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

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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. In order to get access to the update information, it is recommended to contact the University.
2. All dates are in Christian calendar.
3. Just a few pictures needed to be captioned.
4. All rights reserved. Extract is authorized by quoting the reference.
• Health Care Hierarchy

Health Care Hierarchy in Iran

Health House:
Rural Health Center:
Health Post:
District Health Center:
City Hospitals:

Health Care Hierarchy at TUMS

District Health Center of South of Tehran:
The Health Center of the City of Ray:
The Health Center of the City of Islamshahr

• Facilities of Tehran University of

Medical Sciences (TUMS)

1) Scientific Resources and Data base Facilities:
Libraries:
Computerized Information Services:
Publications:

2) Welfare Facilities:
Housing:

Food Service:
Physical and Mental Health:
Student Health Care Center:
Emergency Clinic of Kooy-e-Daneshgah:
The Student Counselling Center:
Physical Educational:
Financial Aid:
Cultural Activities:
Child Care Facilities:
Foreign Students’ Office:

• International Relations Office

• International Branch of

Tehran University of Medical Sciences

• Knowledge and Health City:

• The Avicenna Festival:

• The National Museum of Medical Sciences History:

• Educational Regulations:

Highlights of the Educational Regulations:

• ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

History:
Geography & Nature:
Climate:
Population:
Language:
Religion:
Culture:
Flora and Fauna:
Economy:
Administrative Divisions:

• TEHRAN
Iran has a large network of private, public, and state affiliated universities offering degrees in higher education. State-run 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 and Medical Education (for medical universities).

The existence of universities such as the Nizamiyyah and the Academy of Gundishapur 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 Dar-al-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 Dar-al-Funun. The “Faculty of Medicine” for example, the successor to the Dar-al-Funun Department of Medicine, established in 1851, which 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 1967. In 1980, a major overhaul in the academia and higher education system of Iran initiated by Ayatollah Khomeini, led to what is referred to (nicknamed) as "The mother university of Iran". Tehran University of Medical Sciences offers the perfect mix 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 1288 faculty members, over 9676 students, 9 faculties and 1 research institute, 16 teaching hospitals, 29 research centers, 15 research stations in 10 provinces 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 famous among Iranian students that Sharif University of Technology is the best in Iran and even in the region. In the other Sciences (non-medical), University of Tehran seems to be the top university. It is said that according to the latest ranking published by Iran’s Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, University of Tehran stays on top. 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 discovery 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 meet the needs of students as well as the needs of communities.

This mission will be accomplished through science-development strategic planning, technology in Tehran University of Medical Sciences which is entitled the scientific plan of the University. Recently, it 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 invite you to join us as we continue to build a stronger University of Tehran and enrich our community. Together we do make a difference. We are actively looking for opportunities to work with stakeholders.

B. Larijani, M.D.
Chancellor
The Organizational Mission Statement
Attitudes 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 and Health Services, TUMS, are people, and the ultimate goal is their satisfaction 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 and Medical Education, and the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution.

1) 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.  
2) 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.  
3) We value our manpower 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.

4) 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.  
5) As a public institution, achieving the best results, enhancing productivity at the lowest possible cost, and protecting the environment are of great importance to us.

Background:  
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 try 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 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, 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 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 softwares, 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:
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.

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.

Vision

To accomplish the following 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 the 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.
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 about the dawn of civilization. The ancient Iranian medicine has inseparable ties with Zoroastrianism mentioned in Avesta. According to some ancient Iranian myths, practicing 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 hydrocephalous girl performed 4850 years ago. Medicine in pre-Islamic era reached its zenith when the University of Jondishapoor was founded by the Sassanid Monarch; Shappor I. Jondishappor 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, Anooshirvan, the Sassanid Monarch, commanded the formation of the first academy of sciences by gathering all the famous physicians of the time, the University contributed a lot 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 blooming of two great Iranian learned men -Avicenna and Birooni- 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 Dar-ol-Fonoon School in 1851 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.

Before the establishment of Dar-ol-Fonoon, there was no systematic approach to medical education in Iran. In 1851, Dar-ol-Fonoon 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. The Dar-ol-Fonoon 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-ol-Fonoon 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 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
In 1939, the University started offering doctorate degrees in pharmacy and dentistry. In the following year, all of 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 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, 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 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 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. 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 students living complexes in different parts of the city.
• Organizational Chart
• The Board of Trustees
• The Presiding Board
• The University Council
• The Board of Scientific Evaluation
• TUMS Scholarship Council

• Vice-Chancellors
  Vice Chancellor for Education
  Vice-Chancellor for Research
  Vice-Chancellor for Student and Cultural and Affairs
  Vice Chancellor for Health
  Vice Chancellor for food and drug
  Vice Chancellor for Management Promotion and Resources Planning

• Directorate for University International Relations
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 which at least two should be faculty members and the Director of the Management and Planning Organization of the country or his representative.

1. The Minister of Health and Medical Education chairs the Board of Trustees. The Chancellor acts as the Secretary of the Board.
2. Members of the Board are appointed by the decree from the president of I.R.IRAN. At the time being, besides a number of the faculty members, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the head of MOSTAZAFIN (oppressed) Foundation and the head of the Cultural Revolution Council are the members of the Board of trustees.

Responsibilities and Authorities:
- Ratifying the internal by-laws of the University,
- Ratifying the administrative organization,
- Ratifying the annual budget,
- Ratifying the University's detailed budget,
- Ratifying accounts and annual balance sheet,
- Ratifying the special revenues and their spending,
- Appointing the auditor and treasurer,
- Raising financial support from the private sector, and local revenues,
- Ratifying financial and transactional by-laws,
- Proposing the extra pay for faculty members and non-faculty instructors,
- Policy making for management of health care centers,
- Deciding the pay scales for research work, teaching, authorship, etc.,
- Verifying the annual report of the University presented by the Chancellor,
- Ratifying employment regulations of faculty members,
- Ratifying accounts and annual balance sheet,
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The University Council

The council consists of members of the presiding Board, Deans of Schools, two faculty members, and two full or associate faculty member professors. The Chancellor chairs the Council.

Responsibilities and Authorities:
- Studying and ratifying new courses and fields of study to be proposed to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education,
- Studying the educational and research problems of the University, and proposing solutions,
- General evaluation of the University’s performance,
- Studying and ratifying plans proposed by specialized councils,
- Preparing and ratifying the internal by-laws of the Council, and its sub-committees,
- To coordinate administrative and planning affairs and to cooperate with the university council and the presiding board, 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-Chancellors 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:
- Studying academic and passing judgment on the scientific qualifications of applicants for ranks of associate professor, and assistant professor,
- Promoting faculty members to assistant professorship, associate professorship, and professorship,
- Evaluating the educational-research performance of faculty members,
- Dealing with other 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:
- 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 scholarship for the purpose of making the decision of prolonging their course study,
- Passing instructions for education mission.

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

Vice Chancellor for Education
Vice-Chancellor for Research
Vice-Chancellor for Student and Cultural Affairs
Vice Chancellor for Health
Vice Chancellor for food and drug
Vice Chancellor for Management Promotion and Resources Planning
Directorate for University International Relations

Vice Chancellor for Education

The Vice-Chancellor for Education is responsible for academic policymaking, planning to promote educational quality and supervising constantly 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 masterminds planning the university's educational programs. He 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 Research

The Vice Chancellor for Reasearch 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, supply, and distribution of scientific resources-printed as well as digital-helping with scientific conferences to be held and facilitating the participation of faculty members in them, establishing scientific relations with foreign centers, and expansion of the University's computer network.
Vice-Chancellor for Student and Cultural Affairs

The mission of this Vice Chancellor is to protect students’ rights, and to provide for nurturing their creativity and hidden 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 to provide welfare services, and facilitate extra-curricular athletic and artistic student activities, scientific and sightseeing tours, and student celebrations. The above tasks have provided for the establishment of subordinate Directorates in charge of Student Affairs, Physical Education, Cultural Affairs and Extra-Curricular Activities, Health, and Counselling 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.

Vice-Chancellor for Health

The Vice Chancellor for Health seeks to meet the health care needs of the society through education (training manpower…) 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 the great part of Tehran, the City of Ray and the City of Islamshahr.

Vice Chancellor for food and drug

The Vice Chancellor for food and drug was established in the year of 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. Supply and providence of needed drugs including narcotics and drugs for special diseases.
2. Supervision on methods of their distribution at all related units of this university.

3. Issuance of certification of establishment and technical liability and products for the described units.

4. Supervision on activities of all private and governmental drugstores under the coverage of this university.

5. Promotion of reasonable use of drugs with attention to the activity of controlled unit.

6. Supervision and inspection of manufacturing factories, storage centers, and distribution centers for food and cosmetic products.

7. Issuance of certification for inauguration of imports and allowance of customs for preliminary materials and processed food and cosmetic products.

8. Performance of 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 this university.

This Vice Chancellor supports other Vice Chancellors in financial, administrative and legal matters. Other major responsibilities of the Office are: providing administrative/financial support for University’s objectives, collaborating with the Chancellor to help with better performance of Headquarters, studying the University’s administrative /financial and organizational policies, preparing the budget, supervising good performance of other administrative, budget, financial, and legal matters and constructional plans as well as devising new methods for problem solving. Proper performances of this office help to enhance the efficiency of the other offices in advancing the affairs and achieving the University goals.
As the nation’s oldest and most extensive medical education complex, TUMS has always enjoyed a unique academic position both at home and abroad, and is regarded as the icon for higher education in Iran. TUMS enjoys a distinguished status at the international arena due to its potentials such as the biggest number of faculty members, and educational, health care, and research centers together with more than 70 years of skilled manpower training record which avail a source of outstanding services and innovations.

Over the recent years, extensive measures have been taken to promote international ties in three areas; relations with accredited scientific centers in other countries; relations with international educational, research and health organizations, and making use of the expertise of Iranian nationals living abroad. This has led to signing memorandums of understanding with several universities all over the world, and some officials and scientists from other countries have visited the University and exchanged views with their Iranian counterparts.

**OBJECTIVES:**
- To provide suitable and enforceable policy for the expansion of meaningful and effective activities in the scientific community both within Iran and internationally.
- To provide opportunity for the development of capabilities and potential of Professors and Students at TUMS.
- To form cooperative relationships within the global scientific community in coordination with MOU, TUMS and accredited universities both nationally and internationally.
- To receive financial resources in the country and abroad, to establish meaningful and useful cooperation with NGO’s, holders of industries and social foundations, in order to collaboration joint research projects and scientific programs.

Some noted international organizations have started extensive collaborations with TUMS, and several research projects are underway. The constant and effective presence of the Iranian specialists living abroad in different sectors indicates the University’s extensive activities over the past few years.

**Memoranda of Understanding between Tehran University of Medical Sciences & Health Services (TUMS) and:**
1) the Association of American Universities, the United States of America
2) Cornell University (USA)
3) the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, Health Sciences Center on behalf of the Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology Pelvic Reconstruction and Urogynecology
4) Bone Marrow Transplantation Research Center and A. Bianchi Bonomi Hemophilia and Thrombosis Center, Department of Medicine, Medical Specialities University of Milan, Italy
5) King Edward Medical University of Lahore, Pakistan
6) the Faculty of Internal Medicine, Dagestan State Medical Academy, Makhachkala, Russia
7) University of Medicine & Pharmacy "Carol Davila" of Bucharest
8) the Faculty of Health Sciences of the University of Pretoria, South Africa
9) Medical University of South Africa (MEDUNSA)
10) the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
11) Yerevan State Medical University after Mkhitar, Republic of Armenia
12) the University of Valencia, Spain
13) the Department of Pediatrics and the Department of Pediatrics, Hematology/Oncology, Hanover Medical School, Hanover, Germany
14) the University of Birmingham, England
15) the Institute of Cancer and the Department of Epidemiology, Karolinska Institute, Sweden
16) Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany
17) the Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Claude Bernard University, Lyon, France
18) Saint George’s Hospital, Medical School University of London, the United Kingdom
19) the University of Sheffield(UK)
20) the Faculty of Pharmacy and Cipla Pharmaceutical Company, Mumbai, India
21) Dermatology Department of Karl – Franzens – University, Graz
22) Digestive Disease Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, I.R.IRAN and Cancer Institute of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, China
23) Minami Nutrition NV, Belgium
24) Gynecology-Oncology Department , and Gynecological Cancer Center at the Royal Hospital for Woman, Sydney, Australia
25) George Washington University(USA)
26) School of Public Health and Harvard School of Public Health(USA)
27) Middlesex University(UK)
28) the University of Witwatersr, Johannesburg, Africa
29) Medical University of Tajikistan
30) Dermatology Department, Miond Hospital, Kabul, Republic of Afghanistan
31) Technology Institute , Illinois University, the United States of America
32) Heart Research Center and Cardiovascular Center, the University Hospital Zurich, Switzerland
33) the Department of Oncology , the University of Atanzio, Italy
34) New Castle University(UK)
35) the Department of Optometry, Ophthalmology , the University of Innsbruck, Austria
36) the Department of Dermatology (TUMS) and the Laboratory of the Surgery Department, Alberta University, Canada
37) Belarusian Medical Academy of Post - Graduate Education
38) the Research Center for Sciences and Technology in Medicine (RCSTIM, TUMS) and the Institute for Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ICPRAS),

International Organizations:
- The World Health Organization: Active collaboration with the WHO representative in Iran in conducting regional and international courses and workshops such as the International Diploma Course on Malaria and Planning its Control (recognized and approved by WHO), the International Workshop on Rational Medicine Prescription (for the first time in the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, EMRO), active collaboration with the Headquarters of WHO in Geneva, and specifying new joint research projects with the organization,
- Federation of Universities of Islamic World (FUWI) affiliated to Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Taking steps to start collaboration with UNESCO under the international plans of UNITWIN, and to gain scientific chairs of the Organization,
- The International Agency of Research on Cancer (IARC): Expanding bilateral collaboration, attempts to start new research plans, and exchange of lectures under the signed memorandums of understanding,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific,
• Faculty of Medicine
• Faculty of Dentistry
• Faculty of Pharmacy
• Faculty of Health
• Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery
• Faculty of Rehabilitation
• Faculty of Allied Health Sciences
• Faculty of Traditional Iranian Medicine
• Faculty of Modern Technology in Medical Sciences
• Department of Evening Courses
• International Branch of TUMS "Pardis Kish"
Faculty of Medicine

History:
In 1849, the first modern class of medicine at Dar-ol-Fonoon School was founded, and the first group of graduates started practicing in 1856. In 1918, the Dar-ol-Fonoon class of medicine came to be called the School of Medicine. It continued its operations until 1934, when the University of Tehran was founded. Under the law of the establishment of the University of Tehran, medicine was one of the major fields of study. In 1937, the Faculty of Medicine moved to its present location in the northern wing of the Tehran University Campus. Three years later, in 1939, the main chairs of the Faculty of Medicine including medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry came into being. In 1940, the hospitals in Tehran were annexed to the Faculty, and students were provided with practical trainings. In 1956, the disciplines of pharmacy and dentistry were separated from the Faculty of Medicine, and the faculty continued its activities independently.

Goal:
As the nation’s first and biggest modern medical faculty, the Faculty of Medicine of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services provides training in 83 fields of study at different levels, and so far has played an important role in training specialized manpower for rendering educational, research, and health care services. The faculty members of the School have been selected amongst the best and most experienced physicians not only to provide the suitable grounds for the students training in theoretical medical lessons, but also to enable them to learn the skills necessary to deal with patients and diagnosis, treatment, and to do research in their fields.
Educational Departments

Basic Science
- Anatomy
- Biochemistry
- Biophysics
- Immunology
- Microbiology
- Genetics
- Pharmacology
- Physiology

Clinical Sciences
- Anaesthesiology
- Dermatology
- Otorhinolaryngology
- Occupational Medicine
- General Surgery
- Tropical Medicine and Infectious Diseases
- Internal Medicine
- Neurology
- Neurosurgery
- Nuclear Medicine
- Medical Ethics
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Ophthalmology
- Orthopaedics
- Pathology
- Cardiology
- Paediatrics
- Psychiatry
- Radiology
- Radiotherapy
- Social Medicine
- Sport Medicine
- Urology
- Emergency Medicine
- Forensic Medicine

Faculty Members and Number of Students

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Highlights:

- Clinical training of medical students in different levels of internship, Speciality, subSpeciality, and fellowship is carried out at 14 affiliated educational hospitals.

