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Tehran University of Medical Sciences | Fact Book 2013



Tehran University of Medical Sciences

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Fact Book 2013

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

IN THE
NAME OF GOD,
THE COMPASSIONATE,
THE MERCIFUL

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Learn from the Cradle to the Grave Holy Prophet Mohammad (PBUH)

Explanatory Notes:

1. Tehran University of Medical Sciences, 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 updated information, it is recommended to contact the University.
2. All dates are in Christian calendar.
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55. Urology Research Center (URC)	
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<i>The following Centers are the up-coming centers of TUMS. Their further information will be available on the TUMS website soon:</i>	
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67. Biotechnology Research Center(BRC)	
68. Electrophysiology Research Center(ERC)	
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71. Cardiac Transplantation & Surgery Research Center(CTSRC)	
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Message from the Chancellor

Iran has a large network of private, public, and state affiliated universities offering degrees in higher education. State-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 Jundishapur provides examples of academic institutions of science that date back to ancient times. However, the history of the establishment of western-style academic universities in Iran (Persia) dates back to 1851 with the establishment of Dar Al-Funoon aimed at training and teaching Iranian experts in many fields of science and technology. Most faculties of University of Tehran were created by integrating the already existing higher education institutions such as Dar Al-Funoon. The "Faculty of Medicine" for example, the successor to the Dar Al-Funoon Department of Medicine, established in 1851, was named 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 in Iran as "Iran's Cultural Revolution". In 1986, the Ministry of Higher Education handed over supervision and overseeing of education in the medical sciences in Iran to the Ministry of Health, and Medical Education. This was to optimize the use of the medical resources in the country, and to more efficiently promote health, treatment, teaching, and research in the field. In 1986, by legislative decision of the National Parliament, the university's oversized College of Medicine separated into the independent Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS), coming under the new Ministry of Health and Medical Education. The University of Tehran is the oldest and largest university of Iran (Persia). It is referred to as "The mother University of Iran". Tehran University of Medical Sciences offers a perfect fusion of academic excellence, a top reputation for research, flexible study options, a supportive environment, and great employment prospects. TUMS is currently Iran's most prestigious medical school with 2161 faculty members, over 17700 students, 16 schools, 26 teaching hospitals, 4 research institutes, over 100 research centers, 8 research stations in 8 cities of the country and 16 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 among top ranking Iranian universities. However, generally in the engineering and physical sciences it is widely accepted among Iranian students that "Sharif University of Technology" is the best in Iran and even in the region. In case of other Sciences (non-medical), "University of Tehran" seems to be the leading university based on the latest ranking published by Iran's Ministry of Science, Research and Technology.

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

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

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



The 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, 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, Treatment and Medical Education, and the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution under the following principles. Firstly, we have faith in the Islamic culture, spirituality, and observance of the moral principles, and we do our best to meet the needs of the staff and to provide for their spiritual growth. Secondly, we have faith in the sublime status of the faculty, the students, the staff, and all walks of life and their satisfaction is the initial step for satisfaction of the whole society. Thirdly, we value our human resources as the most precious asset, and provide for their participation, innovation and group work. We also try to establish open and bilateral relationships, and a system for rule of meritocracy. Fourthly, we are concerned with applying scientific methods to problem solving, managing affairs, strict planning, and using the fruitful experiences. We believe that individuals should not be blamed for the problems and shortcomings; on the contrary, we should seek to adopt well-planned scientific and systematic measures to solve the problems. Last but not least, as a public institution, we feel greatly committed in achieving the best results, enhancing productivity at the lowest possible cost, and protecting the environment.

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 wholeheartedly attempt to safeguard this status, and strengthen it in the future. TUMS is the oldest medical university in Iran, and enjoys a unique position from the point of view of number, experience, and educational background of its faculty members. If the three indexes of security, education, and health are considered as the pivotal factors in progress, medical universities have the responsibility of materializing two of them. This has provided them with a unique opportunity even in comparison with other universities in the world.

Mission

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

1) Rendering educational services within the scope of health sciences

to extend the university’s expertise to the community locally, nationally, and internationally in order to support health promotion, health maintenance, and the advancement of the health sciences proportion. This is done to serve community by the dissemination of knowledge through teaching and the discovery of knowledge through research, to emphasize offering specialized and sub-specialized courses, and PhD program for training manpower needed by other medical universities and health care and research centers.

2) Introducing health care oriented science and technology through conducting fundamental, applied and developmental researches for: solving health care problems at regional and national levels, acquiring the technology for production of strategic medical and drug supplies to meet local needs and boost exports, designing and promoting new software, and educational methods appropriate for the needs of the society, providing for joint efforts with other organizations, institutions, and universities to identify and meet mutual needs, and render scientific and specialized services, developing appropriate structural and managerial models and procedures within the national health system, participating in publication of renowned scientific resources and contributing to the production of science at the national and international levels.

3) Rendering health care services:

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

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

Promoting the university’s academic status at the regional as well as the international level through acquiring the required capabilities in rendering higher educational services of the countries in the region, Increasing the university’s role in production of science, research work, and publication of scientific articles in the international journals, and meeting health needs of the society,

Obtaining the required technology for the production of the strategic medical supplies for the needed of the society, improving the health standards of the covered population, and enhancing the quality and the diversity of the sub-specialized health care services, and finally, playing effective roles in introducing new methods and comprehensive plans for environmental preservation.



General Information



Trephined skull of the girl 4850 years ago

A Short History of Medicine in Iran

Medicine in Iran dates back to somewhere in the region of the dawn of civilization. The ancient Iranian medicine has inseparable ties with Zoroastrianism mentioned in Avesta. According to some ancient Iranian myths, 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 Jundishapur was founded by the Sassanid Monarch; Shapoor I. Jundishapur 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, Anoshirvan, the Sassanid Monarch, commanded the formation of the first academy of sciences by gathering all the famous physicians of the time. The university significantly contributed to the progress of medicine in Western Europe around the seventh and eighth centuries. Upon the rise of Islam and its expansion, Arabic became the official language of the Muslim World and Iranian Muslim scientists and physicians wrote their great works in that language. Writings of great Iranian physicians in the ninth and tenth centuries were the dominant works in the field of medicine in the world for many years. The tenth and eleventh centuries witnessed the 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 Al-Funoon 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.

A Short History of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS)

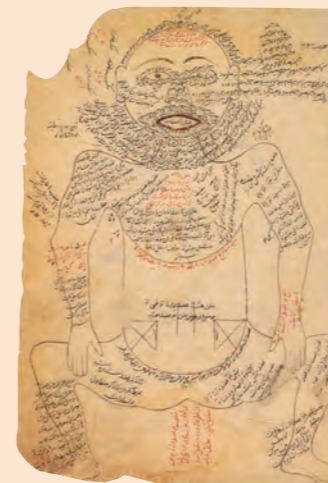
Before the establishment of Dar-ol-Funoon, there was no systematic approach to medical education in Iran. In 1851, Dar- ol-Funoon School was established and medicine was considered as one of its main subjects. The first group of the Schools' graduates started practicing medicine in 1856. The Dar-ol-Funoon School of Medicine can be considered as the first modern college of higher education in Iran. In 1918, medicine was deleted from the syllabus of Dar-ol-Funoon and started to be taught in a separate independent college named "College of Medicine" and in the same year, the first women's hospital was officially inaugurated. In 1934, the National Consultative Assembly ratified the establishment of the University of Tehran to bring together the institutions of higher education, and the government purchased a 200000 square meter tract in Tehran. The University of Tehran actually started its operation with the six Schools of Medicine, Law, Political Sciences, Science, Letters, Engineering, and Theology. At the same time, the main chairs of the School of Medicine including medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry were determined. On February 4, 1934, the Department of Anatomy was inaugurated as the first step to establish the School of Medicine in the main campus of University of Tehran. 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, came to assume the responsibility of rendering health care services while offering medical education.



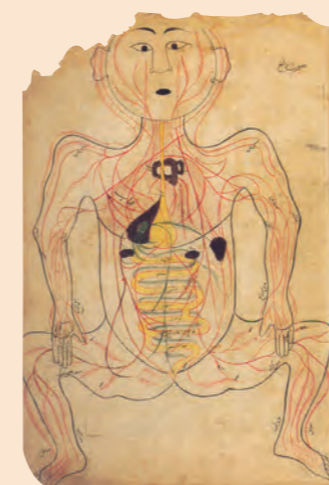
Sina Hospital Gate-About 150 years ago



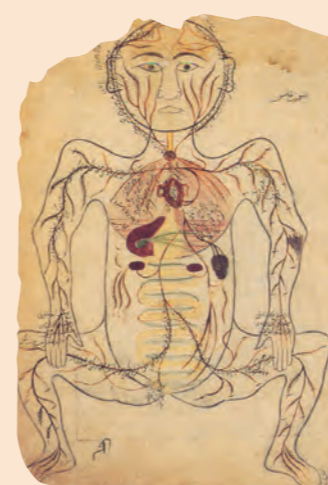
Skeleton System



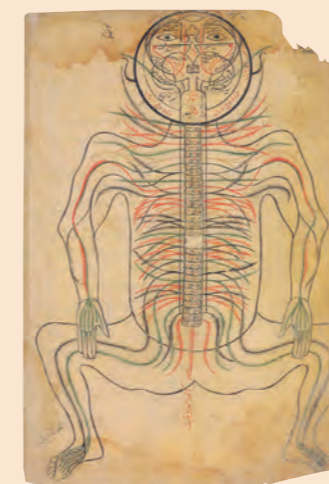
Muscular System



Venous System



Arterial System



These five full-page anatomical drawings are from "Tashrih-e-Mansuri" ('Mansur's Anatomy') or "Kitab Tashrih al-Abdan" ('Book of the anatomy of the human body') consists of an introduction and five chapters on the five 'systems' of the body illustrated with a full-page diagram of the system under discussion, with a final chapter accompanied by a diagram of a pregnant woman.

It was composed in Persian by Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Yusuf ibn Ilyas, who was descended from a Shirazi family of scholars and physicians in Iran (15th century).



University Campus

The place where the anatomy hall, as the first part of the faculty of Medicine was built 75 years ago used to be in the most northern point of the City of Tehran. Over the years, the capital city has grown much vaster, and the University Campus has come to be located in the city center, thus becoming an active center for academic, cultural, political, and social activities of the metropolis of Tehran. The Central Campus of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services is the location of most of the University buildings including the School of Medicine and associated disciplines. Today, what is located at the Central Campus is a complex of the oldest Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Public Health. In addition to the Central Campus, the complex also houses the University Headquarters. Following the establishment of new schools and because of the limited physical area of the Central Campus, the School of Rehabilitation, and the School of Nursing and Midwifery were moved to other places. Kooy-e-Daneshgah, the main complex of students' dormitories, is located in a green-forested area not far from the central Kooy-e-Campus. In addition to Kooy-e-Daneshgah, there are other students living complexes in different parts of the city.



Islamic Republic of IRAN

History

The plateau of Iran is among the oldest civilization centers in the history of humanity and has an important place in archaeological studies. The history of settlement in the Plateau of Iran, from the new Stone Age till the migration of 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 Achaemenids established the first great Persian Empire after defeating the Medes and conquering of 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 King in 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, a 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 Seyed Ali Khamene'i as the Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran.



Geography & Nature

Covering an area of 1,648,195 square kilometres, Iran is located in south western Asia. The Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, and Armenia on the north; Afghanistan and Pakistan on the east; and Turkey and Iraq on the west surround the country.

Iran is one of the five littoral states of the Caspian Sea. On the south, Iran shares borders with the littoral states of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Total terrestrial borders of the country are 5,170 km and total water borders are 2,510 km. Iran is situated at the heart of the Middle East and bridges Caspian Sea, the largest land-locked body of water in the world, to the Persian Gulf. It is also a crossroad between the East and the West. Thus, historically, Iran has been in the juncture of cultural, intellectual and political manifestations of both the East and the West, while preserving its unique identity. Unique landscapes such as limpid water springs, pomegranate orchards, pistachio gardens, rows of lombardy poplars, decampment of nomads in different seasons, rocky mountains, endless high and low lands, extinct snow-clad volcanoes, dense forests of the Alborz Mountain Range, and coastlines of the Caspian sea, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman are all eye-catching and memorable. Iranian landscapes vary remarkably through different seasons. Iranian artists have portrayed Iran's nature as a sign of diversity and charm in their different and diverse artistic works. Nature and its diversity in Iran



are valuable parameters for development of the tourism industry. Among significant characteristics of the vast land of Iran are the existence of high mountains as well as flat plains, desert areas, rivers, and lakes contributing to unique geographical conditions in which, at any time of the year, and in each section of the country, one of the four seasons is visible.

Climate

Iran is situated in the global arid zone and the Plateau of Iran suffers from a relatively dry climate. Alborz and Zagros mountain chains trap the humidity and air currents of the Caspian Sea and the Mediterranean climate preventing them from penetration into the inner parts. Due to its location between 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 Azarbaejan 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 Zaidi in Iran are highly respected and live freely without any limitations. In the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, religions such as Zoroastrians, Christians, and Judaisms are officially recognized and their disciples have equal political, social and economical rights as Muslims. Religious minorities of Zoroastrian, Armenians, Jews, Assyrians, and Chaldeans 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

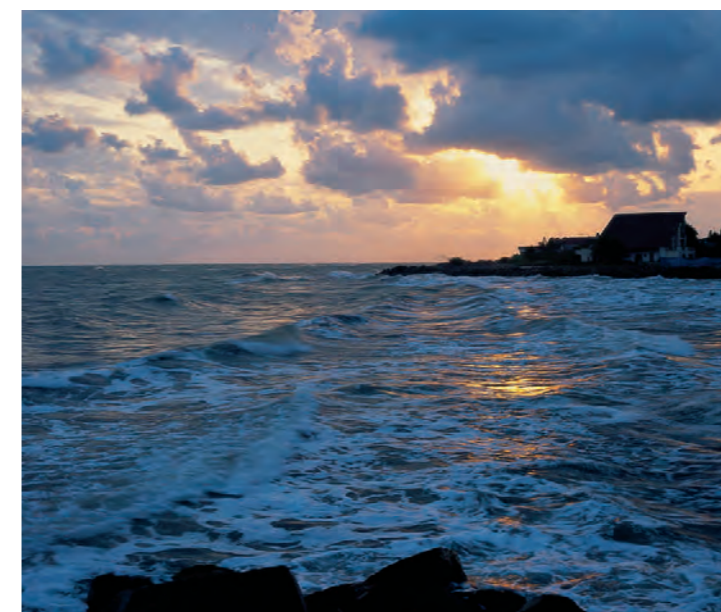
pistachios are to be found on the well watered slopes particularly along the Zagros Mountains. The interior of the country is characterized by spring pastures on the higher levels and scanty short-lived shrubs on the lower. Most of the interior deserts are absolutely desolate without any sign of vegetation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

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

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 mines, 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 Mahall va Bakhtiari, Esfahan, Fars, Gilan, Golestan, Hamedan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kerman, Kermanshah, Khorasan-e-Shomali, Khorasan-e-Jonoobi, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Khuzestan, Kohkiluyeh & Buyer Ahmad, Kordestan, Lorestan, Markazi, Mazandaran, Qazvin, Qom, Semnan, Sistan & Baluchestan, Tehran, Yazd, Zanjan.



Tehran

The plateau of Iran is a high land surrounded by the Caspian Sea on the north and the Persian Gulf and the Omanin 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 and 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 Takhte-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 Rey was thriving, Tehran was a small village.

The city of Rey 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-Rey, Aliabad-e-Rey, Tarasht, Jei, 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 Tahmaseb 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 thousand year old Iranian heritage.

Tehran, now a great metropolis, lies on 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.

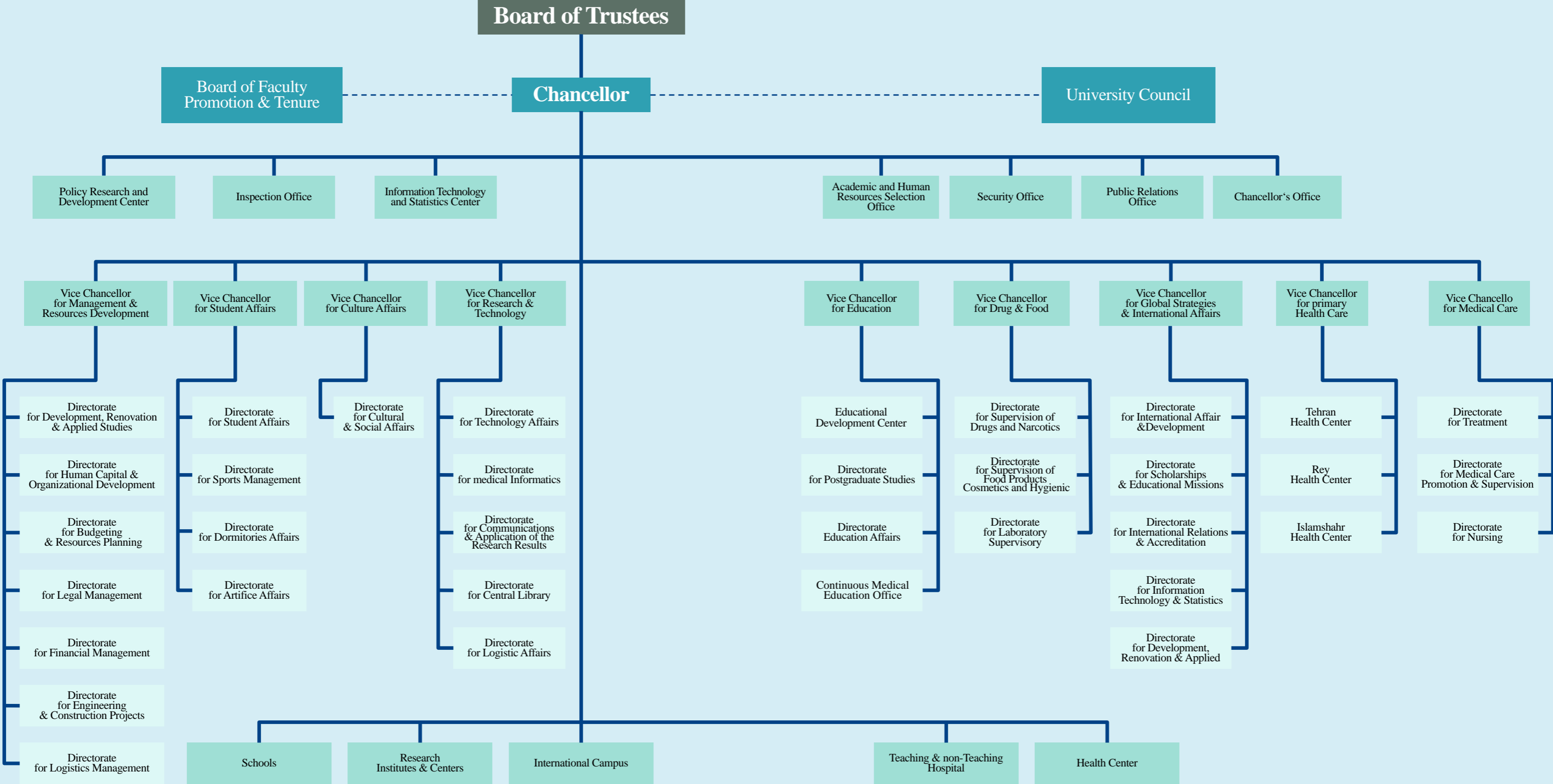


- **Organizational Chart**
- **The Board of Trustees**
- **The Executive Committee**
- **The University Council**
- **The Board of Faculty Promotion & Tenure**
- **TUMS Scholarship Council**
- **Vice Chancellors**
 - Vice Chancellor for Education
 - Vice Chancellor for Research & Technology
 - Vice Chancellor for Students Affairs
 - Vice Chancellor for Primary Health Care
 - Vice Chancellor for Food & Drug
 - Vice Chancellor for Management & Resource Development
 - Vice Chancellor for Global Strategies & International Affairs
 - Vice Chancellor for Medical Care
 - Vice Chancellor for Cultural Affairs

University Organization



Tehran University of Medical Sciences Organizational Chart





The Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees is actually the legal entity of the university consisting of the Minister of Health, Treatment and Medical Education, Chancellor of the University, four to six distinguished academic, cultural or social personalities of whom 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, Treatment 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 MOSTAZAFAN (oppressed) Foundation and the head of the supreme Council of Cultural Revolution 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.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of the Chancellor of the University and nine Vice Chancellors for Education, Research, Management Promotion and Resources Planning, Student Affairs, Cultural Affairs, Primary Health Care, Medical Care, Global Strategies & International Affairs & Food and Drug. At present, besides the above-mentioned members, the Directors of the International Relations Office, Public Relations, the Chancellor Office and the executive Consultant are the members.

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

2. The Vice-Chancellors are appointed by the Chancellor. Responsibilities and Authorities:

Implementing ratifications of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution, and the directives issued by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education,

Submitting to the Board of Trustees through the Chancellor the organizational flow-chart, and the administrative improvements for managing internal affairs of the University,

Investigating implementation of the decisions made by the Executive Committee, and supervising the departments' performances, Providing for public contributions, and helping the University and its associated departments achieve self-sufficiency, Coordinating activities of the Vice-Chancellors,

Studying administrative, financial, and transactional regulations of the university to be discussed by the Board of Trustees, and preparing proposals and plans to be included on the agenda of the Board of Trustees,

Proposing the annual budget to the Board of Trustees through the Chancellor,

Proposing to the Ministry through the Chancellor sabbatical leaves, and short-term educational and research courses in and abroad for qualified faculty members.

The University Council

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

Responsibilities and Authorities:

Studying and ratifying new courses and fields of study to be proposed to the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education, Studying and ratifying proposed short-term educational and research plans, Studying ways to cooperate with other public and private institutions, Annual study of the University's scientific facilities, determining shortages, classifying scientific needs, and taking actions to supply them, Planning for students admission regarding to the available facilities of the University capacities, Studying the educational and research problems of the University, and proposing solutions, Evaluating of the University's general performance, Studying and

ratifying plans proposed by specialized councils, Preparing and ratifying the internal by-laws of the Council, and its subcommittees, Coordinating administrative and planning affairs and to cooperate with the university council and the Executive Committee, every vice-chancellor should form a council and chair it.

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

The Board of Faculty Promotion & Tenure

This Board is comprised of the University Chancellor, the Vice-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:

Ranks of associate Studying academic and passing judgment on the scientific qualifications of applicants for 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 members:

- Chancellor
- Vice Chancellor for Research & Technology
- Vice Chancellor for Education
- Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
- Vice Chancellor for Global Strategies and International Affairs
- Deans of Schools

The Chancellor chairs the Council.

Responsibilities and Authorities:

Studying, assessing and making decisions on 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 trustees of the University.



Vice Chancellors

Vice Chancellor for Education

The Vice Chancellor for Education is responsible for academic policymaking, coordination of all educational activities, provision of support for academic activities, supervision over proper enforcement of the assigned responsibilities of the associated institutions, as well as planning to promote educational quality. The commissioned duties are enforced through the following subordinates Directorates: Directorates for Educational Affairs, which renders educational / administrative services to students of postgraduate levels; Educational Development Center, which masterminds planning the university's educational programs and tries to promote the quality of education through developmental projects, faculty development initiatives, as well as evaluation of the faculty and the delivered courses; Continuous Medical Education Office, which plans and coordinate CME activities and evaluates them. The vice Chancellor Education is also in charge of many administrative and academic affairs pertinent to the faculty members. This includes but is not limited to faculty promotion and tenure and hiring and allocating new academic staff. All the above-mentioned responsibilities are aligned with TUMS long-term plan and is accomplished in collaboration with associated departments, schools and institutions.

Vice Chancellor for Research & Technology

The Vice Chancellor for Research & Technology 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 Affairs

The mission of this Vice Chancellor is to protect students' rights, and to provide for nurturing their creativity and dormant intellectual, social, and physical talents. This Office is also responsible for the university's fundamental tasks. They aim at preparing the students for their responsibilities in society, workplace, and undertaking a dynamic family life. In line with these goals, the Office is responsible for providing welfare services, and facilitating extracurricular athletic and artistic student activities, scientific and sightseeing tours, and student celebrations. The above-mentioned tasks have provided for the establishment of subordinate Directorates in charge of Student Affairs, Physical Education, Cultural Affairs and Extracurricular Activities, Health, and Counseling and Guidance extensively managed by the students. Welfare and student-related affairs are run under the supervision of the Student Council, while cultural activities of the Office are performed under the supervision of the Cultural Council consisting of the managers of the Office and students representatives.

Vice Chancellor for Primary Health Care

The Vice Chancellor for Health seeks to meet the health-care needs of the society through education (training manpower, etc.) and research (identifying the needs to be dealt with). The Office is also responsible for discovering present and future health-care needs of the population undercover, supervising over the health care services rendered at the first and second levels, as well as referring patients to higher-level services, improving the quality of services, and solving health problems of the society. This Office is in charge of planning for expansion of health-care centers, providing easy access to these services, running studies to detect the endemic, epidemiologic and regional diseases, identifying and classifying health problems of the region undercover, developing and performing related applied research, supplying the needs of the affiliated health centers and supervising their functions, collecting, classifying and analyzing data needed for health programs, and systematic evaluation of such programs. The University services cover a great part of Tehran, the City of Ray and the City of Islamshahr.

Vice Chancellor for Food and Drug

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

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

Major responsibilities:

- 1) Supplying and providing of needed drugs including narcotics

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

Vice Chancellor for Management and Resource Development

Vice Chancellor for Management and Resource Development of TUMS is in charge of supplying and distributing university resources in line with the TUMS programs. It also supplies and distributes university resources according to different sections programs of university under the framework of knowledge system and enables managers and evaluates them by new technologies and optimum information management and new management methods that is lead to improve productivity in all action levels of sub sections to university to be able to do all its mission perfectly and get the predetermined targets.

Mission

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

Vision

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

Strategies of Management Development and Resource Planning Undersecretary

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



Vice Chancellor for Global Strategies and International Affairs

International cooperation has dramatically increased during the last decades due to the rapid developments in scientific communication. Universities produce knowledge and since knowledge is inherently universal, it transcends country boundaries. Therefore, the very fundamental function of university makes it international. To become more competitive and play a remarkable role globally, to enhance

the production of knowledge and scientific excellence, and to develop policy for international cooperative structural programs, every university touches the importance of internationalization.

Regarding this undeniable fact, Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) has recently established Office of Vice-Chancellor for Global Strategies and International Affairs (GSIA) towards the multifaceted and innovative concept of internationalization and in order to foster the international collaborations.

Since maintenance of the sustainable academic status of the University and promotion of its international role in educating knowledgeable medical professionals remain the top priority for TUMS, Vice-

Chancellor for GSIA is committed to supporting all international activities of the University including developing close relationships with outstanding people and organizations across the world, providing suitable and enforceable policy for the expansion of meaningful and effective activities in the scientific community internationally, recruiting talented and qualified international students and providing them with high standard education, internationalizing and accrediting the curriculum, pedagogy and extra-curricular activities of the University, integrating an international and global dimension into the activities of the University, developing agreements and MOUs with international institutions of higher learning.

