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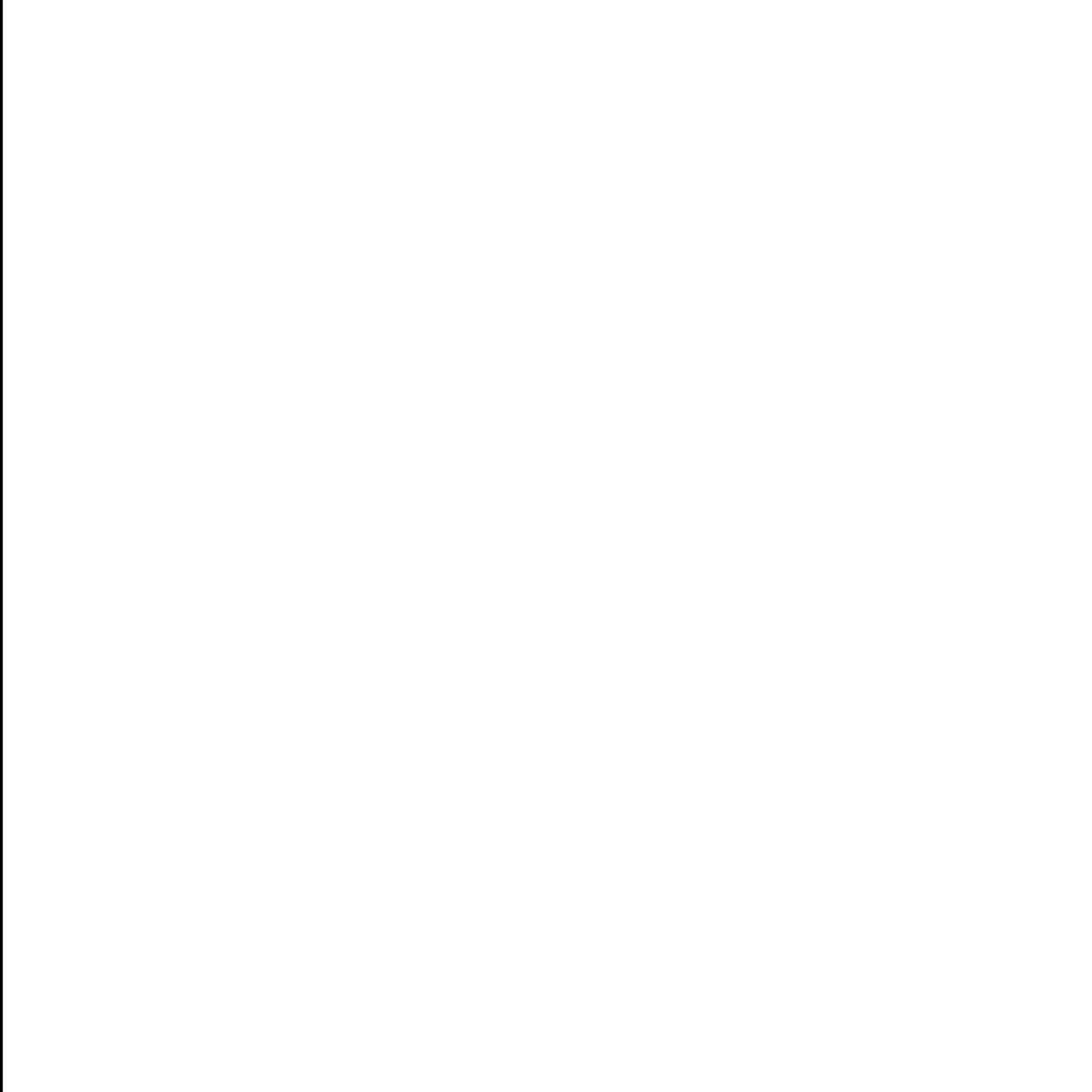
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

الرَّحْمَنُ

THE ALL MERCIFUL

الرَّحِيمُ

THE MOST COMPASSIONATE



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WELCOME

The TUMS Book 2015 is a compilation of total information about the University's purpose, resources and activities. The Book is relevant and useful to current and prospective students, faculty, staff, alumni, the media, and others with an interest in the University.

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

Your comments or suggestions are welcome. Call +(98-21)88912093-94 or email: gsia@tums.ac.ir.
For an electronic version of this book, visit our web site at <http://gsia.tums.ac.ir>

TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (TUMS)



Message from the Chancellor

Welcome to Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS),

Thanks to a history of more than 162 years, and taking pride in its reputable predecessor, Dar-ol-Fonoon, TUMS stands as one of the most prestigious universities of medical sciences in Iran, and in the region.

TUMS brings together an extraordinary community of faculty, students and staff who provide state-of-the-art education, conduct groundbreaking research and take the lead in public service initiatives in Iran.

TUMS academics collaborate with partners worldwide to advance knowledge and address daunting challenges of international significance in a wide spectrum of areas of medicine and health-related issues.

TUMS houses many dynamic and complementary research programs that will bring together some of the best minds in the region focused on creating new therapies for a broad array of medical issues related to the community's health and well-being. In this way, our graduate and professional schools express the University's commitment to research, rigorous standards, and innovative application of knowledge.

Now accredited by Accreditation Services for International Colleges (ASIC), TUMS hosts hundreds of students from more than 20 countries in January 2015. This is our departure point to a well-recognized world class university in the region.

In the midst of all the exciting new developments, our founding principles remain pristine and unwavering. In any action we take, our University places the highest priority on respect for the dignity and diversity of every member of our campus community and remains fully committed to supporting our students' professional, intellectual, and emotional growth so they may have the opportunity to fulfill their potentials and achieve their professional goals. These goals, in turn, would empower them to improve the quality of life of people around them which is the highest goal one may achieve.

Ali Jafarian, M.D. | Chancellor



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

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 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 of the concerned ministry.

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.

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 than those of the countries in the region, Increasing the university's role in production of science, research work, and publication of scientific articles in

TUMS

International Strategies

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, as the largest medical sciences university in Iran, clearly recognizes and comprehends the significance of stepping into international arenas of higher education. Here in TUMS, we firmly believe that our performance, educational services, and goals can no longer be measured by most local criteria, and it is for this reason that we have entered the international landscape of higher education. In line with this mindset, TUMS Office of Vice-Chancellor for Global Strategies and International Affairs (GSIA) has designed several frameworks and various strategies to effectively develop international aspects of TUMS. One of the major dimensions of internationalization strategies of TUMS focuses on local, or intra-national (as opposed to international), potential aspects of development. Such aspects include, but are not limited to, faculty/staff training, providing infrastructural requirements, student services, etc. The fulfillment of these needs makes TUMS an effective and resourceful educational organization on its home turf. Another strand in the internationalization of this university, which might carry more value and importance than the former, consists of numerous activities related to international and cross-border interactions. These practices consist of student/faculty mobility (both from and to TUMS), joint educational services with other universities and institutes of higher education, cooperation in shared research ventures, and much more. Such interactions, which are always in some sort of cooperation with other international educational entities, serve as the basis from which we can create and enhance the international identity of TUMS. Tehran University of Medical Sciences has, for quite a while now, embarked upon an adventurous journey towards becoming a renowned international university. In due time, we approach, take up, and tackle any and all challenges with care and accuracy. Until now, we have witnessed significant improvements and advances with regard to international development, and we sincerely hope that we will be able to carry on with this trend in the future we have ahead of us.



General Information

A Short History of Medicine in Iran

Medicine in Iran dates back to about the dawn of civilization. The ancient Iranian medicine has inseparable ties with Zoroastrianism mentioned in Avesta. According to some ancient Iranian myths, practicing medicine can be traced back to the era of Jamshid, the fourth mythical king of Iran and the oldest evidence of surgery demonstrates the trephination of a 13-year-old hydrocephalous girl performed 4850 years ago. Medicine in pre-Islamic era reached its zenith when the University of Jondishapoor was founded by the Sassanid Monarch; Shapoor I. Jondishapoor remained as one of the most important universities of the ancient civilized world for several centuries and attracted many scientists from all over the world especially from Greece, Rome, etc. Later, Anooshirvan, the Sassanid Monarch, commanded the formation of the first academy of sciences by gathering all the famous physicians of the time, the university contributed a lot to the progress of medicine in Western Europe around the seventh and eighth centuries. Upon the rise of Islam and its expansion, Arabic became the official language of the Muslim World and Iranian Muslim scientists and physicians wrote their great works in that language. Writings of great Iranian physicians in the ninth and tenth centuries were the dominant works in the field of medicine in the world for many years.

The tenth and eleventh centuries witnessed the blooming of two great Iranian learned men -Avicenna and Birooni- who are considered as turning points in the evolution of medicine in Iran, and in the other parts of the world as well. Modern medicine flourished under the Qajar Dynasty after a great man called Amir Kabir established Dar-ol-Fonoon School in 1851 in which medicine; pharmacology, mathematics, literature, fine arts, and many others 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.

و ترکیب از لایحه و نایب شایع یک از لایحه اصل با بنوبت خود
 نایب یعنی باشد پس ناقص برین بد و اگر قشر برده باشد تحت صغیر
 اصل بر دوامه اصل بعد و احوال بر بعضی در نقطه بجهت حرکت غلطین دیگر بر وجهی
 ناقص برین بد و غلبه بر غلطین با از غلبه اصل نموده که از آن دریا نشان
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العالج



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

Before the establishment of Dar-ol-Fonoon, there was no systematic approach to medical education in Iran. In 1851, Dar-ol-Fonoon School was established and medicine was considered as one of its main subjects. The first group of the Schools' graduates started practicing medicine in 1856. The Dar-ol-Fonoon School of Medicine can be considered as the first modern college of higher education in Iran. In 1918, medicine was deleted from the syllabus of Dar-ol-Fonoon and started to be taught in a separate independent college named "College of Medicine" and in the Same year, the first women's hospital was officially inaugurated. In 1934, the National Consultative Assembly ratified establishment of the University of Tehran to bring together the institutions of higher education, and the government purchased a 200000 square meter tract in Tehran, the University of Tehran actually started its operation with the six Schools of 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 were affiliated to the School of Medicine. Finally, in 1956 the Schools of Pharmacy and Dentistry were granted their academic independence.

In 1986, the Islamic Consultative Assembly ratified a bill for the establishment of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education. Since then, education of medicine and related disciplines, which had been performed under the supervision of the Ministry of Science, came under the Ministry of Health and Medical Education. In line with this policy, universities of medical sciences were established and Tehran University of Medical Sciences, separating from the University of Tehran, came to existence to continue operating independently. After emerging regional health organizations in the universities of medical sciences in 1994, the mentioned universities, including Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, came to assume the responsibility of rendering health care services while offering medical education.

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 (522485- 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 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 landlocked 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. Iran's 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 Azarbaiejan 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 more than 70,000,000, 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 is Islam. In the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, religions such as Zoroastrian, Christian, and Judaism are officially recognized and their disciples have equal political, social and economical rights as Muslims. Religious minorities of Zoroastrian, Armenian, Jew, Assyrian, and Chaldean have their own independent representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament).

Culture

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

Flora and Fauna

Of the total land area of Iran some 180,200 Km² is forested. The most extensive forest growth is to be found on the northern plains of the mountain slopes that face the Caspian Sea, where stands of oak, ash, elm, cypress, pine and other valuable trees grow abundantly. Outside this belt of rich forest, scattered forests of oak and wild pistachios are to be found on the well watered slopes particularly along the Zagros Mountains. The interior of the country is characterized by spring pastures on the higher levels and scanty short-lived shrubs on the lower. Most of the interior deserts are absolutely desolate without any sign of vegetation and life during most of the hot and long summers. Bears in the mountains, wild sheep and goats, gazelles, wild asses, wild pigs, wild 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, Azarbayjane 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, Zanzan.



Tehran

The plateau of Iran is a high land surrounded by the Caspian Sea on the north and the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in the south. Ranges of mountains alongside the Caspian Sea, called Alborz, separate the plains of Gilan, Mazandaran, and Gorgan from the southern lands, and extend from the northwest to the northeast. Another range of mountains, which extends diagonally from the northwest to the southeast and is called Zagros and has given the plateau an ecological variety. The Alborz and Zagros Mountains and their snowcapped 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 Doolabe- 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.





The University Campus

The place where the anatomy hall, as the first part of the faculty of Medicine, was built 80 years ago was in the most northern point of the City of Tehran. Over the years the capital city grew vaster, and the University Campus came to be located in the city center, thus becoming an active center for academic, cultural, political, and social activities of this big crowded city.

The Central Campus of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services is the location of most of the University buildings including the School of Medicine and associated disciplines. Today, what is located at the Central Campus is a complex of the oldest Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Public Health. In addition to the Central Campus, the complex also houses the University Headquarters. Following the establishment of new schools and because of the limited physical area of the Central Campus, the School of Rehabilitation, and the School of Nursing and Midwifery were moved to other places.

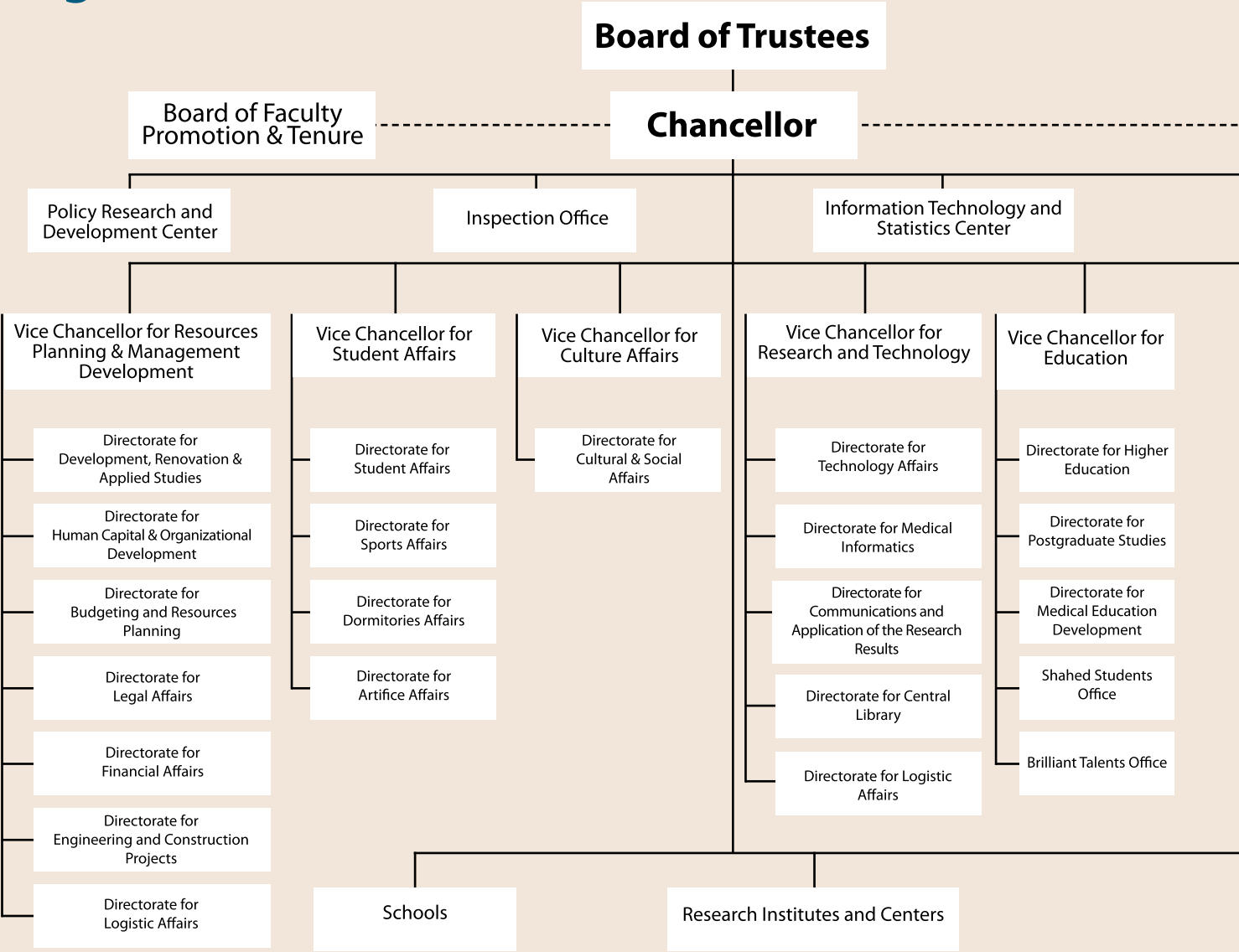
Koy-e-Daneshgah, the main complex of students' dormitories, is located in a green-forested area not far from the Central Campus. In addition to Koy-e-Daneshgah, there are other students living complexes in different parts of the city.