- The library of the Faculty of Medicine, which was founded simultaneously with the establishment of the University of Tehran, attracts a great number of students and professors.

- Every year most excellent ranks at national comprehensive examinations of basic sciences, pre-internship, residency, PhD, subSpeciality, and fellowship are obtained by the students of the Faculty.

- Establishment of the Medical Skill Laboratory at the Faculty of Medicine has provided the students with the opportunity to learn, and practice medical skills through audiovisual equipment, and other teaching aids. One of the most important measures taken by the Laboratory is running workshops on CPR, injection skills, patient-physician relationships, semiology skills, and new methods for instruction and testing.

In addition to Doctorate of General Medicine, the Faculty offers the following courses:
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**Total:** 20 20 24 9 10
Faculty of Dentistry

History:
When Dar-ol-Fonoon 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 the University of Tehran was established in 1934, a 5-year training course was dedicated to teaching dentistry of which 4 years were spent on theoretical and practical education, and one year on preparation of dissertations. In 1956, the Faculty of Dentistry was separated from the Faculty of Medicine and has continued its activities independently ever since. Student admission to specialized courses of dentistry started in 1975.

Goals:
The Faculty offers different undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, with the collaboration of experienced faculty members and through proper facilities and the most advanced methods renders educational and health care services. Besides, the Faculty of Dentistry is one of the best research centers on dentistry throughout the country. It provides the grounds for research work for the students and faculty.
**Educational Departments**

- Community Oral Health
- Dental Materials
- Endodontics
- 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

**Faculty Members and Number of Students**

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**Course**

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55 | Faculties

56 | Faculties
Faculty of Pharmacy

History:
When Tehran University was founded in 1934, the Faculty of Pharmacy was a part of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry. At that time pharmacy was a five-year course, which admitted students with high school diplomas. In 1956, the Faculty of Pharmacy was separated from the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry and started training students over a period of five years. In 1971 the pharmacy course was evaluated to six years but until Islamic Revolution of Iran only the general pharmacy has been offered. In 1988, for the first time, post graduated degrees have been offered to students. At that moment 50% of graduated programme in this country has been persuaded in Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

Goals:
This faculty is one of the most active and best-equipped educational-research centers in Iran. The faculty’s curriculum provides the students with the opportunity to develop their skills both in theory and practice. The curriculum aims at providing the graduates with the opportunity to work at drugstores, industrial and pharmaceutical companies, quality control laboratories, poison control centers, cosmetic industries, cellular pharmacology, herbal medicine, biotechnology research, and academic centers.
Educational Departments

- Toxicology and Pharmacology
- Pharmaceutics
- Radiopharmacy
- Medicinal Chemistry
- Pharmacognosy
- Biotechnology
- Drug and Food Control

Faculty Members and Number of Students

<table>
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<tr>
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Course

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</table>
Faculty of Health

History:
The Faculty of Health is the nation’s oldest and largest center for health studies. In 1939 the Department of Parasitology and the Unit of Scientific Researches were founded as parts of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Tehran. In 1952, the Institute of Malariology affiliated to the Chair of Parasitology of the School of Medicine was founded and in 1969 came to be known as the Institute of Public Health Research. In the same year the Department of Public Health joined it. The agreement to establish the Faculty of Health was ratified in 1966 and since then the Faculty of Health has carried out their educational-research activities.

Goals:
The Faculty was founded to provide educational programs for training specialists in postgraduate fields of health sciences, to do field studies on the country’s health problems, and to devise the necessary executive plans. It also cooperates with other national and international organizations here at home and abroad. The Faculty’s research programs are meant to promote experimental sciences and applied research to help solve the nation’s crucial health issues.
Educational Departments

- Environmental Health Engineering
- Epidemiology and Biostatistics
- Health Education and Promotion
- Management Sciences and Health Economics
- Medical Entomology and Vector Control
- Medical Parasitology and Mycology
- Nutrition and Biochemistry
- Occupational Health
- Pathobiology

Faculty Members and Number of Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty members</th>
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Course

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<td>Environmental Health Engineering</td>
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<td>Environmental Health</td>
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<td>Health Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Entomology and Vector Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Immunology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Bacteriology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Parasitology</td>
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<td>Medical Virology</td>
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<td>Medical Mycology</td>
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<td>Microbiology</td>
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<td>Mother and Child Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutritional Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master of Public Health (MPH):</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Medical Ethics</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Addiction</td>
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<td>- Field Research</td>
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<td>- Reproductive Health</td>
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<td>- Environmental Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Disaster</td>
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<td>- Health System Reform</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Disease Management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Health Network Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- MD MPH</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

In the process of preparation:
- MS in food Hygiene
- DrPH with 3 options:
  1. Nutrition
  2. Environmental Health
  3. Reproductive health
Research Departments

- Public Health in Disaster
- Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases
- Health Policy
- Social Determinants of Health

* IPHR has also two labs including Human Ecology lab and Epidemiology and Biostatics lab.

Research and Training

- International course on advanced Malariology
- National course on advanced Leishmaniasis
- Community assessment training
- Summer internship projects
- National workshop on Outbreak invention
- Health in emergencies and disasters national seminars
- Training workshops on public health in disasters

International Research Collaboration

- World Health Organization (WHO)
- United Nation (UN)
- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
- University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Karolinska Institute (KI), Sweden
- International Association of National Public Health Institute (IANPHI)
Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery

History:
In 1949, the hospital affiliated School of Nursing started its activities offering BS Degrees in nursing in three years, and admitted 100-120 students every year. The students were trained over a period of three years receiving special trainings to work at affiliated hospitals of the School of Medicine. In 1983, the School of Nursing came to be known as the College of Nursing and Midwifery and in 1987, the same College came to be called the Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery of TUMS.

Goals:
The Faculty aims at training students in nursing, midwifery, and reproductive Health. Some of the Faculty’s educational-research programs are as follows: Training experienced experts in nursing and experts in midwifery to furnish extensive health and midwifery services, offering MS Degrees in nursing and midwifery as well as PhD degrees in nursing and reproductive health.
## Educational Departments

- Medical-Surgical Nursing
- Community Health Nursing
- Paediatric Nursing
- Psychiatric Nursing
- Nursing Management
- Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Mother and Child Health
- Reproductive health

## Faculty Members and Number of Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty members</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<table>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
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### Courses

<table>
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<td>Reproductive Health</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>
Faculty of Rehabilitation

History:
The first ever attempt in Iran to establish a center for developing experts in different areas of rehabilitation was made in 1964, and the School of Medicine of the University of Tehran was assigned this responsibility. The first group of the students officially started studying at the College of Physiotherapy of the Faculty of Medicine at Imam Khomeini Hospital in 1965. The College was recognized by the World Health Organization, and in 1990 the Faculty of Rehabilitation started to function under the present name.

Goals:
The Faculty is the oldest institution in charge of developing the specialized manpower needed for rehabilitation health care, educational, and research services at universities and treatment centers. The faculty’s graduates in speech therapy, audiology, physical therapy, and occupational therapy are expected to provide the best rehabilitation services through scientific diagnosis of the damages.

Educational Departments
- Physical Therapy
- Audiology
- Speech Therapy
- Occupational therapy
(Physical health area)

Faculty Members and Number of Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty members</th>
<th>Students</th>
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Course

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<td>Physical Therapy</td>
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<td>Audiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speech Therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupational Therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Physical health area)</td>
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</table>
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences

History:
Allied Health Sciences were first offered as associate courses in the Faculty of Medicine in 1950. Due to the increasing interest in the Allied Health Services at the national level, and expanding and organizing the concerned activities, the Faculty of Allied Health Sciences was founded in 1991.

Goals:
The Faculty has been assigned to train the required expert manpower with B.S. and Postgraduate and PhD Degrees to meet the health care centers needs in such areas as Laboratory Sciences, Radiology and Radiotherapy Technology, Anaesthesiology, Health Care Management, Haematology and blood Transfusion, Medical Library and Information Sciences, Operation Room Technology, Health Information Management and Nuclear Medicine.

Educational Departments
- Medical Laboratory Sciences
- Medical Records
- Radiology and Radiotherapy Technology
- Anaesthesiology Technology
- Health Care Management
- Medical Library and Information Sciences
- Operation Room Technology
- Practical Hematology

Faculty Members and Number of Students

<table>
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<th>Faculty members</th>
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<td>Radiotherapy Technology</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaesthesiology Technology</td>
<td>BS</td>
</tr>
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<td>Medical Records</td>
<td>MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Management</td>
<td>BS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haematology and blood Transfusion</td>
<td>MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Library and Information Sciences</td>
<td>BS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Medicine Technology</td>
<td>MS</td>
</tr>
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<td>Operation Room Technology</td>
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<td>Health Information Management</td>
<td>MS</td>
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</table>
Faculties |

Faculty of Traditional Medicine

Traditional Iranian Medicine (TIM) consists of the sum total of all knowledge and practices used in diagnosis, prevention and elimination of diseases in Persia from ancient times to present. It is based entirely on practice experiences and observations passed down from generation to generation. TIM roots back to over 8000 years B.C. and it is not too bold to claim that the Persians taught the Greeks, the elements of the system of medical history writer. Traditional medicine has the advantage of being considered as a part of the culture; therefore, bypassing cultural issues that may affect the practice of medicine. On the other hand, it can be used in conjunction with and as an aid to the conventional medicine. In accordance with WHO’s strategy, the old but useful remedies should be integrated in the conventional medicine for the benefit of humanity.

Today the Islamic Republic of Iran is moving towards discovering its useful medical treasures to share with mankind all over the world to take its role in the worldwide move towards integrative medicine. In this path, Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services has established Iran’s first traditional medicine faculty.

The Faculty of Traditional Medicine has officially stared its activity with its first students in 2007. Along with its own 6 Master Degree students, The faculty also hosts 18 other students from three other universities, namely Shahid Beheshti, Iran and Shahed Universities of Medical Sciences in order to teach traditional medicine with most unity and discipline with the help of the famous and specialist masters of the field from all over the country. These masters are basic or clinical science university professors or instructors or even traditional healers from the society. The faculty of traditional medicine has theoretical and practical classes, a library, a computer site, and clinic and is constructing a traditional pharmacy and a laboratory as well.

In the year 2008, the Traditional Medicine and Traditional Pharmacy departments are going to have their 2nd Master Degree and 1st PhD Degree students (to admit 6 students) respectively. The Faculty of Traditional Medicine has also started projects on the edition and facilitation of old medical manuscripts by the use of IT and computer capabilities and also started a project on seeking folk medical information beginning with the province of Golestan.

Educational Departments

- Traditional Medical
- Traditional Pharmacy
- Medical History
- Folk Medicine
- Health and Nutrition
Faculties of Advanced Medical Technologies

The Faculty of Advanced Medical Technologies (SAMT) was established as a postgraduate academic center in 2008 to educate talented applicants at the PhD and MSc levels in Medical Nanotechnology, Medical Biotechnology, Molecular Medicine, Neurosciences, Tissue Engineering and Cell Therapy, Medical and BioInformatics. In addition, this school is expected to take responsibilities for conducting basic and applied researches at the edges of advanced medical sciences and technologies. The SAMT is also offering postdoc trainings, fellowships and short-term courses to enhance qualifications of academic members and visiting scientists. This school is the first highly accredited academic center within I.R. IRAN and also regional countries which is benefiting from collaboration of academic members, educational and research facilities of all other schools, hospitals and affiliated research centers of TUMS. This school with its great potentials is looking forward to establish mutually interested collaborations with well-known academic and research centers throughout the world.

Educational Departments

- Medical Nanotechnology
- Medical Biotechnology
- Molecular Medicine
- Neurosciences
- Tissue Engineering & Cell Therapy
- Medical and BioInformatics

Faculty Members and Number of Students

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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- PhD: 20
- MS: 21
- Total: 41

Department of Evening Courses

History:
Through the authorization issued by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, and to make use of the educational facilities in the afternoon and evening hours, TUMS started the Department for Evening Courses in 1991.

Goal:
To upgrade the academic level of the staff of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education and those of the universities of medical sciences, and to train specialists on the basis of the needs of the nation’s health care hierarchy.

Number of Students

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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Course

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<td>Radiology</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Medical Records</td>
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<td>Occupational Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Environmental Health</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anaesthesia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health Care Management</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

TUMS Alumni Office

Established in 2006, the TUMS Alumni Office has been Managed under the authority of the chancellor’s office. The objective of the office is to attract more than 5000 alumni who have graduated from different faculties of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and now working at various scientific, educational, clinical and research centers all over the world. The main goal of this office is to put scientists’ capacity and talent into service and provide them with scientific services.
The faculties in the International campus of the university are included: Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Hygiene, Paramedical, Nursing and Midwifery, Rehabilitation, Traditional Medicine and New Technologies. For the time being, 311 students are studying in four majors and excluding the other five faculties to be established in next steps, in 7 years, the university will host 2000 students in the four faculties (Hygiene, Medicine, Dentistry as well as Pharmacy, 2007-2008) already active. Considering the launch of the five new faculties in this university, and regarding the limitations on the admission of university students in Kish Island, the number of the students of this university will be between 3000 to 5000 students by the end of the 7-year-period. Considering the vast scope for the faculties and the variety of the majors, the required space for 3000 students will be 5 hectares; for 5000 students it will be hectares, including the required educational space for each of these majors such as chemistry, immunology, genetics, biophysics, pathology, histology, embryology, biochemistry, microbiology, dissection rooms, and animal laboratories, along with the classes, workshops, amphitheatres, libraries and etc.

The number of faculty professors necessary for the university is 600. Accoring to the university time scheduling, in two years, 20% and in 5 years, 50% of these professors should reside in the Island.

International Branch of Tehran University of Medical Sciences
Kish Campus

The International Branch of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) was established in Kish Island in February 2008. In a little while it started to promote collaborations with world-class universities. The most important aims of the International campus are as follows:

- Attracting international students
- Establishing an international university to cooperate with creditable international universities all around the world
- Granting joined international certificates, as well as turning Kish Island into a scientific regional vanguard and launching science tourism
- Establishing Knowledge and Health City
- Establishing an international university to cooperate with the Islamic World Universities
- Developing a large General Hospital in the Island for providing medical service to the region
For Further Information, Please Contact:
International Relations Office
No. 21, Dameshgh Street,
Vali-e-Asr Avenue, Tehran 1416753955
- IRAN
P.O. Box: 14155-5799 Tehran, I.R. Iran
Tel: +9821 88896692, 88912091
Fax: +9821 88898532
E-mail: iro@sina.tums.ac.ir
Website: http://iro.tums.ac.ir
The clusters of the Kish region are classified according to two dimensions: the traditional clusters and emergent clusters. Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) keeps supporting the traditional clusters and providing the possibility of creating the necessary conditions for the emergence of new clusters such as Bioscience, Biotechnology, Multimedia, Tourism, and Health. These were all catalyzed by the core cluster and that is Knowledge.

The traditional clusters (where the tradition and the know-how derived from the natural conditions of the geographical base are observed), and the second is the emergent clusters (where a combination of technological competences, education, and human capital is observed). The traditional networks in Tehran university of medical sciences are two-dimensions, that are formed by the clusters. The context of the new institutional networks with the development of open innovative schemes, emphasize that the Knowledge cluster, plays an important role, since it incorporates with all of the infrastructures, laboratories, research units, Science and Technology Park, enterprises incubators, and the human capital of the TUMS. These are used in open innovative activities that are developed in cooperation with entities belonging to the mentioned networks.