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

Vice Chancellor for Medical Care

TUMS has a leading role in promoting health services. Attempts and responsibilities in order to meet this are providing and facilitating accessible, timely, high quality, cost effectiveness, innovative, respectful services of medical, nursing and health care for our clients by policy making ,directing, supervising, accreditation, collecting, classifying and analyzing data needed for health programs and systematic evaluation of such programs, promoting hospital indicators, supplying the needs of all TUMS hospitals and health centers. In that capacity we support the mission and operations of 26 Academic Hospitals with more than 7000 educational beds by providing consultative assistance with policy formulation, strategic planning and implementation, business and capital initiatives undertaken by the University's hospitals and academic medical centers. In our role to provide oversight to the Board of Trustees, we have focused on hospital operations and patient satisfaction through implementation of 7 pillars of Clinical Governance, National commission on Accreditation, and reporting on quality improvement programs. Noteworthy among our accomplishments at TUMS is the development of HELP (Health Education, Life Promotion) which is a system for patient education.

Among other duties, our responsibility to reduce Maternal Mortality, hospital length of stay and nosocomial infections led to assuring better quality of care and patient satisfaction, further assisting ongoing coordination and implementation of excellence in academic health services.

Vice Chancellor for Cultural Affairs

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

Goals:

- Developing and deepening religious culture and ideology in the academicians' lives.
- Recognizing culturally talented figures, developing and preparing the grounds for the facilitation of elites' noble thinking climate
- Improving the research-oriented spirit among academicians and their cultural needs
- Improving spiritual health, and culture of academicians
- Promoting cultural activities to revitalize and improve the academicians' Iranian-Islamic identity

Plans:

The plans targeted at in Vice Chancellor for Cultural Affairs will be based on Octet Scientific Plan in cultural arenas and will include:

- Developing and determining the most important and highly prioritized aspects in the cultural movement
- Running educational and promotional programs to keep and develop cultural space
- Running and hosting attractive cultural-religious plans and competitions to indirectly convey cultural and religious messages

The Research Center of Watching, Monitoring and Planning Cultural Issues in health arenas has been established to plan and execute cultural activities for the target groups including faculty members, staff and students and the audience of health system. It also aims to guard the cultural goals of Islamic Republic of Iran based on the comprehensive cultural document, and scientific health plan. This research center intends to permanently watch and monitor the cultural status of medical universities in Iran, and assessing the degree of achievements in cultural aspects. It, in addition, strives to train human resources, research in cultural issues related to health, encouraging and recruiting cultural researchers in health issues, and finally collecting, compiling, regulating, and categorizing documents and articles in fields related to cultural issues.



Schools

- **School of Medicine**
- **School of Pharmacy**
- **School of Dentistry**
- **School of Public Health**
- **School of Nursing and Midwifery**
- **School of Rehabilitation**
- **School of Allied Medicine**
- **School of Traditional Medicine**
- **School of Medical Advanced Technology**
- **School of Health Management and Information Sciences**
- **School of Nutrition Sciences and Dietetics**
- **Virtual School**
- **Department of Evening Courses**
- **School of Interdisciplinary Sciences**
- **Tehran Institute of Psychiatry (TIP)
(School of Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health)**



School of Medicine

<http://medicine.tums.ac.ir>
med_pr@tums.ac.ir

History

In 1934, when the University of Tehran was established, the name of college of medicine was changed to School of Medicine. At the beginning, this School included pharmacy and dentistry courses as well. In 1937, the School of Medicine moved to its present location in the northern wing of Tehran University campus. In 1940, the hospitals in Tehran were affiliated to the school. At present, this School includes 36 educational departments (basic and clinical) with 1327 faculty members. The school trains over 3700 Students (60% of whom are women) in over 100 postgraduate programs. The school operates 26 teaching hospitals with more than 1400 academic staff. The School offers a number of graduate (MD, MSc., & MPH) and postgraduate (specialty, fellowship and subspecialty in clinical medicine and PhD, in basic medical sciences) degrees. Over the last 10 years, the School always has been ranked first among other schools of medicine at national level. At present, the School continues to enhance its curriculum to meet the needs of 21st century medicine by integrating clinical and basic science across the curriculum, developing new models for clinical education and engaging students in an in-depth scholarly experience.

Goals

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

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

Educational Departments

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

Clinical sciences: Anesthesiology, Cardiology, Dermatology, Emergency Medicine, ENT, Forensic Medicine, Geriatrics Medicine, Infectious Disease, Internal Medicine, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Nuclear Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Occupational Health, Ophthalmology, Orthopedics Surgery, Pathology, Pediatrics, Plastic Surgery, Psychiatry, Radiation Oncology, Radiology, Sports Medicine, Surgery, Urology.



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School of Pharmacy

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History & Goals

When Tehran University was founded in 1934, The Faculty of Pharmacy was a part of The School of Medicine and Dentistry. In 1988, post-graduate degrees were offered for the first time, and today the school trains more than 50% of all experts in this field in Iran. The School of Pharmacy is one of the most active and best equipped educational and research centers in Iran. The School offers a Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) degree to undergraduate students. The school's curriculum provides the students with the opportunity to develop their skills both in theory and practice.

Departments

Clinical Pharmacy / Drug and Food Control / Pharmaceutical Management and Pharmacoeconomics / Medicinal Chemistry Pharmaceutics / Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology and Biomaterials / Pharmaceutical Biotechnology / Pharmacognosy / Radiopharmacy / Toxicology and Pharmacology

Programs

Clinical Pharmacy	Specialty	Pharmaceutical Biotechnology	PhD
Drug and Food Control	PhD	Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology	PhD
Pharmaceutical Management and Pharmacoeconomics	PhD	Pharmaceutics	PhD
Medicinal Chemistry	PhD	Pharmacognosy	PhD
Nuclear Pharmacy	PhD	Toxicology and Pharmacology	PhD
Pharmaceutical Biomaterials	PhD	Pharmaceutical Regulatory	M.Sc.



School of Dentistry

<http://dentistry.tums.ac.ir>
info@dentistry.tums.ac.ir

History & Goals

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

The School offers various undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, with the collaboration of experienced faculty members and through proper facilities and the most advanced methods renders education and health care services.

Educational Departments:

Clinical sciences

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

International collaborations:

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



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 Tehran-IRAN
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Fellowship	Specialty	PhD	DDS	Bs.
maxillofacial prosthodontics	Pediatric Dentistry	Dental Materials	Dentistry	Dental laboratory Technology
Oral and Maxillofacial Oncology	Orthodontics	Community dentistry and Oral Health		
Craniofacial and Pediatric Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Operative Dentistry			
Oral Biology	Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology			
Maxillofacial Trauma	periodontics			
Implant Dentistry	endodontic			
Cosmetic Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology			
	Prosthodontics			
	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery			
	Oral Maxillofacial Medicine			



School of Public Health

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

History & Goals

The School of Public Health (SPH) at Tehran University of Medical Sciences was founded in 1966. It is the oldest and biggest school of public health in the region that serves local, national and international communities with its knowledge and expertise. Through our interdisciplinary educational programs, innovative research, policy analysis, communication, consultation services and a variety of other activities we try to protect and improve the health of public, prevent diseases and reduce health disparities across Iran and throughout the world.

Today we face many public health threats. Non-communicable diseases, epidemics of serious communicable diseases, health disparities and environmental risks in the community all highlight the need for discovering and developing comprehensive solutions to such complex and multidimensional issues at national and international levels.

The School of Public Health main objectives are to provide the highest level of education, foster new research and strengthen health capacities and services in order to: prevent illness and injuries, ensure people live in a safe and clean environment, have healthy eating and other lifestyle habits and develop policies and programs to reduce health disparities and improve health and healthcare services.

To achieve these objectives, School of Public Health has a well established management structure with over 160 academic members of staff, 13 educational departments, over 40 academic programs, more than 1200 MSc and PhD students and 600 MPH students in a variety of courses, although the school continues to expand.

Educational Departments:

Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Health Education and Promotion, Medical Parasitology and Mycology, Occupational Health, Disaster Public Health, Pathobiology, Nutrition and Food Health, Health Sciences Educational Development, Medical Entomology & Vector Control, Health Management and Economics, Environmental Health Engineering, Global Health and Public Policy, Human Ecology.

MPH Programs

Addiction Control and Prevention	MD-MPH
Disaster Health	Mental Health
Disease Control	MPH General
Environmental Health	Nutrition and Public Health
Field Epidemiology	Occupational Health
Health Education and Promotion	Primary Healthcare Network
Health of Elderly	Reproductive Health
Health Sector Reform	Social Determinants of Health (SDH)
International MPH	Urban Health

PhD	MS	BS
Microbiology	Epidemiology	Occupational Health
Epidemiology	Health Technology Assessment	Medical Entomology & Vector Control
Health Economics	Ergonomics	Environmental Health Engineering
Medical Parasitology	Health Economics	Health Education & Promotion
Immunology	Medical Parasitology	
Medical Entomology & Vector Control	Immunology	
Occupational Health	Occupational Health	
Environmental Health Engineering	Food Safety	
Health policy	Medical Entomology and Vector Control	
Nutrition	Nutrition	
Mycology	Mycology	
Health Management	Health Management	
Virology	Environmental Health Engineering	
Health in Disasterse	Microbiology	
Biostatistics	Food Microbiology	
Health Education & Promotion	Virology	
	Biostatistics	
	Health Education & Promotion	



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School of Nursing and Midwifery

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

History & Goals

School of Nursing and Midwifery is proud of its 70+ year history of education and pioneering position in research. Established in 1936, this school has always been one of the most prominent schools of the University both at national and regional levels. With more than 1471 undergraduate and graduate nursing and midwifery students, 87 faculty members and presenting top alumni at all levels, the influence of this school in virtually all national and regional nursing and midwifery events is undeniable. Nursing education program in this school was initiated as a two-year hospital based Diploma then a three-year Bachelor's degree in nursing. However, it steadily developed over the years and resulted in a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs we can offer today. History of this gradual improvement is as follows: Bachelor of Science degree in nursing & midwifery (1963), the Master's degree in nursing (1975), MS in midwifery (1988), MS in anesthesia (1989), PhD in Nursing (1999), Joint program of PhD in Nursing with Karolinska Institute of Sweden (2004), PhD in Reproductive Health (2006), and Continuing Education in Nursing and Midwifery (2007), Critical Care Nursing (Adult) (2008), NICU (2009), Geriatric Nursing (2011). To discover, disseminate and apply new knowledge through undergraduate, graduate and professional programs of excellent quality and within a vibrant and supportive learning and research environment are our main goals.

Educational Departments

Basic sciences

Medical Surgical Nursing
 Community Health Nursing
 Psychiatric Nursing
 Pediatric Nursing
 Nursing Management
 Obstetrics and Gynecology
 Mother and Child Health
 Reproductive health
 NICU
 Critical Care Nursing (Adult)
 Geriatric Nursing

Clinical sciences

Medical Surgical Nursing
 Community Health Nursing
 Psychiatric Nursing
 Pediatric Nursing
 Nursing Management
 Obstetrics and Gynecology
 Mother and Child Health
 Reproductive health
 NICU
 Critical Care Nursing (Adult)
 Geriatric Nursing

International Collaborations

World Health Organization (WHO)
 Eastern Mediterranean Regional office (EMRO)
 Karolinska University (Research and education collaboration)
 Recruit International graduate Students (Iraq)
 There is also a running collaborative research project between Iran, Finland, and Norway.



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 School of Nursing and Midwifery,
 Nosrat St., Tohid Sq.,
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School of Rehabilitation

<http://rehab.tums.ac.ir>
jalaeish@sina.tums.ac.ir

History & Goals

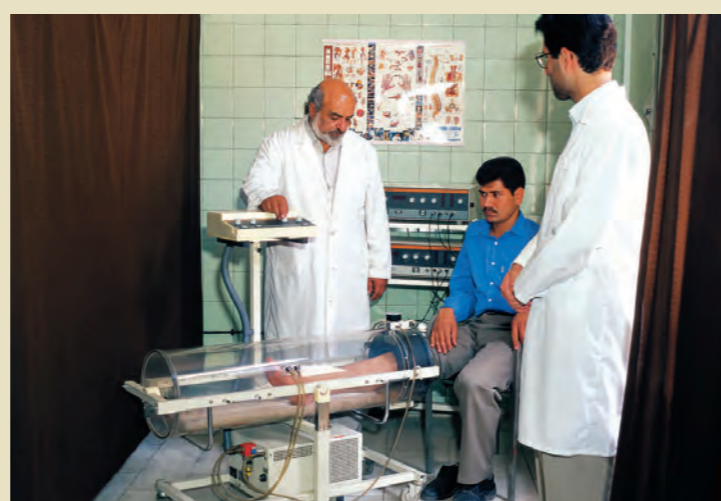
This is a 47-year-old School established in 1965. The first group of the students officially started studying at the Department of Physiotherapy of the School of Medicine at Imam Khomeini Hospital in 1965. The Department was approved by the World Health Organization, and in 1990 the Faculty of Rehabilitation continued to function under the present name. At the beginning, the school started with Physiotherapy (in a 4-year full time program). Thereafter, it started teaching Occupational Therapy, Audiology and Speech Therapy. During the 8-year imposed war (1st Persian Gulf War), the school had a unique opportunity for working with various kinds of patients who needed rehabilitation services; therefore, the School with 69 faculty members (19 Females & 50 Male) there is a unique position for training therapists. Furthermore, many researches in different fields of rehabilitation could also be performed in this School.

Courses	Levels		
	PhD	Ms	Bs
Physical Therapy	*	*	*
Audiology	*	*	*
Speech Therapy	*	*	*
Occupational Therapy	*	*	*
Orthotics and Prosthetics	*	*	*
Optometry	*	*	*
Sport Physical Therapy		*	
Rehabilitation Management		*	

Educational Departments:

Clinical sciences
 Physiotherapy Department
 Audiology Department
 Speech Therapy Department
 Occupational Therapy Department
 Orthotics and Prosthetics Department
 Optometry Department
 Sport Physical Therapy Department
 Rehabilitation Management Department

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 Madar Sq., Mirdamad Ave., Tehran-IRAN
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 Fax: +(98-21) 77534133 - 22220946



School of Allied Medicine

<http://paramed.tums.ac.ir>
paramed-sec@sina.tums.ac.ir

History & Goals

As a result of increasing interest and the national needs in health-related services, the School of Allied Medicine was established in 1977. Since then, it has been expanded as a graduate school with several departments. With its 59 faculty members (21 Females & 38 Male), it is assigned to train experts in the following fields at PhD , MS, and BS levels.

Basic Sciences includes:

Hematology and Blood Transfusion Department, Medical Biotechnology Department, Radiology and Radiotherapy Department, Health Information Management Department, Health care Management Department, Operating Room Technology Department, Anesthesia Technology Department, Basic Sciences Department, Medical Laboratory Sciences Department, Librarianship & Medical Information

PhD	MS	BS
Hematology and Blood Transfusion	Hematology and Blood Transfusion	Medical Records
Health Information Management	Health Information Technology (HTA)	Health Information Technology (HTA)
Applied Proteomix	Medical Biotechnology	Radiotherapy Technology
Librarianship& Medical Information	Librarianship& Medical Information	Operation Room Technology
Medical Informatics	Radiobiological Studies & Radiation Protection	Health Care Management
	Medical Informatics	Radiology Technology
		Nuclear Medicine Technology
		Medical Laboratory Sciences
		Anesthesia Technology

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 Fax: +(98-21)88622533



School of Traditional Medicine

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

History & Goals

School of Traditional Medicine of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was established in 2007 as a result of increasing interest and the national need in traditional, alternative and complementary medicine services. This school as the oldest and most distinguished faculty of Traditional Medicine in Iran, with 12 faculty members, is the postgraduate academic center to educate talented students at PhD level in traditional medicine and pharmacy of traditional medicine. The total number of students is 98 until now and the first group awarded the degree of PhD in 2012.

The goal of The School of traditional medicine is the academic development of traditional Iranian medicine in the country and around the world. For this aim the school's curriculum provides the students with the opportunity to promote their skills both in theory and practice in different fields of clinical traditional medicine as well as nutrition, material medica and pharmacy.

In teaching the specific objectives of this School is for the students to gain an understanding of how combine traditional medicine with current medicine and to become a specialist with broad minded and ethical individual.

This school accepts students with MD or Pharm D. degree in the PhD level. The curriculum also hopes to fill the gap between university and industry in the field of herbal medicine and traditional medicine.

Basic Sciences:

Pharmacy in traditional medicine and History of medical sciences (or history of medicine) Clinical sciences is: Traditional medicine

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School of Medical Advanced Technology

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

History & Goals

The School of Advance Technologies in Medicine was established in 2008. This school offers 8 novel fields of knowledge including Medical Nanotechnology, Medical Biotechnology, Molecular Medicine, Medical Informatics, Tissue Engineering, Neurosciences and Applied Cell Sciences at two levels of MSc and PhD.

This school with 39 faculty members (9 Female& 30 Male) is designed for only post graduate studies. The fields educated here are aimed to fill the gap between university and industry in medical sciences. The school also offers postdoctoral trainings, fellowships and short-term courses for academic members and visiting scientists. In addition, this school is expected to take responsibilities for conducting basic and applied researches at the edges of advanced medical sciences.

Educational Departments:

Basic sciences

Medical nanotechnology

Medical biotechnology

Medical informatics

Neurosciences and addiction studies

Molecular medicine

Applied cell sciences

Tissue engineering

Postal Address:
School of Medical Advance Technology
Eastern side of Tehran University,
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International Collaborations

- Health System Research, WHO.
- Exchange Program in DRG System Development, UNU, Malaysia.



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Fax: + (98-21) 88793805

School of Health Management and Information Sciences

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

History & Goals

School of Health Management and Information Sciences (SHMIS) was founded in 1976 initially as the School of Medical Library Sciences and Informatics. Currently, it includes eight academic departments and 40 faculty members (18 Females and 22 Male), providing educational and research services to a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Building on its interdisciplinary, well-educated and hardworking faculty, the SHMIS aspires to be the flagship public teaching and research school of health management sciences in the country and in the region. As such, it endeavors to train and prepare current and future health professionals for management, policy-making and teaching positions, in a variety of healthcare settings and institutions of higher education and healthcare organizations, by providing them with the latest knowledge and skills necessary to address critical issues in today's complicated and rapidly-changing healthcare environment. Moreover, the school aims to establish and extend a collaboration link with health care organizations over the country to promote applied health services through providing executive education and consultancy. The ultimate goal of the SHMIS is to improve the quality of health services provided to the community through evidence-based research.

Academic Departments:

Health Services Management, Health Information Management, Medical Library Sciences, Health Information Technology, Health Economics, Mathematics and Statistics, English Language, Persian Literature.

Table of different degrees, levels of education and programs offered by the SHMIS

PhD	MS	BS	1 year program	Short courses
Health Services Management	Health Services Management	Health Services Management	Hospital Management	Health policy
Health Policy	Medical Librarian Ship & Information Sciences	Medical Librarian Ship & Information Sciences	Health System Management	Clinical governance
Health Management in Disaster & Engineering	Medical Records	Medical Records		Accreditation of healthcare organizations
Health Information Management	Health Information Technology	Health Information Technology		Risk management in health care
Health Economics	Health Economics			Patient safety
	Health Technology Assessment			Strategic planning and management
	Medical Informatics			Quality management and systems
	Biostatistics			Performance measurement and management
				Leadership for health managers and professionals
				Financing and outsourcing in health care
				Effective communication for health

School of Nutritional Sciences & Dietetics

<http://snsd.tums.ac.ir>
info_snsd@tums.ac.ir

History & Goals

The Department of Nutrition and Biochemistry and Department of Health Sciences and Nutrition of the School of Public Health were merged to form Graduate School of Nutritional Sciences and Dietetics (SNSD) in 2010 with three departments, namely, Community Nutrition, Clinical Nutrition, and Cellular and Molecular Nutrition. The Graduate School has 23 full-time faculty members (9 females & 14 males). It follows goals such as capacity building and professional training in various areas of nutrition and dietetics; expanding nutritional knowledge and culture; safeguarding national noble nutrition culture and its spiritual heritage; and providing a forum for scientific collaboration with individuals, as well as with national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Sciences	Department	Division
Basic	Cellular and Molecular Nutrition	Cellular Nutrition Molecular Nutrition Biochemical Nutrition
Clinical	Clinical Nutrition	Dietetics Hospital Nutrition Vulnerable Groups Nutrition
Community	Community Nutrition	Food and Nutrition Policy and Programming Nutritional Epidemiology At-Risk Groups Nutrition

Courses offered by the School

MSc levels: Advanced Nutrition 1 & 2; Advanced Nutritional Physiology; Clinical Nutrition; Community Nutrition; Community Nutrition Assessment; Community Nutrition Programs; Nutrition Education and Counseling; Nutritional Epidemiology; Current Topics in Nutrition; Research Methodology in Nutritional Sciences; Food Safety; Seminar; Medical Information Systems; Computer Application in Nutrition and Health Surveys; Experimental Nutrition; Food and Nutrition Planning; Advanced Specialized English for Nutrition; Molecular Biology.

PhD levels: Advanced Research Methodology in Nutrition; Advanced Biostatistical Methods; Regulation of Metabolism; Nutrition and Disease; Nutrition Planning and Program Management; Cellular and Molecular Nutrition; Seminar

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Virtual School

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

History & Goals

Virtual School of TUMS is one of the Iranian’s leading institutions specializing in online and distance education. The School was established officially in 2010. However, many of its activities such as establishing the internet-based Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programs, offering online MSc. degree in “Medical Education”, integrating e-learning to face to face courses, running the two first national conferences of e-learning in medical sciences, providing specialized workshops in the field of e-learning and many other activities started earlier in 2007 under the name of “Distance Education Office”. The office was recognized as the center of excellence for e-learning in Iran. Currently, using more powerful infrastructure and software, our school offers many services such as online degrees, e-CME and e-CPD, Virtual clinical rounds & workshop and etc., to facilitate and improve the teaching-learning process. The school with 5 faculty members (3 Female & 2 Male) and 7 majors consists of: Family Medicine Residency, Medical Education (MS), E-Learning in Medical Education (MS), Library & Medical Information Science (MS), Food & Drug Supervision (MS), Nursing (BS) and MBA in Pharmaceutical Management plans to offer various undergraduate and postgraduate degree; in addition, we are looking forward to establishing mutual collaborations and joint degrees with other universities.

Educational Department

Basic sciences
E-learning in Medical Sciences
Electronic Health
Virtualization of face to face traditional programs

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Virtual School,
Dolatshahi Alley, Nader St., Keshavarz Blvd.,
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Fax: +(98-21) 88966486

Department of Evening Courses

<http://shabaneh.tums.ac.ir>
Shabanehtums@yahoo.com

History

TUMS started the Department for Evening courses in 1991 through the authorization issued by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, and in order to make use of the educational facilities in the afternoon and evening hours.

The goals of the department include upgrading the academic level of the staff of the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education, to take proper action in treating and medical education, and to train specialists based on the needs of the national health-care hierarchy.

Educational Departments

<i>Basic sciences</i>	<i>Clinical sciences</i>
Radiology	Nursing
Medical Records	Medical laboratory sciences
Occupational Health	Anaesthesia
Environmental Health	
Public Health	
Health care Management	
Library	
Operating room	

School of Interdisciplinary Sciences

In recent years, interdisciplinary approaches and activities have earned the interest of policy making, scientific research and education as well as the public. Beyond a shadow of a doubt, one of the most important reasons for this tendency towards approaches and activities is the emergence of the complicated phenomena and complex social problems that societies encounter today. Analyzing such incidents and finding a reasonable solution for such cases, especially in the social fields, seem to be very unlikely without educational and scientific connections between various approaches and disciplines.

The concept of interdisciplinary is used to describe and explain a broad range of scientific, educational and research activities in which experts of different disciplines collaborate with one another in relation to gaining a profound understanding, as well as analyzing, and fulfilling various needs. The important point is that interdisciplinary concept does not merely mean artificial and fabricated fusion of two or more disciplines, but it rather aims to build purposeful, and clear connection between the concepts and skills in various disciplines in order to fulfill the existing needs.

The aims of establishing of the School of Interdisciplinary Sciences, as a new established school, at Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) include the followings:

- 1 – Paying attention to the importance and the need to strengthen links between different areas of science and expanding collaboration between disciplines in order to expand the frontiers of knowledge.
- 2 - Systematic monitoring and integrating activities in the areas of interdisciplinary science at the University.
- 3 - Open communication, education and research with universities and other educational institutions in line with preparing the grounds for launching interdisciplinary courses based on the University’s rules and regulations.
- 4 – Conducting research projects and studies in the field of interdisciplinary science-based assessment.

It is noteworthy to mention that the permission to admit PhD students has been earned from the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education. Hence, this school, having earned this permission, is planning to admit students and eventually build interdisciplinary connections between different fields, approaches and disciplines of medical sciences.

Tehran Institute of Psychiatry (TIP) (School of Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health)

<http://itums.tums.ac.ir>
psychiatricinstitute@tums.ac.ir

Tehran Institute of Psychiatry, which in 1997 was selected as WHO Collaborating Center in mental health was the center where the community based mental health notion started in Iran during 1970s and has continued to flourish during 1980s and 1990s. It is also the center from which true nationwide epidemiological research on mental illnesses launched and even continued during the 8-year war of 1980s. It is where the holistic look at psychiatry, clinical psychology and mental health was initiated and became a part of tradition. It is where the concept of "integration of mental health in Primary Health Care", strongly advocated by WHO, was seriously made into the core strategy of the "National Mental Health Program" of Iran and implemented in primary health care system in national level.

More than two hundred research projects and theses and dissertations have been conducted in this institute. The institute is where special attention is given to "Religion, Spirituality and Mental Health". In short, this institute is an integral part of the history of development of modern psychiatry, mental health and behavioral sciences in Iran. This institute has been collaborating strongly in psychiatry residency and medical student training and curriculum development.

The goals of the Center can be defined as:

- To produce and to promote reliable and valid medical knowledge;
- decrease the burden of mental disorders;
- To plan services for providing mental health care as well as evaluation and promotion of ongoing mental health delivery programs;
- To promote the quality of research on mental health;
- To support research projects performed by researchers and students;
- To organize courses for continuous education and capacity-building of researchers and specialists; and
- To perform research on identification, treatment, course and prognosis of mental disorders.

Currently, TIP has following divisions:

1. Addiction& substance dependency treatment and prevention
2. Suicide prevention
3. Neurogeriatric psychiatry
4. Community psychiatry
5. Child and adolescent psychiatry
6. Sex and gender identity disorders
7. Department of psychology with PhD& MS training course
8. Outpatient services for Adult and child psychiatry
9. Publishing the Iranian journal of psychiatry and clinical psychology as the first mental health journal in Iran

Having 30 faculty members, Tehran Institute of Psychiatry is a WHO Collaborating Center for Mental Health in the region.

