IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE COMPASSIONATE, THE MERCIFUL
Acknowledgements

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We also would like to thank the host of others who helped generously with materials, background information, consultation, hard work, and dedicated efforts in editing and commenting on the entire text:

Dr. Shabani, Ms. Vahedi, Ms. Dokhdar, Ms. Javidnia

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1. Tehran University of Medical Sciences, as the largest and the most prestigious university of Iran, is in constant evolution and development. Therefore, the information given in this book is based on the latest data available at the time of its publication. In order to get access to the updated information, it is recommended to contact the University.
2. All dates are in Christian calendar.
3. Just a few pictures needed to be captioned.
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Learn from the Cradle to the Grave
Holy Prophet Mohammad (PBUH)

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Iran has a large network of private, public, and state affiliated universities offering degrees in higher education. State-run universities of Iran are under the direct supervision of Iran’s Ministry of Science, Research and Technology for non-medical universities and Ministry of Health and Medical Education for medical universities. The existence of universities such as the Nizamiyyah and the Academy of Jundishapur provides examples of academic institutions of science that date back to ancient times. However, the history of the establishment of western-style academic universities in Iran (Persia) dates back to 1851 with the establishment of Dar Al-Funoon aimed at training and teaching Iranian experts in many fields of science and technology. Most faculties of University of Tehran were created by integrating the already existing higher education institutions such as Dar Al-Funoon. The “Faculty of Medicine” for example, the successor to the Dar Al-Funoon Department of Medicine, established in 1851, was named the “School of Medicine” in 1919.

The Ministry of Higher Education, which oversees the operation of all institutes of higher education in Iran, was established in 1967. In 1980, a major overhaul in the academia and higher education system of Iran initiated by Ayatollah Khomeini, led to what is referred to in Iran as “Iran’s Cultural Revolution”. In 1986, the Ministry of Higher Education handed over supervision and overseeing of education in the medical sciences in Iran to the Ministry of Health, and Medical Education. This was to optimize the use of the medical resources in the country, and to more efficiently promote health, treatment, teaching, and research in the field. In 1986, by legislative decision of the National Parliament, the university’s oversized College of Medicine separated into the independent Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS), coming under the new Ministry of Health and Medical Education. The University of Tehran is the oldest and largest university of Iran (Persia). It is referred to as “The mother University of Iran”. Tehran University of Medical Sciences offers a perfect fusion of academic excellence, a top reputation for research, flexible study options, a supportive environment, and great employment prospects. TUMS is currently Iran’s most prestigious medical school with 2161 faculty members, over 17700 students, 16 schools, 26 teaching hospitals, 4 research institutes, over 100 research centers, 8 research stations in 8 cities of the country and 16 national scientific pivots, stands as the first preferred choice or option for the top students to study while taking part at the National Entrance Exams held nationwide.

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

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

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

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

Attitudes and Values
At Imam Khomeini (PBBH) 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 people 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 maintaining two of them. This has provided them with a unique opportunity even in comparison with other universities in the world.

Vision
The gist of the vision of TUMS is summarized as accomplishing the followings in the coming decades:
1) Promoting the university’s academic status at the regional as well as the international level through acquiring the required capabilities in rendering higher educational services of the countries in the region, increasing the university’s role in production of science, research work, and publication of scientific articles in the international journals, and meeting health needs of the society.
2) Obtaining the required technology for the production of the strategic medical supplies for the needs of the society, improving the health standards of the covered population, and enhancing the quality and the diversity of the sub-specialized health care services, and finally, playing effective rules in introducing new methods and comprehensive plans for environmental preservation.
3) 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.
4) Considering and adopting health care centres and authorizing the issuance of license on health care services in the covered area on behalf of the concerned ministry.
A Short History of Medicine in Iran

Medicine in Iran dates back to somewhere in the region of the dawn of civilization. The ancient Iranian medicine has inseparable ties with Zarathustranism mentioned in Avesta. According to some ancient Iranian myths, practicing medicine can be traced back to the era of Jamshid, the fourth mythical king of Iran and the oldest evidence of surgery demonstrates the trephination of a 13-year-old hydrocephalous girl performed 4850 years ago. Medicine in pre-Islamic era reached its zenith when the University of Jundishapur was founded by the Sassanid Monarch, Shahpur I. Jundishapur remained as one of the most important universities of the ancient civilized world for several centuries and attracted many scientists from all over the world especially from Greece, Rome, etc. Later, Annoshirvan, the Sassanid Monarch, commanded the formation of the first academy of sciences by gathering all the famous physicians of the time. The university significantly contributed to the progress of medicine in Western Europe around the seventh and eighth centuries.

A 13-year-old hydrocephalous girl performed trephination 4850 years ago.

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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 their capital. The limits of the Achaemenian territory during the reign of Darius I (522–485 BC) extended from the plain of Sand River in the east to the borders of Greece in the west. After the decline of the Achaemenian dynasty, succeeding Seleucids, dominated Iran for a short period of time. During this time, the interaction between Iranian and Hellenic cultures occurred. Around the year 250 BC, the Parthians, who were an Aryan tribe as well as horse riders, advanced from Khorasan towards the west and south-west and founded their empire on Iran Plateau choosing Teesfoon as their capital. This empire survived only until the year 224 AD. The Sassanides, after defeating the last Parthian King in 225 AD, founded a new empire which lasted until mid 7th century AD. The influence of Islam in Iran began in the early 7th century AD after the decline of the Sassanid Empire. From that time, a new era began in the history of Iran which caused fundamental changes in social, political, religious, governmental, and general conditions of the country. Iranians, who were very unhappy with the existing social and economic inequalities in the time of the Sassanides, welcomed the just and sublime religion of Islam with pleasure and contributed to its expansion and enrichment. After that, different local governments were appointed by Islamic Central Government. But due to differences among the local governments, the Iranian government became weak and declined. In the Safavid time (1501–1732), the second great Iranian Empire was founded and the Shi'a sect of Islam, disciples of which were seriously limited till then, was formalized. The dynamic nature of Shiism and its political and social commitments firmly safeguarded Iranian independence and national identity against Ottoman assaults. Thus, Iran once again became a new political and religious power. After the decline of the Safavids, Afsharids and later the Zandiehs 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 Khamenei as the Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Geography & Nature
Covering an area of 1.648,195 square kilometres, Iran is located in southwestern Asia. The Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, and Armenia on the north; Afghanistan and Pakistan on the east; and Turkey and Iraq on the west surround the country.

Iran is one of the five littoral states of the Caspian Sea. On the south, Iran shares borders with the littoral states of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Total terrestrial borders of the country are 5,170 km and total water borders are 2,510 km. Iran is situated at the heart of the Middle East and bridges Caspian Sea, the largest land-locked body of water in the world, to the Persian Gulf. It is also a crossroad between the East and the West. Thus, historically, Iran has been in the juncture of cultural, intellectual and political manifestations of both the East and the West, while preserving its unique identity.

Unique landscapes such as lumpy 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 Azarbaijan to 25-30°C in the south and southeast in the same season. The northern and southern shores of Iran have diverse climatic conditions compared with the central and mountainous regions.

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

Population
With a total population of 67,000,000 (2001), Iran is the 17th most populous country in the world with an average density of 37.8 per Km². In the 1996-census, 64.7% of the total population was urban. The capital Tehran by itself claimed no less than 10.85% of the country's population.

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

Religion
Iran is the birthplace of Zoroaster, the founder of the Zoroastrian religion, one of the oldest religions of the world. The official religion of Iran, based on Article 12 of the Constitution, is Islam (Shiite), and about 99.56% of the people of the country are Muslims. Disciples of other branches of Islam such as Hanafi, Maleki, Shafei, Hanbali, and Zaidi in Iran are highly respected and live freely 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.

Flora and Fauna
Shafri, Hanbali, and Zaidi in Iran are highly respected and live freely without any limitations. In the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, religions such as Zoroastrians, Christians, and Judaisms are officially recognized and their disciples have equal political, social and economical rights as Muslims. Religious minorities of Zoroastrian, Armenians, Jews, Assyrians, and Chaldeans have their own independent representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament).

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

Flora and Fauna
Of the total land area of Iran some 180,200 Km² is forested. The most extensive forest growth is to be found on the northern plains of the mountain slopes that face the Caspian Sea, where stands of oak, ash, elm, cypress, pine and other valuable trees grow abundantly. Outside this belt of rich forest, scattered forests of oak and wild pistachios are to be found on the well watered slopes particularly along the Zagros Mountains. The interior of the country is characterized by spring pastures on the higher levels and scanty short-lived shrubs on the lower. Most of the interior deserts are absolutely desolate without any sign of vegetation and life during most of the hot and long summers. Bears in the mountains, wild sheep and goats, gazelles, wild asses, wild pigs, wild cats and occasionally panthers and foxes together with a variety of pheasants, partridges, stork and falcons, are among the native animals and birds of Iran. A variety of wonderful and rare marine life such as shrimps and sponges 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 Rhs. Coins in denominations of 50, 100, and 250 Rials and bank notes 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.
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 snow-capped summits, the deserts and the low northern and southern plains have given the plateau unique geographical, natural, and life varieties. Archaeological excavations, written documents and inscriptions, and other historical sources prove man’s settlement in the plateau of Iran in the Palaeolithic Era. At the beginning of the second millennium B.C., the nomadic tribes settling in the northern and eastern plains of the Caspian Sea moved down to the more fertile lands of the plateau. Some of these migrating tribes left the mountainous passages behind to settle in the green valleys of the plateau, but other groups moved further to India and Europe. The tribes who reached Iran mixed with the native people, who earned their livings mainly by cultivating the land, and created a great civilization, which came to rule over the world for centuries. Since the time, the first central government came to power toward the end of the second millennium B.C., and due to the fact that monarchs came from different parts, cities like Takhte-Soleiman, Susa, Hegmataneh, Ray, Neishaboor, Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz and Tehran were chosen as the capitals of the country.

Tehran has been the capital of Iran for two centuries and is home for the main offices ruling the country. When the city of Rey was thriving, Tehran was a small village. The city of Rey was destroyed in the Mongol invasion, and since then the area has always witnessed the flourishing of a big city, first Varamin started its growth, but soon Tehran came to attract attention and grew into a big city, and the surrounding villages like Doolab-e-Rey, Allabab-e-Rey, Tarasht, Jai, 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 Tahmasb I had the fortifications of Tehran built and Tehran came to be surrounded by walls. Tehran stopped to expand and grow under the Safavid Dynasty when Qazvin and Isfahan were chosen as capitals, and Shah Abbas (the Great) ignored Tehran. Early in the nineteenth century and at the outset of the Qajar Dynasty, Aqa Mohammad Khan decided to make Tehran the capital city and had beautiful palaces built inside its citadel, a historical site from the Zandieh Era. Therefore, Tehran has been the nation’s capital for two centuries and now it is one of the biggest cities in the world and the most populated city in Iran.

The City, which grew out of the ages, is becoming one of the most beautiful cities in the Middle East while maintaining its cultural and historical identity. Historical palaces such as Shams-ol-Emareh, Golestan, and Sa‘ad Abad, which once were the tallest and strongest buildings in Tehran, prove how creative Iranian artists and architects have been. Mosques such as Sepah Salar, Imam, and Sheikh Abdol Hossein, the Traditional Bazar of Tehran, and museums like Iran Bastan, Reza Abbasi, Golestan, Abgineh, and Sofalineh are all signs of the several thousand year old Iranian heritage. Tehran, now a great metropolis, lies on the southern slopes of Central Alborz, and has extended in all directions in recent years. Late in the 1970s, Tehran was considered as the center for the formation of the Islamic Revolution, and played a key role in its victory in 1979. What followed the victory of the revolution not only developed Tehran into one of the biggest and most populated cities in the world, but also made it the starting point for a new system of government.
- Organizational Chart
- The Board of Trustees
- The Executive Committee
- The University Council
- The Board of Faculty Promotion & Tenure
- TUMS Scholarship Council
- Vice Chancellors
  - Vice Chancellor for Education
  - Vice Chancellor for Research & Technology
  - Vice Chancellor for Students Affairs
  - Vice Chancellor for Primary Health Care
  - Vice Chancellor for Food & Drug
  - Vice Chancellor for Management & Resource Development
  - Vice Chancellor for Global Strategies & International Affairs
  - Vice Chancellor for Medical Care
  - Vice Chancellor for Cultural Affairs
The Board of Trustees

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

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

2) Members of the Board are appointed by the decree of the president of I.R. IRAN. At the time being, besides a number of the faculty members, the president of I.R. IRAN.

The Executive Committee

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

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

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

Responsibilities and Authorities:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The University Council

The University 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 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.

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.

- Appointing the auditor and treasurer,

- Raising financial support from the private sector, and local revenues,

- Ratifying financial and transactional by-laws,

- Proposing the extra pay for faculty members and non-faculty instructors,

- Policy making for management of health care centers,

- Deciding the pay scales for research work, teaching, authorship, etc.

- Verifying the annual report of the University presented by the Chancellor,

- Ratifying employment regulations of faculty members.

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

Vice Chancellor for Research & Technology

The Vice Chancellor for Research & Technology includes five subordinate Directorates in charge of Research, Medical Statistics and Information providing, the Central Library, and the Center for Documents, Publications, and Printing House. The Office is responsible for providing the grounds for research work, supplying scientific resources, providing for publication of scientific productions and expansion of scientific ties with other academic institutions. All these activities are designed with the cooperation of all departments, associated schools, and research centers, within the long-term research plan of the University. This Office is also responsible for conducting different research-oriented educational courses and supervision over the cycle of proposed research plans through drawing up the related contracts, supply, and distribution of scientific resources-printed as well as digital-helping with scientific conferences to be held and facilitating the participation of faculty members in them, establishing scientific relations with foreign centers, and expansion of the University’s computer network.

Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs

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

Vice Chancellor for Primary Health Care

The Vice Chancellor for Health seeks to meet the health-care needs of the society through education (training manpower, etc.) and research (identifying the needs to be dealt with). The Office is also responsible for discovering present and future health-care needs of the population undercovery, 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 undercovery, developing and performing related applied research, supplying the needs of the affiliated health centers and supervising their functions, collecting, classifying, and analyzing data needed for health programs, and systematic evaluation of such programs. The University services cover a great part of Tehran, the City of Ray, and the City of Islamshahr.

Vice Chancellor for Food and Drug

The Vice Chancellor for Food and Drug was established in 2005. It consists of three units (boards of director) as the following: A. Directory of management on drugs and narcotic substances. B. Directory of management on food, hygienic and cosmetic products. C. Directory of management on control laboratory for food and hygienic materials.

Major responsibilities:

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

Vice Chancellor for Management

and Resource Development

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

Mission

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

Vision

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

strategies of Management Development

and Resource Planning Undersecretary

Production and capital creation

Empowerment and productivity improvement

Resources allocation

Outsourcing

IT development

Management development

Knowledge management development

Supporting entrepreneurs

University organizational system development
Vice Chancellor for Medical Care

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

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

Goals:

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

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

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

The Research Center of Watching, Monitoring and Planning Cultural Issues has been established to plan and execute cultural activities for the target groups including faculty members, students, and the audience of health system. It also aims to guard the cultural goals of Islamic Republic of Iran based on the comprehensive cultural document, and scientific health plan. This research center intends to permanently watch and monitor the cultural status of medical universities in Iran, and assessing the degree of achievements in cultural aspects. It, in addition, strives to train human resources, research in cultural issues related to health, encouraging and recruiting cultural researchers in health issues, and finally collecting, compiling, regulating, and categorizing documents and articles in fields related to cultural issues.
• School of Medicine
• School of Pharmacy
• School of Dentistry
• School of Public Health
• School of Nursing and Midwifery
• School of Rehabilitation
• School of Allied Medicine
• School of Traditional Medicine
• School of Medical Advanced Technology
• School of Health Management and Information Sciences
• School of Nutrition Sciences and Dietetics
• Virtual School
• Department of Evening Courses
• School of Interdisciplinary Sciences
• Tehran Institute of Psychiatry (TIP) (School of Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health)
In 1934, when the University of Tehran was established, the name of college of medicine was changed to School of Medicine. At the beginning, this School included pharmacy and dentistry courses as well. In 1937, the School of Medicine moved to its present location in the northern wing of Tehran University campus. In 1940, the hospitals in Tehran were affiliated to the school. At present, this School includes 36 educational departments (basic and clinical) with 1327 faculty members. The school trains over 3700 Students (60% of whom are women) in over 100 postgraduate programs. The school operates 26 teaching hospitals with more than 1400 academic staff. The School offers a number of graduate (MD, MSc., & MPH) and postgraduate (specialty, fellowship and subspecialty in clinical medicine and PhD, in basic medical sciences) degrees. Over the last 10 years, the School always has been ranked first among other schools of medicine at national level. At present, the School continues to enhance its curriculum to meet the needs of 21st century medicine by integrating clinical and basic science across the curriculum, developing new models for clinical education and engaging students in an in-depth scholarly experience.

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

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

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

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

Postal Address:
School of Medicine,
Poursina St., Keshavarz Blvd., Tehran-IRAN
Tel: +(98-21) 66400917
Fax: +(98-21) 88953000
History & Goals
When Tehran University was founded in 1934, the Faculty of Pharmacy was a part of the School of Medicine and Dentistry. In 1988, post-graduate degrees were offered for the first time, and today the school trains more than 50% of all experts in this field in Iran. The School of Pharmacy is one of the most active and best equipped educational and research centers in Iran. The School offers a Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) degree to undergraduate students. The School’s curriculum provides the students with the opportunity to develop their skills both in theory and practice.

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

Programs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>PhD</th>
<th>M.Sc.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pharmacy</td>
<td>PhD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drug and Food Control</td>
<td>PhD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Management and Pharmacoeconomics</td>
<td>PhD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuclear Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Biotechnology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacognosy</td>
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<td>Pharmacology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toxicology and Pharmacology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Regulatory</td>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
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</table>
History & Goals
When Dar-al-Funoon School was founded in 1849, dentistry was taught as a sub-branch of medicine at the same school and later on from 1918, at the School of Medicine. The School of Dentistry was founded in 1928. When Tehran University was established in 1934, a 5-year training course was dedicated to teaching dentistry of which 4 years were spent on theoretical and practical education, and one year on preparation of dissertations. In 1956, the School of Dentistry was separated from the School of Medicine and has continued its activities independently ever since. Student admission to specialized courses of dentistry started in 1975. In 2009, School of Dentistry was moved to its newly established building equipped with 112 faculty members (40 Female & 72 Male) and modern educational and research facilities.

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

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

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

Postal Address:
School of Dentistry
End of Kargar Ave., Tehran-IRAN
Tel: + (98 -21) 88015801
Fax: + (98 -21) 88015800

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fellowship</th>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>PhD</th>
<th>DDS</th>
<th>BS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral and Maxillofacial Oncology</td>
<td>Orthodontics</td>
<td>Community Dentistry and Oral Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craniofacial and Pediatric Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery</td>
<td>Operative Dentistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral Biology</td>
<td>Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maxillofacial Trauma</td>
<td>Periodontics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implant Dentistry</td>
<td>Endodontics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cosmetic Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery</td>
<td>Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery</td>
<td>Prosthodontics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery</td>
<td>Oral and Maxillofacial Medicine</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
History & Goals
The School of Public Health (SPH) at Tehran University of Medical Sciences was founded in 1966. It is the oldest and biggest school of public health in the region that serves local, national and international communities with its knowledge and expertise. Through our interdisciplinary educational programs, innovative research, policy analysis, communication, consultation services and a variety of other activities we try to protect and improve the health of public, prevent diseases and reduce health disparities across Iran and throughout the world.

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

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

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

Educational Departments:

**MPH Programs**
- Addiction Control and Prevention
- Disaster Health
- Disease Control
- Environmental Health
- Field Epidemiology
- Health Education and Promotion
- Health of Elderly
- Health Sector Reform
- International MPH

**PhD Programs**
- Microbiology
- Epidemiology
- Health Technology Assessment
- Health Economics
- Medical Parasitology
- Immunology
- Medical Policy & Management
- Occupational Health
- Environmental Health Engineering
- Health Policy
- Nutrition
- Microbiology
- Health Management
- Virology
- Health in Disasters
- Biostatistics
- Health Education & Promotion

**MS Programs**
- Epidemiology
- Health Technology Assessment
- Medical Parasitology
- Immunology
- Medical Policy & Management
- Occupational Health
- Environmental Health Engineering
- Health Policy
- Nutrition
- Microbiology
- Health Management
- Virology
- Health in Disasters
- Biostatistics
- Health Education & Promotion

**BS Programs**
- Occupational Health
- Medical Entomology & Vector Control
- Environmental Health Engineering
- Health Education & Promotion

**MD-MPH Programs**
- Addictions Control and Prevention
- Mental Health
- Nutrition and Public Health
- Reproductive Health
- Social Determinants of Health (SDH)
- Urban Health

**International MPH**
- Urban Health

Postal Address:
School of Public Health,
Poursina Ave., Tehran, 1417613191 - IRAN
Tel: +98-21-66452267
Fax: +98-21-66452267

The School of Public Health | 37
School of Nursing and Midwifery
http://fnm.tums.ac.ir
fnm@tums.ac.ir

History & Goals

School of Nursing and Midwifery is proud of its 70+ year history of education and pioneering position in research. Established in 1936, this school has always been one of the most prominent schools of the University both at national and regional levels. With more than 1471 undergraduate and graduate nursing and midwifery students, 87 faculty members and producing top alumni at all levels, the influence of this school in virtually all national and regional nursing and midwifery events is undeniable. Nursing education program in this school was initiated as a two-year hospital based Diploma then a three-year Bachelor’s degree in nursing. However, it steadily developed over the years and resulted in a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs we can offer today. History of this gradual improvement is as follows: Bachelor of Science degree in nursing & midwifery (1963), the Master’s degree in nursing (1975), MS in midwifery (1978), MS in anesthesia (1989), PhD in Nursing (1999), Joint program of PhD in Nursing with Karolinska Institute of Sweden (2004), PhD in Reproductive Health (2006), and Continuing Education in Nursing and Midwifery (2007), Critical Care Nursing (Adults) (2008), NICU (2009), Geriatric Nursing (2011).

To discover, disseminate and apply new knowledge through undergraduate, graduate and professional programs of excellent quality and within a vibrant and supportive learning and research environment are our main goals.

Educational Departments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic sciences</th>
<th>Clinical sciences</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Surgical Nursing</td>
<td>Medical Surgical Nursing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Health Nursing</td>
<td>Community Health Nursing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychiatric Nursing</td>
<td>Psychiatric Nursing</td>
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<td>Pediatric Nursing</td>
<td>Pediatric Nursing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nursing Management</td>
<td>Nursing Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obstetrics and Gynecology</td>
<td>Obstetrics and Gynecology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mother and Child Health</td>
<td>Mother and Child Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproductive Health</td>
<td>Reproductive Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>NICU</td>
<td>NICU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Critical Care Nursing (Adult)</td>
<td>Critical Care Nursing (Adult)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geriatric Nursing</td>
<td>Geriatric Nursing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

International Collaborations
World Health Organization (WHO)
Eastern Mediterranean Regional office (EMRO)
Karolinska University (Research and education collaboration)
Recruit International graduate Students (Iraq)

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

Postal Address:
School of Rehabilitation,
Nezam Alley, Shahnazary St.,
Madar Sq., Mirdamad Ave., Tehran-IRAN
Tel: +(98-21) 22228051-22228052
Fax: +(98-21) 77534133-22220946

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

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

Courses
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<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>PhD</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>BS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Therapy</td>
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<td>Audiology</td>
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<td>Speech Therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupational Therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orthotics and Prosthetics</td>
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<td>Optometry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sport Physical Therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Management</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Postal Address:
School of Allied Medicine,
Shahid Hemmat Highway , Next to Milad Tower,
Tehran-IRAN
Tel: +(98-21)88622755
Fax: +(98-21)88622533

Courses
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>PhD</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>BS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hematology and Blood Transfusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Information Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Biotechnology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiological Studies &amp; Radiation Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Informatics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Records</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Information Technology (HTI)</td>
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<td>Operation Room Technology</td>
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<td>Medical Laboratory Sciences</td>
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<td>Radiation Therapy Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anesthesia Technology</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The School of Rehabilitation | 41
School of Traditional Medicine

http://tim.tums.ac.ir

History & Goals

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

The goal of The School of traditional medicine is the academic development of traditional Iranian medicine in the country and around the world. For this aim the school’s curriculum provides the students with the opportunity to promote their skills both in theory and practice in different fields of clinical traditional medicine as well as nutrition, material medica and pharmacy. In teaching the specific objectives of this School is for the students to gain an understanding of how combine traditional medicine with current medicine and to become a specialist with broad minded and ethical individual.

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

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

Postal Address:
School of Traditional Medicine
No. 17, Farro Danesh-Alley,
Quds Ave., Keshavarz Blvd.,
Tehran-IRAN
Tel: +(98- 21) 88990837
Fax: +(98-21) 88990829

School of Medical Advanced Technology

http://samt.tums.ac.ir

info-samt@tums.ac.ir

History & Goals

The School of Advance Technologies in Medicine was established in 2008. This school offers 8 novel fields of knowledge including Medical Nanotechnology, Medical Biotechnology, Molecular Medicine, Medical Informatics, Tissue Engineering, Neurosciences and Applied Cell Sciences at two levels of MSc and PhD. This school with 39 faculty members (9 Female & 30 Male) is designed for only postgraduate studies. The fields educated here are aimed to fill the gap between university and industry in medical sciences. The school also offers postdoctoral trainings, fellowships and short-term courses for academic members and visiting scientists. In addition, this school is expected to take responsibilities for conducting basic and applied researches at the edges of advanced medical sciences.

Educational Departments:

Basic sciences
Medical nanotechnology
Medical biotechnology
Medical informatics
Neurosciences and addiction studies
Molecular medicine
Applied cell sciences
Tissue engineering

Postal Address:
School of Medical Advance Technology
Eastern side of Tehran University,
No.88, Italia St., Tehran-IRAN
Tel: +(98-21) 88991116-19
Fax: +(98-21) 88991117
**History & Goals**

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

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

The ultimate goal of the SHMIS is to improve the quality of health services provided by various healthcare facilities. To this end, the school develops human capital through its educational and research programs, aiming at various sectors of health and related fields. In this regard, the SHMIS engages in collaboration with individuals, as well as with national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

**Academic Departments:**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Division</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
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<td>Health Policy</td>
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<td>Hospital Management</td>
<td>Clinical Governance</td>
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<td>Medical Library Sciences &amp; Information</td>
<td>Medical Records &amp; Information Systems</td>
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<td>Health Informatics</td>
<td>Risk Management in Health Care</td>
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<td>Effective Communication in Health Care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**International Collaborations:**

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

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**History & Goals**

The Department of Nutrition and Dietetics was founded in 1976 initially as the School of Medical Library Sciences and Informatics. Currently, it includes eight academic departments and 40 faculty members (18 females and 22 Males), providing educational and research services to a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate students.