It should be emphasized that the clusters should implement the following strategic directives in order to reach operational synergies: (i) Development of Junior Academic Enterprises through the establishment of partnerships involving the TUMS and some enterprises; (ii) Creation of operational programs to reinforce the Open Innovation Schemes (iii) Adoption of benchmarking tools, taking the experiences of other related international clusters as reference (iv) Creation of articulated Competence Poles; (v) Support for launching trade marks; (vi) Dissemination of the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the trade and distribution of the goods that are locally produced; and (vii) Participation in international and national networks.
Virtual Organization

The general tendency in the virtual organization is towards slashing the needs for physical and operational structures so as to create more coherence and cooperation among all members of the University Family. In the virtual organization, a point of view is created based common managerial responsibilities, sharing management responsibilities, leadership, shared propriety, collective planning based on cooperation and trust, group risk-taking. These are eventually characterized as managed organizational knowledge. The virtual organization of the university is based upon a background of technology and information systems. Besides, information technology is considered as one of the most important, constructive and dynamic features of virtual organization. The virtual organization has arrived to the state of utilizing thanks to the efforts, perseverance, as well as diligence of different units and departments representatives, and will flourish through receiving the support of the managers. It will pave the way for further development and progress in scientific, educational, research, medical fields.

The characteristics of virtual organization of the university:
- Decentralization
- The possibility of working round the clock
- The possibility of determining the strategies and target of the organization for each individual.
- Keeping up with rapid and major scientific changes and developments
- Flexible, agile and easily adaptable,
- Creative, dynamic, including virtual structures based on teamwork,
- Timely utilization of different types of resources,
- Benefiting from each others’ experiences,
- Self-management in teams and different sections and low expenses of exchanges of ideas and coordination,

The virtual organization minimizes the complexities and lack of determination through cooperation and coordination in the organization.

Virtual Space
Virtual space in the university is a space which reflects the realities. The basis of the space is on the digital logic in which all information is turned into electronic form and enjoy a great flexibility.

Consequently, it has the possibility of converting, editing, and altering information in different forms of pictures, voice, text and etc.

Ultra-geographical
The virtual organization of the university is not bound to a specific place. It is possible to enter at any time from any place.

Breakability
The virtual organization of the university is breakable, that is, it can be accessed from different places. You do not need to be there at the door to enter it!

Flexibility of the Structure
The virtual structure of the university could be changed and altered. A virtual structure could be changed through time and based on the different immediate needs.

This is the case in virtual structures and it is not possible to change the position of, say, libraries or classes in the real structure and buildings of the university. This creates a lot of chaos and it costs a lot of time, effort, and money.

Virtual Work
Virtual work is work done in the virtual space. The speed and pace of such working is much higher than the regular working system. The efficiency is also higher than physical work. There is no time and space limitation in this system.
Research
Research at TUMS

Based on a research-oriented concept, TUMS has undertaken the mission of the expansion and promotion of the culture of research; therefore research work, as an inseparable part of the University’s planning is a decisive factor in application, transference, and promotion of knowledge. At TUMS, priority is given to doing fundamental research work in areas related to public health. Currently, research activities are carried out at the faculties and research centers of the University. Thanks to their close contacts with students and faculty members, the faculties are of great importance from the point of view of educational aspects of research. Research centers are especially important because of their expertise, attitude and capacity to do applied research work. Therefore, TUMS welcomes any collaboration with other academic centers locally and internationally in research-oriented areas. All such activities are carried out according to the University’s research plan.
Institutes & Research Centers

- Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center
- Rheumatology Research Center
- Digestive Disease Research Center
- Haematology, Oncology, and Bone Marrow Transplantation Research Center
- Vali-e-Asr Reproductive Health Research Center
- Immunology, Asthma and Allergy Research Center
- Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy
- Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center
- Research Center for Science and Technology in Medicine
- Center for Community-Based Participatory Research
- Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Research Center
- Center for Environmental Research
- Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies
- Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center
- Medicinal Plants Research Center
- Dental Research Center
- Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center
- Urology Research Center
- Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS
- Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine
- Sports Medicine Research Center
- Brain and Spinal Injury Repair Research Center
- Cancer Research Center of the Cancer Institute (CRCI) in Iran
- Ophthalmology Research Center
- Iranian Tissue Bank
- Nanotechnology Research Center
- ENT Research Center
- Iranian Center of Neurological Research
- Department of Basic and Clinical Research in Tehran Heart Center
- Center for Knowledge Translation and Exchange
- Center for Academic and Health Policy
- Institute of Public Health Research
**Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center**

http://emrc.tums.ac.ir
emrc@tums.ac.ir

The Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center was established in 1994 at Shariati Hospital to provide research support for investigators pursuing research on endocrine disorders with a special focus on diabetes and osteoporosis. EMRC provides a central support structure to foster collaborations among investigators working in the areas of diabetes, osteoporosis, thyroid disorders, obesity and arteriosclerosis/lipid research, genetics, pancreas transplantation, Bio-Nano technology. In addition, it supports their activities by providing shared core resources and by funding for pilot/feasibility studies and a common intellectual environment. EMRC has endeavoured to create an environment and to serve as a vehicle for interdisciplinary collaborative research as both a focal point and an umbrella for diabetes and osteoporosis research in a greater area.

EMRC has held several national and international seminars and workshops for diabetes and osteoporosis in Iran not only to insist on the critical importance of these two debilitating diseases but also to persist in public education as an essential step for prevention.

Besides, this center always attempts to promote the research environment and quality of research through establishing and enhancing collaboration ties with recognized organizations, universities and research centers all over the world. Globally over 50 agreements have been signed with recognized scientific centers such as Universities of Tennessee, Alberta, British Columbia, North Dakota, Geneva and Mayo Clinic. Around 120 articles on different aspects of endocrinology and metabolic disorders are published annually by this center in well-known national and international high impacted journals. Moreover Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders has been published in Farsi since 2001. Also, now this journal is available in English as e journal with open access available full-text and a peer reviewed journal. More inquires could be addressed to http://journals.tums.ac.ir

Since 2002, EMRC has established Diabetes and Osteoporosis National Research Network with 21 universities and research centers as members. Iranian data banks of Diabetes and Osteoporosis are other achievements of EMRC. Information is available: http://irandiabex.ir and http://iranosteopex.ir

EMRC is an active member of several International Organizations such as IOF, IDF, EACR, TIF, ADA and OHRP. Recently EMRC has succeeded to be designated as WHO Collaborating Center for Research and Education on management of osteoporosis and diabetes. This great honour would emerge new paradigms in regional and global research, would lead to build up capacities and resources for improved health research conduct and its utilization in the region. It would also pave the way for promoting and advocating adherence to ethical practices, moral values and principles of equity and fairness in health research in the region with auspices of WHO.

**Rheumatology Research Center**

http://rrc.tums.ac.ir
rrc@tums.ac.ir

In 1974, the first Rheumatology Subspecialty Department was created in Daryoush Kabir Medical Center (actual Shariati Medical Center), Tehran University, by Fereydoun Davatchi. The department had an inpatient ward with 16 beds, two Rheumatology outpatient clinics, and a small Rheumatology Research Lab. In late 1974, the Connective Tissue Diseases outpatient clinic was created, and in 1977 the Behcet’s Disease outpatient clinic. This small unit grew up gradually to become the Rheumatology Research Center (RRC) in 1981. It was originally located in Shariati Network with 21 universities and research centers as members. Iranian data banks of Diabetes and Osteoporosis are other achievements of EMRC. Information is available: http://irandiabex.ir and http://iranosteopex.ir

EMRC is an active member of several International Organizations such as IOF, IDF, EACR, TIF, ADA and OHRP. Recently EMRC has succeeded to be designated as WHO Collaborating Center for Research and Education on management of osteoporosis and diabetes. This great honour would emerge new paradigms in regional and global research, would lead to build up capacities and resources for improved health research conduct and its utilization in the region. It would also pave the way for promoting and advocating adherence to ethical practices, moral values and principles of equity and fairness in health research in the region with auspices of WHO.
hospital, but now it also has 3 other branches in Imam, Sina and Amir A’alam hospitals. There are some universities of medical sciences all around the country that their rheumatology departments are affiliated to RRC (such as Guilan, Army, Azad Eslami, Yazd, Kashan, and Golestan universities).

RRC was the first Research Center from Tehran University for Medical Sciences (TUMS) to be recognized officially by the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education in 1994. In 2001, the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education selected RRC as the "Center of Excellence" for rheumatology in Iran. RRC has been a member of the "Molecular Medicine Network of Iran" since August 2003.

Goals
RRC has three goals in the areas related to rheumatologic diseases: Instruction, Research and Patient Care. Instruction: RRC with its 4 branches has 17 Rheumatologists as teaching staff. Since 1987, 45 Rheumatologists were trained and graduated from RRC. They are many guest fellows for Rheumatology Subspecialties, coming from other universities for short periods of one to 3 months. Research: RRC has the largest number of patients with more than 6000 patients, followed by SLE registry containing more than 2000 patients. RRC has conducted/is conducting more than 150 research projects. Among them, 97 have been approved both by the RRC Research Committee and the TUMS Research Committee. Twelve of these projects were international collaborative studies with Australia, Austria, China, Korea, Portugal, Russia, and the US. Patient care: RRC has started early to take care of osteoporosis in Iran, since the announcement of WHO in 1991. RRC trained the first BMD technicians in 1993. RRC helped the pharmaceutical companies to formulate and produce calcium carbonate and natrium fluoride for the treatment of osteoporosis in 1994. RRC has created the first Back School in Iran in 1994 to help people with low back pain to understand the cause of their discomfort, its mechanism, and how to deal with it. With the same concern, RRC has created in 1995 the Knee School for knee osteoarthritis.

RRC in the world
RRC is the main Rheumatology representative of Iran in APLAR (Asia and Pacific area League of Associations for Rheumatology). RRC has the APLAR chairmanship of the Special Interest Group (SIG) on Behcet’s Disease, as well as cochairman of SIG on Osteoporosis, Cochairman of SIG on Scleroderma, and cochairman of SIG on SLE. RRC is best known in the world of rheumatology for its Behcet’s Disease Unit. RRC is one of the founding members of the International Society for Behcet’s Disease (ISBD) created in 2000. Iran via RRC has 3 representatives in the Council of ISBD. RRC has conducted an international project with the collaboration of 27 countries for the creation of the new International Criteria for Behcet’s Disease (ICBD). Data collection, data processing, and criteria development all were done in RRC.

RRC has the memorandum of understanding for Scientific Co-operatin with the following centers:
- Department of Ophthalmology / Optometry, Innsbruck University Hospital, Austria.
- Department of Rheumatology, the Queen Elizabeth and Royal Adelaide Hospitals, the University of Adelaide, Australia
- Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciencia, Lisbon, Portugal

RRC started in 2000 a series of epidemiological studies in the framework of WHO-ILAR COPCORD (Community Oriented Program for the Control of Rheumatic Diseases). The COPCORD stage 1 urban study in Tehran finished in September 2005, and COPCORD stage 1 rural study in Tuyserkan County (State of Hamadan) ended in September 2006. An APLAR questionnaire for risk factors of knee osteoarthritis (Stage III COPCORD) was developed with the collaboration of Iran (RRC), Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, and Philippines in 2006. An APLAR questionnaire for the evaluation of low back pain risk factors is underway of development by Bangladesh and Iran (RRC).

Publications

RRC has collaborated in the publication of 7 International books: Behcet’s Disease 1989 (one article), Behcet’s Disease 1993 (8 articles), Behcet’s Disease 1997 (11 articles), Textbook of Clinical Rheumatology 2000 (one chapter), Behcet’s Disease 2000 (25 articles), Adamantiades-Behcet’s Disease 2002 (18 articles), Immunology of Behcet’s Disease 2003 (one chapter). RRC has participated and presented more than 200 papers in local and national, and more than 300 papers in international conferences, seminars, and congresses. RRC has published 50 papers in local Medical Journals, and 178 papers in International Medical Journals.
Digestive Disease Research Center

The Digestive Disease Research Center (DDRC) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was recognized as an independent research center by the Iranian Ministry of Health in 1996. Since then, with the persistent endeavor of its members and enthusiasm and dedication of the younger gastroenterologists and non-gastroenterologists who joined it, the DDRC grew rapidly both scientifically and physically.

The major fields of interest include upper GI cancer, gastro oesophageal reflux disease, Helicobacter pylori, inflammatory bowel disease, functional bowel disease, chronic hepatitis (especially viral and autoimmune) with emphasis on non-invasive markers and stem cell research, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, celiac disease and gastrointestinal motility disorders especially achalasia and upper GI cancers. In addition to several single-center projects, the DDRC has managed to establish strong foundations to conduct large-scale population based studies. For this purpose the DDRC has developed meaningful and close collaborations with well-known international research organizations like ‘National Cancer Institute, NCI’ in the United States, ‘International Agency for Research on Cancer, IARC’, a WHO organization based in Lyon, France, the Karolinska University in Sweden, the Glasgow University in Scotland, and the Toronto University in Canada among others.

A case-control study on esophageal cancer (300 cases and 600 controls) has been finished in Gonbad, an area with one of the highest prevalence rates for esophageal Cancer in the world, and the data analysis is under way. A cohort of 50,000 people is established in the same area and will be followed for ten years. Case enrolment is completed and large bio-bank has become available in addition to extensive clinical and epidemiologic data. This has formed the foundation for inter-disciplinary collaborations and involvement of non-GI groups like the endocrinologists, the cardiologists, the dentists and non-medical groups, e.g. water research group) in the cohort. As mentioned, these studies are performed in close collaboration with major international research organizations as named above and led to several papers being published in well-known peer-reviewed journals. Another cohort of 1, 250 gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD) patient has been established from two major private referral centers in Tehran and is being actively followed now. This database is also accompanied by a good bio-repository. This cohort is planned to be followed for ten years as well.

The DDRC laboratory and pathology center has been pivotal in all the research activities being done at the DDRC. Outstanding and dedicated pathologists and specialized laboratory personal have contributed basically to all the projects. The DDRC activities have been recognized internationally and the World Health Organization has designated the DDRC a WHO Collaborating Center for Research on Gastrointestinal Countries. This has expanded the scope of our missions and extended it to neighboring countries like Tajikistan and Afghanistan where DDRC already take care of some educational activities and plans to expand it with joint research projects of mutual interest.
Haematology, Oncology, and Bone Marrow Transplantation Research Center

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The Haematology Oncology and Stem Cell Transplantation Research Center (HORSCT) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, which is located in the Shariati Hospital, was established in 1991. The center was founded with a SCT ward with 6 beds and then gradually expanded to 3 wards with 25 beds for adults and one ward with 11 beds for children. It gradually expanded till it moved to a new fully equipped four storied 4800 m² infrastructure consisting of 5 wards with 42 beds for transplantation, and Haematology and Oncology wards as follows:

Hematology-Oncology Wards
The center has two Hematology-Oncology wards, each consisting of 12 beds in 5 double and 2 single rooms.

Outpatient Ward
In Nov. 2005, we initiated outpatient PBST. These patients received their transplant in hospital and discharge from hospital, outpatient PBST teams consist of a general physician, staff nurse and a caregiver visit the patient at home until engraftment. This center have back-up ward with 6 active beds for re-admission of these patients, if necessary.

HORSCT has recruited approximately 25 professors and specialists in different fields (Hematology, Oncology, Pathology, Clinical pharmacology, Immunology, Statistics and Epidemiology) and 130 nurses and employees. This center is one of the largest SCT centers in the world and is one of the remarkable international SCT centers due to performing a great number of successful transplantation.