Based on the permission issued by Ministry of Health and Medical Education, the Institute changed its name to the School of Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health in 2012.

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- **Arash Women's Hospital**
- **Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex**
 - Imam Khomeini Hospital
 - Cancer Institute
 - Medical Imaging Center (MIC)
 - Vali-e-Asr Hospital
- **Amir-Alam Hospital**
- **Baharloo Hospital**
- **Rajaie Cardiovascular Medical and Research Center**
- **Bahrami Children's Hospital**
- **Rasoul Akram Hospital Complex**
- **Hazrat Fatemeh Hospital**
- **Razi Hospital**
- **Roozbeh Hospital**
- **Iran Center for Psychiatric Training and Treatment**
- **Tehran Women General Hospital**
- **Sina Hospital**
- **Shariati Hospital**
- **Shafa Yahyaian Hospital**
- **Shahid Akbarabadi Hospital**
- **Shahid Motahari Hospital**
- **Hasheminejad Kidney Center Hospital**
- **Ziyayian Hospital**
- **Farabi Hospital**
- **Firoozgar Hospital**
- **Children Medical Center School**
- **Tehran Heart Center**
- **Ali Asghar Children Hospital**



Hospitals

Arash Women's Hospital

History

In 1975 the hospital building, which was a two floor building, was donated to the health system by Mr. Hormoz Arash, carrying the name of his demised son, Roointan Arash. Since then, it has constantly been developing and improving, starting from a polyclinic and ending in the new five floor hospital.

The primary goal was to manage gynecologic diseases; however, at present, Arash hospital is becoming a general hospital for women, managed by women

Area

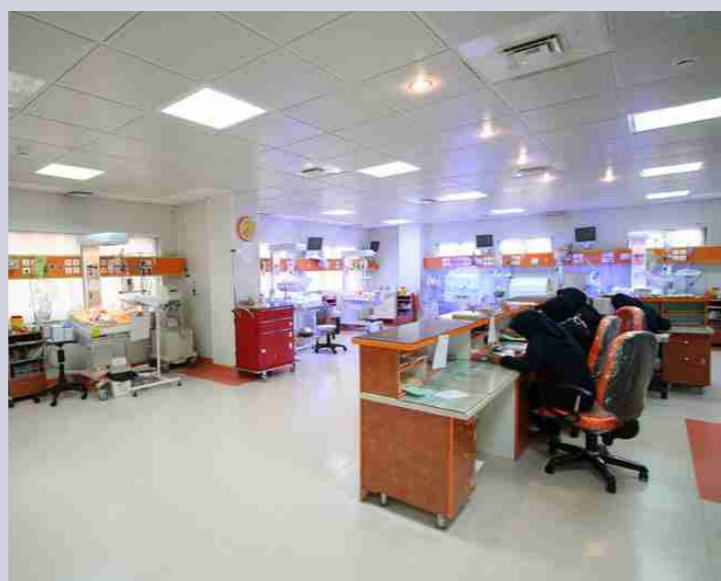
Beds	105
Patients/year	11790

Inpatient Departments	Gynecology-Obstetrics-Surgery-ICU- NICU-PostNicu-VIP-Nursery-IVF - Internal disease
Outpatient departments	Laparoscopy – Gynecology –Obstetrics Infertility - General Surgery - Breast surgery - Urology - Ear, Nose and Throat-Cardiology - Gastroenterology – Endocrinology-Infectious Diseases - Pediatrics - Vaccination -Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation –Acupuncture - Nutrition Consult - Breastfeeding Consult
Paraclinics	Pathology-Sonography and Color Doppler Sonography -Radiology- Mammography - Endoscopy - Colonoscopy- EMG-NCV- NST-Echocardiography-Stress test-- Neonatal Audiometry

Number of Staff

Title	Female	Male
Faculty member	12	4
Nursing staff	113	0
Expert staff	16 (Adjuvant) 1(GP)	7 (Adjuvant) + 1 manager
Staff	263	57

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Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex

Imam-Khomeini Hospital Complex (former called Pahlavi Hospital), founded almost 8 decades back, is one of the leading providers of patient care in Tehran, Iran's capital. It is the biggest hospital in Iran and comprises of 3 medical centers, including Imam-Khomeini Hospital, Cancer Institute and Vali-e-Asr Hospital. The origin of Imam-Khomeini Hospital Complex goes back to early 1930s. With the increasing population and expansion of the higher education in medicine in Iran, and with general interest in building and expansion of modern hospitals rapidly growing in all parts of the country, a great effort was made in early 1931 to establish a hospital in Tehran with an area of 235`519 square meters. The Hospital's foundation was laid in 1931 and the building was completed in 1946.

Meeting the demands for establishing medical wards and initiating new clinical courses, the Hospital emerged as an academic medical center compatible with new plans in higher education.

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

After the Islamic Revolution in Iran (1978), many more units were added to the Hospital Complex, including the Research Center for Science and Technology in Medicine, the Central Bank for Organ Transplantation (1994), Imaging Center (1995), Cancer Research Center (1996), Infertility Research Center (1997), Neurology Research Center (2004), AIDS Research Center (2005), Brain and Spinal Injury Repair Research Center (2006), and also specialty and subspecialty wards such as the new Radiation Oncology building with two linear accelerators, high-dose rate brachytherapy and CT-simulator bunkers and an operation room for intraoperative radiotherapy.

Imam Khomeini Hospital

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

One of the greatest honors of this Hospital is the treatment of almost 10`000 war wounded soldiers during the eight-year defense against Iraqi invasion (1979-1987). Today, this Hospital has 242 faculty members, 4`000 staff personnel and 1`300 inpatient

beds and is considered as one of the leading centers in medical education, research and patient care in Iran.

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Cancer Institute

History

Founded in 1949, Cancer Institute (CI) has given hope and life to thousands of patients for over 63 years. CI is the biggest referral center to decline cancer with essential role in assigning standards and protocols of therapy and caring for cancerous patients in Iran.

The mission of CI is to promote the intense multidisciplinary approaches that inspire much of the outstanding cancer management achievement of the university and make CI a hub for cancer treatment nationwide. It is designed as a comprehensive cancer center and acts as a national focus for divers programs related to cancer. As a pioneering cancer hospital, CI is committed to providing the administrative infrastructure to support the pursuit of excellence in education, patient care, innovation, and research. CI consists of 14 departments such as surgical oncology, medical oncology, radiotherapy, cancer research, radiology, pathology, genetic counseling, specialized laboratory, rehabilitation and palliative care. Some of mentioned departments are unique all over in country and act as leading centers. CI has had incessant attempts in taking steps in three fields of education, research and treatment. Its main goal is to optimize management of cancer patients according to standard of care.

Number of faculty members

Title	Female	Male
Faculty member	33	9
Nursing staff	151	46
Expert staff	3	.
Staff	315	188

Teaching

All university residents in surgery, radiotherapy, hematology, oncology, pathology, radiology, who were trained in Tehran University of medical sciences (TUMS), are passing some specialized course in CI in order to familiarize with sophisticated and unique cases. Moreover, thanks to the widespread capacities of CI, it hosts a lot of students and researchers from different universities from all over the country. CI training programs provide an exceptional environment for next generation of cancer fellowship in surgical oncology, hematology and palliative care. CI is committed to annually holding seminars and congresses in cancer-related arenas.

Research

The Research center of CI with its 50 faculty members in the scientific board, is an active participant in many research projects of cancer and has been an integral part of country cancer research system for cancer management strategies and policies. Because of referral center for complicated cases, the great bulk of patients and thanks to having a tumor bank, CI has common projects with national and international cancer centers.

To fulfill this broad range of great responsibilities, different departments of CI cardinally collaborate together to promote the overall health status of the society. Recently, CI was ranked top one among Iranian medical research institute for excellence in research.

Treatment

Complicated cancer patients from all over the country are referred to our divers' multidisciplinary clinic in order to design management plans individually. At present, CI holds breast, gastrointestinal, sarcoma, head & neck and general cancer tumor weekly board meetings. At CI, compassionate physicians, nurses, clinicians, therapists, and staff members play a part of patient care team. CI is a unique historical center, equipped with highly advanced facilities and modern equipments in order to better serve difficult cancerous patients. In 2011, 8000 patients were admitted to CI and a total of 120/000 outpatient visits were performed. CI cordially welcomes inter-Institutional collaborations in order to improve cancer patients' health all over the world.



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Medical Imaging Center (MIC)

History

Medical Imaging Center is launched in 1996. This center is located in the north part of Imam Khomeini Medical Center and is about 1684 mm2. MIC is the largest and the most equipped academic, diagnostic and therapeutic center in the radiology field in Iran. This center has three floors. In the first floor, there are angiography (conventional & flat panel), MRI (1.5 and 3 tesla) CT Scan (Spiral and multidetector 64 slice) and Ultrasonography (Doppler, and 3D). The official part of the center is located in the second floor. Advanced diagnostic and interventional radiology research center (ADIR), office of Iranian Journal of Radiology (AJR) and library are located on the third floor.

Area

Beds	licensed	43
	Staffed	15
Patients/year		4500

Inpatient Departments	-
Outpatient departments	+
Paraclinics	-

Number of Staff

Title	Female	Male
Faculty member	10	11
Nursing staff	10	1
Expert staff	17	13
Staff	77	30

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Vali-e-Asr Hospital

History

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

Area	2800 m	Nuclear.Med:5240m
Beds	licensed	379
	Staffed	325
Patients/year	In 1390 until end of day of day is: 15501	

Inpatient Departments	CU/NICU/Endocrinologic Disease ward/ ENT ward/ General surgery ward / Hematological disease ward / Obstetrics and Gynecology ward/ Oncology ward/ Pediatric ward / Perinatology ward / Reproduction and Infertility ward / Rheumatologic Disease ward/ Thorax ward/
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Outpatient departments	CLINICS : pediatric clinic / oncology clinic/ rheumatologic disease clinic / hematology clinic / perinatology clinic/ ENT clinic / general surgery clinic C / thorax surgery clinic / gynecology clinic / neonatology clinic / reproduction and infertility clinic/speech therapy and audiology assessment clinic/anesthesia consultation clinic/counseling clinic heart
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Paraclinics	Nuclear Medicine ward / Radiology ward / Labs ward
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Number of faculty members

Title	Female	Male
Faculty member	43	54
Nursing staff	327	46
Expert staff	195	76
Staff	11	129

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Amir-Alam Hospital

History

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

Amir-Alam Hospital is the most famous otorhinolaryngology center in Iran with related clinics such as snoring clinic, olphactory clinic, sinus endoscopy, etc. This hospital has also served as the most important research center in the above-mentioned fields is Iran.

Faculty members of this hospital in surgery internal medicine, otorhinolaryngology and radiology wards are also supervising several residents in their related fields.

Faculty members of otorhinolaryngology ward also offer two fellowship courses in rhino logy and head and neck surgery.

Area		
Beds	licensed	1920
	Staffed	1940
Patients/year	10000/1390	

Inpatient Departments	Surgery, ENT, Internal disease, ICU & CCU.
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Outpatient departments	ENT Clinic , Endocrinology Clinic, Gosteroentric Clinic, Hematology & Oncology Clinic, Infection Clinic, Nephrology Clinic, Rheumatology Clinic, Plastic Surgery & Surgery Clinic, Surgery Clinic, Anesthesiology Clinic, Pain Clinic, Snoring Clinic, Acometry, Operating Theaters & Speech therapy
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Paraclinics	Radiology, CT Scan, Sono, laboratory, Pathology, Hemodializ, Pharmacy, Audiometry, Endoscopy, EEG, Stereoscropy & Spirometry.
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Number of Staff

Title	Female	Male
Faculty member	5	40
Nursing staff	225	4
Expert staff	7	2
Staff	221	

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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.

Area		11800 m ²
Beds	licensed	330
	Staffed	265
Faculty members		21
Nursing staffs		161
Patients/year		16470

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Rajaie Cardiovascular, Medical and Research Center

Rajaie Cardiovascular, Medical and Research Center is one of the largest specialist and subspecialist cardiovascular centers in the Middle East. For the past 45 years, the center has offered its cutting-edge services to patients both from our Islamic country, Iran, and from our regional neighbors. Erected on 70,000 square meters of foundation and 110,000 square meters of land, the center is nestled in the spectacular Alborz mountainside abutting on the impressive Mellat Park.

Rajaie Cardiovascular, Medical and Research Center boasts 640 active cardiovascular beds, including 159 internal cardiovascular medicine beds, 92 cardiac surgery beds, 90 pediatric cardiology beds, 193 CCU beds, 91 ICU beds, and 12 surgical beds. The center's state-of-the-art wards comprise Cardiac Surgery with 12 Operating Rooms, Adult Angiography with 5 angiography machines, Pediatric Angiography with 2 angiography machines, and Electrophysiology with 2 ablation and 2 fluoroscopy machines, as well as the modern paraclinical wards of Cardiac Imaging with 2 CT-scan machines (one dual-head 256-slice CT-scanner, one 1.5 Tesla Magnetic Resonance Imaging machine), Nuclear Medicine with two hi-tech SPECT-CT machines, Echocardiography with 50 echo machines, Laboratory, Pharmacy, and Dental Care.

Rajaie Cardiovascular, Medical and Research Center proudly obtained SGS ISO 9001 from Switzerland in the year 2000 as well as First Rank from the Iranian Ministry of Health and Medical Education. The center is currently in preparation for receiving Accreditation Canada International (ACI).

Rajaie Cardiovascular, Medical and Research Center has been officially recognized as Iran's Cardiovascular Center of Excellence and as one of the World Health Organization's health promoting hospitals.



Bahrami Children's Hospital

History

This specialized pediatrics hospital was founded in 1955 up on the will of late Mr. Mahmoud Monshibashi Bahrami and under the supervision of Mr. Yoosef Bahrami. In 1958, the hospital was turned over to the University of Tehran as a teaching hospital. In 1988, and during the imposed war, it was hit by an Iraqi missile & 6 people were martyred. The construction of the new building of the hospital lasted for 6 years (1991-1997).

Area		9700 m ²
Beds	licensed	180
	Staffed	118
Patients/year		48000/1389

Inpatient Departments	Neonatal / PICU / NICU / surgery (Neonatal- pediatric) / Infectious disease / Pediatric ward(1)[Hematology- Nephrology- Cardiology] / Pediatric ward(2)[Immunology-Metabolic- Neurology-Gastroenterology]
Outpatient departments	Emergency room / Hemodialysis / Thalassemi / Operating room
Paraclinics	Lab.Pathology / Radiology.Sonography / EEG, Spirometry / EKG, Vaccination / Echocardiography / Endoscopy, Nutrition / Physiotherapy

Number of Staff

Title	Female	Male
Faculty member	23	10
Nursing staff	192	18
Staff	62	21

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Rasoul Akram Hospital Complex

History

Rasoul Akram Teaching and Treatment Complex is one of the largest hospitals within Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The Hospital operates 75 clinics with a daily admission of 500 patients. In addition to offering internship, residency, fellowship, and subspecialty training programs, the Hospital provides a wide range of specialty and subspecialty treatment services to the community. The Hospital treatment, research, and training endeavors are supported by its highly recognized Research and Training Centers. Rasoul Akram Hospital Laparoscopic Surgery Training Center was established to ensure the highest standard of training, treatment, and research in laparoscopic procedures. The Center is a major pole of excellence for training in minimal access surgery. It has the capacity to train surgeons from all over the world.

As a nationally recognized center, the Ophthalmology Research and Training Center of the Hospital is highly committed to future progress in the field of ophthalmology. The core mission of the Center is to carry out innovative ophthalmology research. The dedicated and promising faculties are encouraged to pioneer scientific advances that will surely lead to the better treatment and cure of ocular diseases. A unique center, Rasoul Akram Hospital Otolaryngology Research and Training Center is dedicated to groundbreaking basic and applied research in advanced endoscopic and minimally-invasive otolaryngology surgery. It provides training in new techniques in conventional and laser surgery.

Year Founded	1985
Beds	640
Active Medical Staff	185
Nurses	371
Head Nurses	27
Supervisors	11
Out patient	940000
In patient	31735
Admitted to emergency Department	56612

Wards

I. Inpatient Services	Internal Medicine / ENT / Infectious Diseases / Sports Medicine / Neurosurgery / Emergency Medicine / Pediatrics / Dermatology / Surgery / Gynecology and Obstetrics / Orthopedics / Psychology / Neurology / Transplantation / Ophthalmology / Pain / Cardiac Angiography / VIP
II. Intensive Care Units	NICU / SICU / NSICU / PICU / MICU / Operating Room / EICU / CCU / PCCU
III. Outpatient Services	Bronchoscopy / Dialysis / Pain Intervention Operation / Laboratory / Radiology / Endoscopy / Pathology [Upper, Lower, ERCP]

Paraclinical Units

I. Laboratory	Hematology and Coagulation / Biochemistry / Microbiology / Urine and Body Fluid / Parasitology / Serology and Immunology [Elisa, Immunofluorescence, Radioimmunoassay, Electrochemiluminescence]
II. Pathology	Routine Histopathology / Histochemistry / Immunohistochemistry / Fluorescence Microscopy
III. Imaging	Radiology / MRI / Sonography and Doppler / CT Angiography / CT Scan / Radionuclear scan / Mammography

Outpatient Clinics	
Internal Medicine	General / Rheumatology / Pulmonology / Cardiology / Nephrology / Gastroenterology / Endocrinology / Hematology
Infectious Diseases	
Neurology	EEG / EMG / NCV / Sleep test
Pediatrics	General / Nephrology / Gastroenterology / Infectious Diseases / Neurology / Immunology and Allergy / Endocrinology / Hematology / Neonatology
Surgery	General / Colorectal / Head and Neck / Vascular / Laparoscopy / Thorax
Ophthalmology	General / Glaucoma / Oculoplasty / Retina / Strabismus / Neuroophthalmology
ENT	General / Rhinology / Stroboscopy / Basal Skull / Laryngology / Voice Analysis / Hearing Aid
Orthopedics	General
Anesthesiology	Pain
Dermatology	Laser
Neurosurgery	
Dentistry	
Gynecology and Oncology	
Chemotherapy	
Thalassemia	
Vaccination	
Family Planning	
Obesity	
PFT	
PRICK Test	
Echocardiography	
EKG	

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Hazrat Fatemeh Hospital

History

The hospital was constructed by Mr. Papwn Nonchio with the collaboration of Catholic Church in Tehran in the 1976. It was first named as "Do Notre Dame of Fatima". During the years 1977 to 1978, put in to operation wards of internal, surgery and other wards by the English staff and educated Iranian in England. The year of 1979, with the victory of the Islamic Revolution, It was renamed as Hazrat Fatemeh and was granted to Iranian staffs. Since 1982, this center was promoted exclusively as Plastic and Reconstructive and Microsurgery center. Presently, it is one of the unique hospitals rendering services in plastic and repair, maxillofacial, hand, microscopic, burn and aesthetics surgeries. Since 2010, it has performed its services under the supervision of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and begun providing educational services for university students.

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Area	8000 m2
Beds licensed	108
Patients/year	26054

Inpatient Departments	General ICU / Anesthesiology / Female surgery / Male surgery
Outpatient departments	Clinics: Hand clinic / Maxillofacial clinic
Paraclinics	physical Medicine and Rehabilitation / Laboratory / Radiology / Physiotherapy / Occupational therapy / Speech therapy / Dentistry and orthodontics / Psychiatry

Number of Staff		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Faculty member	2	17
Nursing staff	104	29
Expert staff	36	21
Staff	48	60



Razi Hospital

History

This specialized dermatology hospital is one of the oldest teaching hospitals in Iran and affiliated to TUMS. The Center was founded in one of the old districts of southern Tehran in 1934, and named after the great Moslem physician, Razi. In 1940, Razi Hospital was turned over to the faculty of Medicine of TUMS.

Area	18300 m2	
Beds	licensed	122
	Staffed	95
Patients/year	383000	

Inpatient Departments	Dermatology / Plastic Surgery
Outpatient departments	Dermatology / Plastic Surgery / General Surgery / Autoimmune Bullous Disease / UV Therapy / Laser therapy / Otorhinolaryngology / Infectious Diseases / Nutrition / Internal Medicine / Skin Tumor / Genetics / Dentistry / Skin emergency / Cosmetic
Paraclinics	Radiology / Labrtoary / Pathology / Mycology / Bio Chemistry

<i>Number of Staff</i>		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Faculty member	20	10
Nursing staff	57	6
Expert staff	15	8
Staff	5	2

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Roozbeh Hospital

History

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

Area		
Beds	licensed	204
	Staffed	463
Patients/year	22000	

Inpatient Departments	Psychiatry / Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
Outpatient departments	ECT (Electroconvulsive Therapy) / General Psychiatry / Emergency Psychiatry / Child & Adolescent Psychiatry / Psychology / Speech Therapy / Psychotherapy / Neurology / Memory Clinic / Sexual Disorder Clinic / Occupational Therapy / Psychological Assessment / Day Center / Psychoeducation
Paraclinics	Electroencephalography / Laboratory

<i>Number of Staff</i>		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Faculty member	9	18
Nursing staff	66	63
Expert staff	24	6
Staff	22	38

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Iran Center for Psychiatric Training and Treatment

History

Iran Center for Psychiatric Training and Treatment is a specialized center of adult psychiatry with both inpatient and outpatient services. The center is currently one of the largest psychiatric hospitals in Tehran with 138 beds, including 18 beds dedicated to psychiatric emergency.

Outpatient clinics of the center provide services to more than 100 patients on every working day. This center is also a training center of psychiatry and clinical psychology for psychiatric residents and students of clinical psychology as well as medical and nursing students.

Iran Center for Psychiatric Training and Treatment also includes a subspecialty division for community mental health services that is provided to the patients after discharge.



Tehran Women General Hospital

History

This hospital is the first specialized Obstetrics and Gynecologic teaching hospital of Islamic Republic of Iran, and is affiliated to TUMS. It was founded in 1918, and was named Women's (Jahan Shah Saleh) Hospital in Pich-e-Shemiran area. In 1983, this hospital was removed to its present location and came to be called Mirza Koochak Khan Hospital. Later, the hospital was moved to its present location. In 2011, it was renamed once more and became Tehran Women's General Hospital (Jame-e-Zanan Hospital). Currently, this hospital carries out its activities in therapeutic, educational and research aspects of women's health.

Area	11800 M2	
Beds	licensed	350
	Staffed	135
Patients/year	76100	

Inpatient Departments	IVF & Reproductive Medicine / Prenatology / Obstetrics / Gynecology / Oncology / Internal Medicine / General Surgery / High Risk Neonates / NICU / Operating Theaters / Emergency Unit / ICU / VIP
Outpatient departments	Infertility / Prenatology / Oncology / Family Planning / Gynecology / General Surgery / Pediatrics / Vaccination / Menopause Clinic / Andrology / Prenatal Diagnosis Clinic (CVS, Amniocentesis, ...) / Prenatal Care Clinic / Metabolism Nutrition Clinic / Endocrinology / Infectious Deceases / Internal Medicine / Cardiology / Emergency Service / Breast Milk Consultation / Anesthetic Clinic / Gastroenterology
Paraclinics	Laboratory / Pathology / Endoscopy / Colonoscopy / Radiology/Sonography / Mammography / Echocardiography / Exercise Test / Physiotherapy / ECG/Pharmacy / NST / Endoscopy / Colposcopy / CVS / Amniocentesis / Colposcopy

<i>Number of Staff</i>		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Faculty member	23	3
Nursing staff	171	
Expert staff	24	
Staff	354	49

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History

Sina University Hospital is the first Iranian hospital established in 1837 A.C. In 1939, Professor Adl, the father of surgery in Iran, started to work as the Head of Surgery Department Sina Hospital, affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences and founded modern surgery in Iran. Since then, Sina Hospital has been one of the main trauma surgical referral centers of the capital.

Area		29000 m2
Beds	licensed	625
	Staffed	363
Patients/year	Hospitalized	18.691
	Specialized clinics	48.686
	Emergency Clinic	41.534
	Paraclinical outpatient	77.689

Inpatient Departments

- Surgery
 - Colorectal Surgery Section
 - Laparoscopy Surgery Section
 - Oncosurgery Section
 - Emergency & Trauma Surgery
 - Other General Surgeries
 - Hand Surgery
- Orthopedics
 - Arthroscopy Unit
 - Knee Surgery & Joint Replacement
 - Spine Surgery & Scoliosis Correctio
- Internal Medicine
 - Nephrology
 - Rheumatology
 - Infectious Diseases
 - Cardiology
 - Gastroenterology
 - Endocrinology
 - Respiratory Diseases
- Vascular Surgery
 - Peripheral Vascular Angiography
 - Endovascular Surgeries
- Neurosurgery
 - Neurosurgery ICU
 - Neuroendocrine Clinic
 - Hypophysis Clinic
- Urology
 - Transplant Ward
 - Kidney Transplantation Clinic
 - ESWL (Extracorporeal Shockwave Lithotripsy)
 - Urodynamic Unit (USD)
 - TRUS & Prostate Biopsy Unit
 - Endourology
 - Female Urology
 - Male Infertility Treatment Clinic
- Radiology
 - Interventional Radiology
 - Digital Subtract Angiography (DSA)
 - CT Spiral Unit
 - MRI (1.5 Tesla) Unit
 - Ultrasonography Unit
 - Mamography Unit
- Neurology
 - Electromyography & NCV Unit
 - TCD (Trans Cranial Doppler) Unit
- Anesthesiology
 - General ICU
 - Emergency ICU
 - Anesthesia Clinic
 - Postoperative Acute Pain Service
- Special stations
 - General ICU
 - Neurosurgery ICU
 - Transplant Ward
 - Dialysis Department
- Emergency Medicine

Outpatient departments

- Orthopedics
- Surgery
- Vascular Surgery
- Plastic surgery of hand
- Nephrology
- Neurology
 - MS Clinic
 - Headache Services
 - Encephalography
 - EEG Monitoring Section
 - Epilepsy Center
 - MS Physiotherapy Unit
- Gastroenterology
- Neurosurgery
- Rheumatology
- Infectious diseases
- Urology
- Cardiology
- Endocrinology
 - Obesity clinic
 - Diabetic foot
- Oncology
- Maxillofacial surgery
- Emergency medicine
- Sport & exercise medicine

Paraclinics

- Interventional Radiology
- Digital Subtract Angiography (DSA)
- CT Spiral Unit
- MRI (1.5 Tesla) Unit
- Sonography Unit
- Mamography Unit
- Laboratory & Pathology
- Nuclear Medicine Department
- Physiotherapy Department

Number of Staff

Title	Female	Male
Faculty member	17	66
Nursing staff	271	80
Expert staff	46	52
Staff	124	300

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History

In 1965 the first part of hospital named “Centre of Nuclear Medicine” was built and its official activity started in 1968 with the presidency of Dr. Nezam Mafi. Two years later, the main building of hospital was built beside the centre of nuclear medicine.