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

The ultimate goal of the SHMIS is to improve the quality of health services provided by various healthcare facilities. To this end, the school develops human capital through its educational and research programs, aiming at various sectors of health and related fields. In this regard, the SHMIS engages in collaboration with individuals, as well as with national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

**Academic Departments:**

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

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

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</table>

**International Collaborations:**

- Health System Research, WHO.
- Exchange Program in DRG System Development, UNU, Malaysia.
**School of Interdisciplinary Sciences**

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

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

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

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

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

**Department of Evening Courses**

**Tehran Institute of Psychiatry (TIP)** (School of Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health)  
http://itums.tums.ac.ir/  
psychiatricinstitute@tums.ac.ir

Tehran Institute of Psychiatry, which in 1997 was selected as WHO Collaborating Center in mental health was the center where the community based mental health notion started in Iran during 1930s and has continued to flourish during 1980s and 1990s. It is also the center from which true nationwide epidemiological research on mental illnesses launched and even continued during the 8-year war of 1980s. It is the center where the holistic look at psychiatry, clinical psychology and mental health was initiated and became a part of tradition. It is the center where the concept of “integration of mental health in Primary Health Care”, strongly advocated by WHO, was seriously made into the core strategy of the “National Mental Health Program” of Iran and implemented in primary health care system in national level.

More than two hundred research projects and theses and dissertations have been conducted in this institute. The institute is where special attention is given to “Religion, Spirituality and Mental Health”. In short, this institute is an integral part of the history of development of modern psychiatry, mental health and behavioral sciences in Iran.

This institute has been collaborating strongly in psychiatry residency and medical student training and curricular development.

The goals of the Center can be defined as:

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

Currently, TIP has the following divisions:

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

Currently, the Institute changed its name to the School of Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health in 2012.
• Arash Women’s Hospital
• Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex
  Imam Khomeini Hospital
  Cancer Institute
  Medical Imaging Center (MIC)
  Vali-e-Asr Hospital
• Amir-Alam Hospital
• Baharloo Hospital
• Rajaie Cardiovascular Medical and Research Center
• Bahrami Children’s Hospital
• Rasoul Akram Hospital Complex
• Hazrat Fatemeh Hospital
• Razi Hospital
• Rozbeh Hospital
• Iran Center for Psychiatric Training and Treatment
• Tehran Women General Hospital
• Sina Hospital
• Shariati Hospital
• Shafa Yahyaiyan Hospital
• Shahid Akbarabadi Hospital
• Shahid Motahari Hospital
• Hasheminejad Kidney Center Hospital
• Ziyayian Hospital
• Farabi Hospital
• Firoozgar Hospital
• Children Medical Center School
• Tehran Heart Center
• Ali Asghar Children Hospital
Arash Women’s Hospital

History
In 1975 the hospital building, which was a two-floor building, was donated to the health system by Mr. Hooroe Arash, carrying the name of his deceased son, Rezaan 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.

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

Today, this Hospital has 242 faculty members, 4,000 staff personnel and 1,300 inpatient beds and it is considered as one of the leading centers in medical education, research and patient care in Iran.

Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex

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

The main building of the Hospital, including the current Imam-Khomeini Hospital, Infectious Disease 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 comparison to grasp one of the highest ranking positions in medical education, research and health affairs throughout the country by a comprehensive planning to train talented students, residents and clinicians in specialty and subspecialty courses along with creating a situation to perform basic and clinical research, submitting papers to peer-reviewed national and international journals. One of the greatest honors of this Hospital is the treatment of almost 10,000 wounded soldiers during the eight-year defense against Iraqi invasion (1979-1987). Today, this Hospital has 242 faculty members, 4,000 staff personnel and 1,300 inpatient beds and is considered as one of the leading centers in medical education, research and patient care in Iran.

Imam Khomeini Hospital

The main building of the Hospital, including the current Imam-Khomeini Hospital, Infectious Disease 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 comparison 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.

Postal Address:
Keshavarz Blvd., Tehran1419733141-IRAN
P.BOX 13145-158
Tel: +98(21) 77881571, 66581624, 66935062
Fax: +98(21) 66581528
Cancer Institute

History
Founded in 1949, Cancer Institute (CI) has given hope and life to thousands of patients for over 65 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 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.

Treatment
Complicated cancer patients from all over the country are referred to our divers’ multidisciplinary clinic in order to design management plans individually. As present, CI holds breast, gastrointestinal, sarcoma, head & neck and gynecologic tumor weekly board meetings. At CI, compassionate physicians, nurses, clinicians, therapists, and staff members play a part of patient care team. CI is an unique historical center, equipped with highly advanced facilities and modern equipments in order to better serve difficult cancerous patients. In 2011, 8000 patients were admitted to CI and a total of 126000 outpatient visits were performed. CI cordially welcomes interinstitutional collaborations in order to improve cancer patients’ health all over the world.

Institutional collaborations in order to improve cancer patients’ health all over the world.

Medical Imaging Center (MIC)

History
Medical Imaging Center is launched in 1998. This center is located in the north part of Imam Khomeini Medical Center and is about 1664 m2. MIC is the largest and the most equipped academic, diagnostic and therapeutic center in the radiology field in Iran. This center has three floors. In the first floor, there are angiography (conventional & flat panel), MRI (1.5 and 3 tesla) CT Scan (Spiral and multidetector 64 slice) and Ultrasoundography (Doppler, and 3D). The official part of the center is located in the second floor. Advanced diagnostic and interventional radiology research center (ADIRR), office of Iranian Journal of Radiology (AJR) and library are located on the third floor.

Area

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<tr>
<th>Area</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Parliclines</td>
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Number of Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty member</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postal Address:
Keshavarz Blvd., Tehran-IRAN
Tel: +(98-21) 66581534-36, 66581571, 66581624, 66935062
Fax: +(98-21) 66581526

Medical Imaging Center (MIC) | 53
Vali-e-Asr Hospital

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

Postal Address:
Bagherkhan St., Tehran 1419733141- IRAN.
Tel:  +(98-21) 61190
Fax:  +(98-21) 66581529

Inpatient Departments

Area: 2800 m Nuclear Med:5240m

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</tr>
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<td>35801</td>
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</table>

Amir-Alam Hospital

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

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

Postal Address: North Saadi Ave., Enghelab Ave., across from Tejarat Bank, Tehran-IRAN.
Tel:   +(98-21) 66706106-9, 66708103-5
Fax:  +(98-21) 66704805

Inpatient Departments

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outpatient departments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Staffed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients/yr</td>
<td>13800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>until end of day</td>
<td>35801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Staffed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients/yr</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>until end of day</td>
<td>13900</td>
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</table>

Number of Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Staffed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient</td>
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<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient</td>
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<tr>
<td>until end of day</td>
<td>13900</td>
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Number of Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients/yr</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>until end of day</td>
<td>13900</td>
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Number of Staff

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<tr>
<td>Inpatient</td>
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<tr>
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<td>until end of day</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Inpatient</td>
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<td>Patients/yr</td>
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<tr>
<td>until end of day</td>
<td>13900</td>
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Number of Staff

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Inpatient</td>
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<td>Patients/yr</td>
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<tr>
<td>until end of day</td>
<td>35801</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Staffed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients/yr</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>until end of day</td>
<td>13900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Baharloo Hospital

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

Postal Address:
Rahahan Sq. Tehran, IRAN
Tel: + (98-21) 55658500-11
Fax: + (98-21) 55648189

Area: 11,800 m²
Beds licensed: 350
Staffed: 500
Faculty members: 21
Nursing staffs: 161
Patients/year: 164,706

Bahrami Children’s Hospital

History
This specialized pediatrics hospital was founded in 1955 up on the will of late Mr. Mahmoud Montashiri Bahrami and under the supervision of Mr. Yousef Bahrami. In 1988, the hospital was turned over to the University of Tehran as a teaching hospital. In 1988, during the imposed war, it was hit by an Iraqi missile & 8 people were martyred. The construction of the new building of the hospital lasted for 6 years (1991-1997).

Postal Address:
Shaheed Kiaee St., Damavand Ave., Tehran-IRAN
Tel: + (98-21) 73013000
Fax: + (98-21) 77551584

Area: 9,700 m²
Beds: licensed 180
Staffed: 118
Patients/year: 400,001,380

Rajaie Cardiovascular, Medical and Research Center

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

Rajaie Cardiovascular, Medical and Research Center boasts 640 active cardiovascular beds, including 159 internal cardiovascular medicine beds, 92 cardiac surgery beds, 90 pediatric cardiology beds, 193 ICU beds, 91 ICU beds, and 12 surgical beds. The center’s state-of-the-art wards comprise Cardiac Surgery with 12 Operating Rooms, Adult Angiography with 3 angiography machines, Pediatric Angiography with 2 angiography machines, and Electrophysiology with 2 ablation and 2 fluoroscopy machines, as well as the modern paraclinical wards of Cardiac Imaging with 2 CT-scan machines (one dual-head 256-slice CT-scaner, one 1.5 Tesla Magnetic Resonance Imaging machine), Nuclear Medicine with two hi-tech SPECT-CT machines, Echocardiography with 90 echo machines, Laboratory, Pharmacy, and Dental Care.

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

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

Number of Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty member</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing staff</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postal Address:
Shahids Kaveh St., Davarz Avar Ave., Tehran-IRAN
Tel: + (98-21) 73013000
Fax: + (98-21) 77551384

Rajaie Cardiovascular, Medical and Research Center

This specialized pediatrics hospital was founded in 1955 up on the will of late Mr. Mahmoud Montashiri Bahrami and under the supervision of Mr. Yousef Bahrami. In 1988, the hospital was turned over to the University of Tehran as a teaching hospital. In 1988, during the imposed war, it was hit by an Iraqi missile & 8 people were martyred. The construction of the new building of the hospital lasted for 6 years (1991-1997).

Postal Address:
Shaheed Kiaee St., Damavand Ave.,
Tehran-IRAN
Tel: + (98-21) 73013000
Fax: + (98-21) 77551384
Hazrat Fatemeh Hospital

History

The hospital was constructed by Mr. P. Noroozi in collaboration with the Catholic Church in Tehran in the 1976. It was first named as “De Notre Dame of Fatima”. During the years 1977 to 1979, put it in operation wards of internal, surgery and other wards by the English staff and educated Iranian in England. The year of 1979, with the victory of the Islamic Revolution, it was renamed as Hazrat Fatemeh and was granted to human staffs. Since 1982, this center was promoted exclusively as Plastic and Reconstructive and Microsurgery center. Presently, it is one of the unique hospitals rendering services in plastic and reconstructive, hand, microsurgery, burn and aesthetics surgery. Since 1998, it has performed its services under the supervision of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and began providing educational services for university students.

Rasoul Akram Hospital Complex

History

Rasoul Akram Teaching and Treatment Complex is one of the largest hospitals within Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The Hospital operates 70 clinics with a daily admission of 500 patients. In addition to offering internship, residency, fellowship, and subspecialty training programs, the Hospital provides a wide range of specialty and subspecialty treatment services to the community. The Hospital treatment, research, and training endeavors are supported by its highly recognized Research and Training Centers. Rasoul Akram Hospital Otolaryngology Research and Training Center was established to ensure the highest standard of training, treatment, and research in laryngoscopy procedures. The Center is a major role of training for minimal access surgery. It has the capacity to train surgeons from all over the world.

Outpatient Clinics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Medicine</th>
<th>General / Rheumatology / Pulmonology / Cardiology / Nephrology / Gastroenterology / Endocrinology / Hematology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neurology</td>
<td>EEG / EMG / NCV / Sleep test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatrics</td>
<td>General / Otorhinolaryngology / Infectious Disease / Neurology / Dermatology / Allergy / Immunology / Ophthalmology / Audiology / Dentistry / Gastroenterology / Nephrology / Hematology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inpatient Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III. Outpatient Services</th>
<th>Dermatology / Otorhinolaryngology / Plastic Surgery / Male / Female / Hand clinic / Maxillofacial clinic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II. Intensive Care Units</td>
<td>Respiratory / Urology / Male / Female / Trauma / Neurology / Gastroenterology / Urology / Cardiology / Neurology / Endocrinology / Gynecology / Oncology / Hematology / Endocrinology / Immunology / Hematology / Microscopy / Ophthalmology / Audiology / Dentistry / Gastroenterology / Nephrology / Hematology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paraclinical Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Laboratory</th>
<th>Hematology and Cytology / Biochemistry / Microbiology / Urine and Body Fluid / Pathology / Hematology and Immunology / Ophthalmology / Audiology / Dentistry / Gastroenterology / Nephrology / Hematology / Endocrinology / Immunology / Hematology / Microscopy / Ophthalmology / Audiology / Dentistry / Gastroenterology / Nephrology / Hematology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II. Pathology</td>
<td>Renal / Hepatology / Hematology / Immunohematology / Fluorescence Microscopy / Electrocardiogram/Endoscopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Imaging</td>
<td>Radiology / MRI / Sonography and Doppler / C-A Angiography / CT Scan / Radionuclear Scan / Magnetoigraphy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tel: +(98-21) 66507056, 64351215
Fax: +(98-21) 66517118

Postal Address: Anad Abad Ave., 2nd St., Tehran 14339-IRAN
Tel: +(98-21) 88713883-7, 88717272
Fax: +(98-21) 88712518

P.O. Box: 14339-5317

Area: 8000 m2

Beds: 108

Patients/year: 256554

Inpatient Departments

| General ICU / Male ICU / Female ICU / Neonatal ICU / NICU / MICU / ECMO / CCU / EICU / ECG / CT Scan / MRI / Sonography |

Outpatient departments

| Ophthalmology / Rhinology / Head and Neck / Vascular / Laparoscopy /Thorax / ENT / Otorhinolaryngology / Voice Analysis / Hearing Aid |

Paraclinics

| NICU / ICU / NICU / PICU / MIICU / Operating Room / EICU / CCU / PICU |

Number of Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty member</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing staff</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert staff</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
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</table>
Razi Hospital

History
This specialized dermatology hospital is one of the oldest teaching hospitals in Iran and affiliated to TUMS. The Center was founded in one of the old districts of southern Tehran in 1935, and turned after the great Moslem physician, Razi. In 1940, Razi Hospital was turned over to the faculty of Medicine of TUMS.

