






Dow  
Medical  
College

75 Years of  
Excellence

M E S S A G E S



**Mr. Murad Ali Shah**  
Honourable Chief Minister of Sindh

I am proud to learn that the Dow Medical College, one of the premier medical colleges in the country, is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee, after completion of 75 years of its establishment.

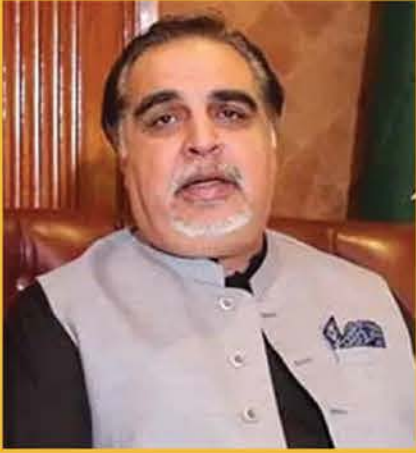
The DMC, established in December 1945, has produced outstanding doctors who have been serving not only in Pakistan, but also have brought laurels to their alma mater through recognition and service all over the world.

It is heartening to note that the College is serving as the medical education leader in the region, and continuously improving the integrated curriculum according to the latest advancements in medical education.

I congratulate the students, alumni, faculty and all those associated with this institution on this memorable event.

The Government is committed to constantly supporting the pre-eminent college of medical education in its continuous efforts to maintain its premier status amongst medical colleges of the Sindh province.

**Good Luck and Congratulations!**




**Mr. Imran Ismail**  
Honourable Governor of Sindh  
Chancellor, Dow University of Health Sciences

It's a matter of immense pleasure that Dow Medical College is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee on December 10th, having been founded in 1945. Since inception, the faculty has shown great commitment towards the education and professionalism of its alumni. These graduates are contributing not only to their alma mater, but also have a strong presence in their communities as renowned physicians and surgeons.

My message to students is that the nation expects them to apply their knowledge and training in service of humanity with dedication. Further, they should maintain integrity and professional ethics to uphold the honour and dignity of their profession.

DMC has provided quality education and clinical experience to thousands of students. Pakistan is very proud that DMC graduates are providing valuable services to people of this country, and all over the world. I congratulate DMC on the joyous occasion of its Diamond Jubilee, and convey my best wishes to the faculty, office bearers and students.




**Dr. Azra Pechuho**  
Sindh Minister for Health  
Pro Chancellor, Dow University of Health Sciences

Commemorating 75 years of Dow Medical College/University I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to the founder Sir Hugh Dow who, understanding the dire necessity for medical doctors, established this institute.

This being my alma mater I fondly remember the years I spent in its precincts which I can proudly say is the reason for my being the health minister during these challenging times of COVID-19.

With immense pleasure I have seen the transformation of Dow Medical College into a University of Health Sciences which has become one of the leading medical universities in Pakistan and in producing eminent graduates and postgraduates for the country. My felicitation to all graduates, current students, staff, and faculty members on this momentous occasion.




**Dr. M. Saced Quraishy**  
Vice Chancellor,  
Dow University of Health Sciences

Since its inception 75 years ago, Dow University of Health Sciences has enjoyed indelible regional and global reputation of producing the best and brightest physicians and healthcare providers.

As the largest and most comprehensive health sciences system in Pakistan, DUHS serves as a prototype for quality and excellence in education, research and delivery of clinical care for other institutions. This leadership role has been sustained for decades by the intellectual impact of our faculty, staff and students, which has manifested itself both within the region and globally.

This is fortified by our eagerness to continue to adopt cutting-edge technology, develop state-of-the-art facilities and to inculcate a culture of innovation and discovery that informs delivery of quality patient care. DUHS has also developed a Master Strategic Plan (2019-2030), a blueprint for the path to preserve its high standards. I am confident that we have the intellectual capacity, the creativity, the determination, and the discipline to focus on continuing to move DUHS forward.



**Sir Hugh Dow**  
1886 - 1978  
Dow Medical College is named after Sir Hugh Dow of the British Empire.  
Sir Dow started his career in 1909 when he entered the Indian Civil Service of the British Empire. He arrived in India in late 1910, and started serving as Assistant Collector in Bombay.  
In 1918 he became Assistant Commissioner in Sindh for civil supplies and recruiting, and rose the ranks for the next 23 years until 1941, when he became Governor of Sindh. It was during his tenure as governor that he laid the foundation stone of Dow Medical College on December 10, 1945.  
In 1946, Sir Dow became Governor of Bihar, his last appointment in the Indian Civil Service. Soon after, he became Consul-General in Jerusalem and played an important role in the regional politics of the Middle East.