In 1973, the Shariati Hospital with the former name of “Dariush-E-Kabir” started its activity as a general hospital affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences with the presidency of professor Ameli and his assistant Dr. Davachi. Nowadays, Shariati hospital, with the history of 38-year activity is considered as one of the most important referral medical centers of Iran. In the beginning, the internal ward divided into some sub special wards including, Cardiology, Pulmonary, Renal, Gastroenterology, Rheumatology, Neurology and Hematology. Simultaneously supportive departments such as library, laboratory, personnel, administrative, financial and audiovisual units started their activity after manager determination.

The official opening of hospital was in December of 1974 with presence of the elite and professor Adl. From the beginning, due to attendance of professional physicians, Shariati hospital had a considerable improvement in therapeutic, educational and research fields. After a year, Shariati hospital became one of the most credible medical centers of Iran. After Islamic revolution, in 1983 the name of hospital changed into “Shariati” and today, Shariati hospital is accounted as one of the largest hospitals of Iran with 57767 m2 space. The hospital has accommodated two research institutes and 14 research centers.

Area	57767 sq
Beds	licensed 834 stable beds 534 active beds
	Staffed licensed Staffed : 1300
Patients/year	20,000 outpatients and 3,000 emergency patients are treated per month. 20,000 patients are hospitalized, about 8,000 undergo surgeries annually

Wards	Beds	Wards	Beds
General Surgery	40	Hematology ,Oncology	24
Rheumatology	17	Rheumatology	17
Neurology	17	IVF	
Urology	16	Obstetric s and Gynecology	45
Nephrology	16	Bone Marrow Transplantation1	9
Dialysis		Bone Marrow Transplantation2	9
Kidny Transplantation	7	Bone Marrow Transplantation3	11
Pulmonary	29	Pediatrics Ward	
Endocrinology	16	Bone Marrow Transplantation4	7
Gastroenterology & hepatitis	20	Hematology (A)	12
Newborn ward	7	Oncology(B)	12
NICU	6	Neurosurgery	24
ICU general	10	Orthopedics	36
ICU internal	7	CCU	10
ICU Neurosurgery	7	Cardiology	
ICU open heart	14	Post cat	16
ICU Post open Heart		Nuclear medicine	11
Neurology	17	Maxillofacial Surgery	19
		Internal Medicine	16

Number of Staff

Title	Female	Male
Faculty member	35	106
Nursing staff	438	62
Expert staff	451	91
Staff	815	485

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Shafa Yahyaian Hospital

History

Shafa Yahyaian Hospital is a unique center of orthopedic surgery affiliated to TUMS founded in 1970. This hospital operates 10 orthopedic clinics with daily admission of nearly 300 patients. The emergency department has 100 – 150 patients admitted in an active daily base. In addition to an active residency program and fellowship and subspecialty training program the hospital provides a wide range of specialty and subspecialty and general orthopedic treatment to the community. Hospital has been equipped with MRI and CT and isotope bone scan center in addition to a brand new operating theater in recent years. Shafa Orthopedic Journal (SOJ) will be published in very near future with the aim of promoting orthopedic knowledge.

Area	10300 m2	
Beds	licensed	250
	Staffed	150
Patients/year	Inpatient service:	5700/year
	Outpatient department:	5700/year
	Emergency departments:	3700/year

Inpatient Departments	Ward 1: Men – trauma and emergency patient admission Ward 2: Woman and emergency and elective patient admission Ward 3: Pediatrics ward Ward 4: Men - elective patient admission Ward 5: intensive care unit (ICU) Third floor is specified for operating theaters and recovery rooms
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Outpatient departments	1. primary clinics 2. Special clinics Hand / Shoulder / Spine / Hip / Tumor / Knee / Neuron surgical / General surgery / Internal medicine (Diabetes clinic)
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Paraclinics	1.Simple radiology 2. MRI center 3.CT center 4. Isotope bone scanning 5. Neurology (EMG – NCV) clinic 6. Physiotherapy department 7. Occupational therapy department 8. Blood and urine laboratory 9. Bone bank 10. Routine histopathology that includes frozen section.
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<i>Number of Staff</i>	
<i>Title</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faculty member	17
Nursing staff	191
Expert staff	13
Staff	380

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Shahid Akbarabadi Hospital

History

This center was established as a firm support of mothers, babies and pregnant women in the year 1319. Then inaugurated as a 30-bed maternity to support mothers and babies on Moniriye Street. In early 1322, having had its number of beds to 50, it was transferred to Pastor Street. This center was renamed to Shahid Akbarabadi in 1360 (Akbarabadi was one of the staff of hospital's facilities department who was martyred in war.)

Shahid Akbarabadi maternity was affiliated to Iran University of Medical Sciences in year 1365 and since that time continued to operate as an educational and therapeutic center. In 1389 after the integration of TUMS and Iran University of Medical Sciences into Tehran University of Medical Sciences, the center was affiliated to TUMS. At present, this center is the greatest specialized hospital with 320 approved and 213 active beds, in field of midwifery and Gynecology.

Area	16000 m2	
Beds	licensed	320
	Staffed	213
Patients/year	13536	

Inpatient Departments	Emergency•Prenatal / Postpartum / Surgery: 1-Gynecology 2-Cesarean section / Labor / Operation room / POST NICU / NICU / POST ICU / ICU
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Outpatient departments	Clinics : Gynecology / Midwifery / Pediatric / Internal / Health / Infertility / Special clinic / Genetics
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Paraclinics	Laboratory / Genetics Laboratory / Pathology / Radiology / Mammography / Sonography / BMD / Pharmacy
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<i>Number of Staff</i>	
<i>Title</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faculty member	17
Nursing staff	191
Expert staff	13
Staff	380

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No. 386, Shahid Rais Abdolahi St., Molavi Ave.,
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Shahid Motahari Hospital

History

This Specialized Hospital was founded in a 12000-square meter area in 1973 as a Burn and Reconstruction Center. It is the only teaching and researching center in Tehran with expert faculty members and nursing staff which offers educational and practical procedures to medical students, assistants, nursing students and others from all parts of the country. This highly specialized center also serves more than 60,000 inpatients and outpatients every year. The Burn Research Center of Shahid Motahari Hospital formally was inaugurated in 2008.

Area	12000 m2	
Beds	licensed	150
	Staffed	111
Patients/year	62056(inpatient: 2657)	

Inpatient Departments	Pediatrics Burn and Reconstruction / Adult Burn and Reconstruction / Burn Intensive Care Unit / Burn Operation Room / Plastic Surgery Operation Room / Emergency
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Outpatient departments	Burn Clinic / Dressing rooms / Plastic and Reconstruction / Infectious Diseases / Internal medicine / Psychiatry / Physiotherapy / Nutrition
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Paraclinics	Laboratory / Radiology / Sonography / Pharmacy / Physiotherapy / E.C.G / Echocardiography
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<i>Number of Staff</i>		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Faculty member		10
Nursing staff	123	42
Expert staff	7	9
Staff	58	111

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Hasheminejad Kidney Center Hospital

History

Hasheminejad Kidney Center (HKC) is Iran's first and foremost referral center for diseases of the kidney and urinary tract (urology, nephrology, dialysis and kidney transplantation). Affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences, the hospital alone has actively trained nearly one fifth of all registered urologists practicing in the country and a similar proportion of all our nephrologists.

The hospital currently offers its services through approximately 200 beds in addition to an assortment of outpatient services related to the specialties of concern. Through these, HKC served 8406 inpatients and 84905 outpatient visits over the last calendar year.

Year Founded	1977
Area	13700
Wards	14
Beds	208
Patients/year	93311
Faculty member	26
Nursing staff	238
Expert Staff	371
staff	220

Inpatient Departments	Adult Urology (Men) / Adult Urology (Ladies) / Endourology & Laparoscopy / Pediatric Urology / Adult Nephrology (Men) / Adult Nephrology (Ladies) / Kidney Transplantation
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Outpatient departments	ICU / CCU / Post CCU / Operating rooms (8)
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Paraclinics	Emergency Department / Hemodialysis / Peritoneal Dialysis / Digital Conventional Radiology & Sonography / Angiography and Interventional Radiology / Spiral CT scan / MRI / Nuclear Medicine / Shockwave Lithotripsy / Urodynamic Studies / Echocardiography and Stress testing / Clinical Lab / Pathology
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Ziyayian Hospital

History

Ziyayian Hospital was established in 1989, with the dedication of 7500 m2 land of its first promoter was Dr. Ziyayian. The mission Dr. Ziyayian laid out remains the university's mission today, summed up in a simple but powerful International branch of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services. What Dr. Ziyayian dedicated was a simple land by the purpose of building a hospital advanced in health care. The realization of Dr. Ziyayian at this, led to the Educational-system Hospital as it exists today. After more than 30 years, Ziyayian Hospital remains a leader in both teaching and treatment with eminent professors, top students in medical sciences, international studies, education and the health professions.

Area	7500 m2
Beds licensed	155
Staffed	100
Patients/year	225117

Inpatient Departments	Internal medicine / ICU General / CCU & Post-CCU / Pediatrics / Hemodialysis / Obstetrics & Gynecology / General Surgery / Ophthalmology / Orthopedics / Operating room & Recovery / General Emergency ward / Dentistry
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Outpatient departments	Mother & Child health Care / Obstetrics / Gynecology / Cardiology / Urology General / Pediatrics Urology / Nephrology / Internal medicine / Gastroenterology / Infectious diseases / Ophthalmology / ENT (Ear, Nose & Throat) / General Surgery / Psychiatry General / Child & Adolescent psychiatry
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Paraclinics	Radiology / CT scan / MRI / Bone density test SCAN / Laparoscopy / Endoscopy / Laboratory & Pathology / Physiotherapy & Rehabilitation / Audiometrics / Speech therapy / Nutrition / EMG / NCV / Cardiovascular Procedure / Echocardiography / Exercise test / Pharmacy
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<i>Number of Staff</i>		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Faculty member	4	20
Nursing staff	92	16
Expert staff	14	22
Staff	61	88

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Farabi Hospital

History

This specialized ophthalmology hospital was founded by professor Mohammad Qoli Shams in 1930. In 1971, it came to be called Farabi Teaching Hospital, and was turned over to TUMS in 1980. 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. Equipment such as phacoemulsification, YAG and Excimer lasers, Femtosecond laser are available at the center for performing surgical operations.

Area	97.000 m2
Beds licensed	451
Staffed	227
Patients/year	600.000

Inpatient Departments	Cornea Ward / Emergency Ward / Glaucoma Ward / Orbit and Lacrimal Ward / Retina Ward / Strabismus Ward
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Outpatient departments	Cardiology Clinic / Cornea Clinic / Orbit and Lacrimal Clinic / Emergency Clinic / Glaucoma Clinic / Retina Clinic / Strabismus Clinic / Headache Clinic / Ophthalmology Clinic / Orthoptic Clinic / Laser Therapy Department
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Paraclinics	Retinal Angiography Department / Topography Department / Pachymetry Department / Echography Department / Perimetry Department / Path biology Laboratory / Radiology Department / A&B Scan Department / Electrophysiology Department
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<i>Number of Staff</i>		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Faculty member	5	41
Nursing staff	201	31
Expert staff	9	10
Staff	452	373

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Firoozgar Hospital

History

This general hospital was established in Tehran, Iran on a 18700 m2 area, and overall 25000 m2 construction space. The funds were donated by late Goshtasb Firoozgar. This institution has provided medical care for people since 1953 and it is qualitatively certified by ISO9001 and EFQM. In its well-equipped laboratory, most of diagnostic and follow-up tests are performed. The optometry and eye clinic is recently established and the mammography clinic will be also set up in near future.

Area	18700 m2
Beds licensed	354
Staffed	312
Patients/year	13088

Hospital Overview

Functions	General Patient/year: 13088
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Members	- Faculty members : 85 - Medical residents(all fields) and fellows(Gastroenterology Endocrinology ,Rheumatology) : 100 - Interns and externs: 200 - Nursing staffs: 425 - Non-medical staffs: 600
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Number of Beds	licensed: 354 staffed: 312
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Inpatient	Orthopedics / Rheumatology / Neurology / Stroke unit / Neurosurgery (ward) / Neurosurgery (ICU) / Cardiology / Cardiovascular surgery / CCU / ICU / NICU / General Surgery / Thorax surgery / Gastroenterology / Endocrinology / Nephrology / Kidney transplant
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Departments	Urology / Pulmonology / Hematology and Oncology / Endoscopy (ERCP) / CathLab / ENT / Obstetrics and Gynecology / Emergency
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Outpatient Services	Urology / Nephrology / Dialysis / Pulmonology / General Surgery / Endocrinology / Gastroenterology / Cardiology / Rheumatology / Orthopedics / ENT / Neurology / Hematology and Oncology / Dentistry / Vaccination / Obstetrics and Gynecology / Dermatology / Neurosurgery / Infectious disease / Physiotherapy / Chemotherapy / Speech therapy / Occupational therapy
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Para-clinical Units	Radiology (X-ray, CTscan, MRI) / Pathology / Laboratory / Sonography / Endoscopy / Physiotherapy / Speech Therapy / ECG / Occupational Therapy / Audiometry / Chemotherapy / Spirometry / Bronchoscopy / BMD / EEG - EMG / Transcranial Doppler Ultrasonography (TCD) / Transcranial Color-Coded Sonography (TCCS) / Pharmacy
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Children Medical Center Hospital

History

The childrens medical center hospital was exploited in 1968 by late Dr.Hasan Ahari .Our center consists of about 20 speciality and sub-speciality wards ,including : infectious diseases , blood ,gastrointestinal , kidney & endocrinology , neonates , picu ,immunology & rhomatology , surgery 1&2 , psychiatry ,heart & lung , open heart , eicu ,emergency , endoscopy ,cat lab and general & urology operation theaters .Also we have a long list of fully equipped paraclinic departments like : CT-scan & MRI , laboratory ,physiotherapy , audiometry , optometry ,dentistry ,round the clock pharmacy ,radiology and... .The hospital offers a 400 registered bed capacity which 70 of them are well equipped emergency & special beds and 10% of our whole beds have the potential of getting vip beds . We believe that our ability to deliver the best health care is made possible through our team of highly trained , dedicated and committed professionals within our medical , nursing and clinical services here in childrens medical center hospital. We also provide sub- speciality care for more than 1500 patients mounthly . This center was selected as the hub of excellence in pediatrics in 2008 by ministry of health and medical education . Our hospital services and facilities are open to all nationalities over islamic world irrespective of race , color and creed .

Area	38000 m2
Beds licensed	245
Staffed	150
Faculty Members	70
Nursing Staffs	180

Inpatient Departments	Infectious Diseases,Neurology Paediatric Surgery,Neonatal Surgery Haematology,Endocrinology Nephrology,Cardiology Gastroentérology,NICU,PICU Orthopaedics,Otorhinolaryngology Urology,Rheumatology, Metabolism Neonatal, Emergency Medicine
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Outpatient departments	Laboratory Radiology Physiotherapy Speech therapy Nuclear medicine
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Paraclinics	Rheumatology,Urology, Metabolism Genetics,Immunology,Neurology Neurosurgery,Dentistry Dentistry of handicapped children Ophthalmology,Otorhinolaryngology Neonatal,Dermatology Haematology,Infectious Diseases Nephrology,Surgery Endocrinology,Gastroenterology Cardiology,Internal Medicine Orthopaedics,
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Tehran Heart Center

History

Tehran Heart Center, affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences, was inaugurated with a 500-bed capacity in 2001. This educational, treatment, and research center, boasting 10 operating rooms, 6 angiography units, and one hybrid operating room, is dedicated to all specialized and sub-specialized diagnostic and treatment procedures in the field of cardiovascular diseases. Annually, approximately 3500 open heart surgical operations for coronary artery anastomosis, cardiac valve repair and replacement, and correction of congenital heart diseases are performed in the operating rooms in conjunction with nearly 15000 specialized procedures in the domains of interventional cardiology (angiography & angioplasty) and electrophysiology (EPS, Pacemaker implantation, ICD, etc.) in the Angiography Department. Additionally, procedures concomitant with surgery and intervention, which require state-of-the-art equipment and highly skilled teams, are carried out in the Hybrid Operating Room.

Area		17000 m2
Beds	licensed	470
	Staffed	1200
Patients/year		150000

Number of Staff

<i>Title</i>		
Faculty member		95
Nursing staff		750

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thresearch@tums.ac.ir



Ali Asghar Children Hospital

History

Ali Asghar Children hospital initiated its activities as a pediatric subspecialty in 1964 by the name of shahrazad. After Iran Islamic revolution in 1978, the title of the hospital was changed into Ali Asghar Children Hospital and under the supervision of Tehran medical organization continued its services as a public hospital. In 1986, with establishment of Iran University of Medical Science (IUMS), it became a subdivision of IUMS as an academic hospital. In 1992, it became a workshop for training of subspecialties fellowships in different fields (Neonatology, Surgery, Nephrology, Oncology, and Endocrinology) and distributed them throughout the country. In 1996, more subdivision were added. In 2010, it became a subdivision of Tehran University of Medical Science (TUMS). During the recent years many part of the hospital have had more development & extension.

Area		5130 m2
Beds	licensed	180
	Staffed	152
Patients/Years		60000

Inpatient Departments General Ward / Infectious Ward / Surgery Ward / Kidneys & Endocrinology Ward / Gastroenterology Ward / Child Neurology Ward / Child Psychiatry Ward / ICU Ward / NICU Ward / Oncology Ward

Outpatient departments Clinic of Pediatric Surgery/Neonatal Clinic / Pediatric Infectious Disease Clinic/Child Psychiatric Clinic/Clinic of Pediatric Gastroenterology/Clinic of Neurology (Neurology)/ Pediatric Orthopaedic Clinic/ Pediatric Cardiology Clinic/Skin Clinic/ Allergy Asthma and Immunology Clinic/ Clinic of Internal/Lung Clinic/Medical Genetics Clinic/Clinic of Neurosurgery/Blood Clinic (Oncology) Children/Neonatal subspecialty clinic/

Paraclinics Laboratory/pathology/Radiology/sonography & Embryo Sono/EEG/ECG & Echo/ Dialysis/Andoscopy & colonoscopy/

Number of Staff

<i>Title</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Faculty member	24	12
Nursing staff	122	1
Expert staff	87	20
Staff	58	67

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- **Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI)**
- **Institute for Environmental Research (IER)**
- **Family Health Research Institute (FHRI)**
- **Reducing High-risk behaviors Research Institute (RHBRI)**
- **Advanced Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology Research Center (ADIR)**
- **Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center (ARRC)**
- **Burn Research Center (BRC)**
- **Cardiac Electrophysiology Research Center (CERC)**
- **Cellular and Molecular Research Center (CMRC)**
- **Center for Educational Research in Medical Sciences (CERMS)**
- **Center for Nursing Care Research (CNCR)**
- **Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy (CRTSDL)**
- **Craniomaxillofacial Research Center (CMFRC)**
- **Dental Research Center (DRC)**
- **Digestive Disease Research Institute (DDRI)**
- **Digestive Disease Research Institute (DDRI)**
- **Drug Design & Development Research Center (DDDRC)**
- **Ear, Nose, Throat and Head & Neck Surgery Research Center(ENT-HNSRC)**
- **Eye Research Center (ERC)**
- **Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease Research Center (GILDRC)**
- **Heart Valve Disease Research Center (HVDRC)**
- **Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Transplantation Research Center (HORCSCT)**
- **Immunology, Asthma and Allergy Research Institute (IAARI)**
- **Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism Research and Training Center (IEM)**
- **Iranian Center of Neurological Research (ICNR)**
- **Iranian Tissue Bank (ITB) Research & Preparation Center**
- **Knowledge Utilization Research Center (KURC)**
- **Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Research Center (MEHR)**
- **Medicinal Plants Research Center (MPRC)**
- **Minimally Invasive Surgery Research Center (MISRC)**
- **Molecular Immunology Research Center (MIRC)**

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Research Centers

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI)

The Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI) 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. EMRI provides a central support structure to foster collaborations among investigators working in the areas of diabetes, osteoporosis, thyroid disorders, obesity, lipid research, genetics, pancreas transplantation and bio-nanotechnology. In addition, it supports their activities by providing shared core research and by funding for feasibility studies and a common intellectual environment.

EMRI has endeavored 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. The EMRI is comprised of three subgroup institutes, Institute of Endocrine Clinical Sciences, Institute of Endocrine Cellular and Molecular Sciences, Institute of Endocrine Population Sciences which include nine research centers, namely Endocrinology, Diabetes, Osteoporosis, Elderly Health, Chronic Disease, Inborn Metabolic Disorders, Obesity and Eating Habits, Biosensor, and NCD Research Centers. The institute has also more than 8 different research divisions and 7 laboratories.

EMRI attempts to be pioneer in expanding boundaries of science; to maintain and enhance the standing of the Endocrine and Metabolism Research Institute as a research institute of national, regional, and international standing both in research and providing clinical service; to enhance research and knowledge production; to expand professional and graduate education and capacity building in training; and to promote translational medicine by enhancing communication between clinic and laboratory.

More than 50 faculty members are actively participating in the establishment of the first Specialty Diabetes Clinic, publication of National Guideline for Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Diabetes, Osteoporosis and Diabetic Foot, introduction of cell therapy, establishment of National Diabetes and Osteoporosis Research Network, invention of a novel herbal medicine for treatment of foot ulcer, ANGPARS™. EMRI is an active member of several international organizations such as IOF, IDF, AACE, ADA, and the Society for Endocrinology and Endocrine Society. It also has been WHO Collaborating Center since 2007 for Research and Education on Management of Osteoporosis and Diabetes.

Contact

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute

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Diabetes Research Center (DRC)

The prevalence of diabetes has dramatically increased all around the world in the recent decades, an increase of more than two fold. A study carried out in 2001 in Iran reported that the number of diabetics exceeded 5.1 million in the country. A different study on an Iranian cohort reported that 7.7% (two million) of adults aged between 25 and 64 years old had diabetes and 16.8% (four million) showed some level of glucose intolerance.

Diabetes Research Center of EMRI was founded in 1993, and in 2010, it was upgraded to one of three research centers of the EMRI. The priorities of the Diabetes Research Center are: prevention from diabetes, patient education, improving the management of the disease, management of diabetic foot, developing novel treatment alternatives

such as pancreatic β -cell transplantation and cell therapy, and screening, diagnosis and management of gestational diabetes. Diabetes Research Center has carried out a plethora of research and published numerous articles in collaboration with different Iranian and international organizations. Establishment, expanding, and maintenance of the Diabetes Research Network could be considered as the most prominent achievement of the Diabetes Research Center. The network is designed to assist researchers with data collection so that they can conduct more accurate studies and publish more reliable articles. The establishment of a Diabetic Foot Clinic and a Gestational Diabetes Unit are other achievement of the centre and they play a great role in the provision of data for researchers as well as providing the public with the information regarding diabetes. As mentioned before, Diabetic Research Center has been pioneer in both continuing medical education for medical professionals and raising public awareness. In this regard, it has launched an informative website in both Persian and English languages to assist medical professionals, researchers, and the public in provision of data they require. This website also includes a virtual diabetes clinic. Heightening public awareness by publishing books, booklets, and brochures as well as distributing them all around the country has been a focus of the Diabetes Research Center since its establishment. Moreover, there exists a diabetes and metabolism clinic which is affiliated with the Diabetes Research Center with the main objective of implementation of a reform in improving clinical service provision for diabetic patients as well as providing data for research projects. The clinic also operates in collaboration with several clinics and research centers, both nationally and internationally, in order to ensure a state-of-art service delivery. The registry and electronic medical database of the clinic currently contains clinical information of all visited patients.

Endocrinology Research Centre (ERC)

Endocrinology Research Centre is one of the three research centers of the EMRI. The main focus of the center is to foster and create the opportunity for research on various aspects of endocrinology with the exception of diabetes and osteoporosis. The center is consisted of several different research groups, each of them covering a specific field of endocrinology, and thereby filling the gaps between different disciplines. The main areas of interest of this Research Center include:

Thyroid diseases, Puberty, learning, and developmental disorders, Reproductive system and adrenal gland endocrinology, Clinical pharmacologic aspects of endocrinology, Nutrition and endocrinology, Psychiatric aspects of endocrinology. More than 10 researchers are currently employed by the center and they work under direct supervision of 7 supervisors (professors, associated professors, and assistant professors of the Tehran University of Medical Sciences). A great proportion of the research projects of the centre are carried out by students and specialist clinicians as their doctoral theses. The results of the research conducted by the center are published and presented in different conferences and seminars. Peer education and raising public awareness are issues of high priority for the center. Specifically, conducting joint research projects in collaboration with different research centers and clinical or diagnostic departments (such as nuclear medicine) is an inextricable part of the research carried out at the Endocrinology Research Center. It is also high on the agenda of the Center to create a comprehensive patient registry database. Moreover, the Center is committed to the establishment of designated clinics providing services to patients suffering from different endocrine ailments such as puberty, developmental, and learning impediments in the near future.

Osteoporosis Research Center (ORC)

Osteoporosis research group was first established in 1999 as a subgroup of Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences. During the past decade, a large number of osteoporosis-related studies were conducted

by the skilled academic staff and researchers of this group. Considering these activities, the group was promoted to an affiliated Research Center as soon as Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute was established in April 2010. In the following, there is a brief description of activities conducted by this group during the recent years.

- Conducting the National project on prevention, diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis as the most common bone disease in our country- This multicentric project also known as IMOS was conducted in collaboration with the Iranian Ministry of Health and Medical Education and the research centers of five other Medical Universities in the country (Tehran, Shiraz, Booshehr, Mashhad and Tabriz). The project was designed to assess the bone mineral density values and the blood levels of vitamin D (as a critical marker influencing bone density values) along with other factors important in studying bone health in more than 6000 healthy Iranians from different parts of the country. The project is considered as the largest such study in the Middle East. The collaboration and cooperation which occurred between the policy makers, academic staff and the researchers involved in this project led to the establishment of the Iranian Osteoporosis Network which is considered as another achievement of this group.
- Iranian Osteoporosis Network- The network was first confined to five main regions but soon it achieved to cover most parts of the country. It not only aimed to attain the primary goals of IMOS, follow-up the patients in each region and provide the healthcare centers and patients with the required up-to-dated diagnostic and therapeutic strategies but also it intended to expand the number of researches devoted to osteoporosis in our country, updating the available knowledge in this field.
- Milk Fortification Project- Considering the fact that vitamin D deficiency is an important factor contributing to osteoporosis in children and adolescents, fortifying food products with vitamin D is believed to be an effective strategy in preventing and treating vitamin D deficiency and subsequently osteoporosis in our country. In this regard, our center has the leading role in the national project designed to fortify milk and other dairy products with vitamin D.
- The two osteoporosis clinics and bone densitometry centers affiliated to the center play an important role in treating osteoporotic patients. The data retrieved from these centers are also used as the core data required for conducting further researches in this field.
- Public Education is another aspect of activities done in this center. Aiming to achieve this goal, various congresses and seminars targeting both general public, and healthcare providers and specialists are held in the center. Moreover, several brochures and guidelines are also published and distributed in order to improve the knowledge of patients and physicians.
- Considering the high prevalence of osteoporosis in the country, the Iranian Association of Osteoporosis was also founded by this center, aiming to help affected patients and improve care.
- The foundation International Journal of Osteoporosis and Metabolic Disease is among other activities conducted by this center in order to extend the knowledge on osteoporosis throughout the world.
- The center is also an affiliated member of “International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF)” and plays a leading role in osteoporosis-related issues in the region.

