

Chapter 1 : Best Kolkata Hospital - Fortis Hospital Kidney Institute Kolkata, India | Fortis Healthcare

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Another theory is that the name derives from Kalighat. Job Charnock , an administrator who worked for the company, was formerly credited as the founder of the city; [24] In response to a public petition, [25] the Calcutta High Court ruled in that the city does not have a founder. Kalikata , Gobindapur , and Sutanuti. They were part of an estate belonging to the Mughal emperor ; the jagirdari a land grant bestowed by a king on his noblemen taxation rights to the villages were held by the Sabarna Roy Choudhury family of landowners, or zamindars. These rights were transferred to the East India Company in The Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud-Daulah, condemned the militarisation and tax evasion by the company. His warning went unheeded, and the Nawab attacked; he captured Fort William which led to the killings of several East India company officials in the Black Hole of Calcutta. In the early 19th century, the marshes surrounding the city were drained; the government area was laid out along the banks of the Hooghly River. Richard Wellesley , Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William between and , was largely responsible for the development of the city and its public architecture. The coalescence of British and Indian culture resulted in the emergence of a new babu class of urbane Indians, whose members were often bureaucrats, professionals, newspaper readers, and Anglophiles; they usually belonged to upper-caste Hindu communities. In , Calcutta was host to the first national conference of the Indian National Association , the first avowed nationalist organisation in India. Calcutta was the largest commercial centre in British India. Map of Calcutta, ca The partition of Bengal in along religious lines led to mass protests, making Calcutta a less hospitable place for the British. The city and its port were bombed several times by the Japanese between and , during World War II. In , prime minister Rajiv Gandhi dubbed Kolkata a "dying city" in light of its socio-political woes. The city is also experiencing marked growth in its manufacturing base. Kolkata is located over the "Bengal basin", a pericratonic tertiary basin. These sediments are sandwiched between two clay beds: East Kolkata is also a section. Characterised by 19th-century architecture, dilapidated buildings, overpopulated slums, crowded bazaars , and narrow alleyways, it includes areas such as Shyambazar , Hatibagan , Maniktala , Kankurgachi , Rajabazar , Shobhabazar , Shyampukur , Sonagachi , Kumortuli , Bagbazar , Jorasanko , Chitpur , Pathuriaghata , Cossipore , Kestopur , Sinthee , Belgachia , Jorabagan , and Dum Dum. Central Kolkata Central Kolkata hosts the central business district. Bagh , formerly known as Dalhousie Square, and the Esplanade on its east; Strand Road is on its west. The southern suburban neighbourhoods like Mahamayatala, Pratapgarh, Kamalgazi , Narendrapur , Sonarpur , Subhashgram and Baruipur are also within the city of Kolkata as metropolitan, urban agglomeration area. Fort William, on the western part of the city, houses the headquarters of the Eastern Command of the Indian Army ; [69] its premises are under the jurisdiction of the army. Two planned townships in the greater Kolkata region are Bidhannagar , also known as Salt Lake City and located north-east of the city; and Rajarhat , also called New Town and sited east of Bidhannagar. According to a United Nations Development Programme report, its wind and cyclone zone is "very high damage risk". The highest recorded temperature is Often, in Aprilâ€”June, the city is struck by heavy rains or dusty squalls that are followed by thunderstorms or hailstorms, bringing cooling relief from the prevailing humidity. The highest monthly rainfall total occurs in July and August. In these months often incessant rain for days brings live to a stall for the city dwellers.

Chapter 2 : Antara (hospital) - Wikipedia

For every 10, people in the city, there are 61 hospital beds, which is higher than the national average of 9 hospital beds per 10, Ten medical colleges are located in the Kolkata metropolitan area which act as tertiary referral hospitals in the state.