**DOW UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**Academic Excellence**  
OVERALL RANK  
**401-450**  
THE INSTITUTION IMPROVED ON ITS 2020 PERFORMANCE, RISING FROM 451-500 TO 401-450

**RANKED ASIA**  
**QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS**  
**2021**

This supplement was compiled by  
Dr Rafat Yazdan Siddiqi  
Class of '83





Complete range of transplant services



Wide network of diagnostic centres



1000+ beds

Affordable  
State-of-the-Art  
Healthcare



Leading the Fight Against  
**COVID-19**

- 80,000+ PCR tests conducted
- 1,693 critically ill COVID-19 patients treated



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Leading the way in every health crisis



Dow Medical College

75 Years of Excellence

# Dow Leadership Over the Years



**Dr. Kewalram Tarasingh Ramchandani**  
01-06-1945 TO 30-12-1945



**Lt. Col. Aziz Khan M. Khan**  
31-12-1945 TO 25-01-1953 &  
1-09-1954 TO 25-05-1955



**Lt. Col. Sher M. Khan Mallick**  
26-01-1953 TO 31-08-1954



**Prof. M. Ali Shah**  
26-05-1955 TO 29-09-1969



**Prof. A. Wahid**  
30-09-1969 TO 14-07-1978



**Prof. Zubaida Aziz**  
15-07-1978 TO 20-07-1979



**Prof. M. M. Hasan**  
21-07-1979 TO 31-08-1983



**Prof. A. M. Ansari**  
01-09-1983 TO 13-03-1984



**Prof. Shamsuddin Rahimtoola**  
14-03-1984 TO 20-06-1984



**Prof. Mohammad Sharif Ch**  
21-06-1984 TO 17-06-1987



**Prof. M.A. Almani**  
18-06-1987 TO 18-12-1991 &  
08-09-1992 TO 02-12-1992



**Prof. S. Shakir Ali Jaffery**  
19-12-1991 TO 07-09-1992 &  
09-05-1993 TO 31-08-1993



**Prof. Malik Ali Shaikh**  
03-12-1992 TO 03-05-1993



**Prof. Abdul Majeed Memon**  
01-09-1993 TO 29-06-1995



**Prof. Tahira Ahmed**  
01-08-1995 TO 26-08-1995



**Prof. M. Shafi Quraishy**  
27-08-1995 TO 29-04-1997



**Prof. Illahi Buksh M. Soomro**  
30-04-1997 TO 23-06-2003



**Prof. Syed Tipu Sultan**  
24-06-2003 TO 13-01-2004



**Prof. Masood Hameed Khan**  
14-01-2004 TO 01-05-2005



**Prof. Salahuddin Afsar**  
02-05-2005 TO 03-11-2009



**Prof. Junaid Ashraf**  
04-11-2009 TO 25-01-2017



**Prof. Abu Talib**  
26-01-2017 TO 05-05-2017



**Prof. Kartar**  
06-5-2017 TO 31-03-2019



**Prof. Amjad Siraj Memon**  
01-04-2019 TO PRESENT

## Q&A: Inspiring the Cause

A conversation with DUHS Vice Chancellor  
**Prof. M. Saeed Quraishy**  
By **Dr. Rafat Yazdan Siddiqi - Class of '83**

**Q: What has inspired you to keep going for so long?**

**A:** Being part of an institution for the last 45 years, from a student to a house officer, then professor and now vice chancellor, so many inspirational figureheads and continuous evolution of Dow Medical College are running through my mind. It's a proud moment in my life to be figurehead as Vice Chancellor on this day, when the institution stands tall on its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The level of teachers and their craft of training have been the hallmark of an institution which continues to amaze everyone by producing doctors and teachers of extraordinary professionalism and skill, year after year.

**Q: How have you embraced this leadership position in your journey?**

**A:** This journey was started by the likes of Professor Irshad Waheed, Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed, Professor John Dormandy, Professor Michael Bailey. The skills of these teachers and their craft of training have been the hallmark of the institutions locally and abroad. Their persistent desire and leadership to turn the average student into a success story are exemplary. On the other hand, the students always supported these teachers and went beyond their reach to acquire skills and commands which they had never thought of achieving in life.