Institute for Environmental Research (IER)

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

Based on the needs assessment, 3 specific Centers called as: 1- Center for Water Quality Research (CWQR), 2- Center for Air Pollution Research (CAPR) and 3-

Center for Solid Waste Research (CSWR) are established within IER. 39 faculty members are pursuing the goals of: playing the role of flagship among other national research institutes and being the knowledge hub for WHO Regional office; establishing 5 scientific national and regional networks and membership in at least 10 international networks up to 2025; conducting 70 comprehensive researches up to 2025; presenting 14 patents in the field of environmental science & technology; training 100 researchers; publishing 4 research-based articles per capita in the Institute.

Among the research projects of the Institute are:

- Environmental pollution and diseases patterns and loads in Iran.
- Inventory patterns and maps of pollutants in drinking water, air and soil.
- Impacts of climate change on health in Iran.

Construction and management of environmental health information systems in the areas of water, air and solid waste.

- Preparation of complimentary package for National Act on drinking water quality.

The institute is in active collaboration with international bodies such as WHO representative in Iran, EMRO, UNEP, and UNDP.

Contact

Institute for Environmental Research

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Center for Water Quality Research (CWQR)

Population increase and industrial development have led to water pollution challenges in many regions of the world. On the other hand, synthesis of new organic compounds and their application in different industries have resulted in high concentration of these pollutants in raw and even treated waters. Based on the epidemiological studies, the rate of water-borne diseases has globally increased during the recent decades. This problem may become more intensive based on the impacts of climate change on water resources in regions such as Iran. Hence, the establishment of research center focusing on the field of water quality has been considered and finalized in 2010.

The goals of CWQR are: to determinate and update information of the present of status of water quality in surface and groundwater resources in different parts of Iran; to provide an appropriate center for forecasting water quality variations resulting from different natural or man-made phenomena based on research activities; to disseminate information and to network in the field of water quality challenges within scientific institutes and persons; and to produce applied-scale information in the field of regional and national water quality improvements; to hold conferences and workshops for scientific exchange between researchers, scientists and engineers. The Center is home to 12 faculty members who are actively involved in tracing, forecasting and evaluation of water-borne diseases and health hazards resulting from climate change in Iran; evaluation and estimation of behavioral model for environmental toxicities related to emerging contaminants and agricultural pesticides; preparation of the "Action Plan" for achieving the goals of the "National Act on Drinking Water Quality"; and provision of the "Drinking Water Quality System" for tracing and monitoring water pollutants. Center of Water Quality Research collaborates with WHO representatives in Iran including EMRO, UNEP, and UNDP.

Contact

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Center for Air Pollution Research (CAPR)

There is ample evidence that air pollution is a health hazard both in developed and developing countries. Exposure to air pollution can cause both acute and chronic health effects. The goals of CAPR are to monitor indoor & outdoor air quality, to assess health effects of air pollution, to evaluate human health effects of climate change, and hold conferences and workshops for scientific exchange between researchers, scientists, and engineers. With eight faculty members heavily involved in research, the Center is where several research projects such as studies on Air Pollution and Health, Air Pollution Modeling and Prediction, Air Pollution Planning and Control, and Air and Radiation have been conducted. The Center collaborates with World Health Organization (WHO), Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Contact

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Center for Solid Waste Research (CSWR)

Change in life style and development and growth in all types of urban, industrial and agricultural activities have increased the amount of produced solid wastes and have changed it. Some of these solid wastes are very dangerous to human and to environment. For example, infectious solid wastes produced in hospitals or in health care centers are related to many diseases which can be transmitted to human. In addition, many hazardous chemicals in the leachate from landfill sites of or in industrial solid wastes can enter into the surface or ground water resources and may severely pollute the soil. In this regard, establishment of a technical and specialized research center to study and focus on this subject has been considered very necessary. The goals of the Center are set to be: conducting survey on the characteristics of different sources of solid wastes and the effects of dumping and landfill sites on soil and water sources; presenting the map of solid waste management in the categories of urban, industrial, infectious and agricultural; giving consultancy to the related organizations in the subject of 4R; monitoring the fate of solid waste produced in each field; and establishing a technical and specialized network and site for knowledge exchange.

In congruence with the needs of the society, a number of research projects have been conducted by 18 researchers in the Center such as:

- Impacts of non-sanitary solid waste deposition on health
- Provision of the maps of urban, agricultural, industrial and infectious solid waste management in Iran
- Environmental impacts and control of solid waste leachates
- Management of infectious and hazardous solid wastes

Center for Solid Waste Research actively collaborates with WHO representative in Iran, EMRO, UNEP, and UNDP.

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Family Health Research Institute (FHRI)

The Research Centers of this Institute are: Vali-e-Asr Reproductive Health, Breast Feeding and Maternal, Fetal and Neonatal

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

Regarding the importance of reproductive health in the world and research in this particular field the center was decided to be established by gathering all possibilities and capabilities in one organization. After many years of preparation, this center was established as a research sub-division in Tehran University of Medical Sciences in June 1997. It considers its goals via three principle bases of research, treatment and education. An IT department supports the center by data gathering and contacts to other colleagues in all over the world. The center has suitable services in research, education, counseling, medical diagnosis and treatment. The Study of common causative agents of sexually transmitted infections in women aged 15-45 by using routine laboratory techniques and multiplex-PCR; the evaluation of success rate metotraxate with CPK measurement in ectopic pregnancy patients in women and Vali-e-Asr Hospital, determination of the G-CSF effect on thin endometrium and ART outcome; the impact of luteal Phase support on pregnancy rates in intrauterine insemination cycle :A doble blind clinical trial; determination of the effect of psychological interventions in Depression-Anxiety Treatment and pregnancy outcomes in PCOs patients and comparative with Naltrexone and Clodinine; Determination of the effect of pioglitazone in comparison of OCP in regression of endometriosis in a double blind clinical trial; Comparison of serum level of vitamin D metabolite (cholecalciferol [25(OH)D3]) in patients with breast mass with normal patients; Evaluation of the effect of vitamin D on mammographic breast density are among the major research projects done in this Center.

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Breastfeeding Research Center (BFRC)

Breastfeeding Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, located in Vali-e-Asr Hospital, was established in 2010 by the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education. BFRC provides a central support structure for collaboration among investigators working in areas of breastfeeding & child health. BFRC will be a focal point for child and neonatal feeding research area. BFRC has held several national seminars and workshops for pediatricians, and neonatologists, nurses and other groups in Iran. BFRC's goals are to play an active in the fields of breastfeeding, neonatal nutrition and development, child feeding; to train medical students, residents,

fellows, nurses, midwives, post doc clients and experts. They are educated in order to be able to conduct the applicable research and optimized treating methods and procedures in child feeding and perinatal medicine like Ph.D by research in neonatal nutrition.

BFRC is active in carrying out research projects such as:

- Comparison of stool calprotectin between breast-fed and non breast-fed infants.
- Evaluation of breast feeding refusal causes .
- Frequency and effective factors of exclusive breast feeding.
- Effectiveness of integration of breast feeding educational programs in PHC.
- H.pylori incidence in Breast-fed & Nonbreast-fed infants.
- Effectiveness of two different breast feeding workshops on KAP.
- Comparison the effect of drugs & education on breast feeding.

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Maternal, Fetal and Neonatal Research Center (MFNRC)

Maternal, Fetal and Neonatal Research Center (MFNRC) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, located in the Vali-e-asr hospital, was established in 2009 by the Iranian Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education. MFNRC provides a central support structure for collaboration among investigators working in areas of Feto-Maternal and neonatal health. MFNRC will be a focal point for Feto-Maternal and neonatal research area. MFNRC has held several national seminars and workshops of perinatology and neonatology in Iran. The center aims to be active in the fields of neonatology, neonatal development, fetal medicine, perinatology and obstetrics; and to educate medical students, residents, fellows, post doc clients and experts in order to be able to conduct the applicable research and optimized treating methods and procedures in NICU and perinatal medicine like amnio centesis, intra uterine transfusion, PhD by research in perinatology and neonatology. The main research projects done in the Center are the evaluation of different models of feeding on saliva IgA; the effectiveness of Glycerin on neonatal feeding; the relation between maternal & cord blood uric acid; the comparison of Two different types of neonatal ventilation; the relation of ABR Response & Jaundice; the effectiveness of community-based interventional programs on neonatal health status; the promotion of pregnancy period & delivery process; the effectiveness of neonatal massage on weight gain; the relation of high risk pregnancy incidence on obstetrics history; and developping prenatal & neonatal registration plan.

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Reducing High-risk Behaviors Research Institute (RHBR)

The Research Centers of this Institute are: HIV, Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies and Community Based Participatory.

HIV Research Center (HIVRC)

Background

Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS (IRCHA) is a pioneering center for basic and community-based HIV/AIDS research in Iran. This research center is affiliated with Tehran University of Medical Sciences and is located in Imam Khomeini Medical Complex. Since 2005, IRCHA officially has started its interdisciplinary and multilateral activities in the target of education, research, prevention, and treatment and care of HIV/AIDS. Moreover, IRCHA has an extended collaboration with several international HIV research centers and organizations. A great portion of activities in IRCHA are devoted to:

1. Conducting research activities in the field of epidemiology, prevention, laboratory methodologies, treatment and care and also mental health and substance use
2. Disseminating the gained knowledge with the aim of national and regional capacity building among health care providers and organizations through conducting workshops and educational sessions ,
3. Providing clinical and psychosocial services for HIV affected people and their family members,
4. Establishing and running “Tehran Positive Club” for people living with HIV which offers services like educational workshops, treatment activities, recreational activities,, welfare facilities and Hotline.

Goals

IRCHA plays a pivotal role in the region in raising generic and particular awareness about HIV/AIDS. Indeed, the center, in conjunction with other research centers, is pursuing some research and educational plans to promot longevity and quality of life and prevent HIV transmission among people affected by HIV/AIDS.



Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS)

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS) was established in 2000. In 2004, Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education approved INCAS as the first research center in the country in the field of addiction research. Iranian Drug Control Headquarters has been one of the main supporters of INCAS since its establishment. INCAS won the Best Research Center Award in 14th Razi Research Festival in 2008. At the beginning, INCAS was located in Roozbeh Psychiatric Hospital, which was later relocated to Farabi Hospital. INCAS has been the pioneer in drug addiction research and education in the country. The first clinical research of Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) in Iran was carried out at INCAS. Since then, more than 75 MMT training courses for physicians have been held at INCAS. The leading role of INCAS has had a great impact on the expansion of drug addiction treatment centers throughout the country. Apart from its national significance, INCAS has been a well-established Regional Knowledge Hub in expansion of harm reduction programs for Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in neighborhood countries since 2007. The major goals of INCAS are to develop human knowledge in the field of addiction science; to perform basic and applied research including epidemiological and clinical studies to improve the national health care system in response to the problem of drug addiction; to study and monitor the status of drug use in Iran; to collect, arrange, classify and publish documents and papers; to train specialists and researchers in the field of addiction; to encourage, promote and employ researcher; to promote inter-sectoral action in response to drug addiction problem within the country; to scientifically collaborate with research and training centers of other countries and international organizations in compliance with laws and regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and to provide appropriate solutions for drug abuse management.

With 23 faculty members, numerous research projects are conducted based on the following research priorities:

- Experimental studies on molecular and cellular mechanisms of drug addiction, Neuro-cognitive studies on drug addiction,
 - Clinical studies of drug addiction including randomized controlled trials of new treatment modalities,
 - Development of questionnaires and other assessment tools for drug addiction research, especially in Persian language,
 - Development of national registries for promoting national drug information system,
 - Designing and conducting household and school surveys at national and provincial levels.
- The Center is recognized as the knowledge hub for harm reduction among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) by WHO and Global Fund.

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Center for Community-Based Participatory Research (CCBPR)

In Iran, Population Research Centers were established in fall 2001 in order to provide the necessary requirements to do health research “with the community” not “on the community”, and to make the research topics more and more compatible with the real needs of the society. After a period of time in 2007, Center for Community based Participatory Research (CCBPR), was established in Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

CCBPR has conducted several research projects in the field of community based participatory research with the collaboration of academicians, other sectors and community. Its achievements include:

Capacity building: More than 100 workshops on participatory research and related concepts such as facilitation, trust building, participation, priority settings, participatory intervention, for delegates of organizations, representatives of community and academicians.

Research projects: All the projects which have been done in CCBPR are applicable to increasing the health of people and changing the policies affecting the health. 7 international projects, more than 50 small grant research projects and about \$ 1,500,000 fund raised

Collaborative capacity: Increasing the capacity of TUMS to link with different organizations and community

Knowledge production: Books on participatory methods and tools, guidelines on different health topics like prevention of drug abuse, smoking and so on, several articles.

Improvement of collective decision making of different stakeholders in the research process; coming up with indigenous methods of community empowerment in order to increase the required capacity for identification, prioritization, developing and implementing participatory interventions for health issues among the people, academicians and institutions; creating favorable conditions for doing community based participatory research; improving equity in health research, peoples’ participation and inter-sectoral collaboration to tackle social determinants of health are among the core goals of the CCBPR.

More than 50 projects conducted in CCBPR. Some of them are as followings:

- Mitigating the Impact of Drug Use and High Risky Behaviors in the Informal Settlements of the Cities of Bandar Abbas, Kermanshah and Zahedan
 - Methods of Community Involvement in Health Sector Reform
 - Assessing the Effectiveness of Participatory Intervention Package on Earthquake Preparedness and Mitigation in zone 17 of Tehran
 - Assessing The Effect Of Life Skills Education On Risk And Protective Factors Against Drug Abuse In Adolescents And Their Families
 - Developing An Evidence Based Guideline For Prevention Of Drug Abuse Eveloping Participatory Guideline To Reduce Smoking Among Students
 - Planning A Participatory Intervention Based On PRECEDE-PROCEED Model In Narcotic Anonymous Families
- The Center with 14 faculty members is in tight International Collaborations with WHO and World Bank & Housing Ministry.

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Advanced Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology Research Center (ADIR)

Advanced Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology Research Center was founded in Medical Imaging Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences in summer 2009. The determination to establish the “Advanced Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology Research Center (ADIR)” stemmed from a spectrum of various reasons. These reasons include the indispensable attention to the position of Medical Imaging Center, located in one of the largest referral academic centers in Iran and affiliated to TUMS; the availability of advanced facilities such as multi-detector 64 slice CT scan, MRI 3tesla, flat panel angiography , advanced ultrasonography devices and others; and the presence of highly skilled, experienced and qualified specialists. This research center is pioneer in the field of radiology in Iran.

Among major goals of the center are to develop and apply human knowledge on radiology; to perform basic, clinical and epidemiologic researches for improving the health system; to collect, regulate, and classify documents and articles, and publication of them; to training researchers in the field of radiological sciences; to motivate, persuade, and employ researchers; to draw the attention and use the help of related research centers in the country; and to scientifically cooperate with research and training centers in other countries and international organizations.

Some of the important research projects of ADIR can be listed as: Uterine Artery Embolization, Primary and Metastatic Liver Tumor Therapy (Embolization and Radiofrequency Ablation), Embolization in the Treatment of Brain Aneurysms, Embolization in the Treatment of Brain AVMs, Carotid and Aorta Stenting, Portal Vein Embolization, Transjugular Liver Biopsy, Liver Stem Cell, Bronchial Artery Embolization, Infra Pupliteal Angioplasty, Endovascular Laser in Lower Limb Varices, Vertebroplasty, Pararoot Therapy (PRT), Percutaneous Laser Disc Decomensation (PLDD).

The Center has also some Joint research projects with the University of San Diego.
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Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center (ARRC)

The Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center was established in 2009. Today, the Center hosts 15 faculty members who are active in research, teaching, and supervising graduate students and future scientists.

Improving and utilizing human sciences in antimicrobial resistance fields; performing epidemiologic and clinical researches for identification of antimicrobial resistance patterns; training researchers in antimicrobial resistance, microbiology, immunology, genetic and biotechnology branches; establishing resistant plasmid bank in the country; utilizing Nanotechnology in producing of new effective agents for reduction of antimicrobial resistance in the country; and carrying out immunologic studies associated to antimicrobial resistance and production of proper vaccines are among the most important goals of the Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center.

The Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center is active in carrying out research

projects such as:
 Distribution of Sulfamethoxazole Trimethprim Constin in Vibrio cholera isolated from patients and environment in Iran
 Cloning and expression Brucella abortus Omp19, an immunogenic minor outer membrane protein
 Detection of Chlamydia trachomatis in the subretinal fluid of a patient with rhegmatogenous retinal detachment
 Improvement isolation of Brucella spp from blood cultures of suspected Brucellosis using BACTEC 9120
 Incidence and antibiotic susceptibilities of Yersinia enterocolitica and other Yersinia species recovered from meat and chicken in Tehran, Iran

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Burn Research Center (BRC)

Burn Research Center (BRC) was founded in 2007 in Motahari Hospital. Some of the most important goals of BRC include enhancement of burn position in research, education, and health system; carrying out basic research in treatment, follow up & rehabilitation of burn patients; offering necessary protocol for treatment of acute and chronic burn patients upon the last scientific data; and establishment of annual seminars.

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Cardiac Electrophysiology Research Center (CERC)

Due to the necessity of having an advanced research center dedicated to the investigation on cardiac electrophysiology at the School of Medicine, Tehran University, Rejaie Cardiovascular and Research Center was initiated in early 2008. Since then, interdepartmental collaborations among staff and investigators who are interested in this field have formed. Incoming educational grant supports from domestic (Tehran University of Medical Sciences) have also played a major role in making the idea possible. In 2009, the School of Medicine, Rajaie Cardiovascular and Research Center announced the establishment of the "Cardiac Electrophysiology Research Center". It will serve as both a research facility and the training center for those who are working on the cardiac electrophysiology research, focusing on the management of cardiac rhythm. This center is considered as a first approved research center which has trained more than 50 electrophysiology fellows so far, many of whom are now working as an Electrophysiologist specialist in different cities of Iran. Electrophysiology Group of Rejaie Cardiovascular and Research Center played a great role by providing and

outfitting cat-lab in EP-Lab, and now final treatments of supraventricular and ventricular arrhythmia are performed as a routine. The number of patients from different parts of Iran receiving Device or performing other kind of arrhythmia treatments such as ablation and others are more than many other countries. Arrhythmia clinics, and syncope clinic, and device clinic are available all day in this Center. The main research activities of the Center in these years include performing many research projects such as Biventricular Pacing to improve symptoms and hemodynamic function in the patients with hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy; Midodr in versos placebo in treatment of vasovagal syncope(registered in IRCT); investigating the role of aspirin in preventing thrombotic events after radiofrequency catheter ablation; investigating the role of current-of-injury in predicting long term function of pacing and defoliator leads; recognizing Electrocardiography differentiation of typical atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia and atrioventricular reciprocating tachycardia and investigating the role of post operative antibiotic prophylaxis in preventing device-related infection which recorded a great number of international and domestic published articles indexed in ISI and Pubmed, published books, CD provided and international congress and seminars held to date. Of the Center's main goals are: to provide an international standard research facilities for investigators and clinicians in the field of cardiac electrophysiology; to provide training courses for medical graduated students, residents, fellows in cardiac electrophysiology; to perform cardiac electrophysiological research bridging basic and clinical concepts in cardiac arrhythmias; to perform an international standard research investigating mechanisms of cardiac arrhythmias and defibrillation of specialists, and nurses; and to train the nurses and technicians in pace course and physiology to have better services. The Center with only five faculty members and researches has participated in the International Antiarrhythmic Device Registry on AT 500, Insync, and Panorama.

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Cellular and Molecular Research Center (CMRC)

The Cellular and Molecular Research Center or CMRC is one of the research centers of Tehran University of Medical Sciences that was established in 1996. Although independent, CMRC has also active collaboration with the Iranian Medical Molecular Research Network. Promoting the knowledge of cellular and molecular research, training researchers in the field of cellular and molecular sciences, educating researchers in the field of cellular & molecular sciences; promoting and developing relevant medical and non-medical research; improving the health of the society through basic research in medical related field; assisting in planning educational research and treatment programs based upon the country's health policies; and expanding collaboration with national and international scientists are among the most important goals of this Center. The Center has carried out numerous research projects on tissue engineering, stem cells, molecular biology, apoptosis, and cancer. The Center is home to 60 faculty members who are active in research, teaching, and training future scientists. The Center has had international collaborations with Aachen University of Germany, Linkoping University and Uppsala University of Sweden on stroke, Alzheimer disease, and autism.

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Center for Educational Research in Medical Sciences (CERMS)

As a result of the growing demand for development and educational research in medical sciences The Center for Educational Research in Medical Sciences (CERMS) was established in 2009. From its foundation the Center set these goals as its driving force:
 To support, encourage and train medical education researchers
 To translate research into practical improvements in medical education
 To create a national and international profile and reputation for high quality research and scholarship in medical science education
 To attract PhD students and post-doctoral positions to undertake research and scholarship medical sciences education
 15 faculty members and researchers in this Center have carried out numerous research projects such as the comparison of two methods of standard setting: the performance of the three-level Angoff method, the development of a cross-cultural adaptation of Persian version of dealing with uncertainty questionnaire in student interns and hospital residents of Tehran University of Medical sciences and the assessment of teaching of evidence-based medicine for medical undergraduates students as an effective educational intervention to change their knowledge, attitudes and practice.

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Center for Nursing Care Research (CNCR)

The Center for Nursing Care Research (CNCR) was established in 2007 to facilitate the development of research in the field of nursing care. The focus of the Center is to advance nursing practices, policy development, and improve outcomes for clients, their families and their community. The Center forms a unique and innovative nexus between the clinical and academic areas of nursing profession, that provides clinical guidance for the future direction of nursing.
 Conducting high quality research which are clinically driven and nationally and internationally recognized and connecting with industrial areas help to resolve the health problems through collaborative research. CNCR has a strong research culture within the nursing services which enhances research skills and productivity through a multidisciplinary team. CNCR mission is focused on stimulating the development of a community of scholars/researchers, increasing the knowledge base of nursing care, establishing a repository of research resources, attracting competitive research funds, developing collaborative research partnerships, and facilitating evidence-based nursing practice.
 Internationally, CNCR members are actively involved with World Health Organization (WHO), The World Council of Enterostomal Therapists (WCET), and Enterostomal Therapy Nursing Education Programme (ETNEP). The center offers PhD by reacherch program since 2011.
 With 13 faculty members the following research projects were conducted at CNCR:
 • Psychometric testing of the caregiver quality of life index-cancer scale in an Iranian sample of family caregivers to newly diagnosed breast cancer women as part of collaborative dissertation with Karolinska Institute.
 Psychometric of clinical teaching performance tool in nursing education.
 • Organizational factors of Motahari Burn Center and its relationship with job characteristics from within nurses' perspective: theory testing.
 • Effect of carbohydrate supplement and carbohydrate –rich diet on premenstrual symptoms among students which was a granted research project with Pooyan Milk Company.
 • Evaluation of the prevalence of underlying coagulopathies in menorrhagic adolescents in Tehran.

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

The need for harmonization in research on skin diseases and avoidance of repetition of such activities in universities of medical sciences in Iran encouraged the Ministry for Health to establish a center devoted to research on skin diseases in 1992. In 1993 CRTSDL was separated from Ministry of Health, Treatment & Medical Education and joined to Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

Harmonizing all training and research activities regarding skin diseases and leprosy is the main responsibility of CRTSDL. Several research projects were conducted by 14 faculty members in this Center. Researches were mainly on quality of life in dermatology; Good Clinical Practice (GCP): standard for the design, conduct, performance, monitoring, auditing, recording, analyses, and reporting of clinical trials; New technologies (Mohs micrographic surgery, evaluation of skin biophysical characteristics by noninvasive in vivo techniques, liposomal and nanotechnology for topical drug delivery); Dermatitis (atopic dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis); and Leishmaniasis.

The Center is deeply involved in international scientific collaborations. Partners include The World Health Organization (WHO), National Institute of Health (NIH), University of Franche-Comte (France), Karolinska University (Sweden), School of Tropical Medicine (UK), Johns Hopkins University (USA), IDRI (USA), Cochrane Skin Group, Frei University (Germany), Gratz University (Austria), Khartoum University (Sudan), and Isayev Research Institute (Uzbekistan).

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Craniomaxillofacial Research Center (CMFRC)

The Craniomaxillofacial Research Center was established in 2009. Since 2012, Craniomaxillofacial Research Center has been an active member of AOME board. According to the strategic planning of CMFRC, the aims of the center are as follow:
To Develop researches in craniomaxillofacial fields;
To improve the level of epidemiologic and technology knowledge;
To develop interactions with international research centers; and
To organize a PhD course by research and a Master's Degree.

The research priorities of the Center can be defined as the implementation of software for patient's data in order to use this information in research projects; the implementation of software of 3-D Computer model to predict the orthognathic surgery results; implementation of research projects in craniofacial surgery and related fields (Eye, ENT); and designing and building a robot surgeon.

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Dental Research Center (DRC)

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 center assists in the recruitment of talented research-oriented faculty; works in conjunction with other institutional offices to locate funding sources for research; facilitates the development and integration of research programs; and provides support for all aspects of investigation on diseases of the orofacial complex. DRC has a broad range of interactive collaborations with other research centers.

The overall goals of DRC are as follow:
To develop information and communication technology;
To cooperate with national and international dentistry-affiliated centers;
To locate funding sources for research;
To improve the research capabilities of the members;
To found the National Dental Material Reference Laboratory;
To publish an ISI indexed dental journal;
To improve human resource management; and
To conduct studies on different aspects of caries control and oral diseases to promote public health and prevention strategies.

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Digestive Disease Research Institute (DDRI) Shariati Hospital

The Digestive Diseases Research Center was originally founded in 1976. Simultaneously, the Gastroenterology ward was established in Shariati Hospital, and then called "The Great Cyrus" Hospital. Weekly scientific sessions on diagnosis and treatment of patients referring with gastroenterology diseases were among main activities in this center. Training the first group of gastroenterology fellows was set up in this gastroenterology center at the same time with Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. DDRC is the first research center on gastroenterology diseases established in Iran. The research done in this center has significantly helped in advancing knowledge in the field of gastroenterology at international level. In 2011, this center was approved as Digestive Diseases Research Institute (DDRI) by the Council of Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Activities in DDRI are divided between three research centers on pancreatic and hepatobiliary diseases, gastrointestinal and hepatic cancers and autoimmune and motility disorders of the gastrointestinal tract. DDRI officially collaborates with the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). This institute has collaborations with many research centers and organizations at national, regional, and international levels depending on research topic. DDRI is located in Shariati Hospital and is affiliated to TUMS.