It has international collaboration with the following:

- **IBMTR** International BMT Registry
- **EBMT** European BMT
- **APCC** Asian Pacific Cancer Congress
- **APBMT** Asian Pacific BMT Group
- **ESO** European Society of Oncology
- **ASCO** American Society of Clinical Oncology
- **ASBMT** American Society of BMT
- **ASH** American Society of Haematology
- **ESMO** European Society of Medical Oncology
- **EHA** European Haematology Association
- **WBMT** World BMT group
Regarding the importance of research in the field of biomedical and psychosocial aspects of family and reproductive health (F.R.H.) including: fertility and infertility, feto-maternal and neonatal health, family planning, and Gynecology (GYN)-oncology, based on needs assessment at the national and international levels, this center was established by gathering all possibilities and capabilities to improve methods for research, education and treatment. It was officially inaugurated in March 1998 by the president of the Islamic Republic of IRAN.

Center’s main goals are listed below:

A) Research: It was conducted on clinical and psychological aspects of F.R.H. to find a global approach for establishing a logical and scientific method to help clients and patients by screening, preventing and early detection of issues such as: infertility and cervical carcinoma in women.

b) Education: In this aspect, the medical students, GYN., residents, fellow, postdoc clients and experts are educated to be able to conduct the applicable research and optimized treating methods and procedures.

b) Treatment: In this regard, it is considered to improve family, maternal and neonatal health by reducing and managing high-risk pregnancies, to make a better quality of life for all by family planning services and also by prevention and early detection of GYN cancers. Preventing infertility, following up and treating infertile couples by ART procedures if it is necessary, prevention and managing biomedical and psychosocial complications of infertility treatment are included as well.
Immunology, Asthma, and Allergy Research Center
http://iaari.tums.ac.ir

The great advances made in basic and clinical immunology in the recent decades and the remarkable rise in the number of patients with asthma and allergy necessitated the establishment of a research center in Iran. Immunology, Asthma & Allergy Research Center Institute (IAARI) was founded in 1999 in Children Medical Center to encourage basic and clinical research. The center has made its achievements through publishing articles in local and international journals.

The main topics of research projects in IAARI are as follows:
1) Iranian Primary Immunodeficiency Registry (IPIDR)
2) Genetic study of Immunodeficiency Disorders
3) Asthma: National Asthma Registry
4) Food Allergy
5) Adverse Drug Reactions Drug Allergy
6) BMT in Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders
7) Quality of life in Asthma, Allergies and Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders
8) Supports the Publication of the Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (IJAAI)

International connections and collaborations with:
• American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI)- Scientific Collaborations
• International Asthma Council
• Member of Asthma & Allergy society for Asia and Pacific (APAACI)
• The University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK
• Division of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology of the Department of Medicine – Albert – Ludwig’s – University in Freiberg, Germany
• Division of Clinical Immunology at the Department of laboratory Medicine, Karolinska Huddling, Sweden
• Establishment of UNESCO Chair in Health Education in this center (since 2004)
To plan and coordinate the national research activities on skin diseases Ministry of Health and Medical Education established a research center for skin diseases in 1990. Later in 1993, the center was separated from the ministry and continued to function as a research center affiliated to TUMS. The main goal to establish the center was to coordinate and control research and educational activities on skin diseases and leprosy at TUMS. The center has published numerous articles at local and international journals.

CONGRESSES & SYMPOSIUMS
1. Case report session is held weekly in the center in which about 30 well known dermatologists introducing problematic and interesting cases.
2. Bi-weekly session on ongoing research activities is scheduled with participation of the center's academic staff and researches from outside the center.
3. Monthly session of Iranian Society of Dermatology is organized every 4 months by CRTSDL. In these sessions attended by 100 dermatologists, lectures and interesting cases are presented.
4. Yearly congresses on "What is new in dermatology, dermatopathology and dermatologic surgery" is organized with the cooperation of Iranian Society of Dermatology and Departments of Dermatology of the Universities of Medical Sciences.
5. Annual seminar on "Evidence-Based Dermatology" in which dermatologist from all over the country are participating.
6. "International Congresses of Dermatology" are held every 3 years with the cooperation of Iranian Society of Dermatology and attended by internationally well-known lecturers.
7. Organizing national and international GCP courses in collaboration with WHO/TDR.

Future Research Programs
2. Development of research activities especially on newer drugs and formulations for skin diseases, clinical evaluation of the drugs according to Good Clinical Practice guidelines.
3. Leishmaniasis:
   A. Development of an effective vaccine against leishmaniasis.
   B. Evaluation of candidate vaccines against leishmaniasis by use of live challenge (leishmanization).
   C. Evaluation of immune response in leishmaniasis for search of surrogate marker(s) of protection.
   D. Search for an effective drug against cutaneous leishmaniasis.

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Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center

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Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center (STSRC) was founded in 1994 and it rapidly became the leader in traumatology, injury prevention and surgical research in Iran. As the only center in of this kind our country, STSRC is poised to become a premier pioneer in trauma and surgical research in the area.

STSRC is a multidisciplinary research center focusing on the study of trauma and surgery with the collaboration of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS), alongside with clinical facilities of Sina Hospital.

STSRC follows these goals:
1. Scientific Goals: planning for the development of trauma centers throughout the country, performing research on clinical and para-clinical diagnostic and therapeutic approaches for trauma patients (including multiple trauma cases) and providing protocols on standard approaches for trauma patients.
2. Educational Goals: providing general and specialized education through classes, conferences, publications and mass media, educating surgery and trauma research fellows.
3. Social and Economic Goals: performing studies on epidemiologic determinants of trauma (prevalence, risk factors, predisposing factors, prevention, mortality, morbidity and disability) and eventually providing appropriate guidelines for policy-makers.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The International Relations unit of STSRC is responsible for all international contacts and initiatives on behalf of the college. They fall into these main areas:
1. Developing frameworks of agreement for scientific cooperation
2. Assisting scientific cooperation, educational exchange and dialogue between STSRC and other Trauma & Surgery Research Centers and Organizations around the world in order to promote the standing and the study of surgery, injury and trauma
3. Exchanging professors and investigators with other universities/research centers to participate in training, education and research
4. Involving in promotion and collaboration for specific projects on surgery and trauma, which by their nature have an international scope
5. Sending investigators for presentations in surgery and trauma congresses, conferences or seminars and holding such gatherings for promotion of traumatology and surgery
Research Center for Science and Technology in Medicine

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History
RCSTIM Established in Imam Khomeini Hospital in 1995 in order to have close collaboration and partnership and with medical specialists. It is officially approved by the University’s Research Development Council in 2001 and Financially Supported by Ministry of Health Management and Planning of Iran and Industrial Development and Renovation Organization of Iran (IDRO). Currently RCSTIM is unique in Iran which is working in application of advanced technology in medicine.

Vision and Strategic Plan
Developing and providing more effective collaboration between organization involved in biomedical engineering research. Playing a key role in bringing together organization and site activity involved in new sub-fields of biomedical engineering research.

Research Group
Biomedical Systems
- Ultrasound Systems
- Biological Recording / Monitoring Systems
- Medical Electronic Systems

Medical Informatics
- Signal & Image Processing
- Medical Data Storage, Retrieval, and Transfer
- Medical Information Management Systems

Medical Images Systems
- Design & Development of Medical Radiation Instruments
- Research on medical radiation software development
- Surgery of Laser in Medicine

Functional Imaging
Robotic Surgery
Nano Medicine
- Design of Nanotechnology tools
- Design of Nanobiosensors

Dental Material
- Adhesive and handing materials in dentistry
- Dental ceramics alloys and investments
- Dental impression materials and dental cements
- Laser application in dentistry
The Center for Community-Based Participatory Research was established in fall 2001 in order to provide the necessary requirements to perform health research "with the community" not "on the community" and to make the research topics more compatible with the real needs of the society. CBPR was established by the Deputy of Research and Technology in the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education.

The outlook of the CBPR center is to devise original methods for community health promotion with community participation towards governmental and non-governmental organizations, and academicians. The CBPR center is firstly committed to community empowerment, so that the residents are enabled and are given the capacity to detect and analyze their health problems and needs and to find feasible solutions for them. Secondly, it has intended to provide the appropriate enabling environment for capacity building, which requires commitment of stakeholders and extensive inter-sectoral collaboration. Both initiatives are intended to be done with vast participation of the people in the design, implementation and evaluation of the process. The results of both initiatives are intended to be generalized to the whole society.

Research Areas:
1. Developing Community Participation and Intersectoral/ Organizational Collaboration Models
2. Developing Participatory Needs Assessment & Priority Setting Models
3. Developing Indigenous Health Promotion Guidelines
4. Developing Participatory Community based Projects and Evaluation
5. Drug abuse and risky behaviours

Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Research Center
http://mehr.tums.ac.ir
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History
In May 2004 funded by Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran. Medical ethics and history of medicine research center where compile ethical issues based on Islamic doctrine, consists of medical ethics and history of medicine departments, each one is characterized with its own goals and strategic plan.

Aims and Objectives
In Medical ethics Department:
1. Managing and advancing medical ethics education
2- Designing and establishing MPH and PhD curriculum in medical ethics
3- Holding training courses, seminars and congresses
4. Advancing research in medical ethics Field
5- Compiling guidelines, declarations and regulations in medical ethics issue
6. Institutional amendments in the purpose of developing practical ethics in our country

In History of Medicine Field:
1-Organizing and advancing history of medical education
2- Collecting categorizing, and introducing valuable historical documents in the purpose of presenting Iranian history of medical sciences
3-Publishing books, journals, brochures, soft wares and compiling data bank of medical manuscripts
4- Recognition and introduction of researchers, and research centers in the field of history of medicine and proving a proper base for related research projects.
Center for Environmental Research
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Center for Environmental Research (CER), the first and the only academic center for research on basic and community-based environmental affairs in the Universities of Medical Sciences in Iran, affiliated to TUMS, officially started its activity in 2003. It is the first center which is its main aim is studying the impact of environmental factors and pollutants on the health of human beginning.

The center is a forum for addressing environmental and health research issues through collaboration with the related governmental and non-governmental agencies for sustained development policies in our country.

The global aims of the center include strengthening CER research infrastructures; focusing on environmental research with an emphasis on community health, national economy and resources protection; expanding regional, national and international relationships for information exchange; intersectional research; and contribution in national developmental programs.

During the last three years, the center has been involved in different research activities resulting in:
- Signing 7 Memorandum of Understandings (MOU) between the center and national and international organizations for bilateral cooperation
- Publishing of 160 papers in national and international journals, and 8 scientific books
- Holding 14 workshops, scientific panels, symposiums and conferences

Within the scope of the global aims, So far two Research Department have been established in the center:
1. Department of Population, Environment and Health
2. Development of Environmental Technology and Management

Presently, The center is considering establishment of two other Departments: Environmental Nanotechnology and Environmental Toxicology.

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies
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Iran is facing a big drug problem with an estimated 2,500,000 frequent drug users and 200,000 IDUs. However, drug demand reduction is just a new strategy to the country since early 1990s, after a decade of dominance of supply-reduction approaches. Acknowledging the under developing infrastructure and limited human sources compared to the magnitude of the drug problem, INCAS was established in 2003 as the national referral research and training center on drug abuse issues with the following objectives:

- Performing research in the area of drug demand reduction including treatment and harm reduction,
- Offering professional training at different macro and micro levels,
- Creating a network and hub for interactions between specialists and activists in this field,
- Turning to a think tank and consulting body for the government on drug policy making,
- Designing and implementing efficient, evidence-supported and innovative models as exemplary interventions
- Transferring the knowledge of such programs to governmental, NGO and private bodies,
- Sharing and communicating domestic experiences with other experts at local, regional and global levels,
- WHO knowledge hub for harm reduction in the Eastern Mediterranean and Central Asia Region.
Pharmaceutical Sciences Research center
http://psrc.tums.ac.ir
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PSRC is one of the most important scientific centers of TUMS, which was established in mid 2003. PSRC tries to recruit and support researchers in all academic levels, to conduct both fundamental and applied (practical) researches in different fields of pharmaceutical sciences, and to promote research methods and training. The center’s present activity is mainly focused on research in different fields of pharmaceutical sciences and new technologies. The center is going to establish related departments and to invite people for specialized works. PSRC is working to inform researchers and organize potentials in the field with special notice to current pharmaceutical objectives in Iran and worldwide.

Some titles of the research projects:
1) Airborne microbial population in different sections of the Faculty of Pharmacy
2) Determination and impact of reduction of lead in gasoline on lead blood level in the population of Tehran
3) Serial measurements of IL-8, TGF-B1, NO in serum of patients with Acute Brain Injury and evaluation of their correlation with severity and outcome
4) Preparation and in vitro evaluation of polymeric nanoparticles of rifampicin
5) Synthesis of 2- (5 nitro-2-thienyl)-5-benzylthio-1,3,4 – thiadiazole derivatives as potential antituberculosis agents

Medicinal Plants research center
http://mehr.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) and natural and traditional medicines. This Center has been the first grade research center among 1 to 3-year-old centers of medical sciences in Iran. Most important research fieldworks are as follows:
1) Biological and pharmacological investigation of Iranian medicinal plants to obtain active components
2) Phytochemical study of medicinal plants to find new second metabolites
3) Phylogenetic and chemotaxonomic comparison of medical plants to improve classification and reach new clusters
4) Distinguish the correct type of medicinal plants remedy or drugs of natural origin
5) Study of traditional and folk medicine of Turkish people in collaboration with Japanese scientists. Phytochemical and trypanocidal study of medicinal plants from north part of Iran via cooperative projects with Kyoto University.
Dental Research Center
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The Dental Research Center (DRC) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was established in 2004 to develop research in specialized fields of dentistry and dental materials. This research center assists in the recruitment of talented research-oriented faculty; works in conjunction with other institutional offices to locate funding sources for research; facilitate development and integration of research programs; and provide support for all aspects of research on diseases of the orofacial complex. In line with developing facilities for researches DRC has established the laboratory of dental material in collaboration with Faculty of Dentistry of Tehran University of Medical Sciences. This laboratory is pursuing the goal of providing infrastructure for fundamental research into dentally relevant problems. One of the primary goals of the laboratory was to improve the quality of biological and biomedical various fields of dental materials. Journal of Dentistry of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (JDT) is the publication of this research center.

Research priorities in specialized fields of dentistry in DRC are:
- Dental materials testing and trials
- Evaluation of new technique and treatment methods
- Evaluation of pathogenesis, diagnosis, oral disease and trans-infection control
- Evaluation of basic sciences in dentistry

Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center
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Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center (PPRC) was established in 2003. The Research center is located in Roozbeh Hospital. The main goals of this center includes progressing board of knowledge with excellent quality and discipline-centered approach that is influential on mental health system and performing basic and clinical research based on community needs. PPRC was appointed as one of the outstanding biomedical research centers in 10th and 12th Razi Festival, 2004 and 2006, respectively.

Scientific Productions:
1) Number of published International Journals: 140
2) Number of published National Journals: 140
3) Number of Books: 28
4) Publication of Iranian Journal of Psychiatry: The first peer reviewed scientific journal of psychiatry, neuroscience and psychology in Iran that publish articles in English.
5) Developing and maintaining Iran Psych: A national electronic database of published research in mental health and related scientific fields that includes psychiatry, psychology and neuroscience.

Departments:
1. Community Psychiatry
2. Memory and Behavioural Neurology
3. Cultural Psychiatry
4. Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry
5. Psychology
6. Computer-based Psychiatry
7. Mental health
8. Spiritual psychiatry
9. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
10. Psycho Sexual Health
In 1995, the issue of founding the Urology Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was approved by the Minister of Health and Medical Education. There were three full-time urology faculty members, four part-time faculty members, a nephrologist and an epidemiologist.

Since then, a wide range of activities has been performed in the field of research in urology and kidney transplant. Researches have chiefly been focused on the following issues:

1) The most prevalent cancers of the urogenital system, particularly, prostate cancer
2) Stones of the urogenital system
3) Issues and problems of kidney transplant (infections and effective factors of kidney transplant failure)
4) Modern issues of urology medicine including nano-medicine

Among the most important projects on which they are working currently in the center, the national project of prostate cancer can be named. In this project, risk factors, which are effective in the incidence of prostate cancer, are being studied.