**Q: What is DMC's standing in the world?**

**A:** DMC has a high standing in comparison to all the new institutions. The graduates pass international tests with ease and are easily employed worldwide. With every passing day it has become more independent and has become less dependent on the government.

**Q: What progress in your era are you most thrilled about?**

**A:** New DDC Building, Bone Marrow Transplant, Sindh Infectious Diseases Hospital, Sero Biology Building Plant and Anti Snake Venom Plant, revamping of Bio Equivalence Center, additional block at DCOP and a new hospital block, which should open by March 2021.

**Q: How do you see DUH's role during COVID-19?**

**A:** Sincere to its mission, Dow University of Health Sciences continues to play a pivotal role in the early diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19. Recognising an impending public health crisis, Dow University of Health Sciences partnered with the Government of Sindh to spearhead a region-wide initiative to establish the most comprehensive capacity for early diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of COVID-19. To date, over 80,000 PCR tests for the diagnosis of COVID-19 have been performed by the Dow Diagnostic Research & Reference Laboratory - the quality and accuracy of

which has been recognised independently by the National Institute of Health, Islamabad. To enhance inpatient capacity in the region, a self-standing Sindh Institute for Infectious Diseases was established with the explicit purpose of serving the burgeoning crisis.

**Q: What is your biggest challenge at DMC & DUH?**

**A:** The biggest challenge is how to get the faculty trained. Fortunately, I got the opportunity of training abroad but now with travel restrictions this is difficult for the new graduates. We have set up a University Endowment Fund and are trying to get the faculty sent abroad, to then bring about improvements across the whole university. There is also the need to organise specialised training programmes. A lecturer in nursing has been provided a scholarship and another two will be provided with training in clinical medicine and surgery. **I stand committed to my mission to make DUHS an institution empowering best of the medical knowledge and health services.**

This Q&A Session continues elsewhere

## Civil Hospital - Tracing its Roots to British Occupation

**Dr. Shakeel Akhtar**  
Physician and Gastroenterologist  
Civil Hospital Karachi

History of Civil Hospital Karachi starts with the arrival of British soldiers. Karachi was captured by Commander John Keane on 3 February 1839, after destroying Manora Fort with British ship HMS Wellesley.

The soldiers made their camp at the current Eidgah Maidan. They could not be acclimatised to Karachi's weather and started vomiting, and developed diarrhea and cholera. A temporary dispensary was established there for treating soldiers. Later the camp was shifted to Saddar area, but the dispensary remained at this place and was given status of a hospital by Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, the commissioner of Sindh. In 1854 in place of a small hospital, a bigger hospital was constructed, and it was dedicated to the residents of Karachi. Since it was no longer reserved for British soldiers only, it was named Civil Hospital Karachi.

In 1858 during the tenure of Governor General of India, Lord Auckland, the newly established Scinde Railway Company took over the control and made new additions to the hospital including general ward, special ward, infectious diseases ward and nurses quarters. First incharge of the hospital was Mr. Aramis, later Mr. Rostumjee was appointed as his assistant. Later the Imperial Government of India took administrative control and the hospital was managed by the civil surgeon of Karachi. The hospital managed deadly cholera epidemics from 1865 onwards, 1866 smallpox

epidemics and the 1898 Bubonic Plague.

The Diamond Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria started in June 1897 (60<sup>th</sup> year of succession to British throne). In India, many projects were started as part of Jubilee celebrations, one of these was establishment of Jubilee Block at CHK.

In 1911, Karachi municipality was founded. In May 1917, Commissioner Henry Stanley Lawrence laid the foundation stone of a new ophthalmology block (currently housing the SIUT OPD for kidney patients). After the 1919 constitutional reforms, hospital administrative control was taken over by the provincial public health department, with the Surgeon General/Inspector General of Bombay region managing its affairs. After Sindh separated from Bombay in April 1936 it was handed to the new province. At Partition the hospital consisted of six wards with 250 beds and a staff of 30 doctors and 25 nurses. Initially, Lt. Col. Aziz K. M. Khan, Principal DMC was made hospital administrator. Later, Dr. Ali Ahmad S. Kazi was made the first medical superintendent. After the creation of One Unit on 14th October 1955, the hospital came under the West Pakistan government. The system lasted till 1st July 1970, when One Unit was abolished and Sindh province was restored. The hospital witnessed rapid expansion and improvement after Independence in 1947.