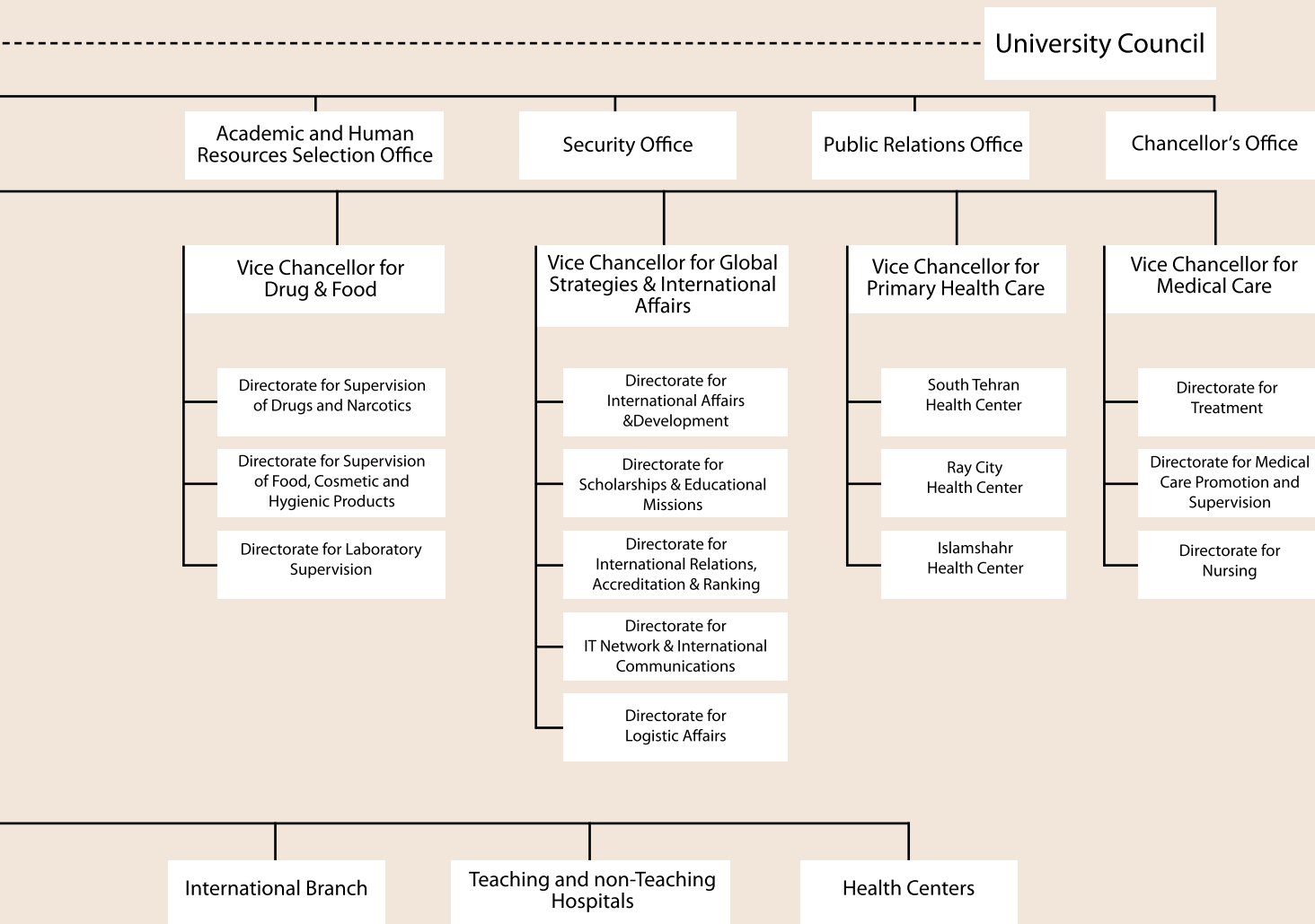


University Organization

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

Tehran University Of Medical Sciences (TUMS) Organizational Chart





The Board of Trustees

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

1. The Minister of Health and Medical Education chairs the Board of Trustees. The Chancellor acts as the Secretary of the Board.

2. Members of the Board are appointed by the decree from the president of I.R.IRAN. At the time being, besides a number of the faculty members, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the head of MOSTAZAFAN (the 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

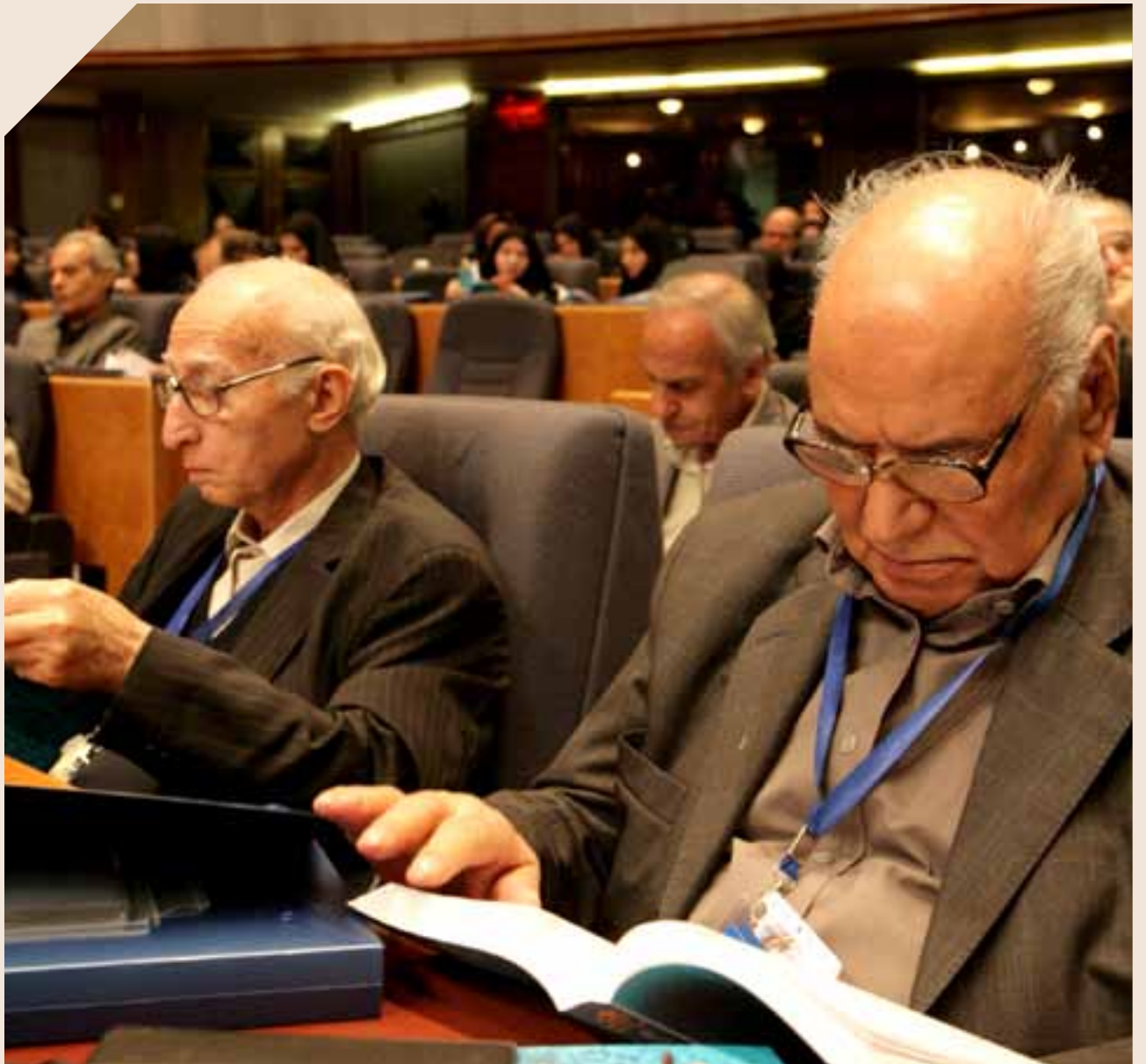
The Executive Committee consists of the Chancellor of the University and nine Vice Chancellors for Education, Research, Management Promotion and Resources Planning, Student Affairs, Cultural Affairs, Primary Health Care, Medical Care, Global Strategies & International Affairs, as well as Food and Drug.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

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

1. 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 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 the associated schools and educational research institutions. The Chancellor chairs the board.

Responsibilities and Authorities:

- Ranking 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
- 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





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 decritical velopmental 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, tenure, and hiring and allocating new academic staff. All the above-mentioned responsibilities are aligned with TUMS long-term plan and are accomplished in collaboration with associated departments, schools, and institutions. Educational Development Center (EDC) The Educational Development Center (EDC) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences not only aims at promoting the teaching quality in both theoretical and applied science, but also is concerned with specialized competencies and qualifications of the staff as well as the course contents. Naturally, the advent and development of the teaching- learning processes are primarily geared with the educational needs of the target community rather than technological advancements or institutional policies. These decritical issues, however, cannot be completely neglected. This center has proved competent in updating health providers' education and has plays an important role in more appropriate and rational utilization of resources. A wide range of activities concerning staff development is rendered by EDC whose details can be detected in its function.

Considering the university study strategies, EDC supports the faculty members and anyone playing a part in the academic society especially through workshops and specific meetings planned to this purpose. Some such special courses are planned to meet the needs of the younger faculty members while others are more concerned with any participants whether a faculty member or ordinary graduates giving them more self-confidence to assert their competencies and to flourish their potentials. Current courses aim at protecting those involved in research in education and encouraging educational research as a sound basis for educational policies. Although research in education consists of several parts and projects, they all share the same principles. Equity is one of such objectives; providing equal opportunities for all those involved in the project. EDC policies are to be adapted to the specific needs of all faculties and departments. This is a justification for the Educational Development Office (EDO) in every faculty and the educational committee in certain departments.

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



Vice Chancellor for Drug and Food

The Vice Chancellor for Drug and Food was established in 2005. It consists of three Units (Boards of Directory) as the following:

1. Directory of management on drugs and narcotic substances,
2. Directory of management on food, hygienic and cosmetic products,
3. Directory of management on control laboratory for food and hygienic materials, Major responsibilities include the followings:

- Supplying and providing needed drugs including narcotics and drugs for special diseases,
- Supervising methods of drug distribution at all related units of the TUMS,
- Issuing certification of establishment and technical liability and products for the described units,
- Supervising the activities of all private and governmental drugstores,
- Promoting proper use of drugs with attention to the activity of controlled unit,
- Issuing certification for importing drugs and preliminary materials for drugs formulation,
- Observing the safety and security of foods and cosmetic products, which have brands and health licenses from FDO (Food and Drug Organization),
- Controlling and supervising licenses procedures for food and cosmetic factories.
- Exchanging information with local and international scientific and legal agencies relating food and cosmetics,
- Conducting researches and applied studies to pinpoint health problems, their causes and identify their effects,
- Supervising and inspecting manufacturing factories, storage centers, and distribution centers for food and cosmetic products,
- Issuing certification for inauguration of imports and allowance of customs for preliminary materials and processed food and cosmetic products,
- Ensuring the safety of foods for humans and ensuring compliance with the standards.
- Ensuring that food labels are truthful and contain reliable information that consumers can use to choose healthy diet.
- Performing microbial and chemical evaluations on food, cosmetic and hygienic samples at level of marketability and demands to provide the best protection of consumers of these products.
- Supervising and inspecting accredit laboratories under supervision of Tehran University of Medical Sciences.
- Implementation research project in the fields of food and cosmetic products,
- Training services and upgrading sessions for technical staff of units under the supervision of the university.

Vice Chancellor for Resources Planning and Management Development

The Vice Chancellor for Resources Planning and Management 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 within the framework of knowledge system and enables managers and evaluates them by new technologies and optimum information management and new management methods that have led to improving productivity in all action levels of sub sections to university to be able to do all its mission perfectly and get the predetermined targets.

Mission

Educating human resources 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 Vice Chancellor for Resources Planning and Management Development 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 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 include providing and facilitating accessible, timely, high-quality, cost effective, innovative, respectful services of medical, nursing and health-care for our clients by policy making, directing, supervising, accreditation, collecting, classifying and analyzing data needed for health programs and systematic evaluation of such programs, promoting hospital indicators, supplying the needs of all TUMS hospitals and health centers. In that capacity, we support the mission and operations of 16 Academic Hospitals with more than 5000 educational beds by providing consultative assistance with policy formulation, strategic planning and implementation, business and capital initiatives undertaken by the University's hospitals and academic medical centers. In our role to provide oversight to the Board of Trustees, we have focused on hospital operations and patient satisfaction through implementation of 7 pillars of Clinical Governance, National commission on accreditation, and reporting on quality improvement programs. Noteworthy among our accomplishments at TUMS is the development of HELP (Health Education, Life Promotion) which is a system for patient education. Among other duties, our responsibility to reduce Maternal Mortality, hospital length of stay and nosocomial infections led to assuring better quality of care and patient satisfaction, further assisting ongoing coordination and implementation of excellence in academic health services. The Health Centers of this Vice Chancellor include: South Tehran Health Center, Rey Health Center and Islamshahr Health Center.

Vice Chancellor for Cultural Affairs

Inspired by the contents of Islamic Republic of Iran's 1404 Vision, we need to achieve a dynamic and pioneering society in various arenas, a prerequisite to which would be having a sophisticated and pioneering university. A university, which alongside educational and research development, has reached its optimum cultural point. In addition, the students, 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, preventing redundancies and building concordance with the macro policies of the university based on Iranian-Islamic sublime values.