Area
18300 m2

Beds licensed
122

Staffed
95

Patients/year
30000

Inpatient departments
Dermatology / Plastic / Surgery

Outpatient departments

Roozbeh Hospital

History
Roozbeh hospital is the oldest teaching psychiatry hospital in Iran. It was founded in 1918, and was named Women’s (Jahan Shahr Saleh) Hospital in Pich-e-Shemiran area. In 1983, this hospital was removed to its present location and came to be called Mitra Kowsar Khan Hospital. Later, the hospital was moved to its present location. In 2011, it was renamed once more and became Tehran Women’s General Hospital (Jame-e-Zanan Hospital).

Area
13800 m2

Beds licensed
183

Staffed
135

Patients/year
76000

Inpatient departments
IVF & Reproductive Medicine / Psychiatry / Obstetrics / Gynecology / Cardiology / Emergency Service / Breast Surgery / High Risk Neonates / NICU / Theaters / Emergency Unit / ICU / CVICU

Outpatient departments
Cardiology / Emergency Service / Breast Surgery / High Risk Neonates / NICU / Theaters / Emergency Unit / ICU / CVICU

Parasitology
Laboratory / Endoscopy / Colonoscopy / Radiology / Proctology / Endoscopy / Colonoscopy / CVS / Anorectal fistula / Colonoscopy / CVS / Anorectal fistula / Colonoscopy / CVS / Anorectal fistula / Colonoscopy

Iran Center for Psychiatric Training and Treatment

History
Iran Center for Psychiatric Training and Treatment is a specialized center of adult psychiatry with both inpatient and outpatient services. The center is currently one of the largest psychiatric hospitals in Tehran with 138 beds, including 18 beds dedicated to psychiatric emergency. Outpatient clinics of the center provide services to more than 100 patients every working day. This center is also a training center of psychiatry and clinical psychology for psychiatric residents and students of clinical psychology as well as medical and nursing students.

Area
12200 m2

Beds licensed
95

Staffed
465

Patients/year
22000

Inpatient departments
Psychiatry / Child & Adolescent Psychiatry

Outpatient departments
ECT (Electroconvulsive Therapy) / General Psychiatry / Neurology / Memory Clinic / Dental Disorders Clinic / Occupational Therapy / Psychological Assessment / Day Center / Psychoeducation

Parasitology
Electroencephalography / Laboratory

Tehran Women General Hospital

History
This hospital is the first specialized Obstetrics and Gynecologic teaching hospital of Islamic Republic of Iran, and is affiliated to TUMS. It was founded in 1938, and was named Women’s (Jahan Shahr Saleh) Hospital in Pich-e-Shemiran area. In 1983, this hospital was removed to its present location and came to be called Mitra Kowsar Khan Hospital. Later, the hospital was moved to its present location. In 2011, it was renamed once more and became Tehran Women’s General Hospital (Jame-e-Zanan Hospital). Currently, this hospital carries out its activities in therapeutic, educational and research aspects of women’s health.

Area
21600 m2

Beds licensed
1180

Staffed
350

Patients/year
135000

Inpatient departments
Cardiology / Emergency Service / Breast Surgery / High Risk Neonates / NICU / Theaters / Emergency Unit / ICU / CVICU

Outpatient departments
Cardiology / Emergency Service / Breast Surgery / High Risk Neonates / NICU / Theaters / Emergency Unit / ICU / CVICU

Parasitology
Laboratory / Endoscopy / Colonoscopy / Radiology / Proctology / Endoscopy / Colonoscopy / CVS / Anorectal fistula / Colonoscopy / CVS / Anorectal fistula / Colonoscopy / CVS / Anorectal fistula / Colonoscopy

Number of Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Expert staff</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>2</td>
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Number of Staff

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
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<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expert staff</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
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Number of Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing staff</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert staff</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>49</td>
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</table>
**Sina Hospital**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>29000 m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds licensed</td>
<td>625</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staffed</td>
<td>363</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patients/year</td>
<td>18,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized clinics</td>
<td>48,606</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Clinic</td>
<td>41,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parachronal outpatient</td>
<td>77,089</td>
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**Impatient Departments**
1. Surgery  
2. Orthopedics  
3. Vascular Surgery  
4. Plastic surgery of hand  
5. Nephrology  
6. Neurology  
7. Neonatology  
8. Neuroradiology  
9. Rheumatology  
10. Infectious diseases  
11. Urology  
12. Cardiology  
13. Endocrinology  
14. Toxicology  
15. Mass casualty surgery  
16. Emergency medicine  
17. Sport & exercise medicine

**Outpatient departments**
1. Orthopedics  
2. Surgery  
3. Vascular Surgery  
4. Plastic surgery of hand  
5. Nephrology  
6. Neurology  
7. Neonatology  
8. Neuroradiology  
9. Rheumatology  
10. Infectious diseases  
11. Urology  
12. Cardiology  
13. Endocrinology  
14. Toxicology  
15. Mass casualty surgery  
16. Emergency medicine  
17. Sport & exercise medicine

**Paraclinics**
1. Interventional Radiology  
2. Digital Subtrax Angiography (DSA)  
3. CT Spiral Unit  
4. MRI (1.5 Tesla) Unit  
5. Sonography Unit  
6. Mamography Unit  
7. Laboratory & Pathology  
8. Nuclear Medicine Department  
9. Physiotherapy Department

**Number of Staff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty member</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nursing staff</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert staff</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postal Address:** Imam Khomeini St. Hacian Abad Sq., Valiasr St. 1564901111-IRAN  
Tel: +(98-21) 6634 8500-10  
Fax: +(98-21) 6634 8555

---

**Shariati Hospital**

**History**
In 1965 the first part of hospital named “Centro of Nuclear Medicine” was built and its official activity started in 1966 with the presidency of Dr. Nezam Mafi. Two years later, the main building of hospital was built beside the centre of nuclear medicine. In 1973, the Shariati Hospital with the former name of “Dariush-E-Kabir” started its activity as a general hospital affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences with the presidency of professor Ameli and his assistant Dr. Davachi. Nowadays, Shariati hospital, with the history of 36 years activity is considered as one of the most important referral medical centers of Iran. In the beginning, the internal ward divided into some sub-special wards including: Cardiology, Pulmonary, Radiology, Gastroenterology, Rheumatology, Neurology and Hematology. Simultaneously supportive departments such as library, laboratory, personnel, administrative, financial and auditeering units started their activity after manager determination.

The official opening of hospital was in December of 1974 with presence of the elite and professor Adl. From the beginning, due to attendance of professional physicians, Shariati hospital had a considerable improvement in therapeutic, educational and research fields. After a year, Shariati hospital became one of the most credible medical centers of Iran. After Islamic revolution, in 1983 the name of hospital changed into “Shariati” and today, Shariati hospital is accounted as one of the largest hospitals of Iran with 57700 m² space. The hospital has accommodated two research institutes and 14 research centers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>57700 sq.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds licensed</td>
<td>534 stable beds 534 active beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffed</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Staff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty member</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing staff</td>
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<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert staff</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postal Address:** North Kargar Ave., Tehran1411713135-IRAN  
Tel: +(98-21) 84901100  
Fax: +(98-21) 88633039
**Shafa Yahiyaian Hospital**

**History**

Shafa Yahiyaian Hospital is a unique center of orthopedic surgery affiliated to TUMS founded in 1970. This hospital operates 10 orthopedic clinics with daily admission of nearly 900 patients. The emergency department has 130 - 150 patients admitted in an active daily base. In addition to an active residency program and fellowship and subspecialty training program the hospital provides a wide range of specialty and subspecialty and general orthopedic treatment to the community. Hospital has been equipped with MRI and CT and isotope bone scan center in addition to a brand new operating theater in recent years. Shafa Orthopedic Journal (SOJ) will be published in very near future with the aim of promoting orthopedic knowledge.

**Operating Theater**

Founded in 1970. This hospital operates 10 orthopedic clinics with daily admission of nearly 900 patients. The emergency department has 130 - 150 patients admitted in an active daily base. In addition to an active residency program and fellowship and subspecialty training program the hospital provides a wide range of specialty and subspecialty and general orthopedic treatment to the community. Hospital has been equipped with MRI and CT and isotope bone scan center in addition to a brand new operating theater in recent years. Shafa Orthopedic Journal (SOJ) will be published in very near future with the aim of promoting orthopedic knowledge.

**Paraclinics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outpatient departments</th>
<th>Inpatient departments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Primary clinics</td>
<td>1. Emergency (ICU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. General ward</td>
<td>2. Critical care (CCU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Female ward</td>
<td>3. Operation room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Intensive care unit</td>
<td>5. Medical wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Burn and reconstruction</td>
<td>7. Occupational therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ICU</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. NICU</td>
<td>9. CT / MRI</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Staff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing staff</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert staff</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postal Address**

No. 136, Shafa Yahiyaian St., Molavi Ave., Tehran-IRAN
Tel: +(98-21) 57669013
Fax: +(98-21) 57668012

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**Shahid Akbarabadi Hospital**

**History**

This center was established as a firm support of mothers, babies and pregnant women in the year 1319. Then inaugurated as a 15-bed maternity to support mothers and babies on Mosteyie Street. In early 1322, having had its number of beds to 90, it was transferred to Panzar Street. This center was renamed to Shahid Akbarabadi in 1350 (Akbarabadi was one of the staff of hospital’s facilities department who was martyred in war.)

Shahid Akbarabadi maternity was affiliated to Iran University of Medical Sciences in year 1965 and since that time continued to operate as an educational and therapeutic center. In 1350 after the integration of TUMS and Iran University of Medical Sciences into Tehran University of Medical Sciences, the center was affiliated to TUMS. At present, this center is the greatest specialized hospital with 320 approved and 211 active beds, in field of midwifery and Gynecology.

**Paraclinics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outpatient departments</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2. General ward</td>
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Fax: +(98-21) 57668012

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**Shahid Motahari Hospital**

**History**

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

**Paraclinics**

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**Postal Address**

No. 136, Shafa Yahiyaian St., Molavi Ave., Tehran-IRAN
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Fax: +(98-21) 57668012

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**Hasheminejad Kidney Center**

**History**

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

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

**Paraclinics**

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postal Address**

Vakil Ave., Valiasr St., 19697, Tehran-IRAN
Tel: +(98-21) 88770031-6
Fax: +(98-21) 88770048

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**Motahari Hospital / Hasheminejad Center**

**History**
**History**

Ziyayian Hospital was established in 1989, with the dedication of 7500 m2 land of its first promoter was Dr. Ziyayian. The mission Dr. Ziyayian laid out remains the university’s mission today, summed up as a simple but powerful. International branch of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services. What Dr. Ziyayian dedicated was a simple land by the purpose of building a hospital advanced in health care. The realization of Dr. Ziyayian at this, led to the Educational-system Hospital teaching Hospital, and was turned 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 phacoemulcification, YAG and Excimer lasers, Femtosecond laser are available at the center for performing surgical operations.

**Inpatient Departments**


**Outpatient Services**


**Para-clinical Units**

- Radiology, Cardiopulmonary, Nephrology, Urology, Gynecology, Urology, Gynecology, Neurology, Gastroenterology, Medicine.

**Number of Staff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty member</td>
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<td>Nursing staff</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>Expert staff</td>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inpatient Departments**

- Cardiology, Urology, General Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, Gastroenterology, NICU, PICU, Paediatric Surgery, Infectious Diseases, Neurology.

**Outpatient services**


**Para-clinical units**

- Radiology, Cardiopulmonary, Nephrology, Urology, Gynecology, Urology, Gynecology, Neurology, Gastroenterology, Medicine.
Tehran Heart Center

History
Tehran Heart Center, affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences, was inaugurated with a 500-bed capacity in 2001. This educational, treatment, and research center, bearing 10 operating rooms, 4 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 disease 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.