The recent paper publications:


The Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS (IRCHA) has approved commenced its activity since February 2006 in affiliation with Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) as the first HIV/AIDS research center in Iran.

This center has been approved by the vice chancellor for research and technology of Ministry of Health in May 2008. The Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS claims for performing advanced HIV/AIDS research projects with the aim of improving survival rate and quality of life in patient living with HIV/AIDS.

Objectives:

1) Promoting the research policy making and priority setting in HIV/AIDS.
2) Designing and conducting the research projects in different aspects of HIV/AIDS.
3) Expanding researchers, scientists and physician’s knowledge and clinical skills in HIV/AIDS.
4) Strengthening prevention programs in HIV/AIDS.
5) Scientific cooperation with other national, regional and international governmental as well as non governmental centers and societies in HIV/AIDS.

Collaborations:

IRCHA has scientific and research collaboration with:

1) WHO
2) UNAIDS
3) Center for AIDS Prevention at UCSF, USA
4) IPPF
5) Middlesex University of London, UK
Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine

http://rinm.tums.ac.ir
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Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine (RINM) as the first nuclear medicine center in the country was founded in 1967 with focusing on educational, research, diagnostic and therapeutic goals in the field of nuclear medicine. Since 1981, after the establishment of the first nuclear medicine education department in the country, the residency program has been started in 1983 and more than 90% of the nuclear physicians, who are now working in 110 nuclear medicine centers throughout the country, have completed their nuclear medicine residency program in this center.

RINM has also contributed in the education of thousands of students with different educational levels in different medical fields (including: microbiology, immunology, diagnostic radiology, radiation oncology, biochemistry, radiopharmacy,...). Publication of many original articles in well-known international journals, chairing many national and international nuclear medicine congresses, achieving valuable international awards as well as obtaining high ranks in the international Razi and Avicenna Festivals, are among other achievements of this institute. Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine as the only Iranian journal in the field of nuclear medicine is published in this institute.

The provided nuclear medicine procedures in this center can be divided into three main categories and include; diagnostic imaging procedures, in vitro and laboratory studies and the therapeutic interventions which are performed in the treatment ward.

The treatment ward of this center as the largest center for radio-iodine treatment of patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma in the country performs more than 90% of such treatments in the country and is one of the busiest centers in the world in this regard.

The Research Institute 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.

Publications:
Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine publishes the "Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine" from 1993. The "Iran J Nucl Med" is a peer-reviewed biannually journal and is indexed by/abstracted in the world-known bibliographical databases including EMBASE, Scopus, EBSCO, Index Copernicus, IMEMR, SID, IranMedex and Magiran.

Sports Medicine Research Center

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Sports and exercise medicine is a new and developing field of knowledge that could have an important impact on health and performance of athletes and general population. It is especially important in countries like Iran which has a very young population. The sports medicine research center has established in 1998 to develop sports and exercise medicine in Iran.

In the view of improving health and performance of athletes and general population, the vision of this center is to develop sports and exercise medicine in Iran and other developing countries. We perform and facilitate research in three main areas:

- Injuries and Medical Problems of recreational and elite athletes
- Applications of sports medicine sciences to enhance athletic performance
- Exercise in the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of diseases and improvement of the public health

Most Important Research Projects:
1) Development of national sports injury surveillance system; Step 1 catastrophic sports injuries surveillance system for wrestling
2) Development of physical activity and exercise surveillance system in Tehran
3) Evaluation of the effect of an yogurt sport drink on the performance level of cyclists after 2% dehydration, a randomized controlled trial
4) Blood borne infections in Wrestlers and non contact athletes in Tehran, a case control study
5) An investigation to find a suitable method to detect nandrolone metabolites in human urine using GCMS in order to apply in I.R.doping control program
Brain and Spinal Injury Repair Research center

Brain and Spinal Injury Repair Research Center was (BASIR) established in 2006. It is located in Imam Khomeini Hospital which is the first largest hospital affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

**Goals**
- To carry out basic and clinical researches in the field of Brain and Spinal Injury Repair.
- To promote education of the people as well as the professionals.
- To disseminate information among the professionals.
- Schwann Cell Purification assessment and transplantation of the cells in human.
- To prepare research bed for the following fields:
  1. Genetics
  2. Biotechnology
  3. Immunology

**Randomized Clinical Trail**
- 400 volunteer patients participated in this phase.
- These patients will enter the study after screening and selection.
- After initial evaluation, patients will go under standard rehabilitation and psychologic treatment.
- Evaluation will be done after 6 months, and patients will be randomly separated to two groups: Control Group and Treatment Group. Treatment group undergo transplantation surgery.
- After transplantation, regular evaluations and observations will be accomplished for both of these groups under equal condition.
- 20 patients have been introduced to the rehabilitation and psychology group until present time.

**Last result**
- Cell therapy by Schwann Cells is a safe treatment method.

**Organizational Chart**

BASIR has 4 official divisions: Research, Education, Clinical Care and Administration.

**BASIR Center division**

Head Office, Animal Lab, Polyclinic, Admission Ware, Clean Room & laboratory, Surgery Rooms, Rehabilitation Center.

Cancer Research Center of the Cancer Institute (CRCI) in Iran

http://crc.tums.ac.ir

The Cancer Research Center of the Cancer Institute (CRCI) was established in spring of 2002 as a new module of the National Cancer Institute of Iran to lead and coordinate basic and clinical researches on cancer.

The main goal of the CIRC is to attack malignant diseases "through laboratory research, innovative clinical trials, and prevention research." The CIRC's dynamic research programs focus on epidemiology and prevention, Molecular Genetics and experimental research on cancer biology, Clinical Cancer Genetics, Clinical and Experimental Therapeutics, and conventional and molecular Pathology.

Cancer Research Center is under auspice of Cancer Institute.

**International Relations:**

The Cancer Research Center is currently a member of the International union against Cancer (UICC) and has an affiliation with the Asia-Pacific Cancer Society.

Those are some International Relations of Cancer Research Center:

- IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
- UICC (Union International Against Cancer)
- DKFZ
- Kagoshima University
- Sydney University
- Cancer Institute of China
- APOCP (Asian Pacific Organization in Cancer Prevention)
- Karolinska Institute of Sweden
Ophthalmology Research Center
http://tuerc.tums.ac.ir
tuerc@tums.ac.ir

Tehran University of Medical Sciences Ophthalmology Research Center has focused on some major areas including recognizing the researchers and members of the scientific board and then encouraging them, providing the necessary infrastructure, and holding training courses for them in order to create a suitable place for active researchers and people who are interested in conducting research on ophthalmology. Strategic planning is one of the important processes that underlines the road map of Ophthalmology Research Center. Executing the projects and presenting articles are the outcomes of theses activities.

At present, Ophthalmology Research Center is based on the ground floor of the old building of Farabi Hospital.

Iranian Tissue Bank
http://itb.tums.ac.ir
itb-info@tums.ac.ir

I.T.B. is the first and unique multi-facility tissue bank in Iran. The state-of-the-art technology and highly trained staff enable the center to provide the widest range of tissue grafts including heart valves, different musculoskeletal tissues and amniotic membrane available. Also, I.T.B is the first established organ procurement organization in Tehran with population over 8 million people. I.T.B procures different organs such as heart, lung, kidney and pancreas for supplying to transplant centers.

Tissue Procurement Unit
After obtaining informed consent, tissue is procured aseptically by strict adherence to surgical principles and operating room protocols. Following tissue recovery, body is reconstructed to allow for normal funeral arrangements. Reconstruction will be done by using and pads in donor site.

Tissue Processing Unit
All retrieved tissues are delivered to clean room facilities for further processing. According to donor specifications and tissue microbial tests, the center prepares two types of Tissue processing is performed in the clean room facilities located in Imam Khomeini Hospital. The activity protocol and its special accessories are used in our clean room to make a class 100000 or better operating room and class 100 for tissue processing.

To minimize cell damage and promote normal function, we use cryoprotectant and controlled rate freezing machine with special protocol for cardiovascular, osteoarticular and soft tissues.

Cell Culture Unit
This unit was established in Iranian Tissue Bank in 2004 for human or animal cell culture. We have clean facility in ITB and all of our biological activities for clinical applications are done in clean room environment.

Organ Procurement Unit
Brain death preparation unit of Iranian Tissue bank started to work in 1380 after the approval of organ transplantation in and results are many organs whom transplant to patients. This center has a special ICU for transplantation, special operation room for organ and tissue harvesting and special tissue laboratory. The process begin with searching hospitals and finding suspicious cases of brain death by expert coordinatory team, they are going to visit patient family to take consent of donation from families then they transmit case to special ICU. Then they coordinate to approve brain death specialists and provide special management for case. They coordinate other activities like tissue cross matches; next stages will be harvesting & organ transplantation
To centralize all educational and therapeutic activities in areas related to ENT diseases, the center started its function in 2006. This research center was established to achieve the following objectives:

1) Development and utilization of human sciences in the field of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery
2) Performing basic, epidemiologic and clinical research in order to reform health services & to fulfil the needs of Islamic Society
3) Gathering, sorting, and filing documents, articles, and certificates
4) Training human resources, encouraging researchers to do research an improve research methodology in the field of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery
5) Trying to attraction and cooperation of other research centers and related executive centers inside and outside the country
6) Having scientific cooperation with foreign educational and research centers under the law and constitution of the Islamic republic
7) Establishing research centers for doing all new methods in surgery of ENT fields
8) Extending of our cochlear implant center to cover more patients for receiving better treatment modalities & preparing material for our researches
9) Try to contact & cooperate with famous centers around the world

Nanotechnology Research Center
http://nanomed.tums.ac.ir
MNRC@tums.ac.ir

Nanotechnology Research Center (NRC) at Tehran University of Medical Sciences was created in 2005 aiming development of fundamental research and make effort for removing the needs of Iranian Medical Society in the field of nanotechnology. The center intends to employ specialized personnel as well as provide required facilities and equipment for research via establishing laboratory network. The research work focuses on experimental research and development ones in the field of nano and bio technology. Main objective of NRC is to support the fundamental research in relation to the priorities of NRC. Using nanotechnology for diagnosis and treatment of cancer, preparing of drug delivery system by using nanotechnology, studying of the nanostructures with medical application are three main priorities of research in this center. The center brings together faculty members and students from the faculties of Pharmacy, Medicine, Public Health, Dentistry, Sciences and the School of Engineering. The center enjoys financial support from the Ministry Of Health and Medical Education Fund. It has organized some workshops, published more than 45 papers in international journals and supported more than 30 research projects and dissertations in the field of nanotechnology.

ENT Research Center
http://entrc.tums.ac.ir
info@ENTRC.IRr

ENT Research Center
To centralize all educational and therapeutic activities in areas related to ENT diseases, the center started its function in 2006. This research center was established to achieve the following objectives:

1) Development and utilization of human sciences in the field of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery
2) Performing basic, epidemiologic and clinical research in order to reform health services & to fulfil the needs of Islamic Society
3) Gathering, sorting, and filing documents, articles, and certificates
4) Training human resources, encouraging researchers to do research an improve research methodology in the field of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery
5) Trying to attraction and cooperation of other research centers and related executive centers inside and outside the country
6) Having scientific cooperation with foreign educational and research centers under the law and constitution of the Islamic republic
7) Establishing research centers for doing all new methods in surgery of ENT fields
8) Extending of our cochlear implant center to cover more patients for receiving better treatment modalities & preparing material for our researches
9) Try to contact & cooperate with famous centers around the world
Because of the increasing rate of cardiovascular disease in Iran and the abundant sources of data in our center, the Department of Basic and Clinical Research was established in 2002 to conduct fundamental research in the field of cardiology, and help in the battle against these diseases. Since then, we have published many articles in different national and international medical journals and have had good presence at both national and international conferences. Different workshops on scientific writing and research methodology are also activity held in our center. Currently, 21 physicians and 5 secretaries are employed as the full-time staff this department.

One of the major tasks of this department is the management of the data base system, which is a reliable source of information for many of our researches. The database consists of three major parts in cardiology, angioplasty, and cardiac surgery. Since Spring 2006, the quarterly journal of Tehran Heart Center journal, which is indexed in Index Copernicus and Embase, is being published in English language and accepts papers from both national and international researchers, after strict review by outstanding referees.
One of the essentials of the correct, proper and efficient use of health science is appropriately using the results of various investigations which are conducted despite a lot of problems such as lack of research budgets and human resources. The results of such investigations could be properly put to use. According to this standpoint, it is necessary for research projects and different investigations to have clear-cut results, and there has to be a reassurance that these results are efficiently implemented in the pertinent fields. In addition, in different levels of decision making, taking from clinical experts to policy makers and managers, some decisions are made without considering the existing scientific evidence throughout the world. Or scant attention is paid to nativize such scientific knowledge.

The present center’s prospect is to promote decision making processes based on scientific knowledge in health-related fields so as to make the best of the conducted investigations. The fields of responsibilities of this center is to transfer health science, planning for publication and distribution of research projects and creating the grounds for making behavioral changes in service providers and service users, managers, as well as policy makers. On the other hand, producing scientific evidence for decision making processes such as assessing health technologies, clinical guidelines, and preparing policy briefs are included in the responsibilities held by this center.

Attending to improving clinical services is another field and arena for which the infrastructures have been prepared during last year and is called the “Clinical Governance”. This can be pursued in future at a higher speed and paves the way for providing better service. During last years, the way for facilitating knowledge translation has been paved and one can hope that along with raised awareness and attitudes at university levels, proper results could be obtained.

One of the paramount aspects which need consideration is the promotion of the international status of Tehran University of Medical Sciences in the region in particular and Islamic Republic of Iran in general. It has prepared a suitable ground for introducing the university and Islamic Republic of Iran in the fields of science and knowledge translation. It has further prepared the grounds for providing short-term courses including certificates. Based on this, TUMS will function as the axis of decision making based on scientific evidence and it can be hoped that through such undertakings and furthering them, TUMS will be functioning as the knowledge hub as well as a center for promoting evidence-based decision making in the region.

To fulfill this range of responsibilities, different measures have been taken including:
- Change in admission of medical students; having investigated the process of admission of medical students, these processes have undergone some changes based on scientific evidence.
- Stating “quality improvement” among the ancillary values of the University and entering “clinical governance” and “clinical audit” to the strategic plans of hospitals, educating and training as well as creating the necessary capacities for quality improvement and creating trends for guidance and planning are among other activities conducted in this center. After piloting these in two of the affiliated hospitals, at the time being, these practices are being conducted in all affiliated hospitals.

- Developing the long term science and technology plan or scientific map of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, with cooperation and contribution of several stakeholders and thinkers and in line with the scientific map of the country.
- Developing investigative and research macro priorities of the university which could provide the research activities with main guidelines.
- Contribution to the processes of applying the results of the investigations and knowledge translation in TUMS. Using the scientific evidence and analyzing the current conditions of the country as well as university, the fields for improving these processes have been recognized and some interventions have been proposed which are operational in the university.

Developing and providing past year performance report and the action plan of the next year for different units of Tehran University of Medical Sciences including departments, deputys, research centers and hospitals. This has provided a great help for the decision making processes in the university and provides a clear picture of the changes occurred.
**INTRODUCTION**
Institute of Public Health Research (IPHR) has been functioning since 1952 according to the agreement signed between Tehran University and Ministry of Health and with technical and financial support of the Planning Organization, World Health Organization and other international organizations.

Regarding IPHR’s Charter that was ratified by the Council for the Development of Medical Universities in the plenary session of January 28, 2006 and was signed by Minister of Health & Medical Education, the IPHR is an educational and research institution with the independent legal and financial status, affiliated to School of Public Health at Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS).