TUMS Innovation Initiative

Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) has achieved the position of the pioneering university in the country to offer medical innovation. This is a special consideration in this arena. Also, preparation of innovation action plans of the university aiming to integrate equipments, technologies, processes and the related knowledge, differentiate mode of cooperation among scientific-executive groups inside and outside of the university and also develop infrastructures which enjoy enough capability in order to provide modern and unique services. Holding the first conference titled “Innovation’s Day” in the country and publishing University Book of Innovations, provides the most appropriate grounds to develop competitive structure and introduce special and distinguished abilities; hence, thematic networks improvement of innovation as opinion bases of the plan involve researches, experts, professors, craftsmen and traders to notice science and technology subtleties and the relevant branches. Alternatively, each network includes individuals and organizations in different activities such as final consumers, manufactures, producers, suppliers, universities and related research centers. Considering various tendencies of science and technology, these networks play a pivotal role in policy making. A thematic network brings together many organizations with common interest issues for understanding demand of medical science and related branches; therefore, applicable and appropriate innovation appears. Fostering a culture of innovation in the country is the outcome of these factors. This plan was started in 2006 and producing the knowledge network was considered as the first step in comparative studies. With this respect, and with the aid of transformational leadership means, capacity to perform creative management, opportunities’ determination, supervision, protection and coordination of methods using pure ideas, collection and organization all motivations result in innovation. Innovation Center located in Tehran University of Medical Sciences was constituted in 2008 with the following objectives:

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



TUMS Alumni Office

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



Schools

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



School of Medicine

In 1849, the first modern class of Medicine at Dar-ol-Fonoon School was founded, and the pioneering graduates started the practice of modern medicine in 1856. In 1918, Dar-ol-Fonoon was renamed to College of Medicine, and in 1934 it turned into the School of Medicine of the University of Tehran.

Now, it has 38 departments (covering basic and clinical sciences). It has an unrivaled number of 983 faculty members, and 17 hospitals are affiliated to the School. The School trains around 8,000 students in over 100 postgraduate and medical programs. Currently, the school has more than 100 international students.

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

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

TUMS School of Medicine accepts highly qualified graduates of top schools around the world.

School of Medicine offers numerous programs at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The School has comprehensive programs on clinical sciences covering M.D., residency (specialty), and fellowship programs.

More Information is available on web site :

http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/4327/School_of_Medicine





School of Dentistry

When Dar-Ol-Fonon was founded in 1894, dentistry was taught as a sub-branch of medicine at the same school. After establishing Tehran University in 1934, dentistry separated as an independent school. TUMS School of Dentistry is the foremost dental center in Iran with an international reputation of scholarly activities in both clinical and biological sciences. According to the national ranking, TUMS School of Dentistry is the first School out of the 45 dental schools of the country. Our School as a professional educational institution offers a full range of academic courses, including a comprehensive undergraduate program and postgraduate programs in collaboration with highly experienced faculty members through proper facilities and the most advanced methods.

According to the national ranking, TUMS School of Dentistry is the first School out of the 45 dental schools of the country.

More Information is available on web site :

http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/4445/School_of_Dentistry





School of Pharmacy

When University of Tehran was established in 1934, Pharmacy program was managed with the School of Medicine. At that time, pharmacy program lasted 3 years and required high school diploma. Since 1939 the duration of education changed to 4 years and a Pharm.D. degree has been approved to be granted to the graduates. In 1956, the Pharmacy program was separated from Medicine and a 5- year education was established in the School of Pharmacy. Before 1978, the pharmacy education was limited to undergraduate courses, but since 1986 the Ph.D. courses in ten disciplinarians including medicinal chemistry, pharmaceuticals, toxicology and pharmacology, pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical biotechnology, food and drugs control , radiopharmacy, drug economy and management, clinical pharmacy, pharmaceutical nanotechnology, and pharmaceutical biomaterial have been established. At the present time, School of Pharmacy at Tehran University of Medical Sciences, with about 160 academic members and staff (full professors, associate professors, assistant professors, lecturers, technicians), and 1,200 students, is one of the most dynamic and well-equipped instructional and research academic centers in Iran. At the undergraduate level, the School of Pharmacy accepts international students in Pharm.D. (Doctor of Pharmacy). More Information is available on web site : http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/5553/School_of_Pharmacy



School of Public Health

The School of Public Health is the oldest and largest centers of health studies in Iran being the first in the country to train specialists in a wide variety of disciplines since 1966. Since then, the School of Public has been carrying out educational and research programs, with the aim of developing specialized manpower in the field of public health and also eliminating health difficulties, specially the environmental health problems. What follows details research and educational programs, currently offered at all departments of the School of Public Health. We hope to be able to initiate collaboration with the departments and other research and educational centers across the country and the world. We believe that it is through the exchange of ideas and mutual collaboration that the roots of science and engineering are nourished and strengthened, and the welfare of humankind is improved. Consequently, we sincerely wish to emphasize our willingness and readiness to participate in the exchange of scientists and students, as well as in joint and collaborative research programs with other educational and research centers.

Scientists in universities around the world and Iran are alumni of TUMS's School of Public Health. Faculty members of this school have close relations and cooperation with world organizations such as W.H.O., some are also consultant in this organization. Students are studying in 16 programs in postgraduate levels (M.Sc. and Ph.D.). This School publishes 9 journals four of which with ISI index.

The School of Public Health accepts international students.

More Information is available on web site :

http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/5558/School_of_Public_Health







School of Nursing and Midwifery

School of Nursing and Midwifery is proud of its more than seventy-year history of education and pioneering position in research. Established in 1936, this school has always been one of the reputed schools nationally and regionally.

With more than 1,471 undergraduate and graduate nursing and midwifery students, 83 faculty members and 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 and then a three-year Bachelor's Degree in nursing; however, it developed steadily over years and resulted in a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs we offer today. History of this steady improvement is as follows: Bachelor of Science degree (1963), Master's degree in nursing (1975), M.Sc. in Midwifery (1988), M.Sc. in Anesthesia (1989), Ph.D. in Nursing (1999), Joint Program of Ph.D. in Nursing with Karolinska Institute of Sweden (2004), Ph.D. in Reproductive Health (2006), Continuing Education in Nursing and Midwifery (2007), Critical Care Nursing-Adult (2008), NICU (2009), and Geriatric Nursing (2011). We aim 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.


School of Nursing and Midwifery is the oldest and biggest Nursing School in the country with diverse specialized departments. It is known as pioneer in the four pillars of nursing (education, research, management, and practice). It is also involved in the national level policy making and activities. Being involved in international activities (international students, collaboration, research projects) are also part of its policy.

TUMS School of Nursing and Midwifery accepts international students.

More Information is available on web site :

<http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/4443/School-of-Nursing---Midwifery>

School of Rehabilitation

chool of Rehabilitation, with the history of about 48 years, was founded in 1965. At the beginning, the first group of students officially started their education at the Department of Physiotherapy in the School of Medicine at Imam Khomeini Hospital. The Department was approved by the World Health Organization (WHO), and in 1990 the School of Rehabilitation started to function as the School of Rehabilitation.

The first four years of academic programs of the School were just limited to Physiotherapy. Later, other fields of Rehabilitation, such as Audiology, Occupational Therapy, and Speech Therapy were added to the program.

During the 8-year imposed war (the 1st Persian Gulf War), there was a unique opportunity to face with various kinds of patients who needed rehabilitation services; therefore, there was an emergency need for preparing the relevant therapists. From that time, the School has led the way in preparing students with the knowledge, behavior, and skills required to function within the diverse roles of the contemporary health care environment.

At present, the School of Rehabilitation, which provides academic services in all fields of Rehabilitation including Audiology, Physiotherapy, Speech therapy, and Occupational Therapy, is a nationally recognized leader in the education of allied health providers in Iran.

The School of Rehabilitation is well-known in developing high-quality professional programs in all rehabilitation-related fields, and through academic training, comprehensive research, technology design, and rigorous clinical training that are needed for rehabilitation health services, our graduates will be leaders in their field and will be ready to deliver high-quality patient care.

TUMS School of Rehabilitation accepts international students.

More Information is available on web site :

http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/5532/School_of_Rehabilitation





School of Allied Medical Sciences

The School of Allied Medical Sciences was established as an independent school in 1990. We offer a full range of academic courses in undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The School of Allied Medical Sciences also is known as the best in research and development with two research centers, the Health Information Management Research Center (HIMRC) and Zoonosis Research Center (ZRC) as well as central research laboratory.

TUMS School of Allied Medical Sciences accepts international students.

More Information is available on web site :

http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/5551/School_of_Allied_Health_Sciences



امراض کبد

شد و این صندل و کلاب بر دل و جگر نهادن و تبدیل معانودن ضرورت تا از اخراق اخلاص
 است کردن بجایت مفید است و این اسهال را نیز تبدیل چ باید بست نوح ششم در قیام خاثری که
 در در رگ و قوام و این نیز به سبب است ای که دسکه کبد قبل از تشکال بضع منفع شود زیرا که
 قوام باشد و دیم آنکه سده که در جگر باشد بخشاید و با سهال بر آید در روشن است که سده جگر بسند
 موضع سیوم آنکه اشراق مفراط در کیموس افتد چنانچه از عطش شدید روی مینماید و پ
 لیلوس فانی میشود و آنچه غلیظ است باقی میماند متینا کالت روی و علامت این تقدم
 ج کجاست تدارک کنند و در جگر سادرت ننمایند که خوف صغف شدید نه سپهند و
 در اینجا معجون پودنه مفید است و شراب اندک و مثلث بعد از مبضم غذا سود دارد و
 مفید است **فایل** قیام کبدی که از صفرا و صدید و خاثر افتد چون مزمن گردد و در کت
 دره با خون مختلط بر آید و گاهی مختلط و گاهی عصب قیام راحت باید سپار و گاهی از
 دره با خون مختلط بر آید و گاهی مختلط و گاهی عصب قیام راحت باید سپار و گاهی از

School of Traditional Medicine

School of Traditional Medicine of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was established in 2007, as a result of the increasing interest and the national need in traditional, alternative, and complementary medicine services. This school, as the oldest and most distinguished school of Traditional Medicine in Iran, is the postgraduate academic center to educate talented students at Ph.D. level in traditional medicine and pharmacy of traditional medicine. The total number of students is more than 100 up to the present and the first group awarded the degree of Ph.D. in 2012.

The School consists of five buildings, three of which are carefully designed with modern facilities for the students and the faculty members. The school has also 5 clinical centers, two educational campuses, and two modern research centers.

This school is the first and most distinguished School of Traditional Medicine in the Middle East. During your study here, you can get high-level experience in both fields of clinical practice and research.

The School of Traditional Medicine is the academic development of traditional Iranian medicine in the country and around the world. To 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 medicine, and pharmacy.

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

This School accepts students with M.D. or Pharm D. into Ph.D. programs. The curriculum also hopes to fill the gap between university and industry in the field of herbal medicine and traditional medicine.

TUMS School of Traditional Medicine accepts international students.

More Information is available on web site :

http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/7282/School_of_Traditional_Medicine



School of Nutritional Sciences and Dietetics

The Department of Nutrition and Biochemistry and the Department of Health Sciences and Nutrition of the School of Public Health were merged to form the Graduate School of Nutritional Sciences and Dietetics in 2010 with three departments, namely, Community Nutrition, Clinical Nutrition, and Cellular and Molecular Nutrition. The Graduate School has 23 full-time faculty members. 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 national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

It is the only school in Iran and in the region that covers nutrition areas of education, research, and training from "Cell to Society" at all three levels of disease prevention. It has highly trained faculties educated in Europe and USA with 4 holding M.D. Ph.D. degrees and 19 Ph.D. holders. Its close collaboration with TUMS School of Public Health and School of Medicine provides vast fields of research and training for the students. Furthermore, a friendly environment for study and research is provided by the School.

TUMS School of Nutritional Sciences and Dietetics accepts international students.

More Information is available on web site :

<http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/9299/School-of-Nutritional-Sciences-and-Dietetics>

School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine

School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine was established in 2008 as a graduate academic center to educate talented students at M.Sc. and Ph.D. levels. This School also offers post-doctorate programs, fellowships, and short-term courses. School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine is looking forward to establishing mutually interested collaborations with well-known academics and research centers throughout the world.

This school accepts students in the post graduate studies level. The curriculum is hoped to fill the gap between university and industry in medical sciences.

TUMS School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine accepts international students.

More Information is available on web site :

http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/5452/School_of_Advanced_Technologies_in_Medicine





Virtual School

Established in 2011, TUMS Virtual School is reputed as the scientific pivot of e-Learning in Medical Sciences in Iran. It is also known as “the Center of Excellence for e-Learning in Medical education” in 2011 and is going to be the Center of Excellence in e-Learning in the Middle East in near future. Since a virtual school describes an institution that teaches courses entirely or primarily through online methods, TUMS Virtual School is the premier provider of innovative online learning opportunities to prepare TUMS students to be leaders in a global society. TUMS Virtual School is an online learning platform to deliver quality and flexible online courses for the diverse educational needs of the TUMS students as a strategy for increasing the graduation rate.

More Information is available on web site :

<http://gsia.tums.ac.ir/en/page/10967/Virtual-School>

Department of Evening Courses

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



Hospitals

- Amir-Alam Hospital
- Arash Women's Hospital
- Baharloo Hospital
- Bahrami Children's Hospital
- Children Medical Center School
- Farabi Hospital
- Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex
- Imam Khomeini Hospital
- Cancer Institute
- Vali-e-Asr Hospital
- Razi Hospital
- Roozbeh Hospital
- Shariati Hospital
- Sina Hospital
- Tehran Heart Center
- Tehran Woman's General Hospital
- Ziaeeian Hospital



Amir-A'lam Hospital

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

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





Arash Women's Hospital

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.



Baharloo Hospital

This general hospital was founded upon the request and with the cooperation of The Railroad Company employees in 1940. The hospital is located in the south of Tehran and is one of the oldest hospitals in the district.

Highlights

International Campus of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Sleep Clinic (Sleep lab), Occupational Medicine Clinic - ICU for toxicology - toxicology ward, emergency of toxicology, toxicology lab, health-care worker office, CCU, Post CCU, OSRC (Occupational Sleep Research Center)





Bahrami Children's Hospital

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

Children's Medical Center Hospital

This specialized pediatric hospital was founded in 1968 thanks to Dr. Hasan Ahari, and Dr. Mohammad Qarib's efforts, and has also been called Dr. Ahari Hospital. As the first specialized pediatric educational hospital, it is the most developed and the best-equipped referral center in Iran.

The Children's Medical Center Hospital was founded in 1968 by late Dr. Hassan Ahari. Our center consists of more than 20 specialty and sub-specialty wards , including infectious diseases, blood, gastrointestinal, kidney & endocrinology, neonates, PICU , Immunology & Rhumatology, 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 many others. The hospital offers a 400 registered bed capacity 70 of which 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 children's medical center hospital . Additionally, we provide sub-specialty care for more than 1500 patients monthly. This center was selected as the hub of excellence in pediatrics in 2008 by ministry of health and medical education. Our hospital services and facilities are open to all nationalities, irrespective of race, color and creed.





Farabi Hospital

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.

Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex

Imam-Khomeini Hospital Complex (formerly called Pahlavi Hospital), was founded almost 8 decades ago and is considered as one of the leading providers of patient care in Tehran. It is the biggest hospital 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 dates back to 1938. With the increasing population and expansion of the higher education in medicine in Iran, and with general interest in building and expansion of modern hospitals rapidly growing in all parts of the country, a great effort was made in early 1931 to establish a hospital in Tehran in an area of 235'519 square meters. The Hospital's foundation was laid in 1938 and the building was completed in 1946.

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

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

Imam Khomeini Hospital

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



Cancer Institute

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



Vali-e-Asr Hospital

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

Roozbeh Hospital

Roozbeh hospital is the oldest teaching psychiatry hospital in Iran. It was founded about seventy years ago. During its long service provision time, hundreds of psychiatrists have been graduated from this center and thousands of psychiatric patients have used the services delivered in this hospital. Training child and adolescent psychiatry, as a subspecialty in psychiatry, has been provided in Roozbeh Hospital since 1999.

In 2007, the psychiatric emergency unit was developed so as to manage urgent psychiatric patients. Moreover, several scientific projects have been carried out in this center leading to published works in various international journals.

Razi Hospital

This specialized dermatology hospital is one of the oldest teaching hospitals in Iran which is 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 Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

Shariati Hospital

The Hospital was originally known in 1965 as “Center of Nuclear Medicine” and started its official activity in 1968 with the presidency of Dr. Nezam Mafi. Two years later, the first and main building was built beside the Center of Nuclear Medicine. The original building, called the Dariush-e-Kabir Hospital, opened in 1973 as a general hospital affiliated with Tehran University of Medical Sciences, with Professor Ameli and his assistant Dr. Davachi serving as the presidents of the hospital. After Islamic Revolution, the hospital was renamed Shariati Hospital in honor of Dr. Ali Shariati, an Iranian revolutionary and sociologist.

Today, Shariati Hospital, with a 38-year history, is a 534-bed; nonprofit facility that ranks among the premier medical centers in the country and is one of the major referral centers. Shariati Hospital has been recognized for becoming highly specialized since it was established. The Internal ward has been divided into some sub-special wards including Cardiology, Pulmonary, Renal, Gastroenterology, Rheumatology, Endocrinology Neurology and Hematology. In addition to its sophisticated Internal Medicine programs, surgical wards also divided into sub-special wards. There are some other programs such General Anesthesia, Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine and Intensive Care in the Shariati Hospital. Moreover, there are four Intensive Care Units, and a Coronary Care Unit. Furthermore, supportive departments such as library, laboratory, personnel, and administrative, financial, and audiovisual units started their activity upon the Hospital’s management determination.

From its very beginning, Shariati Hospital has gained a reputation as a center of innovation and medical advancement thanks to attendance of professional physicians. The hospital was also a center through the years for medical research and today, the hospital has accommodated two research institutes and 14 research centers.

Sina Hospital

Sina University Hospital is the first Iranian hospital established in 1837. In 1939, Professor Adl, the father of surgery in Iran, started to work as the Head of Surgery Department at 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 surgery referral centers of the capital.



Tehran Heart Center

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

Ziaeian Hospital

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

Tehran Women's General Hospital

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




Research Centers

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



Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI)

 MRI is a pioneering institute with a mission to combine clinical care, research and education in diabetes, endocrine and metabolic diseases. By encouraging and supporting innovative research, the Institute aims to enhance understanding of these diseases and to accelerate the search for new treatment options and cure possibilities.

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute is affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences and is comprised of three affiliated research institutes each of them, themselves, comprised of several research centres. Three research institutes of the EMRI are: Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences Research Institute (inclusive of Diabetes Research Centre, Osteoporosis Research Centre ,and Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Centre), Endocrinology and Metabolism Molecular- Cellular Sciences Research Institute (inclusive of Biosensor Research Centre, Metabolic Disorders Research Centre, Obesity and Eating Habit Research Centre) , and Endocrinology and Metabolism Population Sciences Research Institute (inclusive of Chronic Disease Research Centre, Elderly Health Research Centre, and Non-communicable Diseases Research Centre).

In pursuit of its goals, the Institute:

- Provides well-equipped integrated laboratories and facilities for clinical and basic research.
- Defines teaching and research in the context of clinical service delivery and fosters the translation of research findings into clinical practice.
- Provides high-level training and job opportunities for scientists, doctors, nurses and other professionals.
- Forges links and promotes collaboration between research and clinical expertise of groups investigating a wide range of related diseases at Tehran University of Medical Sciences.
- Creates opportunities for cross-fertilisation of ideas and synergy, thereby encouraging national health initiatives.

History

The Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute comprises diverse groups of scientists, clinicians and allied health care providers in relevant fields of expertise, inclusive of clinical and basic sciences.

Since its foundation in 1993 as the Diabetes Research Centre of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, EMRI scientists have been progressing towards a more collaborative approach on research and clinical projects.

Collaboration with the WHO

EMRI is a WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Education on Management of Osteoporosis and Diabetes since 2006. Having fulfilled its planned objectives, the EMRI has retained its status as a WHO Collaborating Centre since formation of the collaboration.

Research Institutes and Research Centres

Currently, EMRI is comprised of three research institutes and nine research centres as follows:

Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences Research Institute

The Endocrinology and metabolism Clinical Sciences Research Institute of the EMRI is consisted of the following

Diabetes Research Centre

At the beginning of the third millennium, non-communicable diseases are considered as the leading cause of mortality all across the world. It is reported that chronic diseases impose a substantial financial burden which constitute approximately 70% of the health care costs in different countries. Amongst all non-communicable disease, the prevalence of diabetes is rampantly increasing and although it is forecast that it will reach to 285 million (6.4% of total world population) in 2030, some projections predict even higher rates.

There is evidence indicating that 7.7% of the Iranian population aged above 25 is affected by diabetes, and currently 2 million diabetic patients are living in the country. Latest reports demonstrate that diabetes constitutes 8.69% of all the whole health care budget of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In addition, there is evidence that diabetes significantly



affects the quality of life of Iranians living with diabetes all across the country.

Diabetes Research Center is one of the nine research centers of the Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute of the Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The center commenced its activities in 1993 as the Diabetes Research Group of Tehran University of Medical Sciences. In 2010, the research group was officially promoted to the Diabetes Research Center of the Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute. The main objectives of the center are expansion of research on diabetes and production of knowledge in the related fields with the ultimate goal of the promotion of the health of the Iranian public. The activities of the center can be broadly categorized into four different categories: research, education, treatment and translation of science.

In the field of research, the diabetes research center has conducted numerous research projects and published the result of the research in the most prestigious journals. Moreover, the center has most proactively contributed to the National Diabetes Research Network which plays a key role in synchronization of research conducted on different aspects of diabetes all across the country.

In addition, there have been several innovative attainments in different fields of treatment of diabetes. Examples of such innovative accomplishments are: application of stem-cell therapy, pancreas transplantation, and invention of biosensors for the measurement of glucose in the saliva. Amongst all innovations, invention of Angipars, an herbal formulation for treatment of diabetic foot ulcer, can be considered as a ground-breaking feat of research for the centre. Establishment of the National Diabetes Guideline for prevention, monitoring, and treatment of diabetes was another remarkable achievement of the center. The National Diabetes Guideline is established based on the latest findings in the management of diabetes as well as regional needs and national resources. This guideline has played a key role in delivering a homogenous diabetes care service to the nation.

Diabetes research center of the EMRI works in close collaboration with the National Diabetes Research Network and has played a key role in its establishment. Defining national research priorities and leading research to meet the demands are the primary goals of the National Diabetes Research Network. The network has most effectively facilitated targeted research which in turn has resulted in remarkable achievements in different fields of diabetes care.

Professional and public education is another important mission of the center. Holding national and international seminars on different aspects of diabetes for health care professionals is one of the most important activities of the Diabetes Research Center. The center also publishes different educational materials such as brochures, pamphlets, and multimedia on a regular basis to raise public awareness of the diseases. In addition, the Diabetes Virtual Clinic, established by the Centre, plays a great role in provision of information about different aspects of diabetes for the public. Moreover, radio and television programs which are broadcasted all across the country, especially on the occasion of the World Diabetes Day, are considered as most influential and informative nationally.

In the field of treatment, two Diabetes Clinics of the Diabetes Research Center have been formed as a response to the need for a multidisciplinary approach to treatment of diabetes. These clinics aim to achieve this goal via utilizing modern technology and innovative approaches to diabetes care. Expert clinicians working in different related fields work in close collaboration to ensure the perfect quality of care provided by Diabetes Clinics of the Diabetes Research Center.



Osteoporosis Research Centre

Osteoporosis Research Center was first established in 1999 as a research group of the Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

During the past decade, a plethora of research has been carried out on different aspects of osteoporosis by the osteoporosis research team of the EMRI. Considering such prominent achievements, the group was promoted to an affiliated Research Center as soon as the Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute was formed in April 2010. Currently, the center is an active member of the International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF) and plays a leading role in design and implementation of strategies for prevention and management of osteoporosis in the region.

The Osteoporosis Research Center is also the secretariat of the Iranian Osteoporosis Research Network (IORN) which commenced its activities in five provinces of Iran, soon to spread all across the country. The main objective of the IORN is to lead and synchronize multicentre studies and support researchers working in different osteoporosis-related fields all over the country. The center also contributes to development of a national osteoporosis and fracture registry. This network is forecast to assist policymakers to adapt effective strategies for prevention and treatment of

osteoporosis, thereby reducing the burden of the disease and its complications.

Professional and Public Education is another important aspect of activity of the Osteoporosis Research Center. Various scientific events, congresses and seminars designed for healthcare professionals as well as several public awareness raising campaigns for the general public are organized and held by the Center every year. Particularly, every year on the occasion of the World Osteoporosis Day which is celebrated in Iran for a whole week, a wide range of activities aiming at heightening public awareness are designed and carried out by the Center. During this week, several educational brochures and booklets are published and distributed all across the country. It is worth noting that the Osteoporosis Research Center works in close collaboration with the Iranian Osteoporosis Society to ensure a most effective, widespread, and synchronized approach to raising public awareness of this silent disease.

In addition, two well-equipped osteoporosis clinics of the Osteoporosis Research Center play a key role in clinical service delivery to the patients affected by the disease. The osteoporosis clinics of the Center boast of being equipped with the most advanced bone densitometry units; and, specialist consultants of the clinic working in different osteoporosis-related fields provide the best possible clinical services for the patients. It is noteworthy that having fulfilled the required ethical requirements of the Institute, the obtained data can also be used for research purposes.

The ORC has conducted several comprehensive large-scale projects on bone health. What follows is a summary of some of the most important national projects conducted by the Center during the recent years.

- **Iranian Multicentric Osteoporosis Study:** This population-based project, also known as IMOS, was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Iranian Osteoporosis Research Network, and several medical schools from different provinces of Iran. The IMOS project was designed to assess the prevalence of osteoporosis and vitamin D deficiency as well as their risk factors in a large and nationally representative cohort of healthy Iranians.

It needs to be mentioned that as the next step, the Center is planning to assess the prevalence of osteoporosis and vitamin D deficiency in rural areas of Iran.

- **Milk Fortification Project:** Considering the high prevalence of vitamin D deficiency among Iranians from all genders, ages, and ethnicity backgrounds, fortification of dairy products with vitamin D has become increasingly popular in the recent years. In this regard, Osteoporosis Research Center has designed several national projects to assess the quality of the fortified products. The main objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of the fortification project in terms of increasing the serum vitamin D levels in school children of Tehran.

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center is one of the nine Research Centers of EMRI which was established in 2010 following the official formation of the Institute. The main objectives of the Center are 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: pituitary and thyroid diseases, puberty, learning and developmental disorders, reproductive system and adrenal gland endocrinology, nutrition and endocrinology, and psychi-

atric aspects of endocrinology.

A number of researchers as well as PhD students currently work in close collaboration with the center under direct supervision of nationally renowned supervisors (professors, associated professors and assistant professors of the Tehran University of Medical Sciences). It is worth noting that a great proportion of the research projects of the center are carried out by student and specialist clinicians as their doctoral theses.

The result of the research conducted by the center are published in prestigious journals and presented in different conferences and seminars. Conducting joint research projects in collaboration with other research centers as well as clinical or diagnostic departments of Shariati Hospital has always been an inextricable part of the research carried out at the EMRC.

One of the remarkable achievements of the EMRC can be asserted to be the implementation of the clinical information registration system of endocrine diseases. In addition, as Iran is a region endemic for Thalassemia, EMRC has founded the Thalassemia Clinic of the EMRI in 2012. The information of the patients referred to this clinic is consistently synchronized with the electronic registration system of endocrine diseases in order to facilitate research carried out in the field and improve treatment services to the patients.

Endocrinology and Metabolism Molecular-Cellular Research Sciences



Endocrinology and Metabolism Molecular-Cellular Research Institute is consisted of the following research centres:

Biosensor Research Centre

Biosensors have recently emerged and are increasingly utilized as reliable instruments in different aspects of health care provision, particularly for diagnosis and monitoring the progress of different diseases. The regular assessment of analytes in biological specimens is required to demonstrate the metabolic states of patients, particularly in those who are admitted to intensive care units of hospitals.

Due to the diversity of electrochemically detectable analytes and signal transducers, biosensor technology encompasses a wide range of disciplines. Typical analytes which are detectable by biosensors include antibodies, enzymes, affinity ligands (e.g., lectin), receptors, peptides, oligonucleotides, organelles, organisms, and tissue slice enzymes. The methods of signal transduction used range can be electrical, optical, electrochemical, thermometric, piezoelectric or magnetic.

Biosensor Research group was first established in 2008 as a research group of Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute of Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Since its establishment, this group has carried out several research projects and published numerous articles in the most prestigious and universally renowned scientific journals. Considering these remarkable achievements, the group was promoted to an affiliated Research Center as soon as Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute was upgraded in December 2012.

The main focus of the research carried out by the Research Center is on both experimental and clinical aspects of





design and utilization of biosensors in the field of endocrinology and metabolism. The center also aims to obtain, classify, and present the fruits of research in the field. Biosensor Research Center pursues a unique, specific and effective method in the development, expansion, and clinical implementation of the knowledge on biosensors. The Center has also a strategy for national implementation of the science and to develop novel methods of detection and measurement of analytes with use of biological materials.

The research activity at the Biosensors Research Center includes a wide range of projects including:

- Development of biosensors for non-invasive glucose measurement
- Development of immunosensor and facilitation of their clinical and pharmacological application
- Development of DNA-biosensors and promotion of their application in clinical and pharmacological fields.
- Development of enzyme-biosensors and their application in the clinic as well as toxicology and pharmacology.
- Evaluation and optimization of different immobilization procedures for proteins such as antibodies, enzymes, and mediators for the development of enzymatic and non enzymatic screen printed electrode based biosensors.
- Development of the optical and electrochemical biosensors using nanotechnology.

Furthermore, development of more sensitive devices, particularly PoC and LoC test systems with greater abilities in high- throughput screening and multiple coincidental analyte analysis, is expected in the near future.

Metabolic Diseases Research Centre

Metabolic disorders occur when abnormal chemical reactions in the body adversely affect health and cause illness. "Inherited metabolic disorders" is a phrase used to describe different types of medical conditions caused by genetic defects that interfere with the body's metabolism.