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. A utilitarian approach and the need to provide expert apothecaries, compounders, and dressers in different hospitals prompted the earliest official involvement with medical education in India. On 9 May the government laid down a plan for the instruction of up to twenty young Indians to fill the position of native doctors in the civil and military establishments of the Presidency of Bengal. Treatises on anatomy, medicine, and surgery were translated from European languages for the benefit of the students. From onwards, classes on Unani and Ayurvedic medicine were held respectively at the Calcutta madrasa and the Sanskrit college. In general, the medical education provided by the colonial state at this stage involved parallel instructions in western and indigenous medical systems. Translation of western medical texts was encouraged and though dissection was not performed, clinical experience was a must. Trainee medical students had to attend different hospitals and dispensaries. Successful native doctors were absorbed into government jobs. Towards the end of a Committee was appointed by the government of William Bentinck in Bengal to report on the state of medical education and also to suggest whether teaching of indigenous system should be discontinued. The Committee criticised the medical education imparted at the NMI for the inappropriate nature of its training and the examination system as well as for the absence of courses on practical anatomy. The various branches of medical science cultivated in Europe should be taught in this college. The intending candidates should possess a reading and writing knowledge of the English language, similar knowledge of Bengali and Hindustani and a proficiency in Arithmetic. The NMI was abolished and the medical classes at the Sanskrit College and at the Madrasa were discontinued by the government order of 28 January The beginning[edit] The proposed new college, known as the Medical College, which was established by an order of 28 January ushered in a new era in the history of medical education in India. Its stated purpose was to train native youths aged between 14 and 20 irrespective of caste and creed in the principles and practices of medical science in accordance with the mode adopted in Europe. This marked the end of official patronage of indigenous medical learning which in its turn evoked long-term reaction among the Indian practitioners of indigenous medicine and later the nationalists who strongly criticised the government for the withdrawal of patronage to the Indian system. Different sections of the Indian population responded to this newly founded system of education in different ways. Among the Hindus the Brahmins, Kayasthas, Vaidyas, were particularly enthusiastic about medical education. Foundation of the Medical College. The activities of the college started on 20 February with the process of admission of students. Twenty students were selected through a preliminary examination of about one hundred students. Twenty-nine more students had already been selected. All of these 49 students were to receive a monthly stipend of Rs 7 from the government, but it was to be raised gradually. The students were to remain in the College for a period of not less than 4 years and not more than 6 years. On completion of their studies the students had to sit for a final examination. Successful candidates were to receive from the President of the Committee of education certificates of qualifications to practise surgery and medicine. The government was required to provide a suitable building, a library, anatomical materials and other objects necessary for the education of the students. Only one member of the staff of the Native Medical Institution, Madhusudan Gupta an Ayurvedic practitioner trained in western medicine , was transferred to the new college. The first batches[edit] Madhusudan Gupta performed the first human dissection in modern India and modern Asia. The classes were started in an old house at the rear of the Hindu College. In May , new premises were built on land donated by Mutty Lal Seal. These are the premises that the College has since occupied. During the first year of study, a series of lectures on anatomy and physiology was given. The year was a landmark in the history of the growth of western medicine in British India since it witnessed the first dissection of a human corpse by Indian

students. Madhusudan Gupta is often given the credit of being the first person in modern India to have dissected a human body. They passed the first examination held on 30 October and were declared fit to practise medicine and surgery. They consequently represented the first group of Indians qualified in western medicine and given government appointments as Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the hospitals at Dhaka , Murshidabad , Patna and Chittagong. Many luminaries of Calcutta including Dwarkanath Tagore and Ram Comul Sen enthusiastically supported medical education at the CMC by instituting scholarships and prizes for brilliant students. Four students of the College were sent to England through the financial help of Dwarkanath Tagore , Professor Goodeve and partly of the government. He also became a distinguished professor of the Medical College holding the Chair of Materia Medica from till his death in Changes[edit] In , a Council of Education, which introduced many changes in the curriculum and system of examinations, replaced the Committee of Public Instruction. The new courses of study, based on the advice of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, were introduced in , and were ultimately recognised by them, by the London University and the Society of Apothecaries in After the foundation of the University of Calcutta in and its faculty of medicine for the award of medical degrees, the courses of study were revised to a certain extent. The first Muslim medical graduate of this college was Raheem Khan in Other changes brought about in the College aimed at fulfilling the needs of the state to supply an increased number of medical personnel for employment in the army and for combating epidemic diseases among the civilians. The government order of August instituted medical classes through the medium of Urdu and Hindustani. Dissections and teaching methods followed western principles. Fifty students were selected initially. They received a monthly allowance of Rs 5 each and had to undergo clinical training by discharging hospital duties at the Medical College Hospital, founded in In , a large female lying in hospital started functioning under the benevolence of Mutty Lal Seal. This was followed by the opening of a large hospital in , designed to accommodate patients. Before the number of students taking admission in the Maternity class fluctuated between 28 and After the number increased slowly. At the end of their period of study the students were examined in anatomy, materia medica, surgery and medicine for the diploma of Native Doctor. To meet the rising demand for native doctors, the Government introduced a Bengali class at the Calcutta Medical College in Proficiency in Bengali was an essential prerequisite for admission to this class. The theoretical and practical courses were almost the same as in the Hindustani class. In 1857, the class had 88 students and the number went on increasing until it touched the figure of in The students mostly belonged to the Brahmin, Kayastha and Vaidya castes. In , the Bengali class was divided into two sections: The Native Apothecary section, which trained students for government employment, and the Vernacular Licentiate section which gave instructions in medicine and surgery in order to enable the students to practise among the less affluent sections of Indians. In , both these classes were transferred to a new school called the Sealdah Medical School or the Campbell Medical School. The Hindu bhadralok class, Europeans and Eurasians dominated the student population. Although during 1870 there was a small increase in the number of Muslim students, their proportion was very small. In the government offered scholarships of Rs 20 per month to all female students. Bidhu Mukhi Bose and Virginia Mary Mitter received these scholarships and became the first Indian women to graduate during 1870 Growth[edit] The growth of the CMC as reflected in the number of students presents an interesting pattern. A period of modest rise in the number of students was followed by rapid increase from 1892 till 1902, and then a fall in 1907, exactly during the period of the turmoil of the swadeshi movement in Bengal. Thereafter the increase continued unabated. The number rose from in 1912 to in 1920 From the mids there was a downward trend which was reversed in the thirties. An important change occurred in when the Calcutta University decided to discontinue the LMS examination held since and henceforth confer only the degrees of MB and MD. The last batch of LMS students was examined in During the s, the system of reservation of seats was introduced, based on the relative population of different classes of people. Further it was decided that of the students taken, 5 were to be female candidates. In the duration of study was reduced from 6 to 5 years, to be followed by a six-month period of Pre-Registration Clinical Assistantship. History[edit] In , James Ranald Martin , Surgeon of the Native Hospital, suggested formation of a committee which would enquire into the state of the health of the city and suburbs of Calcutta. The reports of the committee contained the idea of setting up a large central