The governing apparatus of the IPHR consists of 1) The High Council, 2) The IPHR’s Director and 3) The Research Council.

**MISSION**
IPHR aims to identify health needs and problems, set health priorities and develop interventions models that would ensure maximum health promotion for communities.

**RESEARCH STATIONS**
Currently the IPHR has active research stations in 10 corners of the country in: 1) Bandar Abbas, 2) Ahvaz, 3) Isfahan, 4) Babol, 5) Meshkin Shahr, 6) Kerman, 7) Iranshahr and 8) Yazd.

The activities of these stations are essentially geared to regional health priorities and the facilities that they offer to students and researchers, including research and educational hardware (computers, overheads, slide projects, classrooms, libraries and specialized laboratories of different types according to regional disease patterns), and recreational facilities.
Innovation Institution

The significant responsibilities of the university as a higher education institution are concepts such as discovering, maintaining, promoting, transferring and applying knowledge. With this regard, this system to maintain its dynamicity should constantly changes based on outside environment developments.

Scientific institutions constantly evaluate and assess their outside environment so as to be ready to react in the most proper and timely way. University is an example of an open system with its strength and power distributed throughout its totality. Hence, it does not follow a linear pattern.

A linear pattern is mainly focused on planning, determined decisions and attending to prior decisions. Whereas, in open systems, the targets are constantly competing against each other and their priority is constantly changed.

In the field of practice, likewise, the science production system has undergone drastic changes due to fleeting age of new technologies, constant changes and promotions in technology, tight times and places in the fields of information, the networking process of knowledge and its electronic ties. Therefore, in the operational levels, a closer-look to the innovation does not prove efficiency. An innovation which runs other than organized, will never lead to profits out of its immediate place. Hence there is a dire need to a fresh merge of the groups and scattered units through interwoven networks.

Innovation requires a process which focuses individuals’ looks on the correct and important challenges, guides them through an organization process to enable them detect and notice opportunities and conduct the right assessment in a way that leads ideas towards operationalization.

Innovation management in the organizational frameworks and ultra-organizational frameworks leads to organized and structured planning and hard work to prepare the grounds for interaction and guiding the existing resources. It also creates the appropriate conditions for flourishing the innovations and speeding their processes.

Creating the innovative atmosphere in each department needs conducting the specific working plans and observing the following principles. This should be supervised and followed up by the top position of each department.

1.Building a proper environment for expressing new ideas and acquiring new skills in the fields of innovation.
2.Organizing innovative minds and individuals and providing the necessary supports.
3.Emphasizing the importance of information technology as a critical infrastructure in developing innovation.

Innovation is a vital issue to survive in future. But this needs our present investment.

The activities in distinctive zones are developed for the complement of the following actions:

-Information provision and developing innovation concepts
-Running introductory projects for recognizing the existing situation
-Recognizing and determining distinctive existing capabilities
-Balancing
-Developing the invasive investing projects/ 1st level
-Membership in innovative conceptual networks
-Ranking
-Performance of exploratory opportunity-finding programs
-aggressive investment/ 2nd level
-Creating knowledge channels
-Development of virtual platform/ 2nd level of balancing
Health Care

Health Care Hierarchy

- Documentation of the progress of the research
- Types of Mammal
  - Fossil records
  - Modern species
  - Extinct species
  - Modern vertebrates
- Vertebrates
Health Care Hierarchy in Iran

The Health Care Hierarchy started to function for the first time in 1984 to meet people’s most extensive and basic health needs throughout the country. In fact, the Health Care Hierarchy renders Primary Health Care (PHC) in Iran.

The regulations of the Hierarchy intend to make health care services available to all people, to harmonize the proportion of services and manpower, to cut down expenses of the services, and to establish a referral system for health care.

Currently, under the Health Care Hierarchy, the first level of the services is rendered by Health Houses in villages, and Health Posts in urban areas. Urban and Rural Health Centers in cities and villages render the second level of the services, and in case of any needs for more specialized services, patients are referred to hospitals and polyclinics, which render the third and fourth levels of the services.

Health House:
A Health House is the first unit for rendering services in the Health Care Hierarchy. A Health House is stationed in a village, and covers several satellite villages. The average population covered by a Health House is 1500 persons. Health Houses are staffed by native female and male health-workers named Behvarz. Health Houses are responsible for census survey, education of public health, attracting public contributions and encouraging public participations, mother and child care, nutrition education and care, students’ and school health, oral and dental health, immunization and occupational health, screening, detection and treatment of some diseases, providing first aid and follow-up of care, rehabilitation and caring for the handicapped, gathering, recording and keeping statistics and preparing reports. All activities are recorded in books, files, and Vital Horoscopes. A Vital Horoscope is a page for recording birth, death, and family planning. The Iranian experience of using Vital Horoscope at Health Houses has proven successful and effective. Health Houses render their services for free.

Rural Health Center:
These centers are stationed in villages and cover the Health Houses. Each Rural Health Center covers 9000 persons. At each Rural Health Center, a number of technicians of family health, disease control, environmental health, oral and dental health, laboratories, nurses, and administrative staff work under the supervision of a physician. The main responsibility of a Rural Health Center is supporting Health Houses, monitoring their activities, accepting referrals from them and establishing proper contacts with higher levels. By and large, responsibilities of these centers could be divided into 5 branches: medical services, medical diagnostic services, dental services, supplementary services for referrals from Health Houses, and maintaining the quality of their services.

At some Rural Health Centers, there are maternity facilities which provide first obstetric services.

Urban Health Center:
The Center does for a Health Post what is performed by a Rural Health Center for a Health House. At Urban Health Centers, radiology technicians are normally added to the staff. The Urban Health Center’s main responsibility is to provide Primary Health Care for the covered population and refer patients to hospitals if necessary.

Health Post:
The services rendered by Health Houses in rural areas are taken care of by Health Posts in cities. The difference is that Health Posts do not maintain active follow up by direct home visits but they perform this by health volunteers. Besides, such staffs are not responsible for treatment services. The population covered is 12000 persons. Services are provided by a midwife, a family health technician, and a public health technician.
**District Health Center:**
They are responsible for planning and supervising the activities of Urban Health Centers, Health Houses, and Health Posts thus providing them with the support they need. In each District Health Center, there is usually an experienced general practitioner and a number of health care services experts.

**City Hospitals:**
They are specialized medical units in cities run as general hospitals by specialized physicians and consist of at least four wards of general surgery, internal medicine, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology together with wards such as paraclinics, emergency, and specialized polyclinics managed by specialists. These centers also receive patients referred to them by Urban Health Centers. After diagnosis and treatment of the patients, the results and the measures taken are reported back to the concerned center and the necessary recommendations for continuing the treatment follow up will be provided.
District Health Center of South of Tehran
This Center renders health services in districts 10, 11, 16, 17 and 19 of Tehran. Health services in this Center are rendered by 28 Urban Health Centers, and 21 Health Posts. The Center covers a population of 1,400,000 persons who all live in urban areas. Therefore, the District Health Center of the South of Tehran does not have any Rural Health Centers or Health Houses. Some 710 people work at the Center of which 70 are physicians.

The Health Center of the City of Rey
This Center provides health services in the city of Rey, district 20, and parts of districts 15 and 19 of Tehran municipality. This Center manages 16 Urban Health Centers, 15 Health Posts, 6 Rural Health Centers, 29 Health Houses, and a Behvarz Training Center. The Center covers around 800,000 people (15% in rural and 85% in urban areas). Some 554 people including 63 physicians provide different services at the Center.
- Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex
  - Imam Khomeini Hospital
  - Vali-e-Asr Hospital
  - Cancer Institute
  - Medical Imaging Center

- Shariati Hospital
- Tehran Heart Center
- Sina Hospital
- Amir A’lam Hospital
- Farabi Hospital
- Razi Hospital
- Tebi-e-Koodakan Hospital
- Roozbeh Hospital
- Bahrami Hospital
- Baharloo Hospital
- Mirza Koochak khan Hospital
- Arash Woman’s Hospital
- Ziayian Hospital
Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex

This hospital complex includes Vali-e-Asr Hospital, the Cancer Institute, and Imam Khomeini Hospital, and covers a tract of around 250,000 square meters. This giant hospital complex serves around 550,000 inpatients and outpatients every year.

Highlights:
The Medical Radiology Center of the complex was formally inaugurated in 1995. What distinguishes this center from other identical centers in Iran is the sophisticated and sub-specialized radiology equipment concentrated at the Center, which is unique of its kind in the Middle East. Among the equipment at the Center, in addition to the conventional radiology equipment for diagnosis, a 1.5 Tesla MRI system equipped with spectroscopy system, spiral CT scan, digital subtraction angiography unit, and colour Doppler Sonography can be named. The Center offers some interventional procedures to treat a variety of disorders. These procedures include: tumour ablation, CT-guided laser discectomy, CT-guided vertebroplasty, embolization of hyper vascular cancer tumours, endovascular treatment of uterine fibroma, carotid angioplasty, transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt placement. 89 people work at the Center, and they serve some 33000 people every year.

Imam Khomeini Hospital

In the year 2008, the Traditional Medicine and Traditional Pharmacy departments are going to have their 2nd Master Degree and 1st PhD Degree students respectively. In the near future the MS students of Traditional Medicine is going to be transformed into clinical PhD of traditional medicine. The Faculty of Traditional Medicine has also started projects on the edition and facilitation of old medical manuscripts by the use of IT and computer capabilities and also started a project on seeking folk medical information beginning with the province of Golestan.

The constructional work of Imam Khomeini General Hospital started in 1938. Because of the outbreak of World War II and the invasion of Iran by the allied forces in 1941, the project came to a stop, which went on until 1946. The Hospital was formally inaugurated in 1948. In the initial plan, 500 beds had been predicted, but later the number of beds was increased and the hospital came to be called the 1000-bed Hospital.

Highlights: Valvoplasty, angioplasty of the Coronary, transplant of the heart and lungs, and septal ablation were first performed in Iran at this hospital.
| Inpatient Departments | Orthopaedics  
|                      | Emergency Medicine  
|                      | Paediatrics  
|                      | Cardiovascular Surgery  
|                      | Plastic Surgery  
|                      | Kidney Transplant  
|                      | Gastroenterology  
|                      | Dermatology  
|                      | ICU  
|                      | CCU  
|                      | Neurovascular Surgery  
|                      | Nephrology  
|                      | Neurology  
|                      | Haemodialysis |
| Outpatient Departments | Internal Medicine  
|                      | Paediatrics  
|                      | Ophthalmology  
|                      | Orthopaedics  
|                      | Dermatology  
|                      | Psychiatry  
|                      | Cardiovascular Surgery  
|                      | General Surgery  
|                      | Urology  
|                      | Neurosurgery  
|                      | Valvoplasty  
|                      | Neurology  
|                      | Infectious Diseases  
|                      | Chest Surgery  
|                      | Proctology  
|                      | Laparoscopy  
|                      | Vascular Surgery  
|                      | Gastroenterology  
|                      | Cardiology  
|                      | Nephrology  
|                      | Pulmonology  |
| Paraclinics           | Laboratory  
|                      | Radiology  
|                      | Physiotherapy  
|                      | Angiography  
|                      | Catheterism  |
Vali-e-Asr Hospital

In 1975, this general hospital was funded by the National Oil Company. It was built in the area of Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex.

Highlights:
- 3 research centers are located at this hospital:
  - Vali-e-Asr Reproductive Health Research Center
  - Maternal-Fetal-Neonatal-Health Research Center
  - Breast Feeding Research Center
- Diverse diagnostic-treatment services are rendered for haemophilic patients on a large scale at Vali-e-Asr Hospital.
- The physiotherapy ward of the hospital provides specialized services for haemophilic arthropathy, which is unique of its kind in Iran.
- The Prenatal-Neonatal units and NICU provide all kinds of special and sub special facilities for varieties of high risk pregnant mother and very sick tiny babies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Vali-e-Asr: 2400 m nuclear.Med: 5240 m</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds Licensed</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffed</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>15581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The Cancer Institute

### History

The history of the Cancer Institute of Iran dates back to 1949, when a cancer hospital was established as a result of a collaborative agreement between Tehran University Medical Schools and the Red Crescent organization of the country. The hospital provided surgical, pathological, and outpatient services to referred cancer patients nationwide. In 1950, the radiotherapy unit was established and one year later, under an agreement with the World Health Organization, the first cobalt unit in the institute was established and radio therapeutic services were provided to patients. In 1960 Cyto technology and in 1962 experimental units were added. By 1970, the Cancer Institute was fully equipped and included pathology, surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, medical genetics and experimental research laboratory. Cancer Institute has now a new department: Palliative Care, which is working on palliative for patients. Now the cancer institute consists of 14 departments and acts as a leading center in campaigns involving all aspects of cancer control, from generation population data (population-based cancer registry) to state of the art patient care at a national level. Recently the cancer institute was ranked as the second among Iranian Medical Research Institute for Excellency in research.

### Mission and Objective

The Cancer Institute of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been developed to contribute to all aspects of the nationwide fight against cancer. It is designed as a comprehensive cancer center and acts as a nation focus for diverse programs in prevention, early detection, patient care, education, cancer statistics, research, community and international collaborations.

In order to achieve its mission, the cancer institute has the following objectives:

- To provide state of the art multidisciplinary care for cancer patients,
- To advance scientific and medical knowledge in prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer nationwide,
- To promote all aspects of campaign cancer thorough the country,
- To promote basic and clinical as well as epidemiological research activities based on national and institutional research priorities,
- To facilitate and participate in coordination of activities sponsored by other agencies, both national and international,
- To assist in the development of public understanding of the matters of primary prevention of cancer

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### Inpatient Departments

- Endocrinology
- Rheumatology
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Haematology & Oncology
- Otorhinolaryngology
- Chest Surgery
- ICU (General and Surgical)
- NICU
- Neonatology
- General Surgery
- Laparoscopy & Infertility
- Paediatrics
- Nuclear Medicine
- Radiology & Sonography
- Plastic Surgery:
  - Reconstructive Surgery
  - Hand and Microsurgery
  - Chronic Burn Surgery
  - Aesthetic Surgery

### Outpatient Departments

- Laboratory & Endocrine Lab
- Haemophilia
- Haematology and Oncology
- Otorhinolaryngology
- Chest Surgery
- General Surgery
- Endocrinology
- Rheumatology
- Obstetrics:
  - Prenatal diagnosis clinic
  - Prenatal care clinic
  - Breast milk consultation clinic
- Gynaecology:
  - Urology
  - Oncogynecology
  - General
- Paediatrics:
  - Nephrology
  - Hematology & Thalassemia
- Oncology
- Neonatology
- Rheumatology
- Endocrinology
- Infectious
- Neurology
- Immunology & Allergy
- Cardiology
- Emergency
- Neurodevelopmental follow-up clinic
- Nutrition
- Speech Therapy
- Audimetry
- Rehabilitation

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### The Cancer Institute

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- To facilitate and participate in coordination of activities sponsored by other agencies, both national and international,
- To assist in the development of public understanding of the matters of primary prevention of cancer
Shariati Hospital

This general hospital was founded in a 72000 square meter tract in the fall of 1974. Highlights:
- Heart and marrow transplants were first performed in Iran at Shariati Hospital.

Endocrine and Metabolism, Rheumatology, Haematology, Oncology and Blood and Marrow Transplant, and Digestive Diseases Research Centers are active at this hospital.