Metabolic disorders research center was founded in November 2012 as an affiliated research center of the EMRI. The aims of this research center are as follows:

- Establishing a central laboratory for the diagnosis of inborn errors of metabolism which will focus on measuring organic acid profile, analysis of specific metabolites, enzyme assay, and genetic analysis of the relevant mutations causing the disorder.
- Provision of nutrition consultation services for patients with inborn errors of metabolism.
- Establishing a patient registry (database) for inborn errors of metabolism.
- Carrying out epidemiological studies on metabolic disorders.
- Conducting biochemical and molecular research on metabolic reactions in the cell.
- Holding scientific events and workshops to promote knowledge about metabolism, metabolic disorders and their clinical management.

Obesity and Eating Habit Research Centre

Changing lifestyle and increasing urbanization in recent decades has made obesity a critical health issue worldwide and Iran is no exception. Evidence from recent studies demonstrates that the prevalence of obesity is alarmingly

increasing. This trend is observed in both developing and developed countries and imposes a substantial burden on health care systems. According to the World Health Organization, currently, 1.4 billion adults in the world are categorized as overweight or obese.

In response to the increasing prevalence of obesity in Iran during the recent decade due to changes in lifestyle and eating habits of the nation, and with the view of provision of specialized health services in this field, the Obesity and Eating Habits Research Center of the Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute was established in 1391. The main objective of the Center is to design and develop effective strategies for prevention and treatment of obesity. In addition, the Center aims to provide a rich and vibrant research environment for basic and clinical investigators, thereby developing novel therapeutic strategies to combat the disease.

The main goals of the Center are:

- Establishment of effective national guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of obesity.
- Development of a patient registry system and a national obesity database
- Conducting epidemiologic studies on different aspects of obesity
- Foundation of National Obesity Research Network
- Training and provision of educational courses and scientific events for healthcare professionals

The Obesity Research Center consists of several different research groups including: endocrinology, nutrition, surgery, sports medicine, cardiology, epidemiology and psychiatry.

In addition, in order to provide professional clinical health care services such as patient registry system (database) and diet therapy, an Obesity Specialty Clinic was established by the Center in 1391.





Endocrinology and Metabolism Population Sciences Research Institute

 Endocrinology and Metabolism Population Sciences Research Institute is consisted of the following research centres:

Chronic Diseases Research Centre

Chronic and incurable diseases are comprised of a group of contagious and non-contagious diseases which are the leading causes of mortality in both developed and developing countries. Such diseases impose a great burden on the public health systems in different regions of the world. Evidence of numerous studies demonstrates that the prevalence of the abovementioned diseases has increased significantly worldwide in the recent years, and so has the threat they pose to the health of the society.

Considering the abovementioned situation, and with the view of promoting research and the quality of clinical care, the Chronic Diseases Research Center of the Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute emerged as an affiliated research center of the Endocrinology and Population Sciences Institute in 2011. The Chronic Diseases Research Institute covers a broad spectrum of both communicable (AIDS, hepatitis, tuberculosis...) and non-communicable (cardiovascular disease, metabolic disorders, malignancies...) diseases.

The main objectives of the Chronic Diseases Research Centre are:

- Expansion and application of the knowledge on prevention and management of chronic diseases
- Conducting experimental and clinical research with the objective of enhancement of technical capacity and capabilities of the Nation in order to meet the increasing demands
- Collection, compiling, and systematically classification of national data and evidence in regards with chronic and non-curable diseases
- Establishment of the National Chronic Diseases Research Network in order to nationally synchronize the research carried out in the field and provide homogenous health care services to the public
- Training researchers and clinicians interested in different disciplines related to chronic diseases
- Enhancement of research capacity and facilitation of employment for interested researchers.
- Forging collaboration with Iranian research centers and government funded institutes as well as non-governmental organization
- Initiation and expansion of mutual collaboration with international research centers and academic institutes

Presently, the CDRC is pursuing research on several aspects of application of stem-cell technology in the treatment of different chronic diseases. In addition, cell-therapy clinic of the Center can be considered as a prominent achievement which plays a key role in the formation of a central cell-bank which can be exploited by different research and clinical projects.

In addition, considering the importance of training and education, the CDRC has launched a website containing updated and cutting-edge information designed for researchers and clinicians working in the field. Holding different scientific and educational events for interested experts can be considered as another important facet of activity of the center.

Elderly Health Research Centre

Since its establishment, the Elderly Health Research Center of the EMRI has been proactively involved in different aspects of research and education on different aspects of elderly health. The center is now considered as a nationally renowned leading organization in the field.

This research center was founded by the EMRI in November 2012 and works in close collaboration with Kahrizak Charity Foundation.

Mission

The centre's mission is to:

- Conduct basic and clinical research in the fields of aging, geriatric, and gerontology as well as genetic, biological, clinical, behavioral, and social aspects of aging
- Support and conduct genetic, biological, clinical, behavioral, social, and economic research on aging
- Produce information about aging and sharing the fruits of the research carried out with health care professionals and the public

Programs

The Elderly Health Research Centers' programs for the future include:

- Education and support of the Iranian elderly population in health and other relevant issues
- Initiation and forging joint projects with international and domestic research centers working on common fields of interest
- Development of data banks and statistics for authorities and policy makers to assist them in passing legislations in support for the Iranian elderly.
- Provision of training for researchers working in elderly-health related subjects.

The most important ongoing research projects of the Elderly Health Research Center are as follows:

- Validation and psychometric studies on the Geriatric Assessment Tools and instruments (designed to identify cognitive disorders, nutritional state, pain, abuse, ADLs, sleep disorders and physical activity impairment)
- Kahrizak Longitudinal Aged Study (KLAS): (a dynamic cohort study inclusive of all prospective elderly residents of Kahrizak Charity Foundation Nursing Home in the next 10 years)
- Validation study of Minimum Data Set (MDS)-3 in Iran: (a comprehensive evaluation of the quality of aged care services in community nursing homes)

The most remarkable future research project of the Elderly Health Research Center is:

- Acting the National Elderly Health Survey: is designed for the assessment of health status and requirements of the Iranian elderly. This survey is designed to systematically assess socioeconomic, mood, cognitive, functional, medical, medication, lifestyles, nutritional status, and other aspects of the Iranian elderly living in rural and urban areas of the country. The results of this study can most effectively assist Iranian authorities and policymakers to pass legislations with the aim of promotion of health and wellbeing of Iranian elderly population.





Educational Activities

With the view of the fulfillment of professional educational objectives, the Elderly Health Research Center has several plans in place for the future, including:

- Facilitation of employment of PhD by research students whose fields of interest are gerontology and aged care sciences.
- Running short term courses in the fields of geriatrics and gerontology for general practitioners.
- Holding workshops for the staff and employees of Kahrizak Charity Foundation

Non-communicable Diseases Research Centre

According to the World Health Organization, non-communicable diseases are the main cause of mortality in the world. The four major non-communicable diseases include cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung diseases and diabetes, and they are known to kill three in five people worldwide. Fortunately however, premature deaths from NCDs can be prevented by implementation of effective health-promotion policies and active engagement in implementation of preventive measures.

The non-communicable Diseases Research Center of the EMRI was established in 1391. The Center currently employs 5 staff members, and more than 70 researches work in close collaboration with it. Among the projects that the center is working on, the following are worth noting:

- Burden of Disease in Iran from 1990 to 2010
- Assessment of Rural Family Physician Program
- Health Workers' Cohort

This center also plays a crucial role in provision of accurate and evidence-based information for Iranian policy makers so that they can implement policies and legislations to promote public health of the Nation in accordance with the strategic plan of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Having employed young researchers and PhD students (by both coursework and research), the non-communicable Research Center has been successful in promotion of research in four main categories, namely: burden of diseases, assessment of the health system performance, health assessment, and social factors affecting health.

In order to meet high academic standards, the Center carries out some of its research projects in is in close collaboration with several world-class universities and academic institutions such as: Harvard University, Imperial London College and the World Health Organization.

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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 research center in national level which focuses on health aspects of environmental pollution.

Based on the needs assessment, 3 specific centers including Center for Water Quality Research (CWQR), Center for Air Pollution Research (CAPR) and Center for Solid Waste Research (CSWR) have been established within IER.

39 faculty members are pursuing the following goals: attempting to play the role of flagship among other national research institutes, being the knowledge hub for WHO Regional Office; establishing 5 scientific national and regional networks and membership in at least 10 international networks up to 2025; conducting 70 comprehensive researches up to 2025; presenting 14 patents in the field of environmental science & technology; training 100 researchers; publishing 4 research-based articles per capita in the Institute.

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.
- 3 Impacts of climate change on health in Iran.
- Construction and management of environmental health information systems in the areas of water, air, etc.
- 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.

The Research Centers of this Institute are: Water Quality, Air Pollution, and Solid Waste

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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 a research center focusing on the field of water quality has been considered significant and it was 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 individuals; to produce applied-scale information in the field of regional and national water quality improvements; and 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 risks 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.

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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 and 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 Predication, 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).

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Center for Solid Waste Research (CSWR)

Change in lifestyle and development and growth in all types of urban, industrial and agricultural activities have multiplied 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 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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Reducing High-risk Behaviors Research Institute

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

HIV Research Center (HIVRC)

Background

Iran Research Center for HIV AIDS is a pioneering institute in fundamental and social based research in fields of HIV/AIDS in Iran. This research center is affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences and is located in Imam Khomeini Medical Complex. The research center started its formal activity in 2005 in an interdisciplinary activities targeting at training, researching, and promoting preventive plans, and treatment in HIV/AIDS fields. A great portion of activities in this center include

- Conducting research activities in epidemiology, prevention, laboratory methods, treatment and care, mental health, addiction and other high risk behaviors,
- Developing and expanding upon the obtained knowledge, and building capacity for health care providers and organizations in national and regional levels,
- Providing clinical and mental services for HIV afflicted people, and their family members,
- Establishing and running the “Yaran-e-Mosbat” (Positive Fellows) for HIV afflicted people in order to provide recreational, life skills, and welfare services for its members.

The center is staffed by 40 full time and part time physicians and researchers. In addition, the center holds vast international and national cooperation with other research centers.

Goals

IRCHA plays a pivotal role in the region in raising awareness in fields of HIV/AIDS. To successfully accomplish this role, the center, in conjunction with other research centers, is pursuing plans in research, training and promoting exemplar activities in increasing longevity, preventing HIV transmission, as well as improving the quality of life of those afflicted with 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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Community-Based Participatory Research Center (CBPRC)

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

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

- Capacity building: Implementing more than 200 workshops on participatory research and related concepts such as facilitation, trust building, participation, priority settings, participatory intervention, and social capital for delegates of organizations, representatives of community and academicians.
- Research projects: All the projects done in CBPRC are useful to increase people’s health and changing the policies affecting the health. Through 9 international projects, more than 60 small grants of research projects, approximately \$250,000 has been raised.
- Collaborative capacity: Increasing the capacity of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) to communicate with various organizations and the community.
- Knowledge production: Writing books on participatory tools and methods, guidelines on different health topics like prevention of drug abuse, smoking and so on, and 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 undertaking community based participatory research; improving equity in health research, people’s participation and inter-sector collaboration to tackle social determinants of health, all and all are among the main goals of the CBPRC.

More than 60 projects have been conducted in CBPRC. Some of them are as follow:

- 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 developing participatory guideline to reduce smoking among students
- Planning a participatory intervention based on PRECEDE-PROCEED model in narcotic anonymous families
- Assessing the Knowledge and attitudes of people and physicians about the implementation of family physician program in Tehran
- Developing public health guidelines for improving the youth physical activity considering communication strategy concept
- Assessing of Knowledge, attitude and ownership of LLIN among people of Malaria endemic target areas of IR. Iran
- Implementation of Malaria program review in IR. Iran
- Facilitating of economical development process in the rural areas through local participation

The Center, with 14 faculty members, is in tight International Collaborations with World Health Organization, World Bank, UNICEF and IRI Iranian Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

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Dentistry Sciences Research Institute(DSRI)

The Research Centers of this Institute are: Dental Research Center, Laser Research Center of Dentistry, Craniomaxillofacial Research Center and Dental Implant Research Center

Dental Research Center (DRC)

The Dental Research Center (DRC) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was established in 2004 to develop and promote research in specialized fields and arenas of dentistry and dental materials. This center assists in the recruitment of talented research-oriented 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 centers and has published a journal titled "Journal of Dentistry of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (JDT)" which is one of the first Iranian dental journals in English to be indexed in PubMed and visible in ISI Web of Knowledge, Thomson Reuters.

The overall goals of DRC are as follow:

- To develop and promote information and communication technology;
- To cooperate with national and international dentistry-affiliated centers;
- To seek funding sources for research;
- To improve the research capabilities of the members;
- To expand, develop, and facilitate the current laboratories associated with DRC and enhance their scientific capabilities;
- To establish new laboratories for research in molecular and cell biology;
- To achieve an impact factor of more than 2 for JDT;
- 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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Laser Research Center of Dentistry(LRCD)

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

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.

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 Ph.D. 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 crani-ofacial surgery and related fields (Eye, ENT); and designing and building a robot surgeon.

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Dental Implant Research Center (DIRC)

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Institute for Advanced Medical Technologies (IAMT)

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

This institute consists of three research centers, namely: Research Center for Science and Technology in Medicine (RCSTM), Research Center for Biomedical Technology and Robotics (RCBTR), and Research Center for Molecular and Cellular Imaging (RCMCI). IAMT's mission, vision, and values at each of the mentioned research centers put forth ideas of improving people's lives, shape the future of medical technologies, and personalize healthcare. Our confidence to set and achieve these goals underlie in our resourceful background in developing advanced medical technologies, while our research continues to reveal the potentials that can lead to fulfilling our aims.

Research Center for Science and Technology in Medicine (RCSTM)

Research Center for Science and Technology in Medicine is in fact the birthplace of Institute of Advanced Medical Technologies (IAMT). This center was founded in 1994 as the first center in Iran for exploiting science and technology in medicine, and commenced its work in Imam Khomeini Hospital, which is one of the largest and most paramount hospital sections affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. This center was principally established to endeavor in accomplishing industrial independence of our country in designing and developing medical technologies with regard to national demands and considerations. One of the key aims in establishing this center, was to bring together scientists in different fields, including basic science, engineering, medicine, and industry in a joint collaborative research environment. This collaboration is on one hand indicative of research policy of the center and on the other hand leads in quality improvement, fulfillment of local demands and required standards for development of medical technologies. Since the beginning, the primary activities of RCSTM has been focused on research, education and quality control of medical technologies. In this regard, the research and education deputies have been responsible for advanced and specialized activities of RCSTM. The biomedical instrumentation subdivision has managed to perform quality control and maintenance of biomedical instruments in over 33 hospitals and medical care centers affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Since 2000, with regard to the third development policy and the strategies ratified by ministry committee, RCSTM has strived to orient its activities on improving the technical knowledge of biomedical instrumentation industry, development of advanced medical and healthcare technologies, achieving independency in developing medical technologies and initiation of joint research sections among university and industry. The most recent efforts of this center involved executing industrialized projects, and fortunately this collaborations has resulted in formation of several research laboratories, prototype manufactories in the RCSTM.