The DDRI's goals are to provide the suitable infrastructure for research in the field of gastroenterology; to produce, prioritize, and disseminate the knowledge that the scientific society, patients, and the public need for health promotion in the society; to build capacity and infrastructure for the improvement of the quality and quantity of research projects in DDRI; to design and conduct research projects in DDRI, Golestan cohort, and Ardabil cohort; to establish local research networks; to improve the DDRI management; to improve collaboration of DDRI with national, regional, and international research centers and organizations; to establish a network with other research centers for digestive and non-digestive diseases across the country; to improve the collaboration of DDRI with national, regional, and international organizations; to establish a union of neighboring countries with common Persian culture and background (Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, and Iraq); and to improve educational training in various levels from students to non-academic staff, patients, and the public.

The DDRI is active in carrying out research projects such as:
Prevention of chronic diseases in young adults (Polypill study),
Follow-up of participants in Golestan Cohort study,
Repeated measurement of exposure to risk factors in participants of Golestan Cohort study,
Progression of precancerous lesions and the risk factors of gastric cancer,
Development of NASH Projects in Golestan.

The DDRI is enhancing international collaborations with: the University of Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy; the University of Toronto, Canada; the University of Leeds, UK; Indiana University, USA; Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)- Lyon, France; National Cancer Institute, USA, (NCI); Cancer Institute, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, China; Storr Liver Unit University of Sydney, Australia; Università degli studi 'G.D'Annunzio' Chieti, Italy; University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK; World Health Organization; University Medical Center Groningen, Netherlands; and the Ministry of Health, Tajikistan.

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Digestive Disease Research Institute (DDRI) (Rasool Akram Hospital)

From July 2011, after some exchanges of ideas about collaboration between different disciplines in the field of colorectal diseases a branch of DDRI in the field of colorectal diseases was constructed in Rasool Akram Hospital. A number of interesting specialties in different subspecialties such as fellowship of gastroenterology, fellowship of colorectal surgery, basic sciences, nutrition, and pharmacology came together. The main goal of the center is to collaborate between some different disciplines in the fields of colorectal diseases includes: gastroenterology, colorectal surgery, urology, gynecology, pediatrics. The lines of researches in the center are as follow:
Colorectal cancer
Genetic aspects in colorectal diseases
Functional diseases in lower gastrointestinal tract, including: IBS, functional constipation, functional abdominal pain
Treatment of perineal dysfunction
The center is actively taking parts in accomplishing research projects such as:
Determination of the effect of metaflor on bowel habit in irritable bowel syndrome,
Determination of the effect of symbiotic, vitamin E and both of the on trans amines lipoproteins, apolipoproteins, insulin resistance and some stress,
Testing Lycopene as an adjunction therapy for H.P treatment, a quasi control trial.

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Drug Design & Development Research Center (DDDRC)

Drug Design & Development Research Center (DDDRC) started working as an established component of the research and teaching infrastructure within Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) in late 2008. DDDRC focuses on bridging the gap between academic discoveries and production/analysis of new pharmaceutical substances. This center provides drug-development expertise and facilities to enable researchers to develop promising drug candidates with the perspective of scientific and technical revitalization of our society. Apart from research and development of drug molecules and proposing the right methods for their identification and quantification, scientists at this DDDRC train highly qualified personnel for related institutions by organizing workshops and seminars.

The principle goals of DDDRC include:
To produce science in design, development, synthesis, identification and measurement of drug substances and to help researchers of pharmaceutical sciences to improve in both scientific and technical ways.
To translate academic discoveries into new medicines and to seek and candidate possible drug molecules and their analysis methods.
To form and maintain a research/teaching bond with other research institutes and faculties by performing multiparty researches.
To create partnership between experimenters in academia, industry and government throughout the country and also globally.

Some of the main research projects carried out in DDDRC are as follow:

A New Pre-Column Derivatization Method For Determination Of Nitrite And Nitrate In Human Plasma By Hplc

A Simple Hplc Method For Determination Of Trazodone And Its Main Metabolite M-Cpp In Human Plasma

Synthesis Of Novel (Cyclopentyl) Methoxyphenyl Cyclopentanes As Potential 4-Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors

Contact

Drug Design & Development Research Center

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Ear, Nose, Throat and Head & Neck Surgery Research Center (ENT-HNSRC)

The Ear, Nose, Throat and Head & Neck Research Center is a leader in interdisciplinary Otolaryngology science in Iran. Physicians and staff of this center are skilled in fields of research, diagnosis and treatment. This center was established at Rasoul Akram Hospital in 2001. Since then, numerous surveys and research projects have been conducted by its researchers. Practical results of its research projects, commitment to patients and science, and applying advanced and novel medical technology have made it one of the successful research centers in Iran; Moreover, regarding its activities this center was chosen as a Center of Excellence in its field by Ministry of Health and also as a WHO collaborating center for research and education on hearing loss. The ENT-HNS Research Center consists of different laboratories such as Voice, Laser & Biophotonic, Auditory & Neuroscience (Electrophysiologic tests, Brain-Mapping), and Temporalbone Labs, and sections such as Cochlear Implant, Tinnitus, Endoscopic Skull-Base Surgery, Polysomnography, and Rhinomanometry Devisions. Becoming a regional leader in guiding future of research in all levels of prevention and enhancing public health; providing expert and modern clinical care to patients looking for sustainable excellence by: conducting at least 100 projects each 4 years, based on research priorities of center, registering new knowledge or innovations that make a difference in the lives of our patients, presenting the result of projects by publishing articles, and presenting oral or poster presentations in congresses or holding scientific congresses or workshops and setting up new laboratories like smell and deafness lab are among the most important goals of the center.

About 20 faculty members have been active in carrying out researches such as: Determination of the extent of change in nasal cross sectional area & resistance following primary Rhinoplasty.

Color Doppler indices in cervical benign and malignant masses

The Use Botulinum Toxin Type A In Chronic daily Headache

Evaluation the efficacy of cabbage extract in recurrence reduction and elimination of RRP disease in children

The effect of Correction of Nasal Obstruction through Septorhinoplasty and turbinectomy for treatment of snoring

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Eye Research Center (ERC)

Eye Research Center was established in 2002 in order to organize clinical, and professional research, play a genuine role in production and acquisition of knowledge, prevent blindness and develop visual science. Eye Research Center has established the PhD by research course which is authorized by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education infrastructure according to documents provided by the epidemiology and ophthalmology community.

The Visual Optics has also been established to conduct research in imaging, image analysis and design of optical models in collaboration with the Department of Medical Physics.

The 13 faculty members are fully active in the Center trying to achieve goals in organizing clinical research; embarking on professional research and genuine role in evidence generation, basic science, knowledge exchange and transfer and prevention of blindness.

The ERC has achieved second rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Centers With university dependent budget (UDB) with more than three years of formal activities in 2006, third rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Center (UDB) in 2007, second rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Center (UDB) in 2008, first rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Center (UDB) in 2009, second rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Center (UDB) in 2010.

Some innovations and capacity building indicators of the ERC are as follow:

Interaction and collaboration with student scientific research center in developing research process and design scientific tours.

Resident practice surgery on the artificial or animal eyes preceding operation on patient eye.

Contact

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Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease Research Center (GILDRC) Firozgar Hospital

Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease Research Center GILDRC was established in 2006 at Firozgar Hospital in affiliation with Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS).

It provides research support for gastrointologist and non-gastrointerdy investigators on Gastrointestinal and liver diseases. The major fields of GILDRC activity are GI cancers, pancreatobiliary disease, viral hepatitis, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and IBD.

The GILDRC's aims are to improve scientific, clinical knowledge about gastrointestinal and liver disorders; to carry out clinical and laboratory research in GI fields; to run patient education; to find simple and new methods of treatment in GI disorders; to collaborate with other research centers for conductivity advanced research projects. 20 faculty members and researchers in this Center have carried out numerous research projects such as:

A COHORT study on Amol population regarding Gastrointestinal and liver diseases Fatty liver and NASH research group to find new treatment and prevention

Viral hepatitis treatments including follow up and used new treatment

A study on Crohns disease

Diagnosis and treatments of GI cancers

Contact

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Heart Valve Disease Research Center (HVDRC)

Currently, heart valve diseases are one of the most common cardiac problems in Iran. However, few cases of such diseases are reported annually in other countries. There were and still are varieties of valvular problems referred to Rajaei Cardiovascular Medical and Research Center. Therefore, the existence of related research center is necessary. As a result Heart Valve Disease Research Center was established in 2009. Providing an international standard research facility for investigators and clinicians in the field of heart valve diseases; providing training courses for medical graduated students, residents, fellows in cardiac surgery; conducting researches regarding heart valve diseases; performing an international standard research investigating new methods of heart surgery; and getting higher levels of patients knowledge and keep them up to date in order to treat them with the best services by collaborating of our specialist, nurses and technicians to achieve the highest level of research and education are among the major goals of HVDRC.

HVDRC is active in carrying out research projects such as:

Evaluation of the correlation of pre-operative CT scan with contrast in patients with redo-valve surgery with the incidence of intra-operative cardiovascular injury and post-op cardiac complications and mortality at Shahid Rajaei's Hospital in 2011-2012

Evaluation of the correlation of pre-operative pulmonary function test results and the outcome of mitral valve surgery in the last 5 years at Rajaei Hospital

Determination of the CO2 insufflation effect on the number of micro emboli detected by Transesophageal echocardiography on multi-organ function in cardiopulmonary bypass surgery: A single-blinded randomized controlled trial

Determination of the performance of image processing method for automatic detection of gaseous microemboli detected by Trans esophageal echocardiography during cardiopulmonary bypass surgery

Contact

Heart Valve Disease Research Center

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

The Hematology, Oncology and Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation Research Center was established in 1990. From the late of 2011, the research center has been identified as Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Transplantation Institute.

The first HLA registry in Iran, East Mediterranean and Middle East region has been launched in the center.

The major goals of HORCSCT are to upgrade the knowledge and research potentials of the faculty, specialists, researchers and students on hematology, oncology and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; and to improve the standards of health care in society and those of patients' lives.

With more than 40 faculty members, the following research projects were conducted at HORCSCT:

- Hematology subjects based on clinical and basic science topics
- Oncology subjects based on clinical and basic science topics
- Stem cell transplantation subjects based on clinical and basic science topics

HORCSCT is in active collaboration with International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMTR), European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT), International Union against Cancer (UICC), European School of Oncology (ESO), Asia and Pacific Federation of Organizations Cancer research and Control (APFOCC), Asia and Pacific Bone Marrow Transplantation (APBMT), Eastern Mediterranean Blood and Marrow Transplantation Group (EMBMT), American Society of Hematology (ASH), American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), Bone Marrow Donors Worldwide (BMDW), World Marrow Donor Association (WMDA) and Netcord.

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Immunology, Asthma and Allergy Research Institute (IAARI)

The great advances made in basic and clinical immunology in the recent decades and the rise in the number of patients with asthma and allergies necessitated the establishment of a research center in Iran to encourage clinical and basic researches in the above fields. Immunology, Asthma & Allergy Research Institute officially began its scientific activities in the Children's Medical Center in January 2001.

UNESCO Chair in Health Education was also established in this center on 2004 with the aim of broadening national and international collaborations.

Activities of IAARI based on its strategic plan consist of conducting research projects, presenting papers and abstracts, collaborating with other scientific institutes, organizing workshops, educational and research courses for students, researchers, specialists, patients and their families, performing diagnostic tests for immune-deficient and allergic patients, establishing data, serum and DNA banks for primary immunodeficiency

diseases, collaborating in publication of an international scientific-research journal in allergy, asthma and immunology and a newsletter.

With more than 25 faculty members, the Center is trying to fulfill its major goals such as: decreasing the burden of immune system diseases, asthma and allergies; improving the quality of life of patients with immune system diseases, asthma and allergies; improving the diagnostic methods in immune system diseases, asthma and allergies; improving the treatment methods in immune system diseases, asthma and allergies; improving the preventive measures in immune system diseases, asthma and allergies; improving the rehabilitation methods in immune system diseases, asthma and allergies; identifying research priorities in Iran in the field of immune system diseases, asthma and allergies

Researchers at the IAARI have been carrying out research projects on the basis of the following research priorities:

- Epidemiological evaluation of asthma, allergy and immunodeficiency diseases
 - Study of environmental and genetic factors in the emergence of asthma, allergy and immunodeficiency
 - Evaluation of geographical distribution of plants and allergenic pollens in Iran
 - Purification of pollen and allergenic food extracts and collaboration for preparation of standardized extracts
 - Evaluation of educational and research methods in diverse social, hygienic and preventive levels especially in asthma, allergy and immunodeficiency diseases in specialized levels and also for patients and their families
 - Evaluation of quality of life in asthma, allergy and immunodeficiency patients and their families and providing solutions for its improvement
 - Establishing new laboratory tests in diagnosis and treatment of asthma, allergy, immunodeficiency and prenatal diagnosis
- The Center is deeply involved in international scientific collaborations. Partners include University of Sheffield, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Karolinska Institute, and Research Institute NANTS.

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Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism Research and Training Center (IEM)

The Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism (IEM), Endocrine (Firouzgar) is a multidisciplinary unit of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) which is engaged in research and training in the fields of endocrinology, diabetes and metabolic disorders. The Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism (IEM) is one of the major medical institutes established in 1971 in Tehran, Iran. In 2010, the center was officially merged with Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS). Endocrine Research Center started to work after doctrinaire agreement in 2010. Its main research background is in the field of endocrinology and metabolism on diabetes, thyroid disorders, PCOS, pituitary disorders, obesity as well as other endocrine disorders. The center is also involved in research in medical education focused on endocrinology training programs. IEM is responsible for implementing clinical endocrinology educational program for undergraduate and postgraduate students. IEM is being involved in various research

projects in the fields of clinical endocrinology, diabetes, and metabolic disorders. The research unit, Endocrine research center is responsible to support research activities of the faculties as well as mutually-interested projects with other research centers of the university.

IEM is pursuing the goals of promoting high quality research and training in the field of endocrinology, diabetes and metabolic disorders, in order to improve patients' lives; and developing competent health care professionals.

The Center has the research priorities in Clinical Research such as Diabetes, Diabetic Foot, Metabolic Syndrome & Obesity, Dietary Interventions in Diabetes, Patient Empowerment, Diabetic Retinopathy, Osteoporosis, Pituitary Disorders, PCOS, Thyroid Disease, Basic Science Research such as Stem Cell Therapy and Diabetes, and in Medical Education such as Computer Based Simulation.

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Iranian Center of Neurological Research (ICNR)

The Iranian Center of Neurological Research (ICNR) is located on the premises of Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex in Tehran, Iran. Being affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences, it is the first established neurological research center in Iran, seeking to provide an optimal setting for research in neurological disorders. The ICNR is trying to produce and distribute sources of information, which serve the interests of the academic societies, patients and general population as a whole. The crucial goal of this program is to promote the development of health status of the society in every aspect.

The ICNR's aim is to develop knowledge and technology for decreasing the incidence of neurological disorders, the prevalence of neurological disorders, the disability of neurological disorders, the financial burden of neurological disorders, the morbidity and mortality of neurological disorders; the improvement the quality of life patients suffering from neurological disorders; providing and identifying the epidemic of neurological disorders in Iran.

The Center with about 63 faculty members is carrying out research projects such as:

- Multiple Sclerosis & Demyelinating Disease
- Cerebral Vascular Disease (Stroke, Cerebral Venous Sinus Thrombosis) & Vascular Neuro Intervention
- Epilepsy and Video EEG Monitoring
- Abnormal Movement Disorders
- Neuromuscular Disorders
- Headache
- Neurogenetic
- Neuroimmunology

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Iranian Tissue Bank (ITB) Research & Preparation Center

ITB is the first and unique multi-facility tissue bank in Iran. The state-of-the-art technology and highly trained staff enable us to provide the widest range of tissue grafts including heart valves, different musculoskeletal tissues & amniotic membrane available. Also, ITB is the first established organ procurement organization in Tehran with a 14 million population. It acts for identification and consent acceptance from brain dead and non-heart beating donors. ITB procures different organs such as: Heart, Lung, Kidney and pancreas for supplying to transplant centers.

The main research priorities of the ITB are:

- Knowledge & attitude about transplantation and brain death
- Related survey of transplantation industry
- Tissue Repairment
- Legal and ethical considerations of tissue and organ transplantation
- Epidemiological considerations of tissue and organ transplantation
- Follow up of tissue and organ transplantation
- Cellular and molecular survey of transplantation
- Laboratory and Para clinical survey of transplantation
- Psychiatric survey of transplantation
- Other effective factors in transplantation
- Advancement of knowledge and attitude toward organ donation and transplantation
- Establish an innovative technology for organ transplantation and tissue repair process

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Knowledge Utilization Research Center (KURC)

The 'Knowledge Utilization Research Center' began its work in 2006. In a short time (less than 2 years), KURC has published more than 20 research papers in national and international journals. It has also run several research projects in the field of knowledge translation. Finally, in 2008 KURC was approved as a research center by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education (MOHME).

Its achievements between 2008 and 2011 are:

- Knowledge production: 36 articles indexed in foreign journals, 9 articles indexed in domestic journals.
- Capacity building: 2 international workshops, 10 knowledge translation and 4 systematic review workshops.
- Research projects: 3 international projects, 15 external grants and more than \$ 1,500,000 worth grants secured.

The Center's main objectives are to foster policies, methods and interventions that promote community health through knowledge utilization; to improve evidence-based decisions in policy level; and to promote knowledge transfer by researchers.

Having only 13 faculty members and researches, the Center has conducted various research projects among which analyzing policy making, geographical distribution and grading model of hospital pre-natal care at national level; estimation of Maternal Mortality Rate (Knowledge Translation award winner in 13Th Avicenna Festival); assessment of H1N1 awareness in Tehran's physicians and citizens; early malaria

notification system; and examining the health innovation system.

As for its international collaboration, KURC has designed and executed workshops as 16 hour-long educational packages (including the concepts of knowledge transfer, planning for dissemination of results, actionable message and identification of the target audience, how to transfer the message, barriers to transferring knowledge to target audiences, group work and presentations) with the purpose of strengthening researchers' KTE activities at international level [sponsored by the Regional Office of the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO)- 2009].

Moreover, the Center is active in carrying out some projects with the collaboration of WHO such as a multi-center assessment of health research-based knowledge translation in Eastern Mediterranean universities; the comparison of domestic, regional and international journals from the knowledge translation standpoint; preparation of an educational program for KTE on the basis of barriers.

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Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Research Center (MEHR)

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

The major goals of MEHR are to manage and advance medical ethics education; to design and establish MPH and PhD curriculum in medical ethics; to build capacity and run training courses in the undergraduate and postgraduate levels; to continue education, hold national and international seminars, and congresses; to advance research in medical ethics field; to compile guidelines, declarations and regulations in medical ethics; to propose institutional amendments in the purpose of developing practical ethics in our country; to make policies for applying patients right charter in all relevant hospitals; to create a large network of academic and technical information exchange among qualified individuals in different countries; to compile and distribute numerous educational books and publications on the basis of research performed; to organize and advance history of medical education; to collect, categorize, and introduce valuable historical documents in the purpose of presenting Iranian history of medical sciences; to publish books, journals, brochures, software and compile data bank of medical manuscripts; and to recognize and introduce researchers, and research centers in the field of history of medicine and provide a proper base for related research projects.

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Medicinal Plants Research Center (MPRC)

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

Among the objectives of MPRC, we can point to performing research and development on technology related to chemical and biological evaluation; offering guidance on phytochemistry of Iranian medicinal plants to other researchers, scientists and pharmaceutical herbal companies; developing a center of research excellence for interdisciplinary research in the phytochemistry, molecular pharmacognosy and pharmacology of medicinal plants; and developing novel plant based bioactives for health and disease.

With 14 faculty members heavily involved in research, the Center is where several research projects such as studies on Phytochemical study of medicinal plants to find the new metabolites; Biological and pharmacological investigation of Iranian medicinal plants to obtain active components; Phylogentic and chemotaxonomic comparison of medicinal plants to improve classification and reach new clusters have been conducted. MPRC has been actively in collaboration with Japanese scientists on the study of traditional and folk medicine of Turkish people, and with Kyoto University on Phytochemical and trypanocidal study of medicinal plants from north part of Iran.

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Minimally Invasive Surgery Research Center (MISRC)

The Minimally Invasive Research Center was established in 2009 at Rasoul-e-Akram Hospital in order to provide research support for investigations on every endoscopic field of surgical, gynecological, urological specialties, with a specific focus on bariatric surgeries & obesity problems.

This center operates as a central support structure to foster collaboration among researchers working in the areas of endocrinology, gynecology, cardio-vascular, psychiatric, rheumatologic and other medical and surgical problems of obese population. MISRC promotes clinical trials in the field of minimally invasive surgery by providing short courses of laparoscopic surgery training at surgery, gynecology and nursery divisions, and even for the problem of trauma.

MISRC has started its first year laparoscopic fellowship courses for general surgeons since 2008, and the same will commence for gynecologists in 2012. Besides, this center continuously sets about promoting the multi-center & multi-disciplinary researches through establishing ties and enhancing collaboration with well-known national & international organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), World Health Organization (WHO), Mediterranean & Middle Eastern Endoscopic Surgery Association (MMESA), International Federation for the Surgery of Obesity (IFSO), European Medical Research Councils (EMRC), and Diving Diseases Research Centre (DDRC)

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Molecular Immunology Research Center (MIRC)

The Molecular Immunology Research Center is located in the immunogenetic laboratory which was established in 1981.

This Center's goals are to carry out molecular research on transplantation outcome, in solid organ transplantation and Hematopoietic Stem cell Transplantation or HST and to carry out molecular research on Immunogenetic such as cytokine gene, HLA, Toll like receptors and Killer Ig like receptor in health and diseases.

With around 13 full time faculties on board, the Center's priorities are Transplantation, Immunogenetic, and Stem cell in transplantation and diseases. The Center has an active collaboration in various studies on transplantation Heidelberg University in Germany.

Contact

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Nanotechnology Research Center (NRC)

Nanotechnology Research Center (NRC) was established in 2005 aiming at the development of fundamental research of Iranian medical society in the field of medical nanotechnology. The Center intends to employ specialized personnel as well as provide facilities and equipments for research via establishing laboratory network. The research work focuses on experimental research and development in the field of nano-medicine. The Center's main goals are: developing nanotechnology for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, developing targeted devices to deliver therapeutic agents directly to cancer cells, coordinating and financially supporting the fundamental research in relation to the priorities of NRC, using nanostructured materials for developing Nanosensors in the field of drug analysis, doing state of the art research in the field of targeted drug delivery using nanostructure platforms, and providing education and training to encourage new researchers to join the field of nanotechnology. With only three faculty members, the Center has conducted significant research projects, both via national and international cooperation. Application of nanotechnology for diagnose and treatment of cancer, preparation of novel drug delivery systems using nanomaterials and nanostructure, and study the safety of nanoparticles are the fields in which research have been taken place. The Center is in constant scientific communication with Brazil and the United States of America.

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Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center (NMCRC)

In November 2009, The Nursing & Midwifery Care Research Center (NMCRC) was established. With about ten full-time faculty members and several researches in process, the goals of this Center are to provide a physical and intellectual environment and administrative structure, to encourage and support nursing and midwifery research and to facilitate producing and disseminating research based evidence for better nursing and midwifery care. A number of research projects that have been conducted in this Center are Investigation of Caregivers Burden of Women as family member of Elders with Alzheimer Disease and its relationship with General Self Efficacy; Exploring mothers concerns about immunization of their children (0-24 month); Nursing senior student caring behavior and its relationship with patient satisfaction; The effect of Nursing based Multifactorial intervention in sleep of hospitalized patients in CCU; Comparison of the effect of two type of dressing; hydrochloride and silver nano component on bedsore healing in patients with Spinal Cord Injury (SCI); and the effect of favorite music on physiological and behavioral parameters of pain in unconscious patients admitted in the Intensive care unit.

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Occupational Health Research Center (OHRC)

The Occupational Health Research Center (OHRC) was established in 2009. As the first occupational health research center in Iran, its services include conducting researches on various fields such as health at work, safety, ergonomics, environmental health, and nutrition for workers at work, designing and offering PhD by Research programs, and the publication of the journal of Iran Occupational Health. The OHRC goals are to set the research priorities based on the country needs, build capacity in the fields of occupational health and to conduct basic research in the fields of occupational health; to educate human resources in the occupational health grounds; to give lectures and to hold educational domestic and international seminars and workshops; to capacity-build in the fields of occupational health; to protect and promote the OHRC stance at the province, country and international arena; to conduct basic research in the fields of occupational health; to produce and disseminate scientific information in journal and book formats; to scientifically collaborate with domestic and international research, educational and executive organizations; and to persuade and empower the experts in the field and collaborate with the industry section to meet their research needs as applied research.

With about eight faculty members onboard, these research projects were conducted in this Center

- Study on Prevalence of Low- Back Pain and The Association Between Work-Related and Familial Factors in Workers of Hamadan Large Scale Industries and Recommending Control Measures
- Evaluation and comparison of job stress among security workers with fixed and shift work schedules in municipality regions 18 and 20
- Study on Physical Infrastructure indices with emphasis on HSE in constructional work places in district 12 of Tehran
- Survey of occupational exposure to needle stick and its risk factor and analysing hazards by HFMEA method at the Firuzgar Hospital in Tehran in 2011
- Application of ZVI nanoparticle in the presence of hydrogen peroxide and Sonolysis process for Tinidazol removal from Pharmaceutical Waste
- Survey of a hydraulic and dimensional parameters role on cyclone in particulate remove
- Assessment of the psycho-social impact of work shift on job satisfaction and nursing tasks of nurses employee in Rasool-e-Akram Hospital

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Occupational Medicine Research Center (OMRC)

This Center as the first center for Occupational Medicine Research was established in 2007. The researchers in OMRC carry out numerous researches on the research priorities such as occupational ergonomic and mental health studies; occupational epidemiology and biostatistics; occupational respiratory disorders; disorders caused by physical, chemical, biological and mechanical hazards of the workplace, and environmental, occupational and safety studies.

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Otorhinolaryngology Research Center (ORC)

Due to the fact that Otorhinolaryngology field is one of the most basic needs of our society, and considering that a majority of people who seek for medical advice in general practitioner's clinics followed after internists are those involved in Otorhinolaryngologist, in recent years, there has been a significant progress in this field and it led into expansion of related branches such as otology, neurology, head and neck surgery, rhinology, sinus endoscopy, maxillofacial, laryngology, as well as pediatric otorhinolaryngology.

In order to expand research and present solutions in health affairs and medical treatments and due to the framework presented in the constitution of the Otorhinolaryngology and Head and Neck center, it was first named "Audiology Research Center" and was established in 1994. The center followed by the expansion of the educational and research activities, the center succeeded in receiving the letter agreement from the Ministry Of Health & Medical Education in 2004 and the name was changed to "Otorhinolaryngology Research Center".