Postal Address:
Tehran Heart Center
North Kargar St., Tehran 1411713138 - IRAN
Tel: (+98-21) 88029256
Fax: (+98-21) 88029256
http://rthc.tums.ac.ir
thcresearch@tums.ac.ir

Number of Staff
Title
Facility member 95
Nursing staff 750

Area
17000 m²
Beds licensed 470
Staffed 1280
Patients/year 150000

Ali Asghar Children Hospital

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

Inpatient Departments

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

Number of Staff
Title
Facility member
Female 24
Male 12
Nursing staff
Female 123
Male 1
Expert staff
Female 97
Male 20
Staff
Female 68
Male 67

Postal Address:
Davoudi Ave., Modarres Highway, Tehran-IRAN
Tel: (+98-21) 22220415
Fax: (+98-21) 22220883
- Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI)
- Institute for Environmental Research (IER)
- Family Health Research Institute (FHRI)
- Reducing High-risk behaviors Research Institute (RHBI)
- Advanced Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology Research Center (ADIR)
- Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center (ARRC)
- Burn Research Center (BRC)
- Cardiac Electrophysiology Research Center (CERC)
- Cellular and Molecular Research Center (CMRC)
- Center for Educational Research in Medical Sciences (CERMS)
- Center for Nursing Care Research (CNCR)
- Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy (CRTSDL)
- Cranio-maxillofacial Research Center (CMFRC)
- Dental Research Center (DRC)
- Digestive Disease Research Institute (DDRI)
- Digestive Disease Research Institute (DDRI)
- Drug Design & Development Research Center (DDDRC)
- Ear, Nose, Throat and Head & Neck Surgery Research Center (ENT-HNSRC)
- Eye Research Center (ERC)
- Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease Research Center (GILDRC)
- Heart Valve Disease Research Center (HVDRC)
- Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Transplantation Research Center (HORC SCT)
- Immunology, Asthma and Allergy Research Institute (IAARI)
- Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism Research and Training Center (IEM)
- Iranian Center of Neurological Research (ICNR)
- Iranian Tissue Bank (ITB) Research & Preparation Center
- Knowledge Utilization Research Center (KURC)
- Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Research Center (MEHR)
- Medicinal Plants Research Center (MPRC)
- Minimally Invasive Surgery Research Center (MISRC)
- Molecular Immunology Research Center (MIRC)
Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI)

The Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI) was established in 1984 at Shariati Hospital to provide research support for investigators pursuing research on endocrinology disorders with a special focus on diabetes and osteoporosis. EMRI provides a central support structure to foster collaborations among investigators working in the areas of diabetes, endocrinology, thyroid disorders, obesity, lipids, genetics, pancreas transplantation and bio-nanotechnology. In addition, it supports their activities by providing shared research space and by funding for feasibility studies and a common intellectual environment.

EMRI has expanded to create an environment and to serve as a vehicle for interdisciplinary collaborative research as both a focal point and an umbrella for diabetes and osteoporosis research in a greater area. The EMRI is comprised of three subgroup institutes, Institute of Endocrine Clinical Sciences, Institute of Endocrine Cellular and Molecular Sciences, Institute of Endocrine Population Sciences which include nine research centers, namely Endocrinology, Diabetes, Osteoporosis, Elderly Health, Chronic Disease, Inborn Metabolic Disorders, Obesity and Eating Habits, Biosoenergetics, and NCD Research Centers. The institute has also more than 6 different research divisions and 5 laboratories.

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

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

Contact
Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute
Dr Shariati Hospital, North Kargar Ave, Tehran, 1411413137, Iran
Tel: (+98-21) 88 22 00 37
Fax: (+98-21) 88 22 00 52
http://emrc.tums.ac.ir
emrc@tums.ac.ir

Diabetes Research Center (DRC)

The prevalence of diabetes has dramatically increased all around the world in the recent decades, an increase of more than two-fold. A study carried out in 2001 in Iran reported that the number of diabetics exceeded 5.1 million in the country. A different study on an Iranian cohort reported the prevalence of diabetes aged between 25 and 60 years old had diabetes and 16.8% (four million) showed some level of glucose intolerance.

Diabetes Research Center of EMRI was founded in 1999, and in 2010, it was upgraded to one of three research centers of the EMRI. The priorities of the Diabetes Research Center are: prevention from diabetes, patient education, improving the management of the disease, management of diabetic foot, developing novel treatment alternatives such as pancreatic islet transplantation and cell therapy, and screening, diagnosis and management of gestational diabetes. Diabetes Research Center has carried out a plethora of research and published numerous articles in several national and international organizations. Establishment, expansion, and maintenance of the Diabetics Research Network could be considered as the most prominent achievement of the Diabetes Research Center. The network is designed to assist researchers with data collection so they can conduct more accurate studies and publish more reliable articles. The establishment of a Diabetic Foot Clinic and a Gynecologic Diabetic Unit are other achievements of the center and they play a great role in the provision of data for researchers as well as providing the public with the information regarding diabetes. As mentioned before, Diabetes Research Center has been involved in many both in collaboration with several clinics and research centers, both nationally and internationally, in order to ennable a state-of-art service delivery. The registry and electronic medical database of the clinic currently contains clinical information of all visited patients.

Endocrinology Research Centre (ERC)

Endocrinology Research Centre is one of the three research centers of the EMRI. The main focus of the center is to foster and create the opportunity for research on various aspects of endocrinology with the exception of diabetes and osteoporosis. The center is consisted of several different research groups, each of them covering a specific field of endocrinology, and thereby filling the gaps between different disciplines. The main areas of interest of this Research Center include Thyroid diseases, Poberty, learning and developmental disorders, Reproductive system and adrenal gland endocrinology, Clinical pharmacologic aspects of endocrinology, Nutrition and endocrinology, Psychiatric aspects of endocrinology. More than 50 researchers are currently working in the center and they work under direct supervision of 7 supervisors (associate professors, professors) and assistant professors of the Tehran University of Medical Sciences. A great proportion of the research projects in the center are carried out by students and specialists clinicians as their doctoral theses. The results of the research conducted by the center are published and presented in different conferences and seminars. Proper education and raising public awareness are issues of high priority for the center. Specifically, conducting your research projects in collaboration with different research centers and clinical or diagnostic departments (such as nuclear medicine) is an inescapable part of the research carried out in the Endocrinology Research Center. It is also high on the agenda of the Center to create a comprehensive patient registry database. Moreover, the Center is committed to the establishment of designated clinics providing services to patients suffering from different endocrine ailments such as puberty, developmental, and learning impediments in the near future.

Osteoporosis Research Center (OCR)

Osteoporosis research group was first established in 1999 as a subproject of Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences. During the past decade, a large number of osteoporosis-related studies were conducted by the skilled academic staff and researchers of this group. Considering these activities, the group was promoted to an affiliated Research Center as soon as Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center was established in April 2010. In the following, there is a brief description of activities conducted by this group during the recent years. The establishment of the National project on prevention, diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis as the most common bone disease in our country. This multicentric project also known as IDOMS was conducted in collaboration with the Iranini Ministry of Health and Medical Education and the research centers of five other Medical Universities in the country (Tehran, Shiraz, Bushehr, Mashhad and Tabriz).

The project was designed to assess the bone mineral density values and the levels of blood vitamin D (in a criteria dependent method) and the bone density values along with other factors important in studying bone health in more than 6000 healthy Iranians from different parts of the country. The project is considered as the largest such study in the Middle East. The collaboration and cooperation which occurred between the policy makers, academic staff and the researchers involved in this project led to the establishment of the Iranian Osteoporosis Network which is considered as another achievement of this group.

Iranian Osteoporosis Network: The network was first continued in five main regions but soon it achieved to cover most parts of the country. It not only aimed to attain the primary goals of IDOMS, follow-up the patients in each region and provide the healthcare centers and patients with the required up-to-date diagnostic and therapeutic strategies but also it is intended to expand the number of researchers devoted to osteoporosis in our country, updating the available knowledge in this field.

• Milk Fortification Project: Considering the fact that vitamin D deficiency is an important factor contributing to osteoporosis in children and adults, furnishing food products with vitamin D is an effective strategy in preventing and treating vitamin D-deficiency and subsequently osteoporosis in our country. In this regard, our center has the leading role in the national project designed to fortify milk and other dairy products with vitamin D.

• The two osteoporosis clinics and bone densitometry centers affiliated to the center play an important role in treating osteoporotic patients. The data derived from these centers are also used as the core data required for conducting further researches in this field.

• Public Education is another aspect of activities done in this center. Aiming to achieve this goal, various congresses and seminars targeting both general public, and healthcare providers and specialist are held in the center. Moreover, several brochures and guidelines are also published and distributed in order to improve the knowledge of patients and physicians.

• Conducting the high prevalence of osteoporosis in the country, the Iranian Association of Endocrinology and Metabolism was founded by this center, aiming to help affected patients and improve care.

• The foundation International Journal of Osteoporosis and Metabolic Disease is among other activities conducted by this center in order to extend the knowledge on osteoporosis throughout the world.

• The center is also an affiliated member of “International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF)” and play a leading role in osteoporosis-related issues in the region.

Institute for Environmental Research (IER)

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

Based on the needs assessment, 3 specific Centers called as 1- Center for Water Quality Research (CQWR), 2- Center for Air Pollution Research (CAPR) and 3- Center for Solid Waste Research (CSWR) are established within IER. 30 faculty members are pursuing the goals of: playing the role of flagship among other national research institutes and being the knowledge hub for WHO Regional office; establishing 5 scientific national and regional networks and membership in at least 10 international networks up to 2025; conducting 30 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 pattern and loads in Iran.
• Inventory patterns and maps of pollutants in drinking water, air and soil.
• Impacts of climate change on health in Iran.
• Construction and management of environmental health information systems in the areas of water, air and solid waste.
• Preparation of complementary package for National Act on drinking water quality.

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

Contact
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Tel: (+98-21) 88 97 83 99
Fax: (+98-21) 88 97 83 98
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servet@tums.ac.ir

72 | Research

73 | Research
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 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 intense based on the impacts of climate change on water resources in regions such as Iran. Hence, the establishment of research center focusing on the field of water quality has been considered and finalized in 2010.

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

Contact
Center of Water Quality Research
8th Floor, No. 1547, North Kargar Ave., Engelab Sq., Tehran 14174, Iran
Tel: (+98-21) 88 97 83 95 Fax: (+98-21) 88 97 83 97
http://cwqr.tums.ac.ir

Center for Solid Waste Research (CSWR)
Change in life style and development and growth in all types of urban, industrial and agricultural activities have increased the amount of produced solid wastes and have changed it. Some of these solid wastes are very dangerous to human and to environment. For example, infectious solid wastes produced in hospitals or in health care centers are related to many diseases which can be transmitted to human. In addition, many hazardous chemicals in the leachate from landfill sites 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 surveys on the characteristics of different sources of solid wastes and the effects of depositing and landfill sites on soil and water resources; assessing 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 consonance 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 waste
- Center for Solid Waste Research actively collaborates with WHO representative in Iran, EMRO, UNICEF, and UNDP.

Contact
Center for Solid Waste Research
8th Floor, No. 1547, North Kargar Ave.,
Engelab Sq., Tehran 141749361-Iran
Tel: (+98-21) 88 97 83 94 Fax: (+98-21) 88 97 83 97
http://cwqr.tums.ac.ir

Family Health Research Institute (FHRI)
The Research Centers of this Institute are:

Vali-e-Asr Reproductive Health Research Center (VHRRC)
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 data gathering and contacts with international institutes in all 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; measurement with CPK measurement in ectopic pregnancy patients in women and Vali-e-Asr Hospital; determination of the G-CSF effect on this endometrium and ART outcome; the impact of local Phase support on pregnancy rates in immunocompromised incubation cycle: A double blind clinical trial; determination of the effect of psychological interventions in Depression-Anxiety Treatment and pregnancy outcomes in the pregnant patients are compared with Saline and Placebo; Determination of the effect of prostaglandin in comparison of OCP in reduction of pregnancies in a double blind clinical trial. Comparison of serum level of vitamin D metabolite (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.

Contact
Vali-e-Asr Reproductive Health Research Center
Keshavarz Blvd., Tehran,
Tel.: (+98-21) 66 58 16 16
Fax: (+98-21) 66 58 16 58
http://vhrc.tums.ac.ir

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 various fields of Feto-Maternal and neonatal health. BFRC has held several national seminars and workshops of perinatal and neonatal in Iran. The center aims to be active in the fields of neonatology, Feto-Maternal and Neonatal health. BFRC will be a focal point for Feto-Maternal and neonatal research area. BFRC has held several national seminars and workshops of perinatal and neonatal in Iran.The center aims to be active in the fields of neonatology, Feto-Maternal and Neonatal health. BFRC will be a focal point for Feto-Maternal and neonatal research area. BFRC has held several national seminars and workshops of perinatal and neonatal in Iran.

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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 various fields 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 perinatal and neonatal in Iran. MFNRC will be a focal point for Feto-Maternal and neonatal research area. MFNRC has held several national seminars and workshops of perinatal and neonatal in Iran. MFNRC will be a focal point for Feto-Maternal and neonatal research area. MFNRC has held several national seminars and workshops of perinatal and neonatal in Iran. MFNRC will be a focal point for Feto-Maternal and neonatal research area. MFNRC has held several national seminars and workshops of perinatal and neonatal in Iran. MFNRC will be a focal point for Feto-Maternal and neonatal research area. MFNRC has held several national seminars and workshops of perinatal and neonatal in Iran.

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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 various fields of breastfeeding & child health. BFRC will be a focal point for child and neonatal feeding research area. BFRC has held several national seminars and workshops for pediatricians, and neonatologists, nurses and other groups in Iran. BFRC’s goals are to play an active in the fields of breastfeeding, neonatal nutrition and development, child feeding; to train medical students, residents, fellows, nurses, midwives, post-doc clients and experts. They are educated in-order to be able to conduct the applicable research and optimized treating methods and procedures in child feeding and perinatal medicine like PhD by research in neonatal nutrition.