In 1950-51, a new block comprising four independent sets of operation theatres, duly air-conditioned

was constructed. Building for OPDs, hospital kitchen and

additional hostel for the nurses was provided in 1952-53. In 1955-56, a storey was added to three newly constructed OPD buildings to accommodate Gynae and Obstetric wards, theatres and paying ward. In 1987, cardiology ward, medical unit (V), pediatric wards, pediatric surgery ward, skin ward and psychiatry ward were shifted in the hostel IV building.

In 1964-65, a 3-storey

neurosurgery, neurology, thoracic surgery, urology and dermatology wards. The infectious disease hospital situated across the hospital road was taken over in 1972-73 to shift the OPDs. Later the new OPD block was constructed. A modern emergency ward was constructed by Patients' Welfare Association and handed over to the hospital in 1988. Later, each graduating class on their silver jubilee, added a new facility to CHK.

In 1979, DMC students established Patient Welfare Organization to help patients. In 1982, PWA

### Alumni Contribution

- Emergency Operation Theatre**  
Class of 1976
- Ob-Gyn Emergency Operation Theatre**  
Class of 1977
- Dowite 78 OT Complex**  
Class of 1978
- Modernisation of Radiology**  
Class of 1979 & again in 1985
- Medical Intensive Care Unit**  
Class of 1982
- CHK Central Lab**  
Class of 1983
- Gynae Op Theatre**  
Class of 1984
- Pediatric & Neonatal ICU**  
Class of 1986
- Improvement in Pediatrics ER**  
Class of 1989
- Granite Paving of DMC & Construction of Skills Lab in Library Block**  
Class of 1990
- Improvement in Diabetic Clinic & Anaesthesia Equipment in OT**  
Class of 1991
- Improvement in Pediatric Unit One**  
Class of 1993

administration block with general and medical stores was constructed. For orthopaedically handicapped patients, new rehabilitation block was opened by Governor of West Pakistan, General Mohammad Moosa in November 1968. In 1969-70 construction of orthopaedic children ward and orthopaedic theater were done. Additionally, a new section on 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of OPD block was added to house the cardiology ward,

1991. In 2007 a new cancer ward was established. Hospital got its HMIS in 2014 by then MS Professor Mohammad Saeed Quraishy. In 2017, a 500-hundred bed state-of-the-art Shaheed Muhatma Benzair Bhutto Accident, Emergency and Trauma Center was established in CHK. In August 2017, CHK was renamed Doctor Ruth K.M. Pfau Hospital as an acknowledgement to the selfless services of the great lady.

## History of DOW Medical College

**Dr. Sohail Ansari**  
Consultant Physician  
Southend University Hospital

In 1879, the Commissioner of Sindh took steps to establish a medical school, as advised by the Surgeon General and the Government of Bombay. In 1881, the medical school commenced in Hyderabad, in the premises of the Civil Hospital, with only 20 students. It trained Licentiate Physicians, drawn from the locals. Initially, it was managed as a locally funded institution overseen by a committee, but in 1928 its management was taken over by the Government.

After the separation of Sindh from Bombay Presidency, the medical school at Hyderabad was granted the status of a degree college for Sindh, affiliated with the University of Bombay (BU), Faculty of Medicine. The same year (1941), a committee, consisting of Dr. Hemandas Rupchand Wadhvani (Minister of Public Health), Col. J.E. Gray (Inspector General of Civil Hospitals) and P.W. Abhichandani (Executive Engineer), was set up to develop plans for the college.

A 3-member inspection committee comprising Dr. Molgonkar, Dr. Yodh and Col. Jalal M. Shah found staffing inadequate, the anatomy museum and dissection specimens lacking, and hospital facilities meagre. Based on the committee report, the BU threatened to cancel its temporary recognition in 1944. It recommended moving the institution to Karachi, capital of the new province of Sindh.

