ABSTRACT

Background & Aims: Modern medical science dates back to Qajar era and after Chancellor Mirza Mohammad Taghi Amir Kabir founded Dar ul-Fonoun school. Indeed, the school should be taken as the first higher education institute, which established in 1949. It presented a wide range of fields including medical science and pharmacology through employing foreign staff and played a major role in spreading medical science. At the time, state hospitals were set up to which the article would allude. There was also going to open a branch to train midwives and women doctors, which later failed. Therefore, uneducated midwives were devolved to manage the job and ensure the health of the newborns and their mothers. However, when they faced abnormal cases of pregnancy these midwives could barely do something for the infant and possibly his/her mother. Due to the ever-increasing number of dangerous pregnancies and death tolls, it was vital for the country to have a specialized hospital for the women and infants. It was definitely the responsibility of the doctors. Dr. Amir Alam was one of them, who reminded the statement about the need through his speeches and writings. In 1916, the necessity of opening a specialized women hospital was earmarked and cabinet ministers assigned a building for the purpose. In 1917, the premise was procured with necessary facilities and equipment, and later inaugurated. The medical center was opened under Dr. Alireza Mohazzabossaltaneh, and aided by Dr. Madam Frasikna and then again employed a host of other foreign staff, i.e. Madam Dermis, Dr. Ben, and Dr. Serkisian who were invited to Iran and began their work in the Women’s Hospital. Ordered by Mirza Ahmad Khan Nasirodowle (Badr), a training house (Darol Moallemin) was established and two students were receiving lessons in gynecology and obstetrician. This was the major basis of the obstetrician school in the coming years and in the next article, the magazine will cover this.

Materials: In this article, aided by the historical records and old periodicals of the Qajar Era, the author has tried to present the history of the Women’s Hospital from administrative, executive structure, budgeting, development of activities point of view and gave an overview of the Hospital’s heads and reports provided by foreign and local scholars.

Conclusion: women’s hospital is the first health center for women and pediatrics in Iran. Which was founded by Dr. Amir A’laam’s ambitionand laiddle foundation of infrastructure of health and education centers to treat women and children in the country.

Keywords: women’s hospital- women- midwives- nurses- Amir A’laam


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