### Area
- **35000 m²**

### Beds
- Licensed: 834
- Staffed: 598

### Faculty Members
- Licensed: 121
- Staffed (Expert staff): 544
- Nursing Staff: 32

### Patients / Year
- 171454

### Inpatient Departments
- Orthopaedics
- Rheumatology
- Neurology
- Neurosurgery (ward)
- Neurosurgery (ICU)
- Cardiology
- CCU
- Cardiovascular Surgery (ICU OH1-ICU OH2)
- Neonatal
- NICU
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Infertility
- Gastroenterology
- Endocrinology
- General Surgery
- ICU General
- Nephrology
- Urology
- Kidney Transplant
- Maxillofacial Surgery
- Pulmonary ward
- Hematology
- Oncology
- Bone Marrow Transplantation
- Emergency Medicine (ED)
- Emergent General
- Endoscopy (ERCP)
- Nuclear Medicine
- CathLab

### Outpatient Departments
- Urology
- Nephrology
- Pulmonology
- General Surgery
- Thorax Surgery
- Endocrinology
- Gastroenterology & hepatities
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Prenatal

### Maxillofacial Surgery
- Genetics
- Dermatology
- Neurosurgery
- Paediatrics & Neonate
- Orthopaedics
- Cardiology
- Cardiovascular Surgery
- Neurology
- Rheumatology
- Otorhino laryngology
- Dentistry
- Physiotherapy
- ENT
- Internal Medicine
- Dialysis
- Catheterism
- Pain Clinic
- Hematology, Oncology & Bone Marrow Transplantation
- Ophthalmology
- Infectious Disease
- Vaccination

### Paraclinics
- Laboratory
- Radiology
- Sonography
- Nuclear Medicine
- Spirometry
- Bronchoscope
- Urodynamic
- BMD
- Echcardiography
- EMG-EEG
- ECG
- Dreesing
- Pharmacy
The construction of this center began in 1992 and was completed in 1999. This specialized hospital as a teaching, research and therapeutic center on cardiovascular diseases, is a unique modern center and is equipped with highly advanced facilities and equipment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>17000 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds Licensed</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffed</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Including non-faculty members)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>150000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sina Hospital

This general hospital was founded in 1869 as the first modern public teaching hospital. After all these years, it is still one of the most important teaching hospitals affiliated to TUMS. It is also a major center for treating trauma.

Highlights:
- Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center is located in this hospital.
- Sina Urology and Surgery Research Center is located in this hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>29000 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds Licensed</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffed</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>58000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inpatient Departments
- Surgery
- Orthopaedics
- Internal Medicine
- Nephrology
- Rheumatology
- Infectious Diseases
- Cardiology
- Gastroenterology
- Vascular Surgery
- Neurosurgery
- ICU

### Outpatient Departments
- Orthopaedics
- General Surgery
- Vascular Surgery
- Plastic Surgery of Hand
- Nephrology
- Neurology
- Gastroenterology
- Neurosurgery
- Rheumatology
- Infectious Diseases
- Urology
- Cardiology
- Endocrinology
- Pain Services
- MS Services
- Headache Services
- Diabetic Foot Services
- Obesity Services

### Paraclinics
- Radiology
- Trans Cranial Doppler (TCD)
- Exercise Test
- Laboratory
- Angiography
- DSA Scan
- Osteodensitometry
- Physiotherapy
- Ecocardiography
- Endoscopy-Clonoscopy
- EMC
- NCV
- Transesophageal Eco
- Holtermonitoring
Amir A’lam Hospital

This general hospital was founded by Dr. Amir Aílam as Nesvan Hospital in 1916. After his death, the hospital came to be called Amir Aílam Hospital to honour his personality. In 1940, the hospital was turned over to the Faculty of Medicine of TUMS. The otorhinolaryngology ward of the hospital is one of the nation’s first specialized centers, and one of the best equipped and advanced ones for training ear-nose-throat diseases.

**Highlights:**
- The first cochlear transplant in Iran was performed at this hospital.

### Inpatient Departments
- Otorhinolaryngology
- Cochlear Implant
- Internal Medicine
- Surgery
- Plastic Surgery
- CCU
- ICU
- Haemodialysis
- Emergency Medicine

### Outpatient Departments
- Internal Medicine
- Surgery
- Otorhinolaryngology
- Cochlear Implant
- Dentistry

### Paraclinics
- Laboratory
- Radiology
- Sinus Endoscopies
- Gastrointestinal Endoscopies
- Laporoscopy
- ERCP
- Pathology
- Speech Therapy
- Chemotherapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>10000 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds Licensed</td>
<td>226 (of which 76 beds are specified to ENT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffed</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>73000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Farabi Hospital

This specialized ophthalmology hospital was founded by professor Mohammad Qoli Shams in 1930. In 1971 it came to be called Farabi Teaching Hospital, and in 1980 it was turned over to TUMS. The hospital was once the nation’s only ophthalmology hospital, and is still one of the biggest and highly equipped centers for treating eye diseases in the Middle East. Such equipment as phacoemulcification, viterectomy, endolaser and Argon, Yag and Excimer lasers are available at the center for performing surgical operations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>80000 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Medicine Ophthalmology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornea and Lacrimal Ducts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strabismus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroophthalmology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outpatient Departments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemphigus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otorhinolaryngology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Tumour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmetic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tebi-e- Koodakan Hospital  
Children’s Medical Center  

This specialized paediatric hospital was founded in 1968 as a result of Dr. Mohammad Qarib, and Dr. Hasan Ahari’s efforts, and has also been called Dr. Ahari Hospital. As the first specialized paediatric educational hospital, it is the most developed and the best-equipped referral center in Iran.

**Highlights:**
- The following majors have taken place for the first time in Iran: setting up a Urodynamic ward, and carrying out advanced immunological, flucytometric, and allergic tests. Immunology, Asthma and Allergy, Paediatric Urology, Infectious Disease, Growth and development Research Center is located in this hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inpatient Departments</th>
<th>Outpatient Departments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Diseases</td>
<td>Rheumatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurology</td>
<td>Urology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paediatric Surgery</td>
<td>Metabolism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal Surgery</td>
<td>Genetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haematology</td>
<td>Immunology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrinology</td>
<td>Neurology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephrology</td>
<td>Neurosurgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiology</td>
<td>Dentistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenterology</td>
<td>Dentistry of handicapped children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICU</td>
<td>Ophthalmology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICU</td>
<td>Otorhinolaryngology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopaedics</td>
<td>Neonatal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>Dermatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urology</td>
<td>Haematology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatology</td>
<td>Neurology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolism</td>
<td>Neurosurgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal</td>
<td>Infectious Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal</td>
<td>Nephrology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medicine</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endocrinology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gastroenterology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orthopaedics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laboratory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paraclinics</th>
<th>New centers in Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radiology</td>
<td>Ped. Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapy</td>
<td>Imaging Center (CT.MRI.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech therapy</td>
<td>Ped. Cardiac Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear medicine</td>
<td>Kidney Transplantation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>38000 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Staffed</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>120000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Roozbeh Hospital

This general hospital was founded in 1940. In 1951 when the psychiatric ward moved to this center, the specialized psychiatric hospital established and start to function. According to the fifty-year history, the center is the oldest psychiatry teaching hospital in Iran, and has had the greatest contribution in teaching the Iranian psychiatrists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>22000 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>22000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inpatient Departments**
- Psychiatry
- Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
- Psychology
- Occupational Therapy

**Outpatient Services**
- ECT (Electro Convulsive Therapy)
- General Psychiatry
- Emergency Psychiatry
- Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
- Psychology
- Speech Therapy
- Psychotherapy
- Neurology
- Memory Clinic
- Addiction
- Sexual Disorders Clinic
- ECT (Electro Convulsive Therapy)
- Occupational Therapy

**Paraclinics**
- Electroencephalography Laboratory
Bahrami Hospital

This specialized paediatric hospital was founded in 1955 upon the will of the late Mr. Mahmoud Monshibashi Bahrami and under the supervision of Mr. Yoosef Bahrami in the east of Tehran. In 1958, the Hospital was turned over to TUMS. In the last year of the Iraqi imposed war (1988), the Hospital was hit by an Iraqi missile, and 6 people were martyred. A month later, the hospital resumed its activities in what was left from the hospital. The constructional work of the new building of the Hospital lasted for 6 years (1991-1997).

**Inpatient Departments**
- Internal Medicine
- Neonatal
- Infectious Diseases
- PICU
- NICU
- Neonatal Surgery
- Paediatric Surgery
- Haematology
- Gastroenterology
- Cardiology
- Nephrology
- Endocrinology
- Phototherapy
- ORT

**Outpatient Services**
- Surgery
- Nephrology
- Internal Medicine
- Cardiology
- Gastroenterology
- Neonatal
- Haematology
- (Chemotherapy Thalassemia)
- Nutrition
- Cardiology Echo
- Neurology
- Immunology (Spirometry)
- Nephrology (Dialysis)
- Infectious Diseases
- Endocrinology
- Emergency Medicine
- Vaccination

**Paraclinics**
- Radiology (Scan)
- Physiotherapy
- Laboratory

**Area** 9700 m²
**Beds** 180
**Licensed Staffed** 113
**Faculty Members** 27
**Nursing Staff** 151
**Patients / Year** 46000
Baharloo Hospital

This general hospital was founded upon the request and with the cooperation of the Railroad Company employees in 1940, and was turned over to TUMS in 1994. The hospital is located in the south of Tehran, and is the oldest hospital in the district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>11800 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>164,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inpatient Departments
- Paediatrics
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Surgery
- Cardiology
- CCU A & B
- Post CCU A & B
- Neonatal
- Emergency Medicine
- Hemodialysis
- Thalassemia
- Neurology
- Orthopaedics
- ENT Ward
- ESWL
- (extra corporal shock wave lithotripsy)
- Emergency of Toxicology
- Internal Medicine
- General ICU
- ICU of Toxicology
- Toxicology Ward
- Operation Room

Outpatient Services
- General Surgery
- Urology
- Paediatrics
- Ophthalmology
- Dermatology
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Internal Medicine
- Orthopaedics
- Neurology
- Vaccination
- Dentistry
- Nephrology
- Psychiatric Clinic
- Infectious Disease Clinic
- ENT Clinic
- Diabetes Clinic
- Asthma Clinic
- Cardiology
- Family Planning & Mother and Child Health
- Sleep Clinic
- Occupational Health Clinic

Paraclinics
- Radiology
- BMD
- EMG
- CT Scan
- OAE
- TCD
- Echocardiography
- Exercise Test
- Sonography
- General Laboratory
- Toxicology Lab
- Sleep Lab
- Endoscopy
- Colonoscopy
- Pathology
- Eudiometry
- Physiotherapy Ward
- Pulmonary Function Lab
Mirza Koochak Khan Hospital

This is one of the oldest associated hospitals of TUMS, which was founded in 1918. At the time it was called Women’s Hospital, but today it is known as Mirzakoochak Khan Hospital. The hospital functions as a specialized obstetric and gynaecology hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>11800 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds Licensed</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffed</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>164760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arash Women’s Hospital

This hospital was founded by Mr. Roointan Arash in 1971, and was turned over to TUMS in 1985, and ever since it has carried on its activities as a specialized obstetric and gynaecological surgery teaching hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>5400 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds Licensed</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds Staffed</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>13 (with 29 Physicians overall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>71,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient Departments</td>
<td>Obstetrics and Gynaecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neonatal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operating Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paediatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Services</td>
<td>Prenatal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gynaecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gynaecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paediatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breast Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dermatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ear, Nose and Throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infectious Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Psychotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hepatology &amp; Gastroenterology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vaccination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EKG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cystoscopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hepatology &amp; Gastroenterology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colposcopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraclinics</td>
<td>Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Establishment</td>
<td>Internal Diseases &amp; Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NICU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ICU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IVF and Infertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ziayian Hospital

This general hospital was built on a tract of land endowed by Mr. Mahmud Ziayian and inaugurated in 1993.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>7500 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Members</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Staff</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients / Year</td>
<td>125000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inpatient Departments
- Internal Medicine
- Infectious diseases
- Paediatrics
- Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Surgery
- Orthopaedics
- CCU
- Post CCU
- Neonatal
- Emergency Medicine

### Outpatient Services
- Paediatrics
- Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Cardiology
- Urology
- Internal Medicine
- Infectious Diseases
- Ophthalmology
- Neurology
- Otorhinolaryngology
- General Surgery
- Dentistry
- Psychiatry
- Family Planning

### Paraclinics
- Radiology
- Laboratory
- Physiotherapy
Facilities of TUMS
Scientific Resources & Database Facilities

Libraries
The history of most of the libraries of TUMS goes back to 70 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. The Central Library of TUMS connects the receivers and suppliers of the services through publishing a periodical called KAMA.

TUMS spends around one million dollars a year to provide its academic and research centers with some one thousand foreign periodicals. Since the year 2000 and through a new attempt to use electronic publications and data banks, the University has drastically extended its services to help easy access to scientific resources. Through utilizing its expanding computer network, TUMS is moving toward creating a digital library.

Computerized Information Services
The University has a local network including the Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Public Health, Dentistry, Allied Medical Sciences, Aboo-Reihan, the Department of Evening Courses, and the Headquarters. They are connected by fibre-optic cables at a speed of 100 MB per second.

The University’s homepage address is www.tums.ac.ir. Through which faculty members, hospitals, the schools’ homepages, and electronic resources (journals, data banks, etc.) could be reached.

Publications
In addition to Neda magazine, news bulletin of TUMS, 6 specialized magazines are published by different schools of the University.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Schools-Research Centers</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danu</td>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>ISI,</td>
<td>Pharmacy/Biomedical Sciences</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayat</td>
<td>Nursing and Midwifery</td>
<td>CINAHL</td>
<td>Nursing and Midwifery</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Journal of Faculty of Medicine</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>EMBASE</td>
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Welfare Facilities

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 Kooy-e-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 Kooy-e-Daneshgah 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 and Student Affairs to improve the quality of sports of the staff, students, faculty 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, sauna, Jacuzzi, and fitness center, swimming pool.
- 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 faculty, 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.

**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
  With respect to the Iranians’ strong religious beliefs, the ones who like to visit holy places such as the Holy Shrine of Imam Reza (PBUH), three pilgrim houses in Mashad are available to faculty, students and staff.

Child Care Facilities
To take care of the children of faculty and staff, the University has provided child care facilities at the Central Campus to cover some 1000 children of different age groups.

Foreign Students’ Office
This office was established in 1999 and is responsible for the welfare, educational, and cultural affairs of foreign scholarship students.

Some of the most important activities of the Office are as follows:
- Providing foreign students with welfare facilities such as dormitories, and free health care insurance,
- Facilitating the proper grounds for foreign students education,
- Conducting sight-seeing tours to historical sites in order to exchange views, and get the students to know each other better.

Studying of Foreigner Students at TUMS
The University welcomes applications from foreign students with a wide range of backgrounds that can show the motivation and potential for graduate and especially postgraduate studies.

Admission to any of the programs, which is offered at TUMS, is not solely on the basis of academic criteria. We also consider other information provided by an applicant, which indicates potential to succeed on a program.

Application and Admission
Details of the entrance requirements and information on admittance to TUMS’ long and short term programs can be found by contacting the following university offices stationed in the central administrative building at the address of Corner of Qods Street, Keshavarz Boulevard, Tehran, 1417863181, Iran

Chancellor’s Office
Tel: (+9821) 66491070, 66491080, 66405666
Fax: (+9821) 66419537
Web Site: www.tums.ac.ir
E-mail: chancellor@tums.ac.ir

Office of Vice Chancellor for Education
Tel: (+9821) 66419532
Fax: (+9821) 66418985
E-mail: admissions@sina.tums.ac.ir
The National Museum of Medical Sciences History
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,
- Traditional 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.
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.

- Establishing constant contacts with the University alumni,
- Encouraging participation of people and various departments of the University at the Festival.

**General Goals:**
- Encouraging researchers, faculty members, and students on research, educational and applied studies,
- Giving research work at TUMS independent identity,
- Developing publications, and encouraging faculty and students to write and translate scientific books,
- Select researcher from the faculty,
- Select student,
- Select book,
- Select article,
- Select office (in research, and education),
- Select active alumni,
- Select research project,
- Select research thesis.