The Government of Sindh, under the lead of Dr. Hemandas Wadhvani, made elaborate plans and transferred the College to Karachi. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Hugh Dow, Governor of Sindh on December 10, 1945, at the site of the old NJV School; where the basic sciences building, including the Department of Anatomy, is currently located. The first batch of 45 students, including one female Muslim student, transferred to Karachi on December 31, 1945, avoiding

the improvements. In December 1946, BU's team of inspectors recommended continuing its affiliation with DMC. Civil Hospital was designated its affiliated hospital. During World War II, the responsibility for medical supplies in the Karachi-Bombay military sector was assumed by the 181<sup>st</sup> General (Military) Hospital, Malir, which served as a sub-depot. With the war over, a host of its equipment was acquired by DMC and CHK. Robert Francis Mudie, Sir Hugh Dow's successor as



Painted by: Khalid Paracha, F.R.C.A

de-recognition. Dow Medical College (DMC), as it was named, started functioning in the old NJV Building on Mission Road in November 1946. Dr. Kewalram Tarasingh Ramchandani was the principal. In July 1946, Lt. Col. Aziz K.M. Khan became professor of surgery and the first principal of the new campus. Prof. Mahmud Ali Shah, who would later become the longest serving principal of DMC (1955 to 1969), and his wife Prof. Mubarka Shah set up a well-stocked anatomy museum and a well-equipped dissection hall. When the inspection team from BU revisited, they were shocked to see

Governor of Sindh, formally inaugurated the College when the new building was erected.

Following Partition, DMC came under the remit of University of Sindh. The committee, appointed by the University, visited the institution on December 22, 1947 and recommended full affiliation. With the establishment of a new University of Karachi in 1951, DMC became its affiliate. Until it found a home in 1947, the Ministry of Health was also accommodated at DMC. The College remained under the Government of Sindh until the Central Government took over on July 8, 1951. On March 7,

1962, it came under the jurisdiction of the West Pakistan Government. Government assumed its control again on June 30, 1970. In December 2003, after the establishment of Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), DMC became a constituent institution of DUHS. Pakistan Medical and Dental Council gave its recognition to the college in 1953. In 1955, the General Medical Council of Great Britain accorded graduates of DMC full recognition.

The first batch of nine students qualified from the college in 1950 with M.B.B.S. from University of Sindh. Some members of the faculty taught more than one subject. Further re-organisation of teaching posts was seen in DMC and Civil Hospital Karachi in 1951. It also took Jinnah Central Hospital into its fold.

British General Hospital was re-named Jinnah Central Hospital (JCH) and in 1952, DMC was attached to it. Basic Medical Sciences Institute (BMSI) was initially established at DMC, and located in a building at JCH. A Diploma in Pharmacology course commenced in 1952.

Over time, the yearly intake of medical students rose. In the first year (1948-49), 92 students were admitted. In 1957, there were 158, and in 1970-71 there were 223. Gradually, facilities like a mosque (1961), a bank branch (1966), an auditorium (Arag Auditorium) and a sports arena (1979) were established.

Student experience was important, hence they commenced the Patients Welfare Association in 1979.



How is Medical Education and Training in Pakistan Different From Developed World?

**Dr. Sohail Rao**  
President & Chief Executive Officer  
DHIR Health Institute for Research & Development, Texas, USA

I am a proud graduate of Dow Medical College (Class of 1983) and honoured to participate in my alma mater's 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. In this process, I will draw from my over four decades of experience in senior leadership positions in academia in the United States, Australia and Middle East, which endows me with a unique perspective that is both diverse and enriching.

My recent engagement with Dow University of Health Sciences as Senior Advisor to the Vice Chancellor gave me a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to work with key stakeholders in the University, under the direction of its Vice Chancellor to draft their first ever Master Strategic Plan (2019 – 2030) entitled "A Bridge to Excellence" which was formally adopted by the University Syndicate on September 29, 2019. As a consequence of this exercise, the Vision, Mission and Core Values of the University were realigned and the academic performance was bench-

marked against reputable national and international institutions.

In this exposé, I plan to touch on some key and distinctive differences between medical education and training in Pakistan as compared to the Western world, with the hope to spark an interest to reform policies for delivery of medical education and training at DUHS.

For the first time ever in year 2019, more women than men were enrolled in U.S. medical schools; >90% of women graduate from US medical schools enter into residency training and >82% ultimately practice medicine in their area of specialty. In Pakistan, 85% of the students in private and 65% of the students in public medical colleges are women. There are numerous factors that lead to such a drastic loss of women physicians in the workforce, like social pressures, lack of support from the families, and harassment (among others) in the workplace.

