

**DEPARTMENT OF GASTROENTEROLOGY**  
**Dhaka Medical College Hospital**

**DEPARTMENT OF GASTROENTEROLOGY WITH FACULTY:**

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Phone Number	E-mail
01.	DR. MD. SAIF UDDOLA	Head of the Department	+8801711-163932	Saif_uddoula@yahoo.com
02.	PROF. (DR.) ALI MONSUR MOHAMMAD SHARIFUL ISLAM	Professor	+8801711-900254	amm9sharif@gmail.com
03.	DR. ASM SALIMUL HAQ	Associate Professor	+8801711-195331	salimullahdr@gmail.com
04.	DR. MOHAMMAD MAJHARUL HAQUE	Associate Professor	+8801817-095643	majharhq@gmail.com
05.	DR. AMITAV SAHA	Assistant Professor	+8801711-704270	amit2014.bd@gmail.com
06.	DR. MD. ARIFUR RAHMAN	Registrar	+8801680-075327	a.rahmansmc36@gmail.com
07.	DR. A.K.M. SHAHARIAR KABIR (AR)	Assistant Registrar	+8801719-286086	kabir92cmc@gmail.com
08.	DR. MD. SAIFUR RAHMAN (AR)	Assistant Registrar	+8801757-816763	saifullahsomic@gmail.com
09.	DR. MD MAHMUDUR RAHMAN	Medical Officer	+8801965-262408	mahmudd42099mmc@gmail.com
10.	DR. MOSABBIR AHMED KHAN	Medical Officer	+8801714-215982	mosabbir37@gmail.com
11.	DR. ALI ARBAB CHOWDHURY	Medical Officer	+8801673-988467	caliarbab@gmail.com
12.	DR. MASUD KHAN	Medical Officer	+8801981-771659	masudomi178@gmail.com
13.	DR. MD. ABDULLAHIL KAFI	Medical Officer	+8801986-472458	dr.abdullahikafi@gmail.com
14.	DR. MASOOD-ur-RAHMAN	Medical Officer	+8801781-744007	palashmasood@gmail.com
15.	DR. MD. ISTIAQ ALAM	Medical Officer	+8801711-900356	ishtiagalamelic@gmail.com
16.	MD. KARIMUL MOWLA	Medical Officer	+8801866-648669	minhaj.comc@gmail.com
17.	DR. MD. KAWSAR UDDIN	Medical Officer	+8801751371758	kawsar55dmc@gmail.com

**DEPARTMENTAL ACADEMIC ACTIVITY SCHEDULE**

A. Courses	MD (Gastroenterology)	Phase-A (Medicine and allied)	Duration: 3 Months
		Phase-B (Gastroenterology)	Duration: 3 Years
		FCPS (Gastroenterology)	Duration: 3 Years
B. Training	FCPS	FCPS (Specific Specialty Training)	Duration: 4 Weeks
		Activities	Day
		1. Case Presentation	Every Saturday & Wednesday
C. Weekly Academic Schedule	Activities	2. Thesis Review / Long Case	Every Monday
		3. Short Case Presentation	Everyday
		4. Journal Presentation	Every Tuesday
		5. Lecture Class	Every Thursday
		Activities	Day
D. Procedures	Activities	Endoscopy (Diagnostic & Therapeutic)	Everyday
		Colonoscopy (Diagnostic & Therapeutic)	Everyday
		ERCP	Every Monday & Thursday
		Fibroscan / Elastography	Everyday
E. Outdoor Service		Everyday	

## DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES & PUBLICATION

Research activities	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Translation and validation of english version of PACQOL questionnaire into Bengali for assessment of patient with functional constipation</li> <li>2. Outcome following diagnosis of gastrointestinal malignancy in a tertiary care hospital in Bangladesh</li> <li>3. Factors affecting adequate colonoscopy preparation : an observational study</li> <li>4. Role of hepatitis B surface antigen quantification and liver stiffness measurement in patients with chronic hepatitis B on treatment</li> <li>5. Health related quality of life in patients with functional dyspepsia</li> <li>6. Correlation of portal vein diameter and spleen size with oesophageal varices in cirrhotic patients</li> <li>7. Association between Helicobacter pylori infection and vitamin B12 deficiency in patients presented with dyspepsia in a tertiary care hospital</li> <li>8. Efficacy of tiopride and domperidone in patients with functional dyspepsia: An open label clinical trial</li> <li>9. Efficacy of Tenofovir alafenamide and entecavir in patient with chronic hepatitis B: An open label clinical trial</li> <li>10. Cost of illness of chronic pancreatitis patient in last one year attending DMCH</li> <li>11. Low FODMAP diet versus traditional Bangladeshi diet in adult diarrhoea- predominant irritable bowel syndrome patients: an open label clinical trial</li> <li>12. Cost of Illness of Inflammatory bowel disease in patients attending at dhaka medical college hospital.</li> <li>13. Cost of Illness of Functional Dyspepsia and Irritable Bowel Syndrome Patients Attending at Outpatient Department at Dhaka Medical College Hospital.</li> <li>14. Cost of Illness of Cirrhosis of Liver Attending in Dhaka Medical College Hospital</li> <li>15. Diagnostic Role of Electroencephalography in Detection of Minimal Hepatic Encephalopathy in Cirrhotic Patient</li> <li>16. Relation between GERD Q score and endoscopic severity in patient with gastroesophageal reflux symptoms</li> <li>17. Effect of Low Fermentable Oligosaccharides, Disaccharides, Monosaccharides and Polyols (FODMAP) Diet in IBS-D Patients</li> <li>18. Bone Mineral Density and Serum Vitamin D Level in Patients with Chronic Pancreatitis</li> <li>19. Prevalence of Irritable Bowel Syndrome among Street Vendors in Bangladesh according to Rome IV Criteria</li> <li>20. Frequency of Anxiety and Depression in IBS Patient in Tertiary Care Hospital</li> <li>20. Distribution of Extraintestinal Manifestations of Irritable Bowel Syndrome in Women</li> <li>21. Translation and Validation of English Version of Inflammatory Bowel Disease Quality of Life Questionnaire (IBDQOL) into Bengali</li> <li>22. Histopathological Pattern of Endoscopic Distal Duodenal Biopsy in Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome Patients</li> <li>23. Validation of Baveno VI Criteria for Screening of Esophageal Varices in Patients with Chronic Liver Disease</li> <li>24. Spleen Stiffness as Predictor of Esophageal Varices in Patients with Cirrhosis of Liver</li> <li>25. Translation and Validation of the English Version of Pancreatitis Quality of Life Instrument into Bengali</li> </ol>