Research Center for Molecular and Cellular Imaging (RCMCI)

Research Groups: Medical Imaging Systems Group (MISG), Quantitative MR Imaging and Spectroscopy Group (QMISG), Biomedical Optics Research Group (BORG), Biomarker Imaging and Analysis Group (BIAG), Neuro-Imaging and Analysis Group (NIAG), Molecular and cellular imaging is a newly defined area of biomedical research, intended to provide visualization, characterization, and measurement of biological processes at the molecular and cellular levels in living systems. The main goal of this area of research is to enhance the effectiveness of current approaches of disease prevention, diagnosis and therapy, especially in cancer and neurodegenerative diseases. Molecular imaging offers unique insights into the human body that enable physicians to personalize patient care. In terms of diagnosis, molecular imaging is able to provide information which cannot be attained with other imaging technologies or that would require more invasive procedures such as biopsy or surgery, identify disease in its earliest stages and determine the exact location of a tumor, often before symptoms occur or abnormalities can be detected with other diagnostic tests. As a tool for evaluating and managing the patient care, molecular imaging studies help physicians to determine the extent or severity of the disease, including whether it has spread elsewhere in the body, select the most effective therapy based on the unique biologic characteristics of the patient and the molecular properties of a tumor or other disease, determine a patient's response to specific drugs, accurately assess the effectiveness of a treatment regimen, adapt treatment plans quickly in response to changes in cellular activity, assess disease progression, and identify recurrence of disease and help manage ongoing care. Molecular imaging procedures, which are noninvasive, safe and painless, are used to diagnose and manage the treatment of cancer, heart disease, brain disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, gastrointestinal disorders, lung disorders, bone disorders, kidney and thyroid disorders. The main technologies which are used today for molecular imaging include Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Spectroscopy (MRI/ S), Positron Emission Tomography (PET) (usually in combination with CT imaging), Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT), Optical Imaging (OI), and Molecular Ultrasound Imaging (MUI). The research Center for Molecular and Cellular Imaging (RCMCI) aims to gather scientists, trained technologists and specialized researchers to allow in vivo imaging of disease processes and development of new molecular therapeutics and diagnostics methods as well as design and development of new instruments that can be used in the field of molecular imaging. Our mission is to translate advances in cellular and molecular biology, chemistry, physics, computer sciences, engineering, instrumentation and animal models into improvements in care for patients, provide further advances in understanding of the molecular basis of disease and train investigators and technical staff in the use of modern molecular imaging techniques.

In this context, the main specific objectives of RCMCI are:

To identify by advanced imaging techniques the physiopathological/ biochemical markers and endpoints of in vivo progression and response to therapy in several diseases; To test and develop, in appropriate models of pathologies at the pre-clinical level, imaging methods for non-invasively monitoring molecular and functional imaging parameters of disease progression, response to treatment and relapse To identify and detect, by advanced imaging techniques, molecular components and/ or reaction steps involved in cell signaling in cells of immunological and pathological interest, in response to cell receptor stimulation or to intercellular contacts with sensitive target tumor cells; To evaluate clinical protocols based upon the use of specific molecular probes



and contrast agents, for imaging and monitoring in vivo progression and response to therapy of cancer and brain diseases.

To develop new instruments and imaging systems and introducing methods and algorithms for correct ion of artifacts in molecular imaging as well as developing packages for quantitative analysis of molecular imaging data Our group started its activities since 2003, and now at RCMCI we have five main groups, including: Medical Imaging Systems Group (MISG), Quantitative MR Imaging and Spectroscopy Group (QMISG), Biomedical Optics Research Group (BORG), Biomarker Imaging and Analysis Group (BIAG), and Neuro-Imaging and Analysis Group (NIAG).

At MISG, we focus on improving image correction techniques, developing modeling/ simulation tools, perform accurate quantitative analysis for medical imaging systems, explore new possible designs and modification of imaging system

geometry, and develop sophisticated Monte Carlo, new radiation detect ion, and new imaging and measurement techniques.

At QMISG, we concentrate on quantification aspects as well as development of imaging protocols and software for various MRS/ MRI applications including: cortical bone quantification and segmentation, quantification and processing of MRS signals in clinics, analysis, quantification and method development for MR perfusion studies (DSC- and DCE-MRI) in clinics, and analysis and quantification of whole-body DWI-MR images for treatment response follow-up.

At BORG, we focus on design and implementation of biomedical optical system, design and implementation of simulation of photon propagation in biological tissues, and holding educational workshops on principles and application of lasers in medicine.

At BIAG, we aim to develop contrast agents(e.g.;super paramagnetic Iron Oxide nano-particles and Manga-

nese) for sensitive disease/ tumor detection methods and lymphography, design biomarkers and prepare for targeted delivery of contrast agents to cancerous tissues in early stage of the disease, and design nano-particles for stem cells tracking using MRI.

At NIAG, we focus on development of imaging protocols and software for brain mapping in different normal/abnormal brain state, functional and structure brain evaluation for various healthy/diseased/cognitive-states of the brain, and using multi-modality imaging systems (MRI) and quantification analysis methods such as DCE/ DSC/ DWI/ DTI/ QSM/ MRS for brain mapping in different normal/ abnormal brain states.

Research Centre of Biomedical Technology and Robotics (RCBTR)

Research Groups: Image-Guided Surgery Group (IGSG), Medical Robotics Group (MRG), Medical Informatics Group (MIG) and Bio-Medical Systems & Equipments Group (BMSEG) Computer assisted and robotic Medical interventions are becoming common clinical practices in recent years as a result of the rising trend towards more precise medical procedures especially in surgery and rehabilitation. They are proved to provide better clinical results and lower the overall costs through shorter hospital stays, shorter recovery times, reduced need for repeated surgeries and availability of home based therapy. The domain of applications has now been extended to the full spectrum of the medical treatment, from diagnosis to preoperative planning, surgery execution, and postoperative rehabilitation. The products are thus rather diverse, ranging from modeling and visualization software tools to surgical simulator units,



navigation systems, surgical robots, and robotic rehabilitation apparatuses. The discipline inherently involves the integration of many different computer-related technologies.

Modern medical imaging systems, such as CT, MR, PET, together with advanced techniques of image processing and modeling, 3D anatomy visualization, real-time tracking and sensing, haptics and robotics are considered to be the key underlying technologies. Considering the wide range of technologies, products and applications, a number of different names have been attributed to the discipline, e.g., image-guided surgery, computer-assisted surgery, medical robotics, medical virtual reality, computer-integrated surgery. We prefer the term “Biomedical Technology and Robotics” as it emphasizes on the underlying technologies more comprehensively and includes all the tools developed for a range of applications as wide as the medical science. The science spans a wide spectrum of fields and techniques such as image processing, 3D object modeling, computer-aided design, coordinate measurement and navigation, motion planning, man-machine-interfacing, control and finally design and analysis of mechanisms. Each of the above branches of this science has found exciting applications in the medical sciences and referred to as Biomedical Technology and Robotics. Our group started its activities since 2003 and now at RCBTR we have Medical Robotics Lab., Image-guided Surgery Lab., Fake operating room, R&D rooms, Rapid prototyping workshop, Electronic workshop and light and heavy Mechanical workshops. At IGSG, we specially focus on medical procedures that use computer-based systems to provide virtual image overlays to help the physician precisely visualize and target the surgical site. The main goal of this group is to develop and to apply methods to integrate image analysis methods and software with a commercial image-guided surgery navigation system. At MRG, we have worked on a variety of research projects in different fields of medical robotics, in partnership with several clinics and medical centers. A wide range of clinical problems were identified and appropriate technologies were pursued, mainly in three key areas of virtual reality in medicine, surgical robots, and robotic rehabilitation systems.

At MIG, we concentrate on both software and algorithms for preparing, processing, maintaining and distribution of data as well as retrieving information to support the process of knowledge extraction and decision making. We try to develop systems for delivering extracted knowledge and/or processed data whenever and wherever needed during the process of providing healthcare and medical services, e.g. applications of data aggregation in diagnosis and decision making using heuristic methods.

At BMSEG, our mission is to design of new medical devices considering new technologies, to develop new methods of signal processing that extract useful information from physiological signals, and to extend our knowledge of pathophysiology through the investigation of behavior manifest in physiological signals. The main research fields of this group are: neuro-engineering, neuro-muscular control, biological signal processing, assistive listening devices, hearing screening device development, rehabilitation engineering and biological system modeling.

Family Health Research Institute (FHRI)

The Research Centers of this Institute are: Vali-e-Asr Reproductive Health Research Center, Breastfeeding Research Center and Maternal, Fetal and Neonatal Research Center.

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

Regarding the importance of reproductive health in the world and research in this particular field the center was decided to be established by gathering all possibilities and capabilities in one organization. After many years of preparation, this center was established as a research sub-division in Tehran University of Medical Sciences in June 1997. It considers its goals via three principle bases of research, treatment and education. 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 role 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 amniocentesis, intra uterine transfusion, PhD by research in perinatology and neonatology. The main research projects done in the Center are the evaluation of dif-



ferent 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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Digestive Disease Research Institute (DDRI)

The three research centers affiliated to Digestive Diseases Research Institute (DDRI) are: Digestive Diseases Research Center (DDRC), Autoimmune and Motility Diseases of the Gastrointestinal Tract Research Center (AMDGTRC) and Liver, Pancreatic, and Biliary Diseases Research Center (LPBRC)

Digestive Diseases Research Center (DDRC)

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 To-

ronto, 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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Autoimmune and Motility Diseases of the Gastrointestinal Tract Research Center (AMDGTRC)

The Autoimmune and Motility Diseases of the Gastrointestinal Tract Research Center (AMDGTRC) is one of the three research centers affiliated to Digestive Diseases Research Institute (DDRI). This center hosts research groups working on Celiac Disease, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (IBD), *Helicobacter Pylori*, Achalasia, and Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD).

The aim of establishing this research center is to investigate the etiology, the pathogenesis, and the genetics of autoimmune gastrointestinal diseases. It is hoped that research in these fields would open up new methodologies for facilitating treatment of these diseases.

Since this center is a referral clinic for patients suffering from autoimmune gastrointestinal diseases, research projects based on very large number of these patients' records can lead to invaluable achievements.

Liver, Pancreatic, and Biliary Diseases Research Center (LPBRC)

The Liver, Pancreatic, and Biliary Diseases Research Center (LPBRC) is one of the three research centers affiliated to Digestive Diseases Research Institute. This center host research groups working on Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Diseases (NAFLD), Autoimmune Hepatitis (AIH), diseases of pancreas and biliary tracts, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, chronic liver diseases, regenerative Therapy and stem cells. The aims of this research center are summarized as follows:

- 1) Facilitating the treatment and reducing the side-effects of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures on pancreas and biliary tracts;
- 2) Establishing a research center working on background causes of biliary tracts diseases and possibly reducing the side-effects and mortality due to pancreatic and biliary diseases;
- 3) Preparing the grounds for future research on cells, prevention of cancers, and benign stenoses of biliary tracts;
- 4) Teaching correct methods of Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio-Pancreatography (ERCP) and Endosonography to gastroenterology fellows.

Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Institute (PSRI)

The three research centers affiliated to Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Institute (PSRI) are: Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center (PSRC), Drug Design & Development Research Center (DDDR) and Pharmaceutics Research Center.

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 as 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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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. DDDRRC 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 DDDRRC train highly qualified personnel for related institutions by organizing workshops and seminars.

The principle goals of DDDRRC 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 DDDRRC 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 (Cyclopentyloxy) Methoxyphenyl Cyclopentanes As Potential 4-Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors

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Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Research Center (PQARC)

The Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Research Center (PQARC) was established in 2010 at Drug and Food Control branch of TUMS Pharmacy 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 facilitate the application of a basic science approach and improve formulation of drug products.

A number of the center's main goals include discovering the best method for Q.A and Q.C of drugs, as well as helping to treat diseases and improving 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 and collaboration with many domestic and international research centers. The PQARC extends a warm hand to all other research centers and individuals with similar research interests and hopes for mutually fruitful and constructive collaborations.

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Neurological Rehabilitation Research Institute (NRRI)

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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Brain And Spinal Injury Research Center (BASIR)

History:

The first project in cell therapy for spinal cord injuries by injection of Schwann cells was conducted experimentally in 2001, as an interdisciplinary collaboration. Thereafter the research council of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, approved the funding an institute called Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Research Center (BASIR). Since then multiple study groups have been developed and research teams on the fields of basic neuroscience, spinal cord medicine and social determinants of health are collaborating. 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:

SCI 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 Neurorestoratology, Professor Hungyan Huang and Professor Geoffrey Raisman.

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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 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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Rheumatology Research Center (RRC)

The first Rheumatology subspecialty department in Iran was established in Shariati Hospital affiliated with Tehran University. The department consisted of an inpatient ward, two rheumatology outpatient clinics and a small rheumatology research lab. The first two outpatient clinics were dedicated to connective tissue diseases and Behcet's disease, established in 1974 and 1977, respectively. The unit gradually grew up to become the Rheumatology Research Center (RRC) in 1981. It was the first research center from Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) recognized officially by the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education in 1994. RRC was assigned as the center of excellence for Rheumatology in Iran in 2001.

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

RRC earned 3rd TUMS Avicenna Festival award for published books, in 1999. RRC received the title of "Medical Book of the Year" for three consecutive years in 1997, 1998 and 1999 from Tehran University "Book of the Year Festival". It received national Razi award for the project entitled "the effects of multidisciplinary educational program on quality of life and disability of patients with chronic low back pain" in 2010. RRC has also achieved Farabi Festival Award for the life-long studies on the ocular involvement of Behcet's disease, in 2011, Avicenna Festival award for the Premier researcher in 2012, Hadavi Award from Academy of Medical Sciences for COPCORD article in 2012, and NEDAI Award for Clinical Research in Auto-Immunity, Portugal in 2012.

RRC is the active member of Iranian Rheumatology Association in APLAR (Asia and Pacific League of Associations for Rheumatology). Behcet's unit of RRC has the APLAR chairmanship of the Special Interest Group (SIG) on Behcet's Disease. In addition, RRC is the co-chairman of SIGs for Osteoporosis, Scleroderma and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. RRC is one of the founding members of the International Society for Behcet's Disease (ISBD) created in 2000.

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Immunology, Asthma and Allergy Research Center (IAARC)

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-mentioned fields. "Immunology, Asthma & Allergy Research Center" officially began its scientific activities in Tehran University of Medical Science 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 IAARC 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, asthma and allergies, collaborating in publication of an international scientific-research journal in allergy, asthma and immunology and a newsletter.

With 14 faculty members, IAARC is trying to fulfill its major goals such as decreasing the burden of immune system diseases, improving the quality of life of patients, improving the diagnostic methods, the treatment methods, preventive measures, rehabilitation methods and identifying research priorities in Iran in the field of immune system diseases, asthma and allergies.

Researchers at the IAARC 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 patients with asthma, allergy or immunodeficiency and in their families and providing solutions for its improvement
- Establishing new laboratory tests in diagnosis and treatment of asthma, allergy, immunodeficiency and prenatal diagnosis.