Medicine is an art whose

Every attempt should be made to overcome these challenges and facilitate women to successfully practice medicine, it is equally important that in light of current realities and in order to overcome the burgeoning shortage of physicians in Pakistan, more seats on a merit basis are reserved for male students in medical colleges across the country.

compassion by the majority of physicians in Pakistan being reduced to just a historic and symbolic value in teaching, training and practice of medicine.

Today's medical practice and most certainly the future's will be very different from the past. Artificial Intelligence (or Intelligence Enhancement as it is called in more sophisticated circles), genetic mapping, 3D printing, telemedicine, advancements in informatics, etc., are radically changing the practice. Medical schools in Pakistan have poorly qualified teachers who are still imparting the knowledge of yesterday to practitioners of tomorrow. Student-centred pedagogy is acutely lacking in our medical curriculum.

No attempt is being made to create life-long learners, as our process for evaluation of students' knowledge is largely dependent on memorisation and recall. Unfortunately, our existing curriculum and system for student evaluation are designed to thwart creative minds and reward those who have perfected the art of regurgitation.

I conclude with a final thought. It is time that we wake up and accept the fact that medical education and training in Pakistan is on life support and is vortexing into an abyss. It has

A thoughtful, longitudinal and targeted professional training program must be developed and effectively implemented for medical schools endowing medical instructors with the knowledge.

deteriorated in the past 2-3 decades and the product that we are producing today to cater to the burgeoning healthcare needs in Pakistan is not prepared to help us meet our stated objectives. Instead of self-gratification and mutual commendations, which have always been an integral part of failing endeavours, we should make an informed decision to ratify this prevailing catastrophe. Doing more of the same is not progress... it is madness!

**Congratulations Dow Medical College for achieving this milestone... I hope and pray that we continue to serve you well and make you proud. You have generously bestowed upon us the desire to succeed and it is now our turn to do you good!**

Evolution From DMC To DUHS

**Prof. Amjad Siraj Memon**  
Principal DOW Medical College

Dow Medical College (DMC) is one of the oldest and most prestigious institutions in Medicine, producing graduates from 1945 onwards; doctors providing their services in Pakistan and globally. In recognition of its services, it was elevated to university status in 2003 and subsequently recognised by the Higher Education Commission.

The Sindh Provincial Assembly passed the DUHS Act 2004 to provide a charter to the University. This became a turning point for the institution in progressing forward. Initially, DMC, Sindh Medical College (SMC) and Ojha Hospital were made constituent institutions of the new University. SMC was later elevated to become Jinnah Sindh Medical University, leaving DMC and Ojha with the University.

A need was felt to expand expertise to other fields related to Medicine, like Nursing, Behavioural Sciences, Pharmacy, etc. This was materialised with the formation of new institutions. Following is a list of these institutes and

their years of establishment. The most recent additions are the Departments of Renal & Liver Transplant and Bone Marrow Transplantation at the Ojha Campus. After becoming a

COVID-19 pandemic, DMC pioneered online classes and distance learning. Learning Management System and Dow Online Education System were launched to help students

No.	Institute	Year
01	Dow International Medical College (DIMC)	2007
02	Dow International Dental College	2011
03	Dow Dental College (DDC)	2012
04	Dow College of Pharmacy (DCP)	2007
05	Dow College of Biotechnology	2016
06	School of Public Health (SPH)	2012
07	Ojha Institute of Chest Diseases (OICD)	2003
08	Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad Khan Institute of Oral Health Sciences (DIKIOHS)	2006
09	National Institute of Diabetes & Endocrinology (NIDE)	2006
10	National Institute of Liver & GI Diseases (NILGID)	2004
11	Dow Institute of Health Professionals Education (DIHPE)	2015
12	Institute of Nursing	2006
13	Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad Khan Institute of Blood Diseases	2012
14	Institute Of Biological, Biochemical & Pharmaceutical Sciences	2010
15	Dow Institute of Radiology	2008
16	Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (IPM&R)	2007
17	Dow Institute of Medical Technology (DIMIT)	2016
18	Institute of Bio Medical Sciences	2004
19	Institute of Business and Health Management (IBHM)	2007
20	Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan Institute of Behavioral Sciences	2017

constituent institution of DUHS, DMC's fortunes also flourished with the renovation of various departments, and establishment of newer sub-specialties on the clinical fronts, in medical and surgical. State-of-the-art facilities like the Digital Library, Professional Development Center, etc. are provided for students. The college had also transitioned from an annual to semester system, but recently switched to Integrated Modular System.

