

Strategies of Management Development and Resource Planning Undersecretary

Production and capital creation
Empowerment and productivity improvement
Resources allocation
Outsourcing
IT development
Management development
Knowledge management development
Supporting entrepreneurs
University organizational system development

International Branch

Vice-Chancellors for Management and Resource Development

Vice Chancellor for Management and Resource Development of TUMS 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 under the framework of knowledge system and enables managers and evaluates them by new technologies and optimum information management and new management methods that is lead to improve productivity in all action levels of sub sections to university to be able to do all its missions perfectly and get the predetermined targets.
School of Medicine
http://medicinetums.ac.ir
med_pr@tums.ac.ir

History
In 1934, when the University of Tehran was established, the name of college of medicine was changed to School of Medicine. At the beginning, this School included pharmacy and dentistry courses as well. In 1937, the School of Medicine moved to its present location in the northern wing of Tehran University campus. In 1956, the hospitals in Tehran were affiliated to the school. At present, this School includes 36 educational departments (basic and clinical) with 1327 faculty members. The school trains over 3700 students (60% of whom are women) in over 100 postgraduate programs. The school operates 26 teaching hospitals with more than 1400 academic staff. The School offers a number of graduate (M.D., M.Sc., & MPH) and postgraduate (specialty, fellowship and subspecialty in clinical medicine and Ph.D., in basic medical sciences) degrees. Over the last 10 years, the School always has been ranked first among other schools of medicine at national level. At present, the School continues to enhance its curriculum to meet the needs of 21st century medicine by integrating clinical and basic science across the curriculum, developing new models for clinical education and engaging students in an in-depth scholarly experience.

Goals
As the nation’s first and biggest modern medical school, the School of Medicine of Tehran University of Medical Sciences provides training in more than 100 fields of study at different levels. It has so far played an essential role in training specialized manpower for rendering educational, research, and health care services. The goal of this School for next 10 years is to obtain first ranking in the region and under 200 at international level. To achieve this goal, the faculty members are being selected amongst the best and most experienced academicians to not only provide suitable grounds for training students in theoretical medical lessons, but also to enable the students to acquire the skills necessary to deal with patients and diagnose, treat, and research in their field. The School’s main mission is to alleviate human suffering caused by diseases. This extends to all members of society and to all corners of the world. Finally, our core commitments are:

- Innovation in education
- Scientific discovery and integrity
- Diversity and professional growth
- Service to humanity

Educational Departments
Basic sciences: Anatomy, Biochemistry, Medical Education, Immunology, Islamic Knowledge, Medical Ethics, Medical Genetics, Medical Physics & Biomedical Engineering, Microbiology, Parasitology, Virology, Pharmacology, Community Medicine.

Clinical sciences: Anesthesiology, Cardiology, Dermatology, Emergency Medicine, ENT, Forensic Medicine, Geriatrics Medicine, Infectious Disease, Internal Medicine, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Nuclear Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Occupational Health, Ophthalmology, Orthopedics Surgery, Pathology, Pediatrics, Plastic Surgery, Psychiatry, Radiation Oncology, Radiology, Sports Medicine, Surgery, Urology.
School of Pharmacy
http://pharmacy.tums.ac.ir
info.pharmacy@tums.ac.ir

History & Goals
Faculty of Pharmacy was founded in 1934 in TUMS. Currently, TUMS faculty of Pharmacy is one of the most active and innovative academic research centres in Iran, providing knowledge of pharmacy and professional skills and frontier research in different fields of pharmacy. It enjoys facilities for both pharmacy practices training for student at 6 affiliated retail pharmacies and research and development promotion through its affiliated incubator centre. Both facilities are ranked number one at national level in their respective fields of activity. The school of Pharmacy with 69 faculty members (19 Females & 50 Males) offers M.Sc., Pharm.D., and Ph.D. degrees in over 10 different fields of pharmaceutical sciences. It also offers specialty degree in clinical pharmacy.

Educational Departments
- Pharmaceutics
- Pharmacology
- Medicinal Chemistry
- Toxicology & Pharmacology
- Clinical Pharmacy
- Pharmaceutical Biotechnology
- Food and Drug Control
- Nuclear Pharmacy
- Pharmacoeconomy and pharmaceutical management

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences
Tel (+98-21) 60553000
Fax (+98-21) 60559000
School of Dentistry
http://dentistry.yums.ac.ir
info@dentistry.yums.ac.ir

History & Goals
When Dar-el-Funun School was founded in 1849, dentistry was taught as a sub-branch of medicine at the same school and later on from 1918, at the School of Medicine. The School of Dentistry was founded in 1928. When Tehran University was established in 1934, a 5-year training course was dedicated to teaching dentistry of which 4 year were spent on theoretical and practical education, and one year on preparation of dissertations. In 1956, the School of Dentistry was separated from the School of Medicine and has continued its activities independently ever since. Student admission to specialized courses of dentistry started in 1975. In 2009, School of Dentistry was moved to its newly established building equipped with 112 faculty members (40 Female & 72 Male) and modern educational and research facilities.
The School offers various undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, with the collaboration of experienced faculty members and through proper facilities and the most advanced methods renders education and health care services.

Educational Departments:
- Dental Materials
- Endodontic
- Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
- Oral and Maxillofacial radiology
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- Oral Medicine and Oral Diagnosis
- Orthodontics
- Paediatric Dentistry
- Periodontics
- Prosthodontics
- Restorative Dentistry
- Dental Laboratory Technology

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International collaborations:
Joint venture program in training PhD Student in Community Oral health with University Of Helsinki (Finland), and WHO collaborating center for training and research in Dental Public Health.

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