BFRC is active in carrying out research projects such as:
Comparisons of novel capillary blood sample collection vs. non-capillary blood samples in breastfeeding newborn infants. Evaluation of breast feeding referral causes. Popularity and effective factors of exclusive breast feeding. Effectiveness of integration of breast feeding educational programs in PHC. HPV infection incidence in Breast-fed & Non-breast-fed infants. Effectiveness of two different breast feeding workshops on KAP. Comparison the effect of drugs & education on breast feeding.

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Research Center (HIVRC)

Background

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

1. Conducting research activities in the field of epidemiology, prevention, laboratory methodologies, treatment and care and also mental health and substance use.
2. Determining the gained knowledge with the aim of national and regional capacity building among health care providers and organizations through conducting workshops and educational sessions.
3. Providing clinical and psychosocial services for HIV affected people and their family members.

Establishing and running “Tehran Positive Club” for people living with HIV which offers services like educational workshops, treatment activities, recreational activities, welfare facilities and Hotline.

Goals

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

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS)

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS) was established in 2000. In 2004, Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education approved INCAS as the first research center in the country in the field of addiction research. Iranian Drug Control Headquarters has been one of the main supports of INCAS since its establishment. INCAS won the Best Research Center Award in 14th Bariati Research Festival in 2008. At the beginning, INCAS was located in Baehr 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 researchers to promote intersectoral action in response to drug addiction problem within the country; to scientifically collaborate with research and training centers of other countries and international organizations in compliance with laws and regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and to provide appropriate solutions for drug abuse management.

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

- Experimental studies on molecular and cellular mechanisms of drug addiction.
- Neuro-cognitive studies on drug addiction.
- Clinical studies of drug addiction including randomized controlled trials of new treatment modalities.
- Development of questionnaires and other assessment tools for drug addiction research, especially in Persian language.
- Development of national registries for promoting national drug information system, designing and conducting household and school surveys at national and provincial levels.

The Center is recognized as the knowledge hub for harm reduction among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) by WHO and Global Fund.

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Center for Community-Based Participatory Research in Brain Aging (CBPR)

In Iran, Population Research Centers were established in fall 2005 in order to provide the necessary requirements to do health research “with the community” not “on the community”, and to make the research topics more and more compatible with the real needs of the society. After a period of time in 2007, Center for Community based Participatory Research (CBPR), was established in Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

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

- Capacity building: More than 100 workshops on participatory research and related concepts such as facilitation, team building, participation, priority settings, participatory intervention, for delegates of organizations, representatives of community and academicians.
- Research projects: All the projects which have been done in CBPR are applicable to increasing the health of people and changing the policies affecting the health. 7 international projects, more than 50 small grant research projects and about $1,500,000 fund have been used in these projects.
- Collaborative capacity: Increasing the capacity of TUMS to link with different organizations and community.
- Knowledge production: Books on participatory methods and tools, guidelines on different health topics like prevention of drug abuse, smoking and so on, several articles.
- Implementation of collective decision making of different stakeholders in the research process; coming up with indigenous methods of community empowerment in order to increase the required capacity for identification, prioritization, developing and implementing participatory interventions for health issues among the people, academicians and institutions; creating favorable conditions for doing community based participatory research; improving equity in health research, peoples’ participation and inter-sectoral collaboration to tackle social determinants of health are among the core goals of the CBPR.

More than 50 projects conducted in CBPR. They are as follows:

- Mitigating the Impact of Drug Use and High Risky Behaviors in the Informal Economy and Drug Dependence and Participation of Community in Promoting the Health of Addicts; and Implications of Drug Dependence for the Development of Nicaraguan \nThe Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center

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

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

The Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center is active in carrying out research...
projects such as:

- Distribution of Sulfathidiazole Trasmittance in Vitis vinifera isolated from different parts of Iran using defense mechanism.
- Cloning and expression Brevulina abortus OMG, an immunogenic minor outer membrane protein.
- Isolation of Chlamydia trachomatis in the subcutaneous fluid of a patient with rheumatogenous retinal detachment.
- Improvement isolation of Brucella spp from blood cultures of suspected Brucellosis using BACTEC 460B.
- Incidence and antibiotic susceptibilities of Yersinia enterocolitica and other Yersinia species recovered from meat and chicken in Tehran, Iran.

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Burn Research Center (BRC)

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

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Cardiac Electrophysiology Research Center (CERC)

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 sciences education

The Center offers PhD students and post-doctoral positions to undertake research and scholarship in 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 dealing with uncertainty questionnaire in student intern 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 practices.

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Cellular and Molecular Research Center (CMRC)

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

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Center for Nursing Care Research (CNCR)
Center for Research and Training in Skin Diseases and Leprosy (CRTSDL)
The 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 one of the main functions of CMFRC. 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 minimizing in-vitro techniques, liposomal and nanotechnology for topical drug delivery); Dermatology (acne 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), Cook County (USA), German University, Austria, Khurram University, Sudan, and Royae Research Institute (Uzbekistan).

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Dental Research Center (DRC)
The Dental Research Center (DRC) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was established in 2004 to develop research in specialized fields of dentistry and dental materials. This center aims 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 oral-facial complex. DRC has a broad range of interactive collaborations with other research centers.
The overall goals of DRC are as follows:
To develop communication and information technology;
To cooperate with national and international dentistry-affiliated centers;
To locate funding sources for research;
To improve the research capabilities of the members;
To provide a research environment at the Center;
To publish an ISI indexed dental journal;
To improve human resource management;
To conduct studies on different aspects of caries control and oral diseases to promote public health and prevention strategies.

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Digestive Disease Research Institute (DDRI)
The Digestive Disease Research Institute (DDRI) 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 infrastructures for research in the field of gastrointestinal tract; to produce, prioritize, and disseminate the knowledge that the scientific society, patients, and the public need for health promotion in the society; to build, design, and infrastructure for the improvement of the quality and quantity of research projects in DDRI; to design and conduct research projects in DDRI, Golestan county, and Azadshah hospital; 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 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 (Polyphyl project).
Follow-up of participants in Golestan Cohort study.
Repetitive measurement of exposure to risk factors in participants of Golestan Cohort study.
Prevention 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 Tuzla, Vukovar, and University of Toronto, Canada; the University of Leeds, UK; Indiana University, USA; Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)- Lyon, France; National Cancer Institute, USA, (NCI); Cancer Research and Development Academy of Medical Sciences, China; Chon-Lee University of Sydney, Australia; Università degli studi “G.D’Annunzio’ Chieti, Italy; University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK; World Health Organisation; University Medical Center Groningen, Netherlands, and the Ministry of Health, Tajikistan.

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Drug Design & Development Research Institute (D3RDIC)
Drug Design & Development Research Institute (D3RDIC) started working as an established component of the research and teaching infrastructure within Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) in Jan 2008. D3RDIC focuses on bridging the gap between academic discoveries and productization/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 internationalization of our society.
Apart from research and development of drug molecules and proposing the right methods for their identification and quantification, scientists at this D3RDIC team highly qualified personnel for related institutions by organizing workshops and seminars.
The principle goals of D3RDIC 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/business bond with other research institutes and facilitate projects on collaborative research.
To create partnership between experimenters in academia, industry and government throughout the country and also globally.

Drug Design & Development Research Institute (D3RDIC)
Eye Research Center (ERC)

Eye Research Center was established in 2002 in order to organize clinical, and professional research, play a genuine role in production and acquisition of knowledge, prevent blindness and develop visual science. Eye Research Center has established the PhD by research course which is authorized by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education infrastructure according to documents provided by the epidemiology and ophthalmology community. The Visual Optics has also been established to conduct research in imaging, image analysis and design of optical models in collaboration with the Department of Medical Physics. The 13 faculty members are fully active in the Center trying to achieve goals in organizing clinical research, embarking on professional research and genuine role in evidence generation, basic science, knowledge exchange and transfer and prevention of blindness.

The ERC has achieved second rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Centers with university dependent budget (USD) with more than three years of formal activities in 2006, third rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Center (USD) in 2007, second rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Center (USD) in 2008, first rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Center (USD) in 2009, second rank in evaluation of Medical Sciences Research Center (USD) in 2010. Some innovations and capacity building indicators of the ERC are as follow: Interaction and collaboration with student research scientific center in developing research process and design scientific tours. Resident practice surgery on the artificial or animal eye preceding operation on patient eye.

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Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease Research Center (GILDRC) Firozgar Hospital

Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease Research Center (GILDRC) was established in 2006 in Firozgar Hospital in affiliation with Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS). It provides research support for gastroenterologist and non-gastroenterologists investigators on Gastrointestinal and liver diseases. The major fields of GILDRC activity are GI cancers, pancreatobiliary disease, viral hepatitis, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and IBD.

The GILDRC aims to improve scientific, clinical knowledge about gastrointestinal and liver disorders; to carry on clinical and laboratory research in GI fields; to run patient education; to find simple and new methods of treatment in GI disorders; to collaborate with other research centers for conductively advanced research projects. 20 faculty members and researchers in this Center have carried out numerous research projects such as: A COHORT study on Amel population regarding Gastrointestinal and liver diseases. Fatty liver and NASH research group to find new treatment and prevention. Viral hepatitis treatments including follow up and new treatment. A study on Crohn disease. Diagnosis and treatments of GI cancers.

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Heart Valve Disease Research Center (HVDRC)

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

HVDRC is active in carrying out research projects such as: Evaluation of the correlation of pre-operative CT scan with contrast in patients with redo-valve surgery with the incidence of intra-operative cardiac embolus and postoperative complications and mortality at Shahid Rajaei Hospital in 2010-2012. Evaluation of the correlation of pre-operative pulmonary function test results and the outcome of mitral valve surgery in the last 5 years at Rajaei Hospital. Determination of the CO2 insufflation effect on the number of micro emboli detected by Transesophageal echocardiography during multi-organ function in cardiopulmonary bypass surgery. A single-blinded randomized controlled trial. Determination of the performance of image processing method for automatic detection of gaseous microemboli detected by Transesophageal echocardiography during cardiopulmonary bypass surgery.

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

Researchers at the IAARI have been carrying out research projects on the basis of the following research priorities:
- Evaluation of prevalence 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 allergic pollen in Iran
- Prevention of pollen and allergic foods 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 in specialized levels and also for patients and their family
- Evaluation of quality of life in asthma, allergy and immunodeficiency patients and their families and providing solutions for its improvement
- Establishing new laboratory tests in diagnosis and treatment of asthma, allergy, immunodeficiency and prenatal diagnosis

The Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism (IEM) is one of the major medical institutes established in 1971 in Tehran. IEM is involved in research and training in the fields of endocrinology, diabetes and metabolic disorders. The research unit, Endocrine research center is responsible to support research activities of the faculty as well as mutually-inserted research projects with other research centers of the university. IEM is pursuing the goals of promoting high quality research and training in the field of endocrinology, diabetes and metabolic disorders, in order to improve patients’ lives, and developing competent health care professionals.

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The major goals of HORCSCT are to develop 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.

With more than 40 faculty members, the following research projects were conducted at HORCSCT:
- Research projects based on clinical and basic science topics
- Stem cell transplantation projects 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), American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), Bone Marrow Donors Asia and Pacific Bone Marrow Transplantation (APBMTC), Eastern Mediterranean International Union against Cancer (UICC), European School of Oncology (ESO), European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (IBMTR), European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (IBMTR), European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (IBMTR), European Bone Marrow Donors Association (EMDA), and NetMed.

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As for its international collaboration, KURC has designed and executed workshops notification system; and examining the health innovation system.

Researchers’ KTE activities at international level [sponsored by the Regional Office of the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO)- 2009].

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

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Medicinal Plants Research Center (MPRC)

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

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

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

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Minimally Invasive Surgery Research Center (MISRC)

The Minimally Invasive Research Center was established in 2009 at Rasoul-e-Akram hospital in order to provide research support for investigations on every endoscopic field of surgical, gynecological, urological specialties, with a specific focus on bariatric surgeries & obesity problems. This center operates as a central support structure to foster collaboration among researchers working in the areas of endocrinology, gynecology, cardiology, neurology, psychiatry, dermatology and other medical and surgical problems of obese population. MISRC promotes clinical trials in the field of minimally invasive surgery by providing short courses of laparoscopic surgery training at surgery, gynecology and nephrology operations, and for the problem of trauma.

MISRC has started its first year laparoscopic Fellowship courses for general surgeons since 2008, and the same will commence for gynecologists in 2010. Besides, this center continuously sets about promoting the multi-center & multi-disciplinary researches through establishing ties and enhancing collaboration with well-known national & international organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), World Health Organization (WHO), Mediterranean & Middle Eastern Endoscopic Surgery Association (MMEESA), International Federation for the Surgery of Obesity (IFSO), European Medical Research Councils (EMRC), and Divinity Diseases Research Centre (DDRC).

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Molecular Immunology Research Center (MIRC)

The Molecular Immunology Research Center is located in the immunological laboratory which was established in 1981. The Center’s goals are to carry out molecular research on transplantation outcome, to solid organ transplantation and Hemoatopietic Stem cell Transplantation or HST and to carry out molecular research on Immunogenetic such as cytokine gene, HLA, Toll like receptors and Killer ly like receptor in health and diseases. With around 13 full time facilities on board, the Center’s priorities are: Transplantation, Immunogenetics, and Stem cell in transplantation and diseases. The Center has an active collaboration in various studies on transplantation Heidelberg University in Germany.