IAARC welcomes international scientific collaborations and has established collaborations in the recent 5 years with:

- The Department of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Albert-Ludwigs-University Feriburg/ Germany
- Research Institute of Interventional Allergology and Immunology, Bonn/Cologne/Germany
- Institute of Pathophysiology Semmelweis University– Faculty of Medical and Seroscience (LTD), Budapest / Hungary.
- National Heart and Lung Institute, Imperial College, London / UK.
- The division of Clinical Immunology at the Department of Laboratory Medicine, Karolinska Huddinges, Sweden
- Dermopathology Institute of Immacolata Rome/ Italy

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Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center (STSRC)

History

Sina Trauma & Surgery Research Center (STSRC) is a multidisciplinary research center with 12 faculty member 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.

Goals:

- Providing scientific and local evidence on Injury prevention for policy development
- Contribution in planning of effective service providing to Trauma patients
- To detect the risk factors of different Injuries in different groups in the community
- To promote the nationwide Injury Surveillance System
- To promote research in the field of Injury prevention and Traumatology in Iran
- To train researchers capable of conducting applied researches through the country

Facilities:

- **Crash Lab:** STSRC has established a Crash Lab focusing on the Pedestrian safety, in collaboration with the school of Mechanic in Sharif Industrial University. Providing the highest safety to Pedestrians is the main focus of this lab.
- **Bio-bank:** A bank of biological specimens is established to study the biologic aspects of Trauma. Specimens of traumatic patients are preserved in -86 temperature for future studies on biomarkers and metabolites that could improve diagnosis and treatment of different injuries.
- **Psychological assessment lab:** To promote researches on traffic safety such as the effect of different medications on the driving performance, a Driving-related psychological assessment facility is prepared in the STSRC. This lab could provide objective evidence to set up traffic rules such as the maximum allowed driving time for long distance drivers, before a decline in the driving performance occur. The following tests are available in this lab: Adaptive Matrices Test, Adaptive Tachistoscopic Traffic Perception Test, Cognitrone, Determination Test, Reaction Test, and Peripheral Perception.
- **Databank:** All Iranian dissertations and published articles on Trauma are indexed and available to researchers. The address for this databank is: http://stsrc.tums.ac.ir/_en/form1/DBSelection.asp

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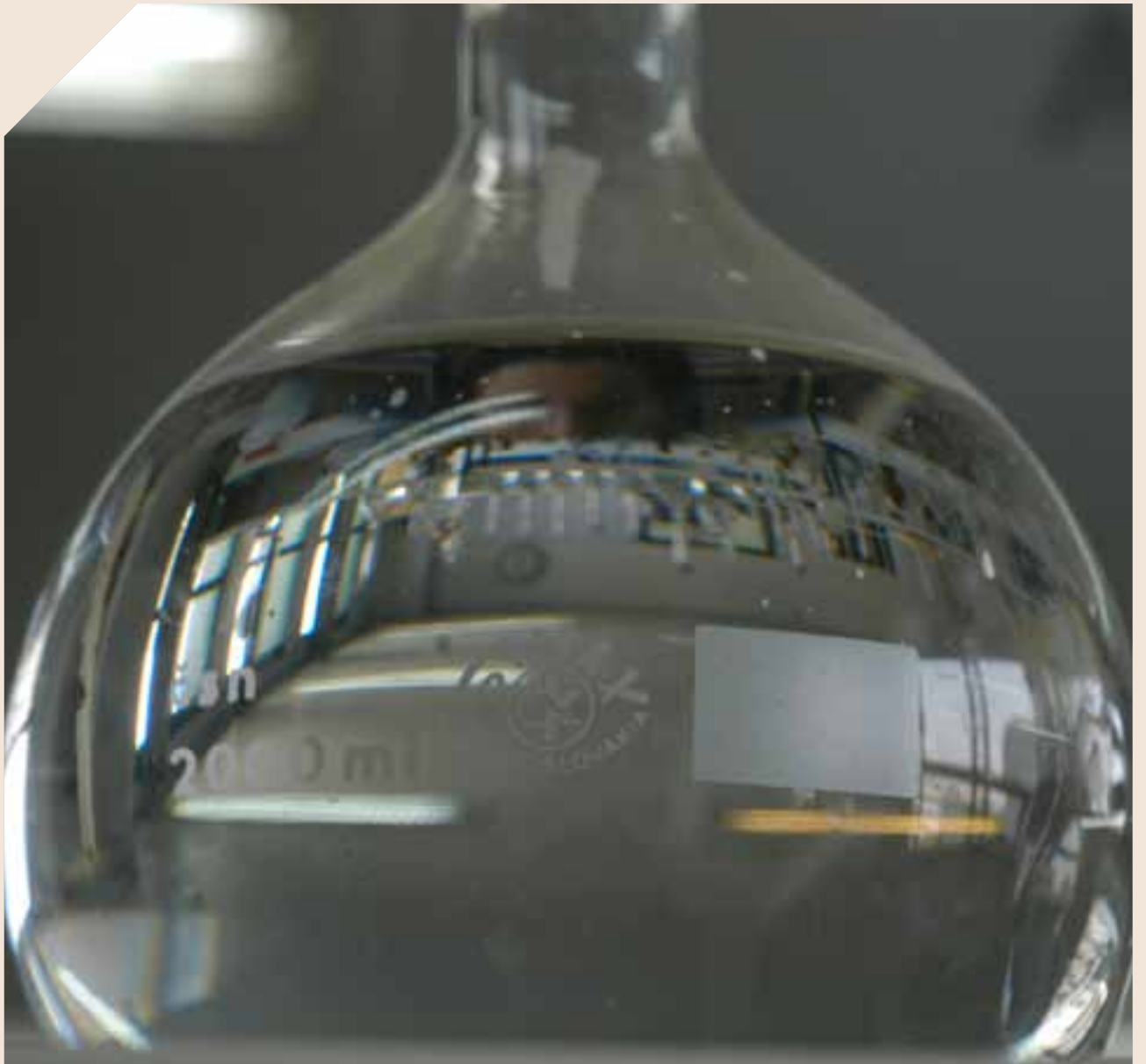
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Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center (PPRC)

Psychiatry and Psychiatry Research Center (PPRC) was established in 2003, and is located in Roozbeh 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, 17th and 19th at Razi Festival, in the years 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2013 respectively. The main goals of PPRC are to perform the clinical researches for society health improvement; to perform fundamental researches with aim of expanding knowledge; to train scholars; to present guidelines according to the research results; to achieve the novel methods and advanced diagnostic-therapeutic technology; and finally to develop the scientific communications with credible research centers in the region and throughout the world.

Activities Performed in Support of Research:

- Number of articles published in international journals: 315
- Number of articles published in national journals: 270
- Number of citations in 2012: 340
- Number of books: 50 - research project : 150
- Supporting 118 theses in psychiatry 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 publishes articles in English. "Iranian Journal of Psychiatry" has been indexed in Scopus, EBSCO, IMEMR, PUBMED and PUBMED central databases.
- Running PhD programs through research courses.
- Conducting national and international congresses and seminars.

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Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Research Center (MEHMRC)

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

The major goals of MEHMRC are to manage and advance medical ethics education; to build capacity and run training courses in the undergraduate and postgraduate levels; to continue education and training through holding 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 targeting at 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; 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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Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center (NMCRC)

In November 2009, the Nursing & Midwifery Care Research Center (NMCRC) was established. With about 10 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. Some of NMCRC's activities include funding scientific research projects, offering PhD by research degree, publishing the journal of Nursing Practice Today and cooperating with Iranian Cancer Research and Iranian Spinal Cord Injuries Research Networks. In addition, about 70 proposals have been approved by NMCRC from 2010 up to now.

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Research Center for Nuclear Medicine (RCNM)

Research Center for Nuclear Medicine (RCNM) was founded in 1967 as the first nuclear medicine center in the country focusing on educational, research, diagnostic and therapeutic goals in the field of nuclear medicine. In 1981 and after the establishment of the first nuclear medicine education department in the country, the residency program started in 1983 and more than 90% of the nuclear physicians, who are now working in 124 nuclear medicine centers throughout the country, have completed their nuclear medicine residency program in this center. RCNM has also contributed in the education and training of thousands of students with different educational levels in different medical fields (including microbiology, immunology, diagnostic radiology, radiation oncology, biochemistry, radiopharmacy, etc.). Publication of many original articles in well-known international journals, chairing many national and international nuclear medicine congresses, achieving valuable international awards as well as obtaining high ranks in the international Razi and Avicenna Festivals are among other achievements of this institute. Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine as the only Iranian journal in the field of nuclear medicine is published in this institute.

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

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

The Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine was selected by the Center of Medical Education Studies and Develop-

ment, 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 Center for Nuclear Medicine, covering basic and clinical nuclear medicine sciences and relevant applications such as molecular imaging, functional and metabolic investigation of disease, radiobiology, dosimetry, radiopharmacy, radiochemistry, instrumentation and computer sciences, etc.

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, DOAJ, ISC and Magiran.

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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 put forth and approved in the University Board of Trustees at the presence of the then Minister of Health. This establishment was confirmed during the 162nd meeting of TUMS Medical Universities Development Council on May 01, 2004. In view of the scientific activities of the Urology Research Center and the ascending trend of evaluations in 2005 and 2006, the center managed to obtain definitive approval from the Ministry of Health on October 07, 2006. One of the paramount achievements of the Urology Research Center was establishing Transplantation Organ Provision Unit, founded in 2007 and officially launched on June 28, 2009. Detecting creditable urology research centers of the world to increase scientific interaction and exchange of ideas, bringing modern technology on 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 missions of the center.

Multiple Sclerosis Research Center building is located next to the Urology Research Center and following the foundation of the former, the need for an equipped laboratory performing the specialized tests of both centers was unquestionable. Hence, the abandoned space between the two centers was optimized and converted to form a bimolecular specialized laboratory (conducting DNA, Pulse Field Gel Electrophoresis, Real time PCR to name a few) with the purpose of promoting research objectives of the two centers.

Incidence of cancer in post transplant patients, evaluation of nuclear DNA damage in Spermatozoa before and after

varicocele, 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 Mitral Regurgitation (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 2011 are the topics of some of the research projects conducted in URC. URC is in active constant collaboration with American Urological Association, European Urological Association, and the Middle East Society for Organ Transplantation.

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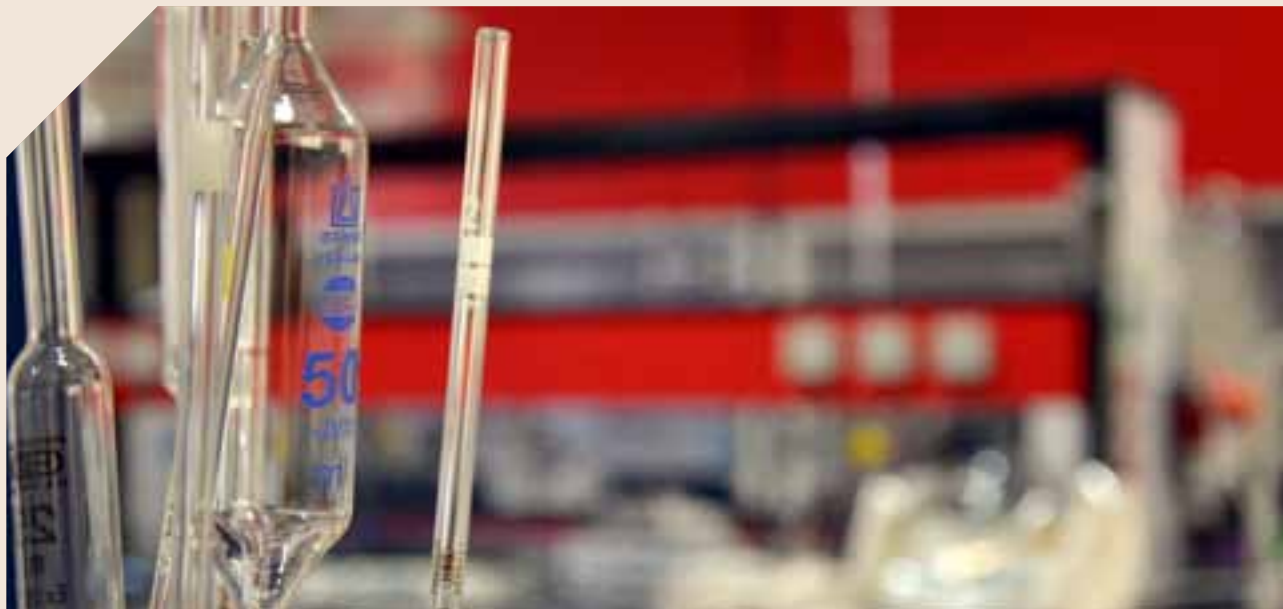
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Knowledge Utilization Research Center (KURC)

History

The Knowledge Utilization Research Center began its work in 2006 under the title of the “KTE Study Group” in the “Center of Academic and Health Policy” of Tehran University of Medical Sciences. In less than 2 years, KURC has published more than 20 research papers in national and international journals besides running several research projects in the field of knowledge translation. KURC was eventually, in 2008, was approved as a research center by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MOHME).

Mission

The Knowledge Utilization Research Center aims to produce and localize knowledge, and promote policies, methods and activities leading to the better utilization of health knowledge in the country. The goal of this center is to trigger change in health decision makers' (people, health service providers, managers and policy makers) behavior, i.e. to make decisions on the basis of scientific and research evidence on one hand, and to strengthen researchers' efforts in transferring research results on the other, as well as improving their communicating environment.

Vision 2014

- To have examined local tools for all target audiences
- To be recognized as the professional center for knowledge translation in Eastern Mediterranean Region

Values

- Safeguarding of resources
- Highlighting quality of research
- Observing copyright and intellectual property rights
- Highlighting creativity and innovation

Strategies

- Designing and holding educational workshops for news producers' methods of investigation and production of quality news for public dissemination
- Developing critical appraisal tools for content of health news disseminated in public media
- Developing a guide for selection and production of appropriate news for journalists
- Policy makers and managers
- Development of tools such as public health guidance and policy brief for national programs of priority
- Development of tools for utilization of evidence by managers and policy makers
- Holding informed-decision making workshops for management and policy makers
- Launching web-based educational programs for managers and policy makers in the field of knowledge translation
- Development of a tool for assessing activities and interventions performed
- Health service providers
- Examination of ways of promoting physicians continuing medical education

- Identification and design of a notification system for health service providers during health crises
- Identification of interventions necessary for changing health service providers' behavior to evidence based practice

Research

- Launching the PhD by Research course in the field of Knowledge Translation
- Development of a standard tool for assessing knowledge translation activities at personal and organizational level
- Designing and implementation of an interventional package for strengthening knowledge translation at ational academic level
- Launching web-based educational programs for researchers in the field of knowledge translation
- Development and strengthening of collaboration networks between researchers and research users in the eastern Mediterranean region
- Establishing executives offices for knowledge translation at university level nationwide

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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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Research Center for Immunodeficiencies (RCID)

Primary immunodeficiency diseases (PIDs) are a group of disorders caused by inherited defects in the development and function of the immune system. Patients with PIDs are predisposed to a variety of complications such as infection, lymphoproliferative disease, autoimmunity and malignancy. Severely and atypically recurrent complications of these diseases can reduce patient's quality of life and lifespan by causing end organ damages.

Since the first report of X-linked agammaglobulinemia in 1952, More than 220 different phenotypes of PIDs have been described. These disorders were originally felt to be rare but it has become clear that they are much more common than originally estimated. The overall frequency of PIDs has been estimated to be about 1:10,000 individuals.