With the onset of the

continue their studies. DMC was also affiliated with Civil Hospital Karachi, but more recently with SMBB Trauma Center. It continues to provide leadership role to advance various teaching modalities and is actively engaged in research. Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences is a double-blind, peer-reviewed, open-access biomedical journal established in 2007, aiming to disseminate high-quality scientific research papers among the healthcare research community.

Message From DOGANA

Dow has educated thousands of students and has the largest medical alumni network from Pakistan. DOGANA is the alumni association formed by Dow graduates practicing in North America.

DOGANA aids in the transfer of donations from Pakistani-American doctors to their homeland. Every year, Dow alumni gather to celebrate and to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars to provide relief, be it the renovation of Civil Hospital Karachi or financial aid for medical students.

DOGANA helps students of DUHS improve their resumes and USMLE scores to ensure that they are eligible to work in the US. The Young Physician Loan Program was another initiative to help deserving candidates get their ideal education.

During the start of the pandemic, generous donations were collected and utilised to create a COVID-19 ward in CHK. Two main Dowites to credit for this effort are Dr. Mashood Qadri and Dr. Nasir Mirza.

Whenever calamity strikes, Dowites in the States start thinking of solutions to not only improve their own communities, but also their former communities in Pakistan. It is impossible to name all Dow University alumni and their contributions, but hopefully one day their names and contributions will be published in a book for everyone to see.

**Shagufta Naqvi, M.D.**  
President DOGANA, 2020

Message From DOGANE


Over the decades, Dow Medical College has produced high quality doctors who have delivered healthcare across the globe. On behalf of executive committee members and trustees of Dow Graduates Association of Northern Europe (DOGANE) and all Dowites in the UK, Ireland and Europe, I convey my best wishes to DMC and Dowites around the world on the Diamond Jubilee.

DOGANE is one of the largest alumni groups of Pakistani doctors in the UK, Ireland and Europe. It has contributed towards imparting health and medical education at various institutions in Pakistan, and continues to help young Dowites who have recently arrived in the UK by assisting them in securing clinical attachments, employment opportunities and mentorship.

This year has been challenging due to the pandemic. Our thoughts and prayers are with all healthcare workers, but in particular with all Dowites and DUHS staff who are doing a fantastic job. In the UK, the first doctor to lose a battle against COVID-19 was a senior respected Dowite. We pray for the health and wellbeing of everyone and their family members, and for a speedy recovery of those suffering from COVID-19.


Long live the DMC spirit!

**Dr Saqib Ghani (Dow, 2002)**  
President DOGANE, Consultant Cardiologist, UK



# Pioneering Transplant Surgery in Pakistan

Dow University Hospital is a centre of excellence in transplant services, offering a wide range of transplant surgeries





## Bone Marrow Transplant

First clinical haematology & BMT service offered by a public sector hospital in Sindh

## Liver Transplant

Most comprehensive liver transplant program with a multi-disciplinary approach





## Kidney Transplant

Serving patients with end-stage kidney disease, including patients requiring second transplant

Dow Health System

Suparco Road, Off University Road, Gulzar-e-Hijri, Scheme 33, Karachi.  
Main Board: 021-99261471, Emergency Ext.: 3251-3252, OPD Ext.: 3356-3357-3358  
[www.duhs.edu.pk](http://www.duhs.edu.pk)



Dow Medical College

75 Years of Excellence

In 2021

**DOW UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
to Offer Gold Standard Stereotactic Radio Surgery

## Leksell Gamma Knife Icon Shaping A New Era in Radiosurgery

- **1st Gamma Knife** in **Public Sector Hospital** for the **Patients of Sindh** to treat all kinds of Brain Cancer Tumors, Parkinson, Essential Tremors, Epilepsy, AVM, Trigeminal Neuralgia and Dystonia non-invasively.
- Single session treatment, which means patient can go home the same day.
- More than **2 million patients** treated successfully on this technology, documented in more than **3000 Clinical Studies** published in well-reputed journals across the globe.
- More than **400 units** installed worldwide.
- **1st Choice** of Neurosurgeons, Radiation Therapists, Oncologists and Medical Physicists across the globe for Intracranial SRS and Brain Diseases.



**Dow  
Health  
System**

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