hospital to be called the Fever Hospital. A subscription was collected for erection of the building and the government agreed to provide the recurring expenditure. Forbes of Bengal Engineers. The new MCH hospital was opened for sick patients on 1 March. The diphtheria ward containing 12 beds was constructed on the roof of the old Medical College Hospital. In case any emergency tracheostomy was required there was a connecting alarm bell to the Casualty Block which would alert the medical officer on duty to rush to the ward. In , Rai Baldeodas Birla Bahadur donated a sum of Rs 50, for the construction of the tuberculosis ward on the eastern side of the roof of the MCH building. The building became partly unusable in the early s, renovation followed. The building was restored and handed over to the college in November. There was a fire at the MCH building on 3 October. No casualties were reported.

Chapter 3 : Kolkata - Wikipedia

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The Council of Fort William constructed this hospital. Initially built for the Europeans till , this hospital was then known as the Presidency Hospital, after the Presidency of Calcutta and due to its proximity to the Presidency Jail of Calcutta. Later it came to be known as the Presidency General Hospital or P. Hospital for short - the name which is still commonly used. Hospital was established in John Zacharias Kiernander at a cost of Rs. The Presidency General Hospital was established near the St. Bleshinden, "It was a veritable death-trap to those unfortunate who were driven to seek its shelter and had been the subject of constant complaint for years. At last in It stood to the south of the Maidan, practically in the country. This house with various alterations and additions, including two other buildings created in remained in us as the Presidency General Hospital". The construction of the hospital started after the Government occupied the land on 20 June The west wing was completed on 2 April and the east wing on 2 June Admission of the patients started on 22 April The plaque of the Presidency General Hospital, Kolkata. The present Main Block was constructed between "the Woodburn Block, Administrative Building and Physiotherapy Building were built between For construction of Woodburn block, total expense was Rs. This hospital is the oldest general hospital in India, for the practice of modern medicine and for meaningful research. In its place The European business community has established a well found clinic of his own. The Station military hospital, conspicuous by its pillared frontage was the court house of Sardar Dewani Adalat, the Chief Provincial Court of Appeal which ceased to exist on the establishment of High Court in ". Bengal for declaring heritage status to this institution in response to my appeal dated Cunnigham, Ronald Ross, T. Lewis , Ronald Martin did put their mark in medical treatment and research. After his retirement from service on 31 July , he visited PG Hospital in January , when the "Gate of Commemoration" bearing his statue and poem in the plaque was unveiled by Lord Lytton. Michael Madhusudan Dutta was the first native Indian to be admitted to this hospital on 22 June and here he died on 29 June Ghosh and facsimile of his diary page. The first Indian doctor of the hospital has been bestowed with honour. After his demise, honoring his wishes, his body was handed over to the college authorities. This move has triggered a wave of body donations in the state. The wards include Curzon, Victoria, Alexander, etc. Other services are the out patient departments and wards of Chest, Cancer, Nephrology, etc. Affiliation and administration[edit] The medical college is currently affiliated to the West Bengal University of Health Sciences. From to , it was affiliated with the historic University of Calcutta. It is funded and run jointly by the state and central governments of India. Atindra Nath Mondal [8].

Chapter 4 : Mother Teresa of Calcutta Medical Center - Wikipedia

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Chapter 5 : 11 Hospital Manager Jobs in Kolkata | Adzuna

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Chapter 6 : Lipoma doctors in Woodlands Hospital in Kolkata | Credihealth| Credihealth

Calcutta has been awarded by the City of San Fernando Health Office as the healthiest hospital, in large category in , , respectively. It was commented again as the healthiest hospital again in the whole Region III (Central Luzon).

Chapter 7 : Best Hospitals in Kolkata | Sehat

Fortis Hospital & Kidney Institute (FHKI), Rashbehari, Kolkata is a 60 bedded hospital situated in a prime location in South Calcutta. The Foundation Stone of the hospital was laid by Mother Teresa (St. Teresa).

Chapter 8 : Kolkata Hospital: Latest News, Photos, Videos on Kolkata Hospital - calendrierdelascience.com

The Medical College and Hospital in Kolkata, commonly referred to as Calcutta Medical College, was established in 1835 and is the second oldest medical college in India after Ecole de Medecine of Paris.

Chapter 9 : Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata - Wikipedia

Fortis Hospital Anandapur was the health partner in Tollython , a popular sporting event at the most premium club of Kolkata, Tollygunge Club. The event consisted of Read More.