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Nanotechnology Research Center (NRC)

Nanotechnology Research Center (NRC) was established in 2005 aiming at the development of fundamental research of human medical society in the field of medical nanotechnology. The Center strives to employ specialized personnel as well as provide facilities and equipments for research via establishing laboratory network. The research work focuses on experimental research and development in the field of nano-medicine. The Center's main goals are: developing nanotechnology for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, developing targets devices to deliver therapeutic agents directly to cancer cells, and coordinating and financially supporting the fundamental research in relation to the provisions of NRC using nanomaterials for developing Nano-sensors in the field of drug analysis, doing state of the art research in the field of targeted drug delivery using nanostucture platforms, and providing education and training to encourage new researchers to join the field of nanotechnology.

With only three faculty members, the Center has conducted significant research projects, both via national and international cooperation. Application of nanotechnology for diagnosis and treatment of cancer, preparation of novel drug delivery systems using nanomaterials and nanostructure, and study the safety of nanoparticles are the fields in which research have been taken place. The Center is in constant scientific communication with Brazil and the United States of America.

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Occupational Health Research Center (OHRC)

The Occupational Health Research Center (OHRC) was established in 2005. As the first occupational health research center in Iran, its services include conducting researches on various fields such as health at work, safety, ergonomics, environmental health, and nurse nutrition for workers at work, designing and offering PhD by Research programs, and the publication of the journal of Iran Occupational Health. The OHRC goals are to set the research priorities based on the country needs, build capacity in the occupational health and safety field, organize basic research in the fields of occupational health, to educate human resources in the occupational health grounds, to give lectures and to hold educational domestic and international seminars and workshops to capacity building in the fields of occupational health, to protect and promote the OHRC status as the province, country and international arena, to conduct basic research in the fields of occupational health, to produce and disseminate scientific information in journal and book formats, to scientifically collaborate with domestic and international research, educational and executive organizations, and to persuade and empower the experts in the field and collaborate with the industry section to meet their research needs as applied research.

With about eight faculty members onboard, three research projects were conducted in this center:

- Study on Prevalence of Low-Back Pain and The Association Between Work-Related and Familial Factors in Workers of Hamadan Large-Scale Industries and Recommending Control Measures
- Evaluation and comparison of job stress among security workers with fixed and shift work schedules in municipalities regions 18 and 20
- Study on Physical Infrastructure indexes with emphasis on HIS in constructional work places in district 12 of Tehran
- Survey of occupational exposure to needle stick and its risk factor and analyzing hazard by HFMEA method at the Firuzgar Hospital in Tehran in 2011
- Application of ZVT nanoparticle in the presence of hydrosol platinum and Sonolysis process for Tinidazol removal from Pharmaceutical Waste
- Survey of a hydroalcoholic and dimensional parameters role on cycles in particular remove
- Assessment of the psycho-social impact of work shift on job satisfaction and nursing tasks of nurses employed in Rasouli-Allah Hospital

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Occupational Medicine Research Center (OMRC)

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

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Otorhinolaryngology Research Center (ORC)

Due to the fact that Otorhinolaryngology field is one of the most basic needs of our society, and considering that a majority of people who seek for medical advice in general practitioners or clinics followed after internists are those involved in Otorhinolaryngology, 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 and rhinolaryngology, 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 of agreement from the Ministry Of Health & Medical Education in 2004 and the name was changed to “Otorhinolaryngology Research Center”.

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

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

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Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Research Center (PQARC)

The Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance Research Center was established in 2010 at Drug and Food Control branch of TUMS Pharmacy Faculty. This center provides research support for investigators on drug quality assurance and quality control. Since its foundation, this center has conducted over 15 studies in most areas of pharmaceutical quality assurance. It is worthy to mention that this center can catalyze interaction between industrial and academic scientists and to make the application of a basic science approach to improve formulations of drug products. Of the Center’s main goals are discovering the best method for Q.A and Q.C of drugs, and helping help to treat disease and improve the lives of patients. The Center’s research priorities are to conduct studies in the areas of Pharmaceutical quality assurance; Biopharmaceutical quality control; active pharmaceutical ingredients control; process development of biopharmaceutical; Proteomics quality control; Multivariate process quality control (MPPC); Chemo metrics, Quality by design(QbD); and Process analytical technology (PAT). This research center is in close contact with many domestic and international research centers. The PQ A.R.C extended a warm hand to all other research centers and individuals with similar research interests and hopes for fruitful collaboration.
Research Center for Immunodeficiencies (RCC)

In 1997, a group of interested doctors and medical students started to determine the frequency of PID in Iran. As a result of these efforts, the Razi Institute for Drug Research (RIDR) was established in 1997.

The RCC was officially launched in 2001 and is now the only national and international center for PID research and treatment in Iran.

The RCC aims to:
- Increase awareness of PID among the general public and healthcare workers.
- Develop and implement diagnostic and treatment guidelines for patients with PID.
- Provide appropriate support for the treatment of PID.
- Promote research and development in the field of PID.
- Foster international collaboration and sharing of knowledge and resources.

The RCC is funded by the Iranian Ministry of Health and is located at the Razi Institute of Drug Research at Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The center collaborates with national and international research centers and organizations to achieve its goals.

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Raji Amsharifi
Director, Razi Institute for Drug Research (RIDR)

Rehabilitation Research Center (RRC)
The Rehabilitation Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences was founded in 2004 as the first rehabilitation research center in Iran. The center is now one of the leading research centers in the country, with a focus on clinical research, education, and care of affected patients.

The RRC has:
- Conducted research projects in various fields including clinical rehabilitation, social sciences, rehabilitation engineering, and biomechanics.
- Worked with exceptional educators and training organizations to improve the quality of rehabilitation services.
- Collaborated with other pioneering research and rehabilitation centers in the country.

The RRC is located at the Department of Rehabilitation Research at Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The center collaborates with national and international research centers and organizations to achieve its goals.

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Raji Amsharifi
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Research Center of Mental Health (RCMH)

Mental Health Research Center was established in 2003 and has been active in planning and execution of various programs and projects on mental health. MHRRC works in the fields of psychiatry, clinical psychology, and mental health and will help improve the Iranian mental health delivery system and realize its designed goals. It also tries to provide high-quality evidence-based health services for the community by means of designing applied researches and using modern educational methods which is the main mission of the MHRRC. The Center aims to perform capacity building for researchers, to develop a suitable base for scientific collaboration and research cooperation with other research organizations and to provide access to the latest scientific findings. Producing and promoting reliable and valid medical knowledge, decreasing the burden of mental disorders, improving the quality of research on mental health, planning services for providing mental health care as well as evaluation and promotion of ongoing mental health delivery programs, organizing courses for continuous education and capacity building of researchers and specialists, performing research on identification, treatment, course and prognosis of mental disorders and supporting research projects are among its major goals.

The Center has also been home to the Secretariat of Mental Health Research Network since 2009. The center is active in mental health services, biopharmacy, suicide prevention, and transsexualism. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Center’s numbers of faculty members is 30 who are deeply involved in interesting research projects such as designing effective and comprehensive aftercare services for psychotic patients, evaluating and monitoring mental health programs, developing methods to promote mental health system in Iran, development of a system to prevent child abuse, and assessment of the effectiveness of different psychiatric and psychological interventions.

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Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center (PSRC)

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

Some of PSRC goals are: to carry out and direct basic and applied research in various branches of pharmaceutical sciences, to provide facilities and a suitable environment to attract young and talented researchers to basic and applied research projects; to direct and promote research activities in terms of quantity and quality; To participate in education of research staff in the field of pharmaceutical sciences; to encourage the partnership of the beneficiaries of pharmaceutical sciences, including the industry and the private sector, and to establish a center for academic exchanges between pharmaceutical science researchers at national and international levels, through conferences 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.
• Analyzing of pharmaceutical, toxic substances, and natural compounds.
• Exploring mechanism of action and toxicity of novel drugs.
• Clinical studies to approach new medicines.
• Efficacy evaluation of biological and natural products.
• Novel ideas and techniques in pharmaceutical sciences.
• PSRC has an active collaboration with Department of Plant Science of University of Pototra, (South Africa); Drug for Neglected Diseases Initiative (Switzerland); and Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center, Chulalongkorn University (Thailand).

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Research Center of Quran, Hadith and Medicine Sciences (RCQHM)

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

The goals of RCQHM are: to do researches with the respect to medicine in Quran and valid texts of Hadith for responding to the needs of Islamic society; to collect, arrange and classify related documents, articles and records and publishing the required scientific resources; to train researchers in the field of Quran and Hadith utilization for related medical topics especially in the levels of academic staffs, students and-midlevel to organize official training courses based on research in-matter’s and mid-educational degree; to encourage research and to employ researchers; and to initiate scientific collaboration with training and research centers of other countries and international organizations according to the laws and regulations of Islamic republic of Iran’s government.

10 faculty members are the active researchers in conducting researches such as: compiling the Medical-Islamic encyclopedia; collecting, introducing and publishing the Qur’anic-Islamic medical references, preparing the entry of words for the Medical-Islamic encyclopedia including anecdotal, religious principles, medical and pharmaceutical contents, and presenting the special collection of images of plants, nutritional and medicinal elements and materials mentioned in verses of Quran and reference books of Hadith.

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Research Institute for Advanced Medical Technologies (IAMT)

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

The main goals of RCSTIM were to provide a common research environment for close cooperation between engineering and clinical sectors, running research activities that strengthen the country’s industrial independence, and design and development of Hi-Tech medical equipment adapted to local considerations. At the moment, the institute consists of 9 research centers including Biomedical and Robotics Technology, Molecular Imaging, Tissue Engineering and Stem Cells. There are more than 16 faculty members in IAMT which are working on research projects in cooperation with more than 30 researchers (BS, MS and PhD students), and 50 administrative and supporting staff. Continuous and tireless efforts of its professors and researchers in different fields of science and engineering, has made IAMT the pioneer center in the country in development and application of new technologies in medicine. Several valuable achievements have been made in various areas including: biomedical sciences, medical informatics, medical imaging systems, molecular imaging, surgical robotics, nanotechnology medicine, dental materials, and optical and imaging, systems, laser and optics. Some achievements of the institute include publication of more than 250 articles in national and international journals, presenting more than 220 articles in national and international conferences, and publications of 6 books. Moreover, the research projects accomplished in this center have been awarded more than 16 national and international prizes and over 10 national and 2 international patents are registered by the institute.

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

Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine (RINM) is the first nuclear medicine center in the country. It was founded in 1967 focusing on educational, research, diagnostic and therapeutic goals in the field of nuclear medicine. After the establishment of the first nuclear medicine education department in the country, the residency program started in 1983 and now more than 90% of the nuclear physicians, who are working in different nuclear medicine centers throughout the country, have completed their nuclear medicine residency program in this center. RINM has also contributed to the education of thousands of students with different educational levels in different medical fields (including microbiology, immunology, diagnostic radiology, radiation oncology, biochemistry, radiopharmacy, etc.). The Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine was selected by the Center of Medical Education Studies and Development, Deputy Ministry for Education, Ministry of Health and Medical Education as a “Center of Excellence” in nuclear medicine field in 2008 in the country.

Rheumatology Research Center (RRC)

Rheumatology Research Center (RRC) was founded in 1981. RRC was the first Research Center from Tehran University for Medical Sciences, Dr. Shariati Hospital, Kargar Avenue, 14117 13135, Tehran, Iran

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Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center (STSRC)

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

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

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Skin and Stem Cell Research Center (SSSRC)

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 caring for hair and skin diseases and ulcers, especially chronic, diabetic wounds and burns.

The goals of the Center are to receive the first place in the Middle East Region in the field of skin 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 high-index, extended oriented research; 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 (GENEXCELL) and the University of Gottingen Germany on Laser therapy and Lipoderm - and Skin and Stem cell research.

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Sports Medicine Research Center (SMRC)

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 doctoral and PhD which was presented to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education in 2002, the Research Council of the TUMS, agreed to establish a Sports Medicine Research Center to promote research activities. In 2005, Sports Medicine Research Center was approved by Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical education.

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

The principles 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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Uro Oncology Research Center (UORC)

Uro Oncology Research Center (UORC) was established in 2010 at Imam Khomeini Hospital. UORC aims at spreading researches about urogenital malignancies and providing solutions in biopsies, surgeries, 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 documents in the field of uro Oncology and developing new therapies. UORC provides researchers, evaluating and approving research proposals in the goal of reaching to useful results in order to prevent and cure uro Oncological cancers, and coordinating research activities by congregation scientific committees with expert researchers.

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 uro Oncological 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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Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Research Center (BASIR)

History
The first project in stem cell therapy for spinal cord injuries by injection of Schwann cells was conducted experimentally in 2001, as an interdisciplinary collaboration. Thereafter the research council of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, approved the funding an institute called Brain and Spinal cord Injury Research Center (BASIR).

Since 2005, several research 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 neurosurgeon, anesthesiologist, urologist, plastic surgeons, colorectal surgeons, psychiatrists, community medicine specialists, biostatisticians, basic scientists, immunologist, 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 Field
Neuro epidemiology, Stem cell Research and clinical applications, Basic Neuroscience and translational medicine, Spinal cord Medicine and surgery, Psychosocial aspects of SCI.

International Collaborations:
1- Agreement between Tehran University of Medical Sciences and International Neurorehabilitation 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. Reza Lotfizad and the Neuroscience Institute Hannover (NIH) represented by its President Prof. Dr. h.c. mult. Majaïl Smiti.