Publications	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>01. ERCP evaluation of 50 patients of obstructive jaundice experience in a tertiary care hospital</li> <li>02. Correlation between esophageal varices and cytopenia</li> <li>03. Comparative study of Alginate and Citeprazole in symptomatic treatment of GERD</li> <li>04. Antimicrobial susceptibility of H.pylori among dyspeptic patients in a tertiary care hospital in Bangladesh</li> <li>05. Prevalence of lactose intolerance among adult population in a rural community</li> <li>06. Epidemiological study of GERD in rural population of Bangladesh</li> <li>07. Frequency of post-ERCP Acute pancreatitis in an academic hospital of Bangladesh</li> <li>08. Validation of immunochromatographic stool antigen and serological test for diagnosis of H. pylori infection in dyspeptic patients in Bangladesh</li> <li>09. Abdominal TB diagnosis and antimicrobial susceptibility of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis in DMCH</li> <li>10. Frequency of microscopic colitis among IBS patients in an academic hospital of Bangladesh</li> <li>11. Quality of life and psychiatric disorders among patients of IBS in an academic Hospital in Bangladesh</li> <li>12. Comparison of Manning, Rome I, II, III and IV, and Asian diagnostic criteria for diagnosis of Irritable Bowel Syndrome in Bangladesh</li> <li>13. Frequency of Synchronous Polyp in Colorectal Carcinoma and Clinicopathological Profile: A Cross-Sectional Analytical Study</li> <li>14. Lactose malabsorption among adult patients with IBS in an academic hospital of Bangladesh: A case control study</li> <li>15. Role of non-invasive methods to predict the prevalence of gastroesophageal varices among the patients with chronic liver disease</li> <li>16. Frequency of microscopic colitis among IBS patients in an academic hospital of Bangladesh</li> <li>17. Corrosive Injury of the upper gastrointestinal tract and its outcome at 3 months - an observational study</li> <li>18. Frequency of Eosinophilic Esophagitis among Patients with Gastroesophageal Reflux Symptoms in an Academic Hospital of Bangladesh</li> <li>19. Outcome of biliary stenting in irretrievable CBD stone in an academic hospital</li> <li>20. Plasma D Dimer Level in the Patients with Liver Cirrhosis - A Study Conducted in Dhaka Medical College Hospital</li> <li>21. Total and Segmental Colonic Transit Time in Patients with Constipation attending in Dhaka Medical College Hospital</li> <li>22. Efficacy of Ondansetron for the treatment of IBS- A randomized double blind placebo controlled trial</li> <li>23. Health-Related Quality of Life in Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease in Department of Gastroenterology of Dhaka Medical College Hospital</li> <li>24. Frequency of Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth and its associated factors among patients with Irritable Bowel Syndrome presented in an Academic Hospital</li> <li>25. Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth among Patients with Cirrhosis: A Cross-Sectional Study in a Tertiary Care Hospital</li> <li>26. Efficacy of Rifaximin among Non-Constipated Irritable Bowel Syndrome Patients with or without Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial</li> <li>27. Role of Tissue Gene Xpert MTB/RIF Assay for Diagnosis of Intestinal Tuberculosis</li> <li>28. Study of Bone Health in Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease</li> <li>29. A Six-Month Follow-Up Study of COVID-19 Hospitalized Patients with Gastrointestinal Symptoms</li> <li>30. Factors Triggering the Relapse of Ulcerative Colitis (UC): A Case-Control Study</li> <li>31. Validation of Bengali Version of Functional Digestive Disorder Questionnaire</li> </ol>	

## Departmental Achievements

### 1. Clinical Excellence:

- Advanced Diagnostic Tools: Adoption of cutting-edge technologies such as endoscopy, ERCP, and advanced imaging (Elastography).
- Minimally Invasive Procedures: Expertise in endoscopic techniques (EMR & ESD) for diagnosis and treatment.
- Specialized Clinics: Programs focused on liver diseases, IBD (inflammatory bowel disease), or pancreatic disorders.
- Patient Outcomes: High success rates in procedures and disease management.

### 2. Research and Development:

- Contributions to Medical Science: Faculty members actively engage in research, addressing prevalent gastrointestinal issues in Bangladesh and contributing to global medical literature.

### 3. Education and Training:

- Postgraduate Education: DMCH offers advanced training in gastroenterology, producing specialists who serve across the country. The department's commitment to education is evident through its structured programs and experienced faculty.
- Continuing Medical Education (CME): Regular workshops, conferences, and training sessions for practitioners.

### 4. Comprehensive Patient Care:

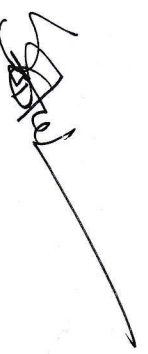
- Multidisciplinary Approach: Collaboration with dietitians, surgeons, radiologists, and oncologists.

### 5. Technological Integration:

- Electronic Health Records (EHRs): Integration for improved data management and patient care.
- Using separate Excel sheet to collect data from different patients.

### 6. Accolades and Certifications:

- Recognition from international or national health organizations.
- Awarded with first prizes in different national & international conferences.



**Dr. Md. Saif Uddoula**

Head of the Department  
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