The principle goals of ORC are to develop and utilize human sciences in the field of otolaryngology Head & Neck surgery; to perform basic, epidemiologic and clinical research in order to reform health services and to fulfill the needs of society; to train human resources, to encourage researchers to do research and improve research methodology in the field of otolaryngology Head & Neck surgery; to embark on cooperation with other research centers and related executive centers inside and outside the country; to initiate scientific cooperation with foreign educational and research centers under the laws and constitutions of the Islamic Republic of Iran; to establish research centers for doing all new methods in surgery of ENT field; and to extend our cochlear implant center to cover more patients for receiving better treatments modalities and preparation materials for our researches.

The research topics are mainly related to cochlear implantation, the role of genetic in hearing, and head and neck cancers and rhinosinus and laryngology field.

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Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Research Center (PQARC)

The Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Research Center was established in 2010 at Drug and Food Control branch of TUMS Pharmacy Faculty. This center provides research support for investigators on drug quality assurance and quality control. Since its foundation, this center has conducted over 15 studies in most areas of pharmaceutical quality assurance. It is worthy to mention that this center can catalyze interaction between industrial and academic scientists and to make the application of a basic science approach to improve formulation of drug products.

Of the Center's main goals are discovering the best method for Q.A and Q.C of drugs, and helping help to treat disease and improve the lives of patients. The Center's

research priorities are to conduct studies in the areas of Pharmaceutical quality assurance; Biopharmaceutical quality control; active pharmaceutical ingredients control; process development of recombinant pharmaceutical; Probiotics quality control; Multivariate process quality control (MPQC); Chemo metrics; Quality by design(QbD); and Process analytical technology (PAT). This research center is in close contact with many domestic and international research centers. The P.Q.A.R.C extended a warm hand to all other research centers and individuals with similar research interests and hope for fruitful collaboration.



Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center (PPRC)

Psychiatry and Psychiatry Research Center (PPRC) was established in 2003. The research center is located in Roozbeh Psychiatry Hospital.

PPRC consists of 12 departments including Consultation- Liaison Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Memory and Behavioral Neurology, Mental Health, Spiritual Psychiatry, Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry, Cultural Psychiatry and Psychology, Psychopharmacology, Education Psychiatry, Genetic Psychiatry and Psycho-Sexual Health.

PPRC was appointed as one of the outstanding biomedical research centers in 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 17th Razi Festival, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2011.

The main goals of PPRC are to perform the clinical researches for society health improvement; to perform the fundamental researches for with aim of expanding knowledge; to train scholars; to present guide lines according to the researches results; to achieve to the novel methods and advanced diagnostic-therapeutic technology; and finally to develop the scientific communications with credible research centers.

Three faculty members and researchers active in this Center have carried out numerous research projects:

- Number of articles published in international Journals: 285
- Number of articles published in national Journals: 245
- Number of books: 50-Research project:136
- Supporting 107 dissertations in psychiatric specialty , sub specialty, psychology, medicine and pharmacology.
- Publication of Iranian Journal of Psychiatry: the first peer reviewed scientific journal of psychiatry, neuroscience and psychology in Iran that publish articles in English. Iranian Journal of psychiatry has been indexed in Scopus, EBSCO, IMEMR databases, the ISI and PubMed databases.
- Supporting fundamental and applied researches in mental health and related scientific filed that includes psychiatry psychology and neuroscience.
- Implementing PhD by research courses
- Performing congress and seminars

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Rajaei Echocardiography Research Center (RERC)

Rajaei Echocardiography Research Center (RERC) was established in 2009. It is the first Echocardiography Research Center in Iran and is located in Rajaei Cardiovascular Medical and Research Center, the Iranian scientific pole of cardiology.

The goals of the center are to help researchers to follow their projects and publish their findings; to increase the number and quality of the articles; to provide the potential for publishing an Iranian Echocardiography journal; to plan for multicenter studies; to provide hardware and software requirements for related researches; and to make connection with other cardiology research centers.

7 active faculty members in the Center have been involved in doing research projects

such as:

- Evaluation of the lifestyle changes in families of the patients with heart failure.
- Evaluation of the safety of intra papillary muscle injection of stem cells.
- Evaluation of pulmonary insufficiency leading to PVR after correction of TOF.
- Evaluation of the prediction value of pulmonary function test on the results of mitral valve surgery.
- Comparison of surgical modified Cox Maze procedure and cryoablation in patients with AF who undergone mitral valve surgery.

The center has also some joint activities with King Abdul-Aziz Cardiac Center, Saudi Arabia; Royal Brompton Hospital and Texas A&M Health Science Center.

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Razi Institute for Drug Research (RIDR)

Razi Institute for Drug Research is one of the first and few research centers which was established in TUMS University. RIDR is considered to be a pioneer research organization in the field of biomedical research where all the infrastructure and expertise are available to evaluate the drugs from pharmacological to cellular and molecular aspect. RIDR is a multidisciplinary research center consisting of scientific personnel of various areas of biomedical sciences.

Razi Institute for Drug Research at Tehran University of Medical Sciences has been established to achieve educational and research goals such as developing, facilitating and promoting state-of-the-art approaches in drug development; promoting relationship among researchers and research centers in Iran and worldwide; and developing short-term and long-term teaching programs in basic research, in clinical investigation and therapy for specialists in the related fields.

11 scientists and researchers at the PSRC have carried out tremendous research projects on the basis of the research priorities such as studying the effects of drugs, herbal medicine and poisons on stem cells transplantational differentiation, homing and fate; studying the cellular and molecular mechanisms of drug effects in Metabolic Syndrome including-Diabetes, Hypertension, Obesity, Hyperlipidemia; studying Pharmacogenetics; studying the effect and mechanisms of herbal medicine on metabolic disorders. Among the research projects conducted by RIDR, we can point to the investigation the effect of forskolin on p53 signaling upon DNA damage in mesenchymal stem cells; the evaluation of the impact of miR-181 interaction with DENN/MADD adaptor molecule on TNF-alpha neuroprotective signaling in neural cells; Neuroprotective effect of Carnosic acid and vitamin E on mouse hippocampus following ischemia reperfusion; the analgesic effects of aqueous extract of (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) in mice model of writhing: possible mechanisms; the study of cerium and yttrium oxide nanoparticles protective effect on acute lead poisoning - induced oxidative stress and apoptosis in rat hippocampus; and so on.

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Rehabilitation Research Center (RRC)

The Rehabilitation Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was founded in 2008 as the first rehabilitation research center in Iran. This enter was launched to perform and support fundamental researches on rehabilitation in related fields including clinical rehabilitation, social sciences, rehabilitation engineering, and biomechanics. Some multi-disciplinary researches are done through joint projects. Rehabilitation Research Center acts as a catalyst to link different fields of both medicine and engineering. There are many university students and researchers in different majors including music, sports, biomechanics, etc. doing their research and theses in the center. This center collaborates and consults with National Bureau of Medical Equipment (NBME) to determined standards for rehabilitation equipment, works with Exceptional Education and Training Organization and JMERC for war victims. The center helps researchers and university students to do research on rehabilitation. Some workshops and short training courses are held in the center, too.

The Center s aims are to train researchers in the fields of rehabilitation and biomechanics; to attract talented researchers; to cooperate with other pioneering research and educational centers in the country; to develop technical facilities; to define priorities in rehabilitation projects; and to provide data bank of rehabilitation researches, papers, and documents.

Some of the outstanding research projects in the Center are Processing of Temporal Aspects of Auditory Stimuli in Aged People (2010-2011); The effects of the lateral wedge insole with and without subtalar strap on dynamic loading of knee in knee osteoarthritis (2011); Relation between open and closed kinematic chain assessment of knee strength and functional performance in ACLR patients (2011); Muscle activation during Isokinetic knee extension in athletes with Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction (2011); The effect of sound conditioning Frequency on tone burst & click ABR threshold shift in guinea pigs (2011) done by 20 faculty members and researcher.

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Research Center for Immunodeficiencies (RCID)

In 1997, a group of interested doctors and medical students started to determine the frequency of primary immunodeficiency diseases (PID) in Iran. Subsequently, the Iranian Primary Immunodeficiency Registry (IPIDR) was established in 1999. The number of interested people has substantially risen and this expansion has been commensurate with a growth in the complexity of the group, necessitating a clearer definition of our purpose and activities. Meantime an informal research group with specific interest in the field of PID had the chance to design several national and international research projects with outstanding scientific output in this field. The establishment of Research Center for Immunodeficiencies (RCID) in 2010 could promote scientific activities in this field, not only in respect to research, but also in education and care of affected patients.

Establishing national networks to determine disease outcomes through the country; collecting and storing cell and tissue samples from patients with PID; initiating more professional research collaboration with integration between basic scientists and clinical researchers and more collaboration with international PID research centers;

integrating basic and applied immunology training with particular emphasis on PID; designing education programs targeting the general public and healthcare workers; developing appropriate screening tests for identification of PID; developing genetic laboratories as part of prenatal, newborn and carrier screening programs; designing specific programs for those who are planning to do relative marriages; developing national guidelines to provide equal access to treatment; providing appropriate supply of treatment for patients with PID; developing center(s) for bone marrow transplantation for PID; and identifying ways of improving existing therapies and discovery of new therapies.

A number of research projects have been conducted on the subjects of Molecular studies on different types of primary immunodeficiency diseases; Diagnosis of new PIDs cases; Integrated basic and clinical immunology studies: From bench to bedside; Collaborating with other national and international research centers and organization; Multidisciplinary projects; Providing the up-to date guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of PIDs; and Considering the results of research in field of PID in management of patients with PID.

With only 5 faculty members, the Center is actively engaged in scientific collaborations with international organizations and universities such as:

- Karolinska Institute at the Karolinska University Hospital Huddinge, Stockholm, Sweden;
- Freiburg University Hospital, Freiburg, Germany;
- Royal Free Hospital & University College Medical School, London, UK;
- Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany;
- University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy;
- Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Toyama, Japan;
- Hospital Vall d'Hebron, School of Medicine, Barcelona, Spain;
- University of Washington, Seattle, USA;
- University Hospital Duesseldorf, Heinrich-Heine-University, Duesseldorf, Germany;
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA;
- La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology, La Jolla, CA, USA;
- The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, USA;
- Children's Hospital Boston, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA;
- Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA;
- Seattle Children's Research Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA;
- The CeMM Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria

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Research Center of Mental Health (RCMH)

Mental Health Research Center was established in 2003 and has been active in planning and execution of various programs and projects on mental health. MHRC works in the fields of psychiatry, clinical psychology, and mental health and will help improve the Iranian mental health delivery system and realize its designed goals.

It also tries to provide high quality evidence-based health services for the community by means of designing and applied researches and using modern educational methods which is the main mission of the MHRC. The Center aims to perform capacity building for researchers, to develop a suitable base for scientific collaboration and research cooperation with other research organizations and to provide access to the latest scientific findings.

Producing and promoting reliable and valid medical knowledge, decreasing the burden of mental disorders, improving the quality of research on mental health, planning services for providing mental health care as well as evaluation and promotion of ongoing mental health delivery programs, organizing courses for continuous education and capacity building of researchers and specialists, performing research on identification, treatment, course and prognosis of mental disorders and supporting research projects are among its major goals.

The Center has also been home to the Secretariat of Mental Health Research Network since 2006. This center is active in mental health services, bipolar disorder, suicide prevention, and transsexualism.

In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), The Center's numbers of faculty members is 30 who are deeply involved in interesting research projects such as designing effective and comprehensive aftercare services for psychiatric patients, evaluating and monitoring mental health programs, developing methods to promote mental health system in Iran, development of a system to prevent child abuse, and assessment of the effectiveness of different psychiatric and psychological interventions.

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Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center (PSRC)

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

Some of PSRC goals are: to carry out and direct basic and applied research in various branches of pharmaceutical sciences; to provide facilities and a suitable environment to attract young and talented researchers to basic and applied research projects; to direct and promote research activities in terms of quantity and quality; To participate in education of research staff in the field of pharmaceutical sciences; to encourage the partnership of the beneficiaries of pharmaceutical sciences, including the industry and the private sector; and to establish a center for academic exchanges between pharmaceutical science researchers at national and international levels, through congresses and scientific publications.

75 scientist and researchers at the PSRC have carried out more than 170 research projects on the basis of below research priorities:

- Synthesis and biological effects of new compounds.
- Analysis of pharmaceutical, toxic substances, and natural compounds.
- Exploring mechanism of action and toxicity of novel drugs.
- Clinical studies to approach new medicines.
- Evaluating efficacy of biological and natural products.
- Novel ideas and techniques in pharmaceutical sciences.

PSRC has an extensive collaboration with Department of Plant Science of University of Pretoria, (South Africa); Drug for Neglected Diseases Initiative (Switzerland); and Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center, Chulalongkorn University (Thailand).

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Research Center of Quran, Hadith and Medicine (RCQHMS)

Research Center of Quran, Hadith and Medicine Sciences was established by the approval of the Council for the Development of Medical Universities at the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education in 2008 following the preparedness announcement of Tehran University of Medical Sciences for the establishment of this center.

The goals of RCQHMS are: to do researches with respect to the medicine in Quran and valid texts of Hadith for responding to the needs of Islamic society; to collect, arrange and classify related documents, articles and records and publishing the required scientific resources; to train researchers in the field of Quran and Hadith utilization for related medical topics especially in the levels of academic staffs, experts and students and also to organize official training courses based on research in master's and post doctorate degrees; to encourage research and to employ researchers; and to initiate scientific collaboration with training and research centers of other countries and international organizations according to the laws and regulations of Islamic

republic of Iran's government.

10 faculty members are the active researches in conducting researches such as compilation of the Medical-Islamic encyclopedia; collecting, introducing and publishing of the Quranic-Islamic medical references; preparing of the entry words for the Medical-Islamic encyclopedia including anecdotal, religious principles, medical and encyclopedic entries.; and presenting of the special collection of images of plants, nutritional and medicinal elements and materials mentioned in versus of Quran and reference books of Hadith.

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Research Institute for Advanced Medical Technologies (IAMT)

Institute for Advanced Medical Technologies was established as a result of successful endeavors made by researchers in the RCSTIM (Research Center for Science and Technology in Medicine). RCSTIM was the first research center in Iran for application of science and engineering in medicine that was established in Imam Khomeini complex in 1994. It is affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Science (TUMS).

The main goals of RCSTIM were to provide a common research environment for close cooperation between engineering and clinical sectors, running research activities that strengthen country's industrial independence, and design and development of Hi-Tech medical equipment adapted to local considerations. At the moment, the Institute consists of 3 research centers including Biomedical and Robotics Technology, Molecular Imaging, Tissue Engineering and Stem Cells. There are more than 16 faculty members in IAMT who are working on research projects in cooperation with more than 70 researchers (BS, MS and PhD students), and 30 administrative and supporting staff. Continuous and tireless efforts of its professors and researchers in different fields of science and engineering, has made IAMT the pioneer center in the country in development and application of new technologies in medicine. Several valuable achievements have been made in 9 research areas including: biomedical sciences, medical informatics, medical imaging systems, molecular imaging, surgical robotics, nanotechnology medicine, dental materials, and navigation imaging systems, laser and optics. Some achievements of the institute include publication of more than 250 articles in national and international journals, presenting more than 220 articles in national and international conferences, and publication of 9 books. Moreover, the research projects accomplished in this center have been awarded more than 16 national and international prizes and over 10 national and 2 international patents are registered by this Institute.

The major goals of the Center are to expand knowledge frontiers, promote education and research and train capable human resources in advanced medical technologies at the global level in order to develop and promote the health level in the country; to identify and help to meet the needs of different health and treatment service sectors in the country for development and application of technologies, and finally to create appropriate interactions with experts and innovators from national and international scientific and research centers; and to focus on commercialization of technologies and technological products resulted from research, in a way that the developed technologies are forwarded to medical equipment incubators (ICMed) for production and commercialization.

Research Institute for Islamic and Complementary Medicine (RICM)

The Research Institute for Islamic and Complementary Medicine is a research-education institute which was inaugurated and started its activities officially in "Moshirodole Pirnia Building" in Tehran in 2001.

The Center's aims are to perform experimental, clinical and population-based researches related to Traditional medicine, Islamic medicine, Herbal medicine, Complementary medicine, Folk medicine, History of medicine and Bio ethics; to train researchers in the related fields; to employ and encourage researchers towards the goals of the institute; to enrich the institute library by all available documents (written and other media); to publish books and other scientific documents; to exchange books and publications with other scientific centers in Iran and other countries; to collaborate with other research and educational centers both inside and outside of Iran and to collect and preserve herbal samples of Iranian origin.

About 14 faculty members take active part in the research projects.

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Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine (RINM)

Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine (RINM) as the first nuclear medicine center in the country was founded in 1967 focusing on educational, research, diagnostic and therapeutic goals in the field of nuclear medicine. After the establishment of the first nuclear medicine education department in the country, the residency program started in 1983 and more than 90% of the nuclear physicians, who are now working in 124 nuclear medicine centers throughout the country, have completed their nuclear medicine residency program in this center. RINM has also contributed to the education of thousands of students with different educational levels in different medical fields (including microbiology, immunology, diagnostic radiology, radiation oncology, biochemistry, radiopharmacy, etc.). 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.

Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine is a peer-reviewed biannually journal of the Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine, covering basic and clinical nuclear medicine sciences and relevant applications such as molecular imaging, functional and metabolic investigation of disease, radiobiology, dosimetry, radiopharmacy, radiochemistry, instrumentation and computer sciences, etc. The "Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine" is indexed and abstracted in the world-known bibliographical databases including Scopus, EMBASE, EBSCO, Index Copernicus, IMEMR, SID, IranMedex, ISC and Magiran.

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Rheumatology Research Center (RRC)

In 1974, the first Rheumatology Subspecialty Department was created in Shariati Hospital, Tehran University. The department had an inpatient ward, two Rheumatology outpatients' clinics, and a small Rheumatology Research Lab. In late 1974, the Connective Tissue Diseases outpatients 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. 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. It was selected as the Center of excellence for Rheumatology in Iran in 2001.

RRC has the following Research Units: Behcet's Disease, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Epidemiology, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Immunogenetics, Osteoporosis, Scleroderma and Polymyositis-Dermatomyositis. Each of them has its own electronic registry.

RRC won Avicenna Festival award for published books, TUMS, 1999. It received national Razi Award for the study on "the effects of multidisciplinary educational program on quality of life and disability of patients with chronic low back pain" in 2010. RRC achieved Farabi Festival Award for the long life studies on ocular involvement of Behcet's disease, 2011.

RRC has the APLAR chairmanship of the Special Interest Group (SIG) on Behcet's Disease, Cochairman of SIGs on Osteoporosis, Scleroderma and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. It is considered as one of the founding members of the International Society for Behcet's Disease (ISBD) created in 2000.

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Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center (STSRC)

Sina Trauma & Surgery Research Center (STSRC) is a multidisciplinary research center focusing on the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary prevention of Trauma in Iran. STSRC was founded in 1994 and it rapidly became the leader in Traumatology and Injury Prevention in the country and a few national projects in trauma.

The Center, with 14 faculty members, attempts to pursue its goals by providing scientific and local evidence on injury prevention for policy development; contributing in planning of effective service providing to trauma patients; detecting the risk factors of different injuries in different groups in the community; promoting the nationwide Injury Surveillance System; promoting research in the field of Injury prevention and Traumatology in Iran; and training researchers capable of conducting applied researches through the country.

We have worked in different divisions such as; Neurotrauma, Emergency Medicine, Injury Prevention.

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Skin and Stem Cell Research Center (SSCRC)

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

The goals of the Center are to receive the first place in the Middle East Region in the field of stem cell and disease based on the international index and definition of indicators for other research centers during the first 5 year period; to get the first place in the field of professional education in the mentioned field capacity building in the country based on national index and developing inter-disciplinary gamut, extending oriented research education; and to concentrate on scientific application in research, clinical approaches, technology localization, editing and presentation of science evaluation.

Skin and Stem Cell Research Center is having international scientific ties with The International Society of hair Restoration Surgery (ISHRS), Advanced Molecular and Cellular Technologies (GENEOCELL) and the University of Gottingen Germany on Laser therapy and Lipolaser : and Skin and Stem cell research.

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Sports Medicine Research Center (SMRC)

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

At the beginning, the Center had research and studies collaborations with the Office of Student Culture of the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education, the Research Academy of Physical Education of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology and also established collaboration in the course of its activities with the Federation of Sports Medicine. In addition, this center has research collaboration with other research centers such as Blood Transfusion Research Center and with some sports federations such as Iranian Football, Volleyball, Karate, Wrestling and Fitness and Aerobic Federations. The center, with the prediction of five research groups and 7 sub-committees has its research in related issues underway.

The principle goals of the center are to develop scientific research in different fields of sports medicine qualitatively and quantitatively; to perform basic and applicable research in the field of medical supervision and proper protection of sport teams; to perform basic and applicable research about exercise effect on health improvement, disease prevention and treatment; to train the researchers according to the latest outcomes of sports medicine studies; to provide achievements of sports medicine studies in Iran and other countries; and to produce scientific resources for researchers in the field of sports medicine.

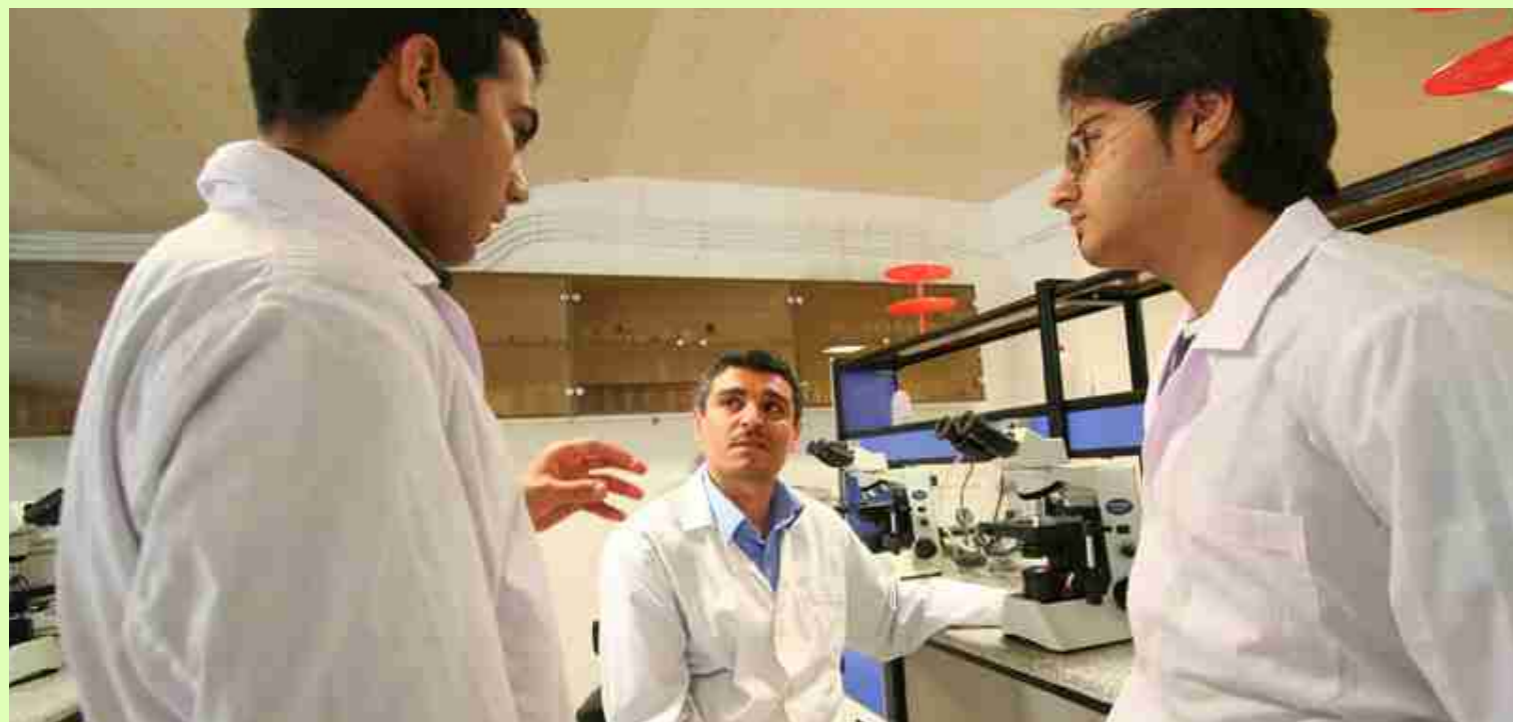
Research Programs of the Center consists of:

- Risk factors and therapeutic interventions for spinal pain in athletes as well as general population.
- Physical and cognitive development in subpopulations such as athletes as well as special individuals.
- Nutrition and weight management in athletes as well as general population.
- Elite female athletes' common injuries and medical conditions; risk factors, preventive and therapeutic strategies.
- Risk factors, preventive and therapeutic strategies for musculoskeletal injuries.

Having 36 faculty members and researchers, the Center is actively involved in scientific collaboration with the international organizations such as: Asian Football Federation, Medical Committee, International Society of Sports Psychology (ISSP), Asian South Pacific Association of Sport Psychology (ASPASP), Queen Mary University of London, UK, William Harvey Research Institute, UK.

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Tehran Heart Center Cardiovascular Research Department

Tehran Heart Center (THC) was officially inaugurated in 2001 with a capacity of 452 beds. Dedicated totally to the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular diseases, THC ranks amongst the largest hospitals of its kind in the world and boasts accomplished specialists, well-trained nurses, and state-of-the-art diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

The Research Department of THC, located on U2 and U3 Floors of Tehran Heart Center building, is run by a dynamic group of cardiologists, cardiac surgeons, anesthesiologists, epidemiologists, statisticians, veterinarians, and nurses keen on cardiovascular research. Designing and conducting research programs in the realms of cardiology, cardiac surgery, and basic sciences, this group seeks to fulfill its role in knowledge generation and battle against cardiovascular diseases. This department contains two interlinked units, which comprise the Clinical and Basic Research Units.

A. Clinical Research Unit:
The main responsibility of this unit is to organize the database system of the Research Department. This comprehensive database is the product of the scientific endeavors of the assiduous staff of this unit, revision of other internationally recognized databases, and regular consultation with the Scientific Board of THC.

The design and arrangement of this database is one of the most important accomplishments of this unit. The database, the reliability of which renders it as an ideal research source, consists of two parts: Cardiac Surgery and Cardiology. In both parts, all patients' preoperative, postoperative, ICU, and post-ICU data are collected by physicians in specific sheets before they are checked by an authorized physician and fed into the database by operators. The data are thereafter cleaned and processed for analysis and report.

The database currently contains invaluable data on ischemic heart disease, angiography, angioplasty, electrophysiology, and echocardiography.

A full-time bio-statistician assists the researchers with data analysis.

B. Basic Research Unit and Experimental Research Lab:

This unit contains two separate, state-of-the-art operating rooms for a wide variety of experimental operations on animals in conjunction with a three-bed ICU and a CSR.

The research activities of this unit were commenced with operations on sheep, and now a whole host of experimental operations are performed on different animals. Stem cell transplantation and angiogenesis account for the main theme of research in this unit.