**Winners are announced among the following individual fields:**
General admission requirements and educational regulations of TUMS which comply with the regulations for public centers of higher education are as follows:

- **General Admission Requirements**
  - Being authorized to continue education by the current laws,
  - Possessing the general qualifications to enter centers of higher education as specified by the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution,
  - Passing the National Entrance Examination administered annually and simultaneously throughout the country and in some foreign countries,
  - In case of benefiting from free education, students should undertake compulsory services for the Iranian government after graduation. Applicants who pay tuition are exempted from compulsory services.

- **The Educational System**
The University’s educational system is a credit-based one. In this system, the value of each lesson is measured by its number of credits. Passing or failing is limited to the same lesson.

- **The Academic Year**
The academic year is divided into two terms, and if necessary a third one in the summer. There are 17 weeks in each term, and the summer term is 6 weeks long. The first term starts on September 23 and ends in mid February. The second term starts late February and ends late June.

- **Registration**
The students should register and choose their credits at the beginning of each term according to the schedule announced by the University.

- **Evaluation of Educational Progress**
  A student’s progress in every term is evaluated through checking attendance, class activities, homework assignments, and results of exams taken. The criterion for this evaluation is the grade a student gets which is represented by a figure between zero and twenty. If a student fails to get the required grade for a course, which might vary according to the field and level of study, then he has to repeat the same course.

- **Graduation**
  Students, who pass all the courses specified by the University’s curriculum and regulations, will graduate.

- **Evening Courses**
  In addition to the free courses, TUMS admits applicants who cannot attend day courses and are willing to pay for their education at the University. Classes meet from 3 PM on. Except for welfare facilities such as dormitory, loans, self-service restaurant, students of these classes can make use of all educational facilities. Currently, the University offers evening courses of Associate and BS Degrees in Allied Medical Sciences.

- **Foreign Students**
  Admission of foreign applicants to undergraduate courses is made only through Imam Khomeini International University in the city of Qazvin. For more information, write to the following address:
  
  **Admission Central Secretariat, Imam Khomeini International University,**
  
  Tel: (9821) 2572300
  (9821) 2708101
  Fax: (9821) 2709967

**Regulations for Associate Degrees**
- Applicants should meet the general requirements for admission to public centers of higher education.
- The curriculum for Associate Degree includes the study of general, basic, and specialized subjects, and a period of practical training.
- 68-72 credits are required for the Associate Degree. Students may take 12-20 credits each term. Students of evening courses can take at least 10 credits each term.
- The maximum period for education for Associate Degree is 3 years, and 3.5 years for the evening courses.
- The lowest passing grade in every lesson is 10. A student’s GPA should not be lower than 12.

**Regulations for Continual and Non-Continual BS Degrees**
- Applicants should meet the general requirements for admission to public centers of higher education. Applicants for a non-continual BS Degree should also sit for and pass the Entrance Examination, which is administered nationwide. Applicants taking the examination should hold Associate Degrees in the related majors.
- The curriculum for BS Degree includes the study of general, basic, and specialized subjects, and a period of practical training.
- 130-135 credits are required for the continual BS Degree and 67-70 credits for the non-continual BS Degree. Students may take 12-20 credits each term. Students of evening courses can take at least 10 credits each term.
- The maximum period for a continual BS Degree is 6 years, and 3 years for a non-continual BS Degree. The maximum period for a continual evening course is 7 years and 3.5 years for a non-continual evening course.
- The lowest passing grade in every lesson is 10. A student’s GPA should not be lower than 12.
- For some majors, students should submit a thesis as the last part of the program in which they should do research work in an area to their fields of study.

**Regulations for non-continual MS Degrees**
- Applicants should meet the general requirements for admission to public centers of higher education, and also sit for and pass the Entrance Examination, which is administered nationwide. Applicants taking the examination should hold BS Degrees in the related majors.
- 32-48 credits are required for the MS Degree. Students may take 8-14 credits each term.
- The maximum period for a MS Degree is 2 years.
- The lowest passing grade in every lesson is 12. A student’s GPA should not be lower than 14.
- Submitting a thesis is the last part
of the MS Degree in which students should do research work in areas related to their fields of study.

**Regulation for PhD Degrees**
The PhD program includes a number of coordinated educational-research activities, which lead to the degree. The program aims at training individuals who can master the scientific works in specific areas, learn about advanced methods of research and achieve modern principles of education to help meet needs of their country and expand the horizon of knowledge in their specialized majors through innovations in academic and research areas.

- **Requirements:**
  - Meeting the general requirements for admission to public centers of higher education,
  - Holding a MS Degree, Professional Doctorate or higher degrees in related majors,
  - Success in a foreign language test specified by the Committee for Supplementary Education,
  - Passing the specialized test for a PhD program,
  - Holding letters of recommendation from 2 previous teachers.

**There are 2 stages in the PhD program:**
- **Course work:** begins after admission and ends with a Comprehensive Test.
- **Research:** begins after completion of the course work and ends with thesis submission and defence session.
  - For the course work students should take 12-30 credits,
  - Number of credits for the thesis depends upon number of credits passed during the course work; minimum 16 and maximum 30.
  - The maximum period for a PhD program is 4.5 years.
- The lowest passing grades for every lesson in the course work is 14, and the GPA should not be lower than 15. The thesis is evaluated on the basis of Accepted or Rejected.
- Students who finish their course work, should take the Comprehensive Test, they can start the research work if they pass the mentioned test.
- Thesis submission is a part of a PhD program through which students should do research work in an area related to their fields of study.

**Regulations for the Doctorate of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)**
- Applicants should meet the general requirements for admission to public centers of higher education,
- The curriculum includes general courses and passing the following stages:
  - **Stage one:** basic sciences
    - **Stage two:** general and specialized courses of pharmacy, practical training, and clinical training.
    - At the end of stage one, students should take a Comprehensive Test on Basic Sciences, and can be admitted to the other stages if they pass the said test. Students can take the Comprehensive Test on Basic Sciences if they pass all the courses of stage one.
    - The minimum required credits for graduation equals 200. Students can take 12-20 credits in each term.
    - The maximum period for the whole course is 9 years.
    - The lowest passing grade in all courses is 10, and the lowest GPA is 12. The lowest passing grade for practical and clinical training and thesis is 14.
    - Students are required to defend their thesis after completion of the course work.

**The Regulations for the Doctorate of Dental Surgery (DDS)**
- Applicants should meet the general requirements for admission to public centers of higher education,
- The curriculum includes general courses, and passing the following stages:
  - **Stage one:** basic sciences
  - **Stage two:** specialized courses of dentistry
    - At the end of stage one, students should take a Comprehensive Test on Basic Sciences, and can be admitted to the other stage if they pass the said test. Students can take the Comprehensive Test on Basic Sciences if they pass all the courses of stage one.
    - The minimum required credits for graduation equals 200. Students can take 12-20 credits in each term.
    - The maximum period for the whole course is 9 years.
    - The lowest passing grade in all courses is 10, and the lowest GPA is 12. The lowest passing grade for practical and clinical training and thesis is 14.
    - Students are required to do research work in a dentistry-related area.

**The Regulations for the Doctorate of Medicine (MD)**
- Applicants should meet the general requirements for admission to public centers for higher education,
- The curriculum includes general courses, and passing the following stages:
  - **Stage one:** basic sciences
  - **Stage two:** semiology, and pathophysiology
  - **Stage three:** practical training (externship)
  - **Stage four:** clinical training (internship)
    - At the end of stage one, students should take a Comprehensive Test on Basic Sciences, and can be admitted to other stages if they pass the said test. Students can take the Comprehensive Test on Basic Sciences if they pass all the courses of stage one.
    - At the stage of semiology and pathophysiology, students are required to pass the courses of semiology and pathophysiology, specialized pathology, and pharmacology.
    - Practical training includes outpatient health care, hospitalized patient health care training, and theoretical courses. During this course, students are required to pass practical training on public health, internal medicine, general surgery, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, psychology, radiology, and dermatology.
    - Students can be admitted to internship if they pass the practical training on all subjects and the Pre-Internship Comprehensive Test.
    - During internship, students are required to pass courses on internal medicine, general surgery, paediatrics,
obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, psychology, and one of the courses on neurology, infectious diseases, cardiology, dermatology, anaesthesiology, and emergency medicine.
- The minimum required credits for graduation are 290. Students can take 12-20 credits in each term.
- The maximum period for the whole course is 10 years.
- The lowest passing grade in general courses, basic sciences, semiology and pathophysiology is 10, and the lowest passing grade in any of the theoretical courses, practical training of stages three and four is 12, and the lowest GPA is 14.
- Students are required to submit and defend their thesis after completion of the course work.

The Regulations for the Clinical Speciality of Medicine
This is a stage of higher-level academic education, and tries to train specialized physicians in needed majors to gain the theoretical as well as practical skills, to help the expansion of health care, and promote research work in line with the development of medical knowledge.
- Requirements:
  - Approval of general qualifications as per the regulations of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution,
  - Holding a Medical Doctorate Degree from any of the universities authorized by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education,
  - Passing the nationwide Entrance Examination for Specialty Program, this is administered annually.
  - Iranian graduates of foreign universities should submit letters of introduction from the General Department of Graduates and sit for the Entrance Examination for Specialty Program. Residents should participate in educational, research and treatment activities of the University including theoretical classes, morning reports, mortality and morbidity reports, case reports, journal clubs, hospital, clinical and laboratory trainings, ward and clinical duties and night shifts, practical assignments, and research plans.
- Residents’ training authorizations are valid for one year. A higher-ranking authorization is issued after passing the Promotion Examination.
- Those who pass the Pre-Board Examination can obtain the Pre-Board Specialty Certificate.
- Graduates with Pre-Board Specialty Certificate can take the related test administered once a year and obtain their Board Specialty Certificate.
- The Promotion, Pre-Board, and Board Examination includes: the inner-university test and the national test.

The Regulations for Fellowship Programs
The goal for fellowship program is to increase the practical skills and theoretical knowledge of the specialists in line with improvement of the quality of specialized services, medical education, and access to the latest achievements in medicine.
- Requirements:
  - Approval of general qualifications as per the regulations of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution
  - Passing the Entrance Examination for the Fellowship Program administered by the universities of medical sciences,
  - Holding a Board Specialty Certificate in the pre-requisite major from accredited universities or centers
- Education is based on the curriculum of each major proposed by the board of examiners for the concerned major and approved by the Iranian Council of Graduate Medical Education
- The fellowship program takes 12-18 months,
- Residents of the fellowship program should carry out educational, research and treatment tasks of the lower levels, teaching theoretical classes, hospital and clinical duties and night shifts according to the curriculum of the academic department,
- The Fellowship Program Certificate is issued after successful completion of the program.

Regulations for the Medical Sub-Specialty Program
This program is the highest level of medical education. This program aims at training the sub-specialized physicians needed to promote medical education, research, and medical services. It also tries to make available the most recent achievements in medicine.
- Requirements:
  - Approval of general qualifications set by the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution,
  - Holding a Board Specialty Certificate in the pre-requisite major from accredited universities and centers,
  - Passing the national Entrance Examination for Sub-Specialty Program, this is administered annually by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education.
  - The sub-specialty program takes 24-36 months,
- Residents of the program should carry out educational, research and treatment tasks including teaching classes of lower levels, hospital and clinical duties and night shifts according to the curriculum of the concerned academic department,
- Promotion of qualified residents to higher levels is authorized by the concerned departments every year in accordance with the regulations,
- Residents of the sub-specialty program should defend their thesis at the termination of their courses,
- Upon completion of the course, residents of the sub-specialty program should take the nationwide Board Subspeciality Examination. The exam is both written and oral. Those who pass it, will receive the Sub-Specialty Certificate in Medicine, and can practice medicine in the related major. Those who fail to pass the final exam of the program will not receive any certificate,
- To enrich the program, expand academic ties and make use of the experiences, specialties, and facilities of institutions of higher education of other countries, participants of the program can be dispatched to noted academic and research centers abroad for at most 6 months.
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 Aryans 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 5th 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 Parsees resided in southern Iran. The Median Empire rose in Hegmataneh (Ekbatan). The Achaemenidae established the first great Persian Empire after defeating the Medes and conquering their capital. The limits of the Achaemenian territory during the reign of Dariush 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 Achaemenian dynasty, succeeding Seleucids, 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 Iran Plateau choosing Teesfoon as their capital. This empire survived only until the year 224 AD. The Sassanides, after defeating the last Parthian Kingin 225 AD, founded 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 Sassanides, 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 Safavid, Afsharieh and later the Zandieh took the throne. After the Zandieh rule, the Qajars 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 Khamene’i as the Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Climate
Iran is situated in the global arid zone and the Plateau of Iran suffers from a relatively dry climate. Alborzand 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 25 and 40 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 Azarbaijan 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.

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 67,000,000 (2001), Iran is the 17th 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 10.87% 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 Zoroaster, 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 Muslim. Disciples of other branches of Islam such as Hanafi, Maleki, Shafei, Hanbali, and Zaidiin Iran are highly respected and live freely without any limitations. In the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, religions such as Zoroastrian, Christian, and Judaism are officially recognized and their disciples have equal political, social and economical rights as Muslims. Religious minorities of Zoroastrian, Armenian, Jew, Assyrian, and Chaldean have their own independent representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament).

Culture
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
Of the total land area of Iran some 180,200 Km2 is forested. The most extensive forest growth is to be found on the northern plains of the mountain slopes that face the Caspian Sea, where stands of oak, ash, elm, cypress, pine and other valuable trees grow abundantly. Outside this belt of rich forest, scattered forests of oak and wild pistachios are to be found on the well watered slopes particularly along 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 cots 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 starfishes 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 monopolisers 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 Iranian Statistical Center the total mineral reserves of the country amounted to 4855 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 country, 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 dairies. Caviar and shrimps are famous sea food exports of Iran.

The unit of Iranian currency is Rial, internationally abbreviated into RIs. Coins in denominations of 50, 100, and 250 Rials and bank notes in denominations of 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, and 20000 as well as 50000 Rials are available. The exchange rate with other currencies varies and fluctuates daily depending on the money market.

Administrative Divisions
According to the latest divisions of the country, Iran is divided into 30 provinces, including Ardabil, Azarbayjan-e Gharbi, Azarbayjan-e Sharqi, Bushehr, Chahar Mahali va Bakhtiar, Esfahan, Fars, Gilan, Golesan, Hamedan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kerman, Kermanshah, Khorasan-e-Shomali, Khorasan-e-Jonoobi, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Khuzestan, Kohkiluyeh va Buyer Ahmad, Kordestan, Lorestan, Markazi, Mazandaran, Qazvin, Qom, Semnan, Sistan va Baluchestan, Tehran, Yazd, Zanjan.
The plateau of Iran is a high land surrounded by the Caspian Sea in the north and the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in 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 an 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 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 Palaeolithic 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 livings 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, Hegmataneh, Ray, Neishaboor, 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 Varamin started its growth, but soon Tehran came to attract attention and grew into a big city, and the surrounding villages like Doolab-e-Ray, Aliabad-e-Ray, Tarasht, Jel, Vanak, Beryanak, Darband, Darakeh, and Farahzad formed its different districts. Meanwhile, Tehran is the cradle of a great civilization, which offered the Gray 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 Amelius Rennie, the third Secretary of the British Embassy in Iran, in the hills around Qolhak and Qeitarieh in Tehran.

In 1539, King Tahmasp I 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 Qazvin and Isfahan 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 Shams-ol-Emareh, Golestan, and Sa’ad Abad, which once were the tallest and strongest buildings in Tehran, prove how creative Iranian artists and architects have been. Mosques such as Sepah Salar, Imam, and Sheikh Abdol Hossein, the Traditional Bazar of Tehran, and museums like Iran Bastan, Reza Abbasi, Golestan, Abgineh, and Sofalineh are all signs of the several thousands 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 starting point for a new system of government.