2- Collaboration with International Association of Neurorehabilitation, Professor Ignacio Blasco and Professor Geoffrey Raisman.

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Pediatric Urology Research Center (PURC)

History
The Pediatric Urology Research Center (PURC) was established nearly a decade ago. Initially, the PURC was identified as the under section committee of adult urology. Finally due to the extent of research projects and increasing number of published papers in international journals and with approval of university research council enter a new phase of its condition and recognized as a unique research center in this field. Following finally 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 fores and隆重 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 autonomic abnormalities of urinary tract anatomy and early post-natal management, tissue engineering, stem cell therapy and regenerative medicine, stem cells to germ cells differentiation and cancer research (Wilms tumor). Our goal is to integrate clinical and basic science to improve the outcomes for children with a variety of urological conditions.

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

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Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Research Center

Pediatric Urology Research Center
**Research**

**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:**
- Study 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 logistical and financial support for conducting research projects on rational use of medicines.

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**Research**

**Center for Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR)**

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

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

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

More than 100 projects have been conducted in CBPR. Some of them are as follows:
- **Survey of microbial resistances to anti-microbial agents**
- **Assessing the Effect of Life Skills Education on Risk and Protective Factors Against Drug Abuse in Adolescents and Their Families**
- **Planning a Participatory Intervention Based on PRECEDE-PROCEED Model inNarcotic Anonymous Families**
- **Assessing the Effect of Life Skills Education on Risk and Protective Factors Against Drug Abuse in Adolescents and Their Families**
- **Planning a Participatory Intervention Based on PRECEDE-PROCEED Model inNarcotic Anonymous Families**
- **Developing an Evidence Based Guideline for the Prevention of Drug Abuse Among Students**

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**Knowledge Utilization Research Center (KURC)**

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

Its achievements between 2006 and 2011 are:
- **Publication activities:** 30 articles indexed in foreign journals, 9 articles indexed in domestic journals.
- **Building capacity:** 2 international workshops, 10 knowledge translation and 4 systematic review workshops.
- **Research projects:** 3 international projects, 15 external grants and more than $1,500,000 worth grants secured.

The Center’s main objectives are to foster policies, methods and interventions that promote community health through knowledge utilization; to improve evidence-based decisions as per Center, and to promote knowledge transfer by researchers. Having only 15 faculty members and researchers, the Center has conducted various research projects among which are: policy making analysis, geographic distribution and grading model of hospital post-natal care at national level; estimation of Maternal Mortality Rate (Knowledge Translation award winner in 17th Avcissons Forum); assessment of H1N1 awareness in Tehran’s physicians and citizens; early malaria notification system, and examining the health innovation system. As for its international collaboration, KURC has designed and executed workshops as 16 hour-long educational packages (including the concepts of knowledge transfer, planning for dissemination of results, actionable message and identification of the target audience, how to transfer the message, barriers to transferring knowledge to target audiences, group work and presentations) with the purpose of strengthening researchers’ KTE activities at international level [sponsored by the Regional Office of the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO)-2009]. Moreover, the Center is active in carrying out projects with the collaboration of WHO such as: four-center assessment of health research based knowledge translation in Eastern Mediterranean health institutes; the comparison of domestic, regional and international journals from the knowledge translation standpoint; and preparation of an educational program for KTE on the basis of barriers.

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**Center for Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR)**

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

To fulfill this range of responsibilities, different measures have been taken including:

- Change in admission of medical students; having investigated the process of admission of medical students, these processes have undergone some changes based on scientific evidence.

- Stating “quality improvement” among the ancillary values of the University and entering “clinical governance” and “clinical audit” to the strategic plans of hospitals, educating and training as well as creating the necessary capacities for quality improvement and creating trends for guidance and planning are among other activities conducted in this center. After piloting these in two of the affiliated hospitals, at the time being, these practices are being conducted in all affiliated hospitals.

- Developing the long term science and technology plan or scientific map of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, with cooperation and contribution of several stakeholders and thinkers and in line with the scientific map of the country.

- Developing investigative and research macro priorities of the university which could provide the research activities with main guidelines.

- Contribution to the processes of applying the results of the investigations and knowledge translation in TUMS. Using the scientific evidence and analyzing the current conditions of the country as well as university, the fields for improving these processes have been recognized and some interventions have been proposed which are operational in the university.

- Developing and providing past year performance report and the action plan of the next year for different units of Tehran University of Medical Sciences including departments, deputies, research centers and hospitals. This provides a great help for the decision making processes in the university and provides a clear picture of the changes occurred.

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

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

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Innovation Day in Iran

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

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

Hence, thematic networks improvement of innovation as opinion bases of the plan involve special and distinguished abilities which through it can be determined new needs and demands in continuous innovation in the field of education, research, services, processes, products and technologies can also be viewed.

The significant objectives to introduce the innovations in innovation day are as follows:
1. To display innovation network
2. To familiarity with development model of activities, abilities of scientific and executive groups and platform made in major cooperation
3. To observe a view of development for University innovation plan in various branches as integrity
4. To introduce scientific and core abilities of scientific groups and to develop suitable tendencies to business
5. To visit and discuss with pioneer specialists in this respect and authorities from other non-University centers
6. To improve the best experiences of performances and ideas transactions in business
7. To support the formation of knowledge-based companies
8. To introduce scientific and core abilities of scientific groups and to develop suitable tendencies to business
9. To manage and organize the innovation skill workshops and establish workgroups in care families and other dependent institutions and a formation of a council concludes representatives of innovators, and also preparation and finalization of holding conference plan.
10. To evaluate a range of educational, research, health, care services through identifying and assessing of innovation opportunities on time and register employee’s opinions.

This plan was started in 2006 and producing the knowledge network was considered as the first step in comparative studies. With the respect and aim of transformational leadership means, capacity to perform creative management, opportunity determination, supervision, protection and coordination of methods using pure ideas, collection and organization all motivations result in innovation. Innovation Center located for Tehran University of Medical Sciences was constituted in 2006 with the following objectives:
1. To make innovation network and to define of innovation relationships in the network
2. To make stable innovation place in which is possible to producing, transferring, using of knowledge, and also developing of clear scientific communications with non University centers
3. To make policy in common with non university centers in the field of developing of science and technology and determining of innovation scopes
4. To collect and gather various types of knowledge and entrepreneurship with management style in University for increasing of value of presented services and performing of common plans with non University centers
5. To evaluate a range of educational, research, health, care services through identifying and assessing of innovation opportunities on time and register employee’s opinions
6. To collect and organize all motivations results in innovation and performing of modern technologies
7. Common investment of University and non-university centers in creativity
8. To compile evaluation and guarantee models for Return on Investment (ROI) and present new procedures to calculate the cost
9. To manage and organize the innovation skill workshops and establish workgroups in care families and other dependent institutions and a formation of a council concludes representatives of innovators, and also preparation and finalization of holding conference plan.

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

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

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

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

Specification of virtual organization:
- Decentralization
- Qualiﬁed for working in a day
- Capacity to deﬁned strategy and goal of department speciﬁcally for all person
- Being synchronous with main and fast scientiﬁc changes
- Flexible, quick, fast applicable
- Dynamic, dynamic, comparable, with accompany of virtual structure based on group work
- On time operation from all available resources
- Utilization from knowledge and each other experiences
- Self-management in team and different department and low cost of exchange and coordination

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

According to mentioned beneﬁts, we have had jumping development in virtual organization such as growth of users from 12,000 in 2010 to 26,267 in 2013. There are 10,777,282 saved ﬁles on server as a major virtual environment in our country for on time and fast circle of information between all department, faculty members, educational, medical, research, administration department and also application development in hospitals like virtual supervision project that carrying out with participation of treatment department.

Virtual Organization of TUMS

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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 states. 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 those 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 goal 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 1399 (2020-2021) 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 (2021-2022), the required software for monitoring the performance of each of the units and departments was developed based on the indices of operational planning. It is expected that from 1391 (2021-2022) onward, the software will be considered to be the assessment basis for the performance of the TUMS units and departments.
Pharmacies affiliated with TUMS

The main missions of the collection of pharmacies affiliated with TUMS are the fulfillment of needs in educational, and research fields and providing pharmaceutical services to patients. Considering the existing potentials, the collection of pharmacies affiliated with TUMS intends to promote the provided pharmaceutical services through presenting a proper pattern at educational, research, and pharmaceutical services.

The School of Pharmacology’s Pharmacies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Pharmacy</th>
<th>Establishment Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sizdah-e-Aban Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>BuAli’s Round-the-Clock Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Shahid Abdolrahman Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nemouze Talebian Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran Round-the-Clock Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Amin’s Pharmacy</td>
<td>1365</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sizable Alim Specialized Pharmacy</td>
<td>1374</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Hospital Pharmacies

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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Imam Khomeini Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imam Hospital Outpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Sina Hospital Outpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Shariati Hospital Outpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Children’s Hospital Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Angh Women’s Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Shafayahyian Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Tajrish’s Psychiatric Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raja-e-Ashraf’s Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Zunun Hospital’s Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Shahid Beheshti Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ali-e-Asghar’s Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baharloo’s Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehran Women General Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Pharmacy</td>
<td>1391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TUMS Alumni Office

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

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

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

Since a great number of TUMS students come from the provinces, the University undertakes the responsibility of providing them with proper accommodation through the office of Vice-Chancellor for Student and Cultural Affairs. Most student dormitories are located at Kooy-e-Daneshgah, which is a residential complex to house students of different fields of study and levels. There are such recreational and welfare facilities as reading chambers, book storage, a mosque, and auditorium, a gym, a movie hall, etc. student dormitories occupy an area of about 90000 square meters. Currently, 19 dormitories for boys, 20 dormitories for girls, and one dormitory for married couples house all applicants who make up about 40% of the student population. The total capacity of the girls dormitories is about 3400 students, and those of the boys about 2700 students. The married couples’ dormitory houses 128 families. Dormitory bus transportation to the central campus, the schools, and different associated hospitals facilitates students’ transportation.

**Food Service**

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

**Financial Aid**

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

**Physical and Mental Health**

**Student Health Care Center**

To provide the students with a healthy environment which is quite essential for proper education, the Student Health Care Center uses services of treatment at general, dental, and vaccination clinics. In case of any need for more medical care and treatment, students will be sent to the affiliated hospitals. Upon admission to the University, a medical record file indicating health status and problems is made for every student. Using the same files and health cards, students can refer to the University’s associated health Care Centers. General Practitioners and nurses in the emergency clinic of Kooy-e-Daneshgah. Emergency Clinic of Kooy-e-Daneshgah: Provides students with emergency medical care. by using an ambulance.

**The student Counselling Center**

The psychologists' counsellors, psychiatrists and social workers are employed in this center to provide various services. The most important activities of them are: Counseling in different areas, for example marriage, education decline: decision making, family and relationship problems. Psychotherapy (cognitive and analytic) for diverse disorders (Depression, anxiety, OCD,...) Holding workshops, seminars and speeches in mental health subjects. Training courses on learning and study skills, life skills and... Handling financial and educational issues. Telephone and electronic counselling. Psychometric services for diagnosing disorders. Researching about student mental health.

**Physical Education**

Department of university physical education and sport science was following three main goals: popularizing physical activities at university. Among (students, staff and Faculty members) and their families giving a scientific dimension to physical activities. sportsmanship ethic. Distribution. Organizing physical education courses for freshmen is the most important activity of this department. Among other activities of the division for physical education are organizing employee and student’s tournaments at university and national levels. winning many students and employees competitions by universitites athletes at the national level indicates how active the authorities staff and students have been. Measures are taken by the physical Education Department of the office of Vice- Chancellor for Culture and Student Affairs to improve the quality of sports of the staff, students, facility members, and their families. Some of the University’s sports facilities are as follows.

**Shahid Hemat Sport Complex**

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

**Shahid Tavakoli Swimming Complex**

Our Swimming Complex has three indoor pools, a 25 meter pool, a children pool and one Jacuzzi Pool. The longer swimming lanes is suitable for competitive swimming. The smallest pool is shallow enough to be safe for toddlers and small children, and people with physical disabilities. it also has a steam room + Sauna and fitness gym.
Physical Education Facilities

Sahid Fathi sport complex
This complex is composed of a gymnasium for basketball, volleyball, badminton, football, fitness gym.

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

Farabi natural grass soccer field
located in Farabi hospital

Fitness centers at student dormitories

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

Other activities of the Office:
- Managing sight-seeing, pilgrimage, and scientific tours,
- Setting up art exhibitions of students’ talents,
- Conducting cultural-art competitions,
- Supporting student associations,
- Supporting of student journalism activity.
- Holding and participating at different cultural exhibitions,
- Student cultural societies office at university and dormitories.
- Quran activities.

Mashad Pilgrim House
With respect to the Iranians’ strong religious beliefs, the ones who like to visit holy places such as the Holy shrine of Imam Reza (PBUH), One pilgrim house in Mashad are available to faculty, students and sta.
The National Museum of Medical Sciences History

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

The National Museum of Medical Sciences History has the following sections:
- Tools used in medicine,
- Manuscripts and medical documents,
- Iran’s famous physicians,
- History of nursing and midwifery,
- History of veterinary medicine,
- History of dentistry,
- Herbal medicine,
- Traditional medicine,
- Embryology.

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

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

Prof. Peter Agre
2003 Nobel Laureate

Dr. Mahathir Mohammad
Malaysian Prime Minister