Depending on the need of researches, this unit has the capability to use other facilities of THC such as its electron microscope and highly sophisticated laboratory equipment. At present, the unit is run by two cardiac surgeons, two cardiologists, a pathologist, an animal anesthesiologist, a general practitioner, a veterinarian, and the personnel of the operating rooms.

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Uro Oncology Research Center (UORC)

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

In spite of short time experience and having just eight faculty members, UORC has conducted more than 30 research projects, among which we can point to publishing documented papers in the field of urogenital cancers to motivate and encourage researchers; evaluating and approving research proposals in the goal of reaching to useful results in order to prevent and cure urogenital cancers; and coordinating research activities by congregation scientific committees with expert researches.

In addition, UORC leads teaching projects to motivate students to be involved in projects and provide the chances for them to become familiar with research methods. UORC works in the field of relationship between urogenital cancers and the factors such as genetic expressions or mutations, radiologic findings, inflammation and the serum PSA. It compares efficacies of the different treatment methods such as chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and medical therapies in controlling the cancer and preventing the complications at the same time. It also conducts Epidemiological and clinical researches based on community health demands.

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Urology Research Center (URC)

In 1995, the idea of establishing the Urology Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was raised and approved in the University Board of Trustees at the presence of the then Minister of Health. Establishing Urology Research Center affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences was confirmed during the 162nd meeting of TUMS Medical Universities Development Council on May 01, 2004. In view of the scientific activities of the Urology Research Center and the ascending trend of evaluations in 2005 and 2006, the center managed to obtain definitive approval from the Ministry of Health on October 07, 2006. One of the significant activities of the Urology Research Center was establishing Transplantation Organ Provision Unit founded in 2007 and officially launched on June 28, 2009. Detecting creditable urology research centers of the world to increase scientific communications, and exchanging of ideas, bringing modern technology and urology for further scientific activities of Iranian researchers; training urology researchers; finding new methods of diagnosing and treating urologic diseases, especially urogenital cancers using nanomedicine technology; applying stem-cell in treating urologic diseases; cooperating with relevant national research and executive centers for conducting research in the field of urology; and promoting the awareness level of people on urologic diseases for prevention, early diagnosis, timely treatment and decreasing complications, morbidity and mortality are among the major objectives of the Center.

Incidence of cancer in post transplant patients; Evaluation of nuclear DNA damage in Spermatozoa before and after Varicocelectomy; Evaluation of intra operative single high dose of Anti-thymocyte Globulin -Fresenius (ATG- F) administration as therapy in kidney transplantation for prevention of acute rejection; Evaluation of MR change before and after renal transplantation in ESRD patients; Serum level of early prostate cancer antigen 2- (EPCA-2) in patients with prostate cancer and benign prostate disease; Determination of the association between serum uric acid level and erectile dysfunction in men referred to Sina hospital urology clinic in year 2011 are the topics

of some of the research projects carried out in the Center. URC is in active collaborations with American Urological Association, European Urological Association, and Middle East Society for Organ Transplantation.

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Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Research Center (BASIR)

History:
The first project in stem cell therapy for spinal cord injuries by injection of Schwann cells was conducted experimentally in 2001, as an interdisciplinary collaboration. Thereafter the research council of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, approved the funding an institute called Brain and Spinal cord Injury Research Center (BASIR). Since then multiple study groups have been developed and research teams on the fields of basic neuroscience, spinal cord medicine and social determinants of health are collaborating. This institute has research laboratory, outpatient department, operation room, and rehabilitation gymnasium. There is a team approach prevailing in the center, comprising of neurosurgeons, anesthesiologists, urologists, plastic surgeons, colorectal surgeons, psychiatrists, community medicine specialists, biostatisticians, basic scientists, nutritionist, PhD fellows and research assistants. The center is based on joint activities of the team members. The center accepts funding from charities and NGOs, as well as annual governmental budget.

Research Fields:

Neuro epidemiology, Stem cell Research and clinical applications, Basic Neuroscience and translational medicine, Spinal cord Medicine and surgery, Psychosocial aspects of SCI

International collaborations:

1- Agreement between Tehran University of Medical Sciences and International Neuroscience Institute Hannover. The purpose of this Agreement is to establish a mutual framework governing the joint education of Clinical Fellowship/PhD-Program "Clinical Neurosciences" between the Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) represented by its Chancellor Prof. Dr. Bagher Larijani and the International Neuroscience Institute Hannover (INI) represented by its President Prof. Dr. h.c. mult. Madjid Samii.

2- Collaboration with International Association of Neurorehabilitation, Professor Hungyan Huang and Professor Geoffrey Raisman.

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Pediatric Urology Research Center (PURC)

History:

The Pediatric Urology Research Center (PURC) was established nearly a decade ago. Initially, the PURC was identified as the under section committee of adult urology. Finally due to the extent of research projects and increasing number of published papers in international journals and with approval of university research council enter a new phase of its condition and recognized as a unique research center in this field. Following briefly considering the activities of research, PURC received final approval from the ministry of health and the medical education.

Mission

- Our translational research program combines investigation into the basic science rationale (i.e. genetics, molecular and cellular biology) behind disease processes with an understanding of the clinical issues faced by patients.
- Bladder function research, artificial bladder and bladder tissue engineering, new aspects of urinary and fecal incontinence in children, renal scar repair by renal stem cells, new biomarkers in fetus and neonates for renal diseases,
- PURC conducts both clinical and basic (laboratory) research mainly in development of new minimally invasive surgeries, basic sciences, and prevention of chronic renal failure by antenatal diagnosis of urinary tracts anomalies and early post-natal management, tissue engineering, stem cell therapy and regenerative medicine, stem cells to germ cells differentiation and cancer stem cells research (Wilms tumor). Our goal is to integrate clinical and basic science to improve the outcomes for children with a variety of urological conditions.

Methods

- Developed and implement research-based, animal experiments and human clinical trials.

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Disease Research Center (PIDRC)

History:

Research center of pediatric infectious disease (PIDRC) was established in 2006. The center has 8 faculty members. The focus of PIDRC is on the pediatric infectious diseases, diagnosis, prevention and treatment .

Goals:

- Epidemiology of pediatric infectious diseases and causative agents
- Survey of microbial resistances to anti-microbial agents
- Study on nosocomial infection
- Study on major and critical issues in infectious diseases
- Study on infected patients background
- Study on microbial pathogenesis
- Vaccine

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Laser Research Center in Dentistry (LRCID)

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

In this regard, the center of Laser Research in Dentistry was founded in 27 June 2009 as the first research center in this field in Iran. Amongst the aims of this center we could mention utilization and development of human knowledge in the field of laser and carrying out fundamental, clinical and epidemiological research in order to improve the national health care system to respond to the needs of Islamic society. Since the establishment of this center, authorities have attempted to attract experts in order to carry out research projects and train researchers in the field of laser. All the authorities including the President and Vice President and Research Assistant, Research Council and the experts at the center are attempting to expand this field by providing the suitable environment and conditions and cooperation with other research centers. Hence we would like to use this opportunity as a platform to invite all interested parties and experts to cooperate with the center.

Research Center for Rational Use of Drugs (RCRUD)

History:

Research Center for Rational Use of Drugs (RCRUD) is a research institute affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences which was established in January 2011.

Goals:

The mission of RCRUD is to provide high-quality and reliable scientific evidence on rational use of drugs at various stakeholders levels including consumers, healthcare providers, policy makers and pharmaceutical manufacturers. The RCRUD has established its own strategic research plan to ensure conducting research projects based on clinicians' and policy makers' real world issues. This approach will facilitate the transfer of rational drug use knowledge into practice.

The RCRUD staff, including clinical pharmacists, epidemiologists and pharmacists with public health expertise are well positioned to develop and formulate researchers' and policy makers' ideas along with providing logistic and financial support for conducting research projects on rational use of medicines.

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Center for Community-Based Participatory Research (CCBPR)

In Iran, Population Research Centers were established in fall 2001 in order to provide the necessary requirements to do health research “with the community” not “on the community”, and to make the research topics more and more compatible with the real needs of the society. After a few years, in 2007, the Center for Community Based Participatory Research (CCBPR) was established in Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

CCBPR has conducted several research projects in the field of community based participatory research with the collaboration of academics, other sectors and the community. Its achievements include:

- Capacity building: More than 300 workshops on participatory research and related concepts such as facilitation, trust building, participation, priority settings, and participatory interventions were held for delegates of organizations, community representatives and academics.
- Research projects: All the projects which have been conducted in CCBPR can be applied to promote community health and change health policies. More than 100 small grant research projects, 8 international projects and about \$ 3,000,000 worth of funds have been raised so far.
- Collaborative capacity: Increasing the capacity of TUMS to link with different organizations and the community.
- Knowledge production: Publication of books on participatory methods and tools, guidelines on different health topics like prevention of drug abuse, smoking and so on, and several other articles.

Among the core goals of the CCBPR are: Improvement of collective decision making of different stakeholders in the research process; coming up with indigenous methods of community empowerment in order to increase the required capacity for identification, prioritization, development and implementation of participatory interventions for health issues among the people, academics and institutions; creating an enabling environment for doing community based participatory research; improving equity in health research, peoples' participation and inter-sectoral collaboration to tackle social determinants of health .

More than 100 projects have been conducted in CCBPR. Some of them are as follows:

- Household survey on ownership and utilization of LLIN and KAP study on malaria in high risk malaria areas in Iran
- Mitigating the Impact of Drug Use and High Risky Behaviors in the Informal Settlements of the Cities of Bandar Abbas, Kermanshah and Zahedan
- Methods of Community Involvement in Health Sector Reform
- Assessing the Effectiveness of a Participatory Intervention Package on Earthquake Preparedness and Mitigation in zone 17 of Tehran
- Assessing the Effect of Life Skills Education on Risk and Protective Factors Against Drug Abuse in Adolescents and Their Families
- Developing an Evidence Based Guideline for the Prevention of Drug Abuse
- Developing a Participatory Guideline to Reduce Smoking Among Students
- Planning a Participatory Intervention Based on PRECEDE-PROCEED Model in Narcotic Anonymous Families

The Center has 14 faculty members and has close international collaborations with the WHO and the World Bank.

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Knowledge Utilization Research Center (KURC)

The Knowledge Utilization Research Center began its work in 2006. In a short time (less than 2 years), KURC has published more than 20 research papers in national and international journals. It has also run several research projects in the field of knowledge translation. Finally, in 2008 KURC was officially approved as a research center by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MOHME).

Its achievements between 2008 and 2011 are:

- Knowledge production: 36 articles indexed in foreign journals, 9 articles indexed in domestic journals.
- Capacity building: 2 international workshops, 10 knowledge translation and 4 systematic review workshops.
- Research projects: 3 international projects, 15 external grants and more than \$ 1,500,000 worth grants secured.

The Center's main objectives are to foster policies, methods and interventions that promote community health through knowledge utilization; to improve evidence-based decisions at policy level; and to promote knowledge transfer by researchers.

Having only 13 faculty members and researchers, the Center has conducted various research projects among which are: policy making analysis, geographical distribution and grading model of hospital pre-natal care at national level; estimation of Maternal Mortality Rate (Knowledge Translation award winner in 13Th Avicenna Festival); assessment of H1N1 awareness in Tehran's physicians and citizens; early malaria notification system; and examining the health innovation system.

As for its international collaboration, KURC has designed and executed workshops as 16 hour-long educational packages (including the concepts of knowledge transfer, planning for dissemination of results, actionable message and identification of the target audience, how to transfer the message, barriers to transferring knowledge to target audiences, group work and presentations) with the purpose of strengthening researchers' KTE activities at international level [sponsored by the Regional Office of the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO)- 2009].

Moreover, the Center is active in carrying out projects with the collaboration of WHO such as: a multi-center assessment of health research-based knowledge translation in Eastern Mediterranean health institutes; the comparison of domestic, regional and international journals from the knowledge translation standpoint; and preparation of an educational program for KTE on the basis of barriers.

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Center for Academic and Health Policy (CAHP)

This center has been founded targeting at promoting decision making and policy making processes based on evidence and improving as well as mitigating its internal processes in TUMS. It is responsible for providing logistic scientific support and enabling different executive fields of the university to run the decision making processes based on evidence. Besides, organizing the practical investigations (Health Service Researches) and responding to the University by developing evidence based strategies and policies are among the responsibilities held by the center.

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, deputies, 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.

- Contribution to implementation of family physician program in TUMS specially in developing clinical practice guidelines for common diseases to be used by family physicians. This has been done in participation with other research centers in TUMS.

- Contribution in developing health system long term plan by Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

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TUMS Journals

Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) publishes 31 scientific journals in various areas of science in English.

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

English Full Text Journals:

- Acta Medica Iranica
- Asian Journal of Sports Medicine
- Basic & Clinical Cancer Research
- Basic & Clinical neuroscience
- DARA Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
- International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research
- International Journal of Hospital Research
- International Journal of Occupational Hygiene
- Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology
- Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Sciences & Engineering
- Iranian Journal of Microbiology
- Iranian Journal of Neurology
- Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine
- Iranian Journal of Parasitology

- Iranian Journal of Pediatrics
- Iranian Journal of Pharmacology & Therapeutics
- Iranian Journal of Psychiatry
- Iranian Journal of Public Health
- Iranian Journal of Radiology
- Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases
- Journal of Dentistry
- Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders
- Journal of Family and Reproductive Health
- Journal of Medical Bacteriology
- Journal of Medical Ethics and History of Medicine
- Journal of Medical Hypotheses and Ideas
- Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences
- Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- Research in Cardiovascular Medicine
- The Journal of Tehran University Heart Center
- Thrita Journal of Medical Sciences



Innovation Day in Iran

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



Tehran University of Medical Sciences has accomplished as a pioneer organization to offer medical innovation of the country and has a special consideration in this respect and also preparation of innovation main plan of university aiming equipment integrity, technology, process and related knowledge, differentiating mode of cooperation among scientific-executive groups inside and outside the university and also developing infrastructures with ability to present modern and unique service.

Holding the first conference titled “ Innovation ‘s Day“ in the country and publishing University Book of Innovations the provides the best time to develop competitive structure and introduce special and distinguished abilities which through it can be determined new needs and demands, so continuous innovation in the field of education, research, services, processes, products and technologies can also be viewed.

Hence, thematic networks improvement of innovation as opinion bases of the plan involve researches, experts, professors, craftsmen and traders to distinguish science and technology differences and the relevant branches. Alternatively, each network includes individuals and organizations in different activities such as final consumers, manufactures, producers, suppliers, universities and related research center.

Considering various tendencies of science and technology, these networks play a significant role in policy making. A thematic network bring together many organizations with common interesting issues for understanding demand of medical science and related branches, so applicable and appropriate innovation appears. Focusing and culture making for innovation of the country are the main purposes to present these items.

This plan was started in 2006 and producing the knowledge network was considered as the first step in comparative studies. With this respect and aid of transformational leadership means, capacity to perform creative management, opportunities determination, supervision, protection and coordination of methods using pure ideas, collection and organization all motivations result in innovation. Innovation Center located in Tehran University of Medical Sciences was constituted in 2008 with the following objectives:

1. To make innovations network and to define of innovators relationships in the network
2. To make stable innovation place in which it is possible to producing, transferring , using of knowledge, and also developing of clear scientific communications with non-university centers.
3. To make policy in common with non-university centers in the field of developing of science and technology and determining of innovation scopes
4. To collect and gather various types of knowledge and entrepreneur with management style in University for increasing of value of presented services and performing of common plans with non-University centers

5. To evaluate a range of educational, research, health, care services through identifying and assessing of innovation opportunities on time and register employee’s opinions.
6. To collect and organize all motivations result in innovation and performing of modern technologies
7. Common investment of University and non-university centers in creativity
8. To compile evaluation and guarantee models for Return On Investment (ROI)and present new procedures to calculate the costs
9. To manage and organize the innovation skill workshops and establish workgroups in care faculties and other dependent institutions and a formation of a council concludes representatives of innovators, and also preparation and finalization of holding conference plan.

The significant objectives to introduce the innovations in innovation day are as follows:

1. To display innovations outline
2. To familiarity with development model of activities, abilities of scientific and executive groups and plat form multi majors cooperation
3. To draw a view of growth and development for University innovation plan in various branches as integrity
4. To introduce scientific and core abilities of scientific groups and to develop suitable tendencies to business
5. To visit and discuss with pioneer specialists in this respect and authorities from other non-University centers
6. To inspire the best experiences of performances and ideas transactions in business
7. To support the formation of knowledge-based companies



Virtual Organization of TUMS

The general trend in the development of cyberspace operations towards reducing the need for physical structures and thereby it would create convergence and synergy among household members of TUMS.

Virtual Organization as a comprehensive infrastructure to establish joint management and shared vision of shared ownership, planning and collective decision making, consensus, based on performance, trust and risk taking the groups that eventually crystallized in the form of knowledge management is to induce.

Virtual organization was founded on the platform of technology and information system and the IT organization is considered as one of the dynamic and constructive.

Virtual organization with ambition, effort and hard work of volunteers at the university level has reached the stage of exploitation and management support capabilities of the university in the fields of science, education, research, treatment will be developed.

Specification of virtual organization:

- Decentralization
- Qualified for working in a day
- Capacity to defined strategy and goal of department specifically for all person

- Being synchronous with main and fast scientific changes
- Flexible, quick, fast applicable
- Creative, dynamic, compatible, with accompany of virtual structure based on group work
- On time operation from all available resources
- Utilization from knowledge and each other experiences
- Self-management in team and different department and low cost of exchange and coordination

Virtual work

It defined as a work in virtual environment, the speed and also its productivity are more than physical work. There are not time & place limitation in this field.

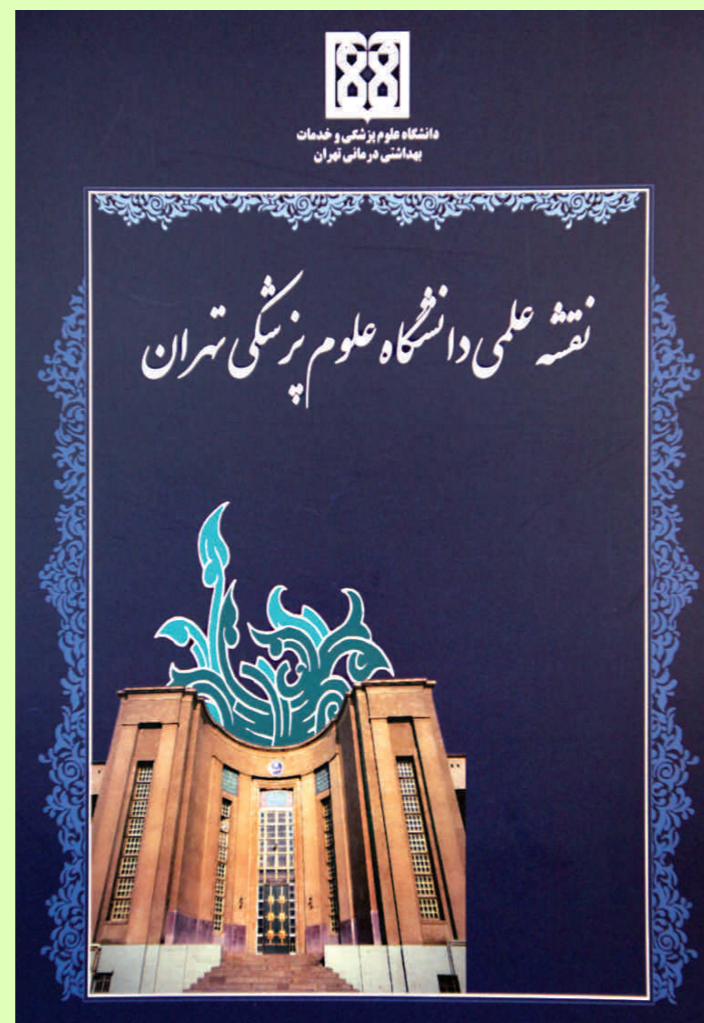
According to mentioned benefits, we have had jumping development in virtual organization such as growth of users from 12,000 in 2010 to 26287 in 2013. There are 10,777,282 saved files on server as a major virtual environment in our country for on time and fast circle of information between all department, faculty members, educational, medical, research, administration department and also application development in hospitals like virtual supervision project that carrying out with participation of treatment department.



The TUMS Scientific Plan

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

To operationalize the TUMS Scientific Plan, the most significant action which has a vital importance for it, is integrating and connecting the budget allocation in a compatible manner with the activities predicted to be conducted in the annual operational planning. In fact, since 1389 (2010-2011) and due to the developed plan, all departments and units of the university were required to present their annual operational plan. These plans are analyzed and in case they are considered compatible with the pertinent Vice-Chancellor, they will act as the basis for budget allocation. In the year 1390 (2011-2012), the required software for monitoring the performance of each of the units and departments was developed based on the indexes of operational planning. It is expected that from 1391 (2011-2012) onward, the software will be considered to be the assessment basis for the performance of the TUMS units and departments.



The Avicenna Festival

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

- General Goals:
 - Encouraging researchers, 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,
 - Establishing constant contacts with the University alumni,
 - Encouraging participation of people and various departments of the University at the Festival.
- Winners are announced among the following individual fields:
 - Select researcher from the faculty,
 - Select student,
 - Select book,
 - Select article,
 - Select office (in research, and education),
 - Select active alumni,
 - Select research project,
 - Select research thesis.



Pharmacies affiliated with TUMS

The main missions of the collection of pharmacies affiliated with TUMS are the fulfillment of needs in educational, and research fields and providing pharmaceutical services to patients.

Considering the existing potentials, the collection of pharmacies affiliated with TUMS intends to promote the provided pharmaceutical services through presenting a proper pattern at educational, research, and pharmaceutical services.

The School of Pharmacology's Pharmacies

Name of the Pharmacy	Establishment Date
Sizdah-e-Aban Pharmacy	1359
BuAli's Round-the-Clock Pharmacy	1360
Shahid Abedini Pharmacy	1360
Nemoone Taleghani Pharmacy	1360
Isar Round-the-Clock Pharmacy	1361
Dr. Amini's Pharmacy	1365
Sizdahe Aban Specialized Pharmacy	1374

Hospital Pharmacies

Name of the Pharmacy	Establishment Date
Razi Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1385
Imam Khomeini Hospital Outpatient Pharmacy	1385
Shariati Hospital Outpatient Pharmacy	1386
Sina Hospital Outpatient Pharmacy	1387
Shariati Hospital Inpatient Pharmacy	1387
Children's Hospital Inpatient Pharmacy	1388
Arash Women's Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1389
Shafayehyaian Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1390
Tehran's Psychiatry Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1390
Rasool-e-Akram's Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1391
Ziayian Hospital 's Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1391
Shahid Akbar Abadi's Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1391
Ali-e-Asghar's Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1391
Baharloo's Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1391
Tehran Women General Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy	1391

TUMS Alumni Office

ITUMS Alumni Office was established in 2006, and the new building was inaugurated in 2009. The purpose of establishing such an office was to create a hub through which the alumni of TUMS, as the oldest academic center for training specialists in different areas of medical sciences, could connect so that all the potentials, capacities, experience, and specialized knowledge of the alumni can be put to efficient use to fulfill a broad range of needs in the university. Promoting and elevating the position of the university would top the list of such goals. TUMS has the capability to use its alumni's expertise, influence, and validity, many of whom are active members of the most prominent academic, scientific, specialized centers across the globe.

Establishing efficient scientific relations with the world's academic and scientific centers through TUMS alumni, who enjoy active positions in such centers, can pave the way for better and further cooperation as well as launching new rounds of cooperation with these centers.

Other goals of the TUMS Alumni Office would include the following:

- Promoting scientific cooperation among its members and creating an efficient environment to share experience,
- Providing usernames and facilities for the members to use the website of the office,
- Holding scientific, educational, and social events,
- Offering recreational facilities such as provision of membership to sport clubs, hotels, etc.,
- Facilitating members' access to scholarly journals of the university,
- Providing access to online scientific journals



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 Student and Cultural 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, and auditorium, a gym, a movie hall, etc. student dormitories occupy an area of about 90000 square meters. Currently, 19 dormitories for boys, 20 dormitories for girls, and one dormitory for married couples house all applicants who make up about 40% of the student population. The total capacity of the girls dormitories is about 3400 students, and those of the boys about 2700 students. The married couples' dormitory houses 128 families. Dormitory bus transportation to the central campus, the schools, and different associated hospitals facilitates students' transportation.

Food Service

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

Financial Aid

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

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 treatment at general, 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.

General Practitioners and nurses in the emergency clinic of Kooy-e-Daneshgah. Emergency Clinic of Kooy-e-Daneshgah: Provides students with emergency medical care. by using an ambulance.

The student Counselling Center

The psychologists' counsellors, psychiatrists and social workers are employed in this center to provide various services. The most important activities of them are:

Counseling in different areas, for example marriage, education decline: decision making, family and relationship problems.

Psychotherapy (cognitive and analytic) for diverse disorders (Depression, anxiety, OCD,...)

Holding workshops, seminars and speeches in mental health subjects

Training courses on learning and study skills, life skills and...

Handling financial and educational issues

Telephone and electronic counselling.

Psychometric services for diagnosing disorders.

Researching about student mental health.



Physical Education

Department of university physical education and sport science was following three main goals :

popularizing physical activities at university. Among (students, staff and Faculty members) and their families

giving a scientific dimension to physical activities.

sportsmanship ethic Distribution .

Organizing physical education courses for freshmen is the most important activity of this department.

Among other activities of the division for physical education are organizing employee and student's tournaments at university and national levels . winning many students and employees competitions by universities athletes at the national level indicates how active the authorities staff and students have been.

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 Hemat Sport Complex

This complex is composed of a natural grass soccer stadium with athletic tracks, a gymnasium for basketball, volleyball, badminton, handball, fitness gym , shooting and table tennis courts.

Shahid Tavakoli Swimming Complex

Our Swimming Complex has three indoor pools, a 25 meter pool, a children pool and one Jacuzzi Pool.

The longer swimming lanes is suitable for competitive swimming. The smaller pool is shallow enough to be safe for toddlers and small children, and people with physical disabilities. it also has a steam room • Sauna and fitness gym .

Physical Education Facilities

Sahid Fathi sport complex

This complex is composed of a gymnasium for basketball, volleyball, badminton, futsal, fitness gym.

Shahid Chamran sport complex

This complex is including a gymnasium for basketball, volleyball, futsal, tennis court, fitness gym, swimming pool, Jacuzzi pool, soccer fields, skate track and shooting hall.

Farabi natural grass soccer field located in Farabi hospital

Fitness centers at student dormitories

Cultural Activities

The Directorate for Cultural and social Affairs 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.
- Supporting of student journalism activity.
- Holding and participating at different cultural exhibitions.
- Student cultural societies office at university and dormitories.
- Quran activities.

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), One pilgrim houses in Mashad are available to faculty, students and sta



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.



TUMS Affiliated Professors



Prof. Majid Samii
Founder and President of the International Neuroscience Institute (INI)



Prof. Peter Agre
2003 Noble Laureate



Dr. Mahathir Mohammad
Malaysian Prime Minister