High rate of consanguineous marriages in the Middle East (ME) region makes autosomal recessive forms of PIDs more prevalent than those in the Western countries. Indeed, many defective genes that underlie PIDs are first described in the patients originated from this region. Lack of awareness among medical community as well as under-developed infrastructural diagnostic and therapeutic facilities are the main problems encountered in the management of PIDs in the ME. However, timely diagnosis is not the whole story. PIDs need continues care and sophisticated therapies which are not generally available in the ME.

In 1997, a group of clinical immunologist and medical students started to investigate the frequency of primary immunodeficiency diseases (PID) in Iran. Subsequently in 1999, the Iranian Primary Immunodeficiency Registry (IPIDR) was established. 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. Mean-time 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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Molecular Immunology Research Center (MIRC)

The Molecular Immunology Research Center (MIRC) was established in 1998 at Immunogenetic laboratory in medical school and then transfer to children medical center Hospital to provide research support for investigators pursuing research on immunogenetic and transplantation immunology with a special focus on HLA , cytokine gene, Toll like receptors , Killer Ig like receptor (KIR) and diseases association and also the role of these genes in anthropological studies in different Iranian ethnic groups. The MIRC also interested to carry out molecular research on transplantation Immunology, in solid organ and Hematopoietic Stem cell Transplantation (HST).

MIRC provides a central support structure to foster collaborations among investigators working in the areas of different fields of Immunogenetics and Transplantation immunology. In addition, it supports their activities by providing shared core research and by funding for feasibility studies and a common intellectual environment.

MIRC has attempted to create an environment and to serve as a vehicle for interdisciplinary collaborative research as both a focal point and an umbrella for Immunogenetics and transplantation research in a greater area. The MIRC is comprised of more than 10 different Research Divisions. A range of well equipped laboratories is provided such as Molecular immunogenetics, Cell culture facilities.

MIRC attempts to be pioneer in expanding boundaries of science; to maintain and enhance the standing of the Molecular Immunology Research center as a research center 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 13 faculty members are actively participating in the board. The Center has an active collaboration and memorandum with various national and internationally institutes and research centers on transplantation and immunogenetics studies.

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Research Center of Quran, Hadith and Medicine (RCQHM)

Research Center of Quran, Hadith and Medicine affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences - was established in 2008 with the following goals:

- To conduct medical researches based on the education of Quran and valid texts of Hadith for responding to the needs of Islamic societies.
- To collect, arrange and classify the related documents, articles, records and literatures.
- To release the results of relevant researches in different ways such as books, articles, meetings and congresses.

- To train the eligible researchers in the field of Quran and Hadith for programming and implementation of the related medical topics.
- Organizing by research MSc. and Ph.D courses in the field of relevant topics.
- Collaboration with international training and research centers.
- To try for compiling the Islamic medical encyclopedia.

Activities:

At the present time, some academic members get involved in compilation of the Islamic medical references and literature. Moreover, the members are taking some efforts in the field of medicinal-like objects those mentioned in Quran and reference books of Hadith.

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Research Center of Quran, Hadith and Medicine

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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. Fourteen members of faculty of Pharmacy actively are involved in researches of MPRC as well.

The principal activities of MPRC could be specially mentioned as follows:

- Isolation and identification of secondary metabolites in medicinal plants particularly Iranian medicinal plants
- Experimental design of biological and pharmacological properties of natural products and preparations,
- Extensive guidance for scientists and pharmaceutical herbal companies
- Finding novel natural bioactive compounds from plants for disease prevention and health promotion
- Phylogenic and chemotaxonomic comparison of medicinal plants to improve classification of plants based on genetic information
- Molecular pharmacognosy and DNA extraction as well as PCR for evaluation of biodiversity of medicinal plants

This center has been collaborated with Japanese scientists on the study of traditional and folk medicines of Turkish people, and with Kyoto University on phytochemical content of medicinal plants from north part of Iran and their trypanocidal properties.

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Toxicology and Poisoning Research Centre (TPRC)

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

The Centre is located at the Faculty of Pharmacy and started its activity with 5 full-time and 6 part-time faculty members.

Short & long-term goals of the Centre include:

- Conducting Basic and clinical researches in the area of Toxicology and Food Safety;
- Training skilled and specialized human resources;
- Providing laboratory services in Toxicology field;
- Conducting joint research on analytical, mechanistic, cellular/molecular, toxicovigilance and clinical projects with Research Centres Universities, and Industries.

The TPRC extends a warm hand to all parties and individuals for fruitful joint collaboration.

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Nanotechnology Research Center (NRC)

Nanotechnology Research Center (NRC) was established in 2005 with the aim of developing the fundamental research in the field of medical nanotechnology.

Our leading goals are employing nanotechnology for cancer diagnosis and treatment, developing targeted drug delivery systems, using nanostructures as nano-sensors intended for analyte detection. Additionally our center financially supports and cooperates with the fundamental research aligned with the NRC priorities as well as providing education and training opportunities. The Center plans to hire expert staff as well as provide facilities and equipment for research via establishing laboratory network.

Our center has conducted significant research projects, both via national and international cooperation which results in more than 200 ISI articles and 4 US patents. Our research is mainly focused on preparation of novel drug delivery systems, application of nanotechnology in cancer diagnoses and treatments, and nanoparticle safety evaluations.

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Center for Academic and Health Policy (CAHP)

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

To fulfill its 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 previous 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 to developing health system long-term plan by Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

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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 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 treatment methods for children with a variety of urological dysfunction.

Methods

- Research on experimental animals and developing new restoration and reconstruction methods for urological problems, then human clinical trials.

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Advanced Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology Research Center (ADIRRC)

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 (ADIRRC)" 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 Puplital 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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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 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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Eye Research Center (ERC)

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

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Eye 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 re-

search 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 (EMBM), 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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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
- Psychiatrics 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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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 "Auditory 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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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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Skin and Stem Cell Research Center

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

Cancer Research Center is one of the many research centers affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) and an affiliate of Cancer Institute of Iran. This Center was selected as the Secretariat for the National Cancer Research Network for two years in 2011.

Fighting cancer to the point of its eradication is the goal of any research center active in cancer research. Therefore, Cancer Research Center intends to find new ways for the earlier diagnosis, more effective treatment with fewer side-effects and prevent cancer by the help of researchers and interdisciplinary cooperation. In doing so, the Center would also welcome solutions offered for the goals worldwide to address the domestic issues.

Vision

TUMS Cancer Research Center intends to lead research on cancer in the country by turning into a national and international reference body for cancer research in Iran. It also intends to attain the aforesaid goals by building appropriate health information infrastructure, training skilled manpower and developing inter- and intra-sectoral relations based on national needs.

Mission

Cancer Research Center is composed of different research groups which together or inter-disciplinary try to promote all components of cancer control system, including prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and palliative and rehabilitative care and respond to questions raised in all areas of knowledge related to cancer as one of its main duties.

Main research interests

Cancer Research Center has been involved in all kinds of research, including basic and applied research. Laboratory

research, clinical trials, epidemiological and demographical research are currently in progress in the Center's basic and applied research groups.

The research interests of this Center include: Health system research (HSR), especially cancer research system at national levels or on a specific population in the country, policy-making and execution of research projects. In this research to reality approach, the Center has paid special attention to scientific needs of the state and has prioritized finding solutions to the problems prevalent in the country. The center is ready to carry out mission-oriented research and involve in research on demand.

For a long time, educational and research activities have been followed parallel to each other in this center and the center finds it crucially important to have an effective role in training and developing talent, building capabilities and motivating students. The center has successfully cooperated with student research centers, especially TUMS Exceptional Talent Development Center (ETDC).

"Basic & Clinical Cancer Research" is an official journal of the cancer research center and is published quarterly. "Basic & Clinical Cancer Research" aims to publish the highest quality material, both basic and clinical, on all aspects Cancer. It includes articles related to research findings, technical evaluations, and reviews. In addition, it provides a forum for the exchange of information on all aspects of Cancer, including educational issues. Papers submitted to this journal which do not adhere to the Instructions for Authors will be returned for appropriate revision to be in line with the Instructions for Authors. They may then be resubmitted. Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all Authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the publisher.

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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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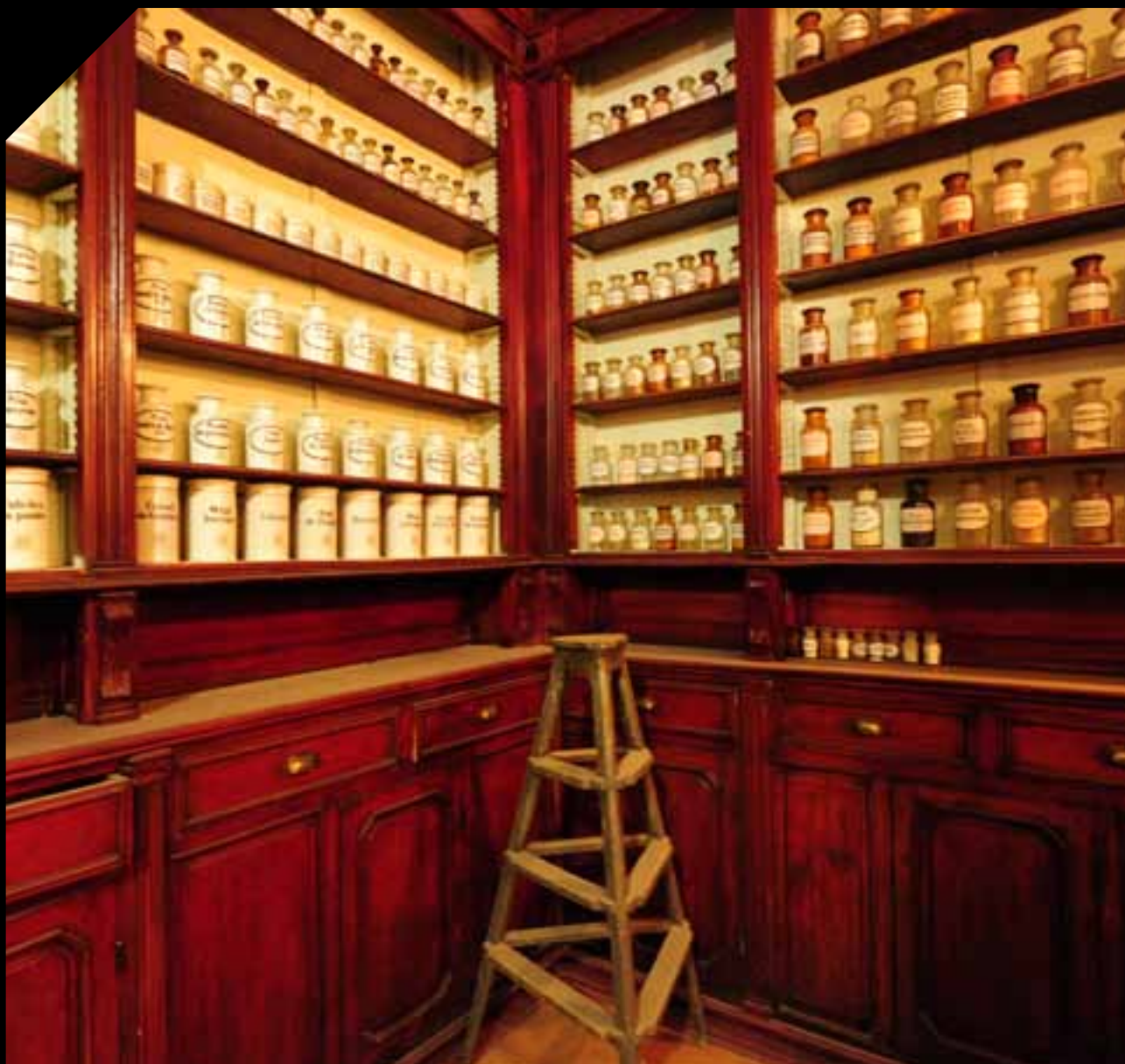
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Welfare Facilities

- The National Museum of Medical Sciences
- TUMS Digital Library
- TUMS Electronic Journals
- International Relations
- TUMS Affiliated Professors



The National Museum of Medical Sciences History

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

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

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

Goals of the Museum:

Developing and organizing research activities to introduce the valuable heritage of the great masters of medicine to the present and future generations, and to promote the public culture, and furnish a clear picture of the glorious past of medicine in Iran.

Discovering, studying, collecting, repairing, and maintaining works, tools, devices, and documents related to medicine from the ancient times to the present day, and their presentation to encourage research, and study.





Housing

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

Food Service

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

Physical and Mental Health

Student Health Care Center: To provide the students with a healthy environment which is quite essential for proper education, the Student Health Care Center uses services of experienced university instructors at general, specialized, dental, and vaccination clinics. In case of any need for more medical care and treatment, students will be sent to the affiliated hospitals. Upon admission to the University, a medical record file indicating health status and problems is made for every student. Using the same files and health cards, students can refer to the University's associated Health Care Centers.

Emergency Clinic of Kooy-e-Daneshgah: This clinic provides students residing at Kooy-e-Daneshgah with emergency medical care.

The Student Counselling Center: Licensed psychologists and social workers provide various services. Other areas of assistance include emotional attitude, behavioural problems, social skills, proper decision making, marriage counselling, family problems, financial issues, workshops and training courses on learning skills, concentration, memory, study skills, educational problems, correspondence counselling with students' families, and giving educational and psychological speeches.



Physical Education

Measures are taken by the Physical Education Department of the Office of Vice-Chancellor for Culture and Student Affairs to improve the quality of sports of the staff, students, faculty members, and their families. Some of the University's sports facilities are as follows:

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

Among other activities of the division for physical education are organizing students, tournaments at the University and national levels, running training courses, and helping the concerned department with the students' physical education credits. Winning many students, competitions by the University's athletes at the national level indicates how active the authorities, staff and students have been.

The Research and Education Center for Sports Medicine
With respect to the existing potentials of the University and in order to do research on various aspects of sports medicine with, the collaboration of the students and faculty, the above center was established. Currently, the curriculum for an MS program in medical sports is being prepared with the help of the Department of Orthopaedics of the School

of Medicine to be offered to qualified general practitioners. Other activities of the center are:
Offering short and long term medical sports training courses, at different levels,
Publishing books and presenting articles in medical sports in related areas,
Publishing the quarterly Tehran Sports Medicine Journal,
Performing health care and research work through the Health Club and Medical Sports Clinic,
Establishing the library, and specialized laboratory of the sports medicine.

Financial Aid

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

Cultural Activities

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

Other activities of the Office:

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

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

Child Care Facilities

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

Foreign Students' Office

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

Some of the most important activities of the Office are as follows:

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

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.



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.





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TUMS
International
Students are from

Iraq, Pakistan, Nigeria, Afghanistan, India,
Ghana, Palestine, Bangladesh, Lebanon,
Sweden, Sudan, Bahrain, Tanzania, Cameroon,
Britain, Kenya, Djibouti, Gambia, Syria, Uganda,
Turkey, Nepal, Yemen, Belgium, Zimbabwe,
.Ireland

Level	No.
WM.Sc.	60
M.D.	49
Ph.D.	41
D.D.S.	26
MPH	13
Specialty	11
B.Sc.	5
Fellowship	4
Pharm.D.	2
Mastership	1
Grand Total	212



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