

Department	Name of the faculty Qualification IMR number	Current designation and date of promotion	Details of service in last five years	Number of Lectures taken / year. Topics Covered
Department of Pathology	Dr. Surendra Kumar Dhruv/ MBBS,MD (Pathology)/ 36920	Professor & Head	<p>1. Lecturer Pathology: 01.01.13 To 31.12.15 (Govt. Medical College, Kannauj , Uttar Pradesh)</p> <p>2. Assistant Professor: 01.1.16 To 04.07.18 (Govt. Medical College, Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh)</p> <p>3. Associate Professor: 05.07.18 To 05.10.18 (Govt. Medical College, Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh)</p> <p>4. Associate Professor: 06.10.18 To 27.04.20 (Govt. Medical College, Budaun, Uttar Pradesh)</p> <p>5. Professor &amp; Head: 28.04.20 To Till Date. (Autonomous State Medical College, Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh)</p>	<p><b>20 Lectures Taken / Year 2021</b> Topic Covered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Introduction to Pathology</b> Enumerate common definitions and terms used in Pathology. Describe the history and evolution of Pathology</li> <li>Define and classify neoplasia. Describe the characteristics of neoplasia including gross, microscopy, biologic, behaviour and spread. Differentiate between benign from malignant neoplasm</li> <li>Enumerate carcinogens and describe the process of carcinogenesis</li> <li>Enumerate the causes and describe the differentiating features of lymphadenopathy.</li> <li>Describe and discuss the pathogenesis, pathology and the differentiating features of Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.</li> <li>Describe transfusion reactions and enumerate the steps in the investigation of a transfusion reaction.</li> <li>Define and describe the etiology, types, pathogenesis, stages, morphology and complications and evaluation of Obstructive airway disease (COAD) and bronchiectasis.</li> <li>Define and describe the etiology, types, pathogenesis, stages, morphology microscopic appearance and complications of tuberculosis.</li> <li>Define and describe the etiology,</li> </ol>

				<p>types, exposure, genetics environmental influence, pathogenesis, morphology, microscopic appearance and complications of mesothelioma.</p> <p>10. Classify and describe the etiology, types, pathophysiology, pathology, gross and microscopic features, diagnosis and complications of cardiomyopathies.</p> <p>Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, pathology features and complications of syphilis on the cardiovascular system.</p> <p>11. Define classify and describe the etiology, pathogenesis pathology, laboratory, urinary findings, distinguishing features progression and complications of vascular disease of the kidney.</p> <p>12. Describe the pathogenesis, pathology, hormonal dependency presenting and distinguishing features, diagnostic tests, progression and spread of carcinoma of the prostate.</p> <p>13. Classify and describe the epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, morphology, prognostic factors, hormonal dependency, staging and spread of carcinoma of the breast. Enumerate and describe the etiology, hormonal dependency and pathogenesis of gynecomastia.</p> <p>14. General Pathology complication of Chronic Inflammation</p> <p>15. Gastrointestinal Tract Granulomatous Inflammation</p> <p>16. Etiology etiopathogenesis of cirrhosis.</p> <p>17. Chronic alcoholic liver diseases.</p> <p>18. Portal hypertension and hepatic</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>encephalopathy.</p> <p>19. Etiology pathogenesis of chronic cholecystitis.</p> <p>20. Complication of gallbladder stones.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

Sr. No.	Faculty Name	Publication in Vancouver referencing style.	Pubmed Indexed Yes/No	Scopus
01.	Dr. Surendra Kumar Dhruv	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Problem solving counseling is one of the best tool for stress reduction in medical students.</li> <li>2. Diagnostic Evaluation of Bethesda system for reporting thyroid cytopathology with correlation of histopathology in thyroid nodules.</li> <li>3. Diagnostic value of fine niddle aspiration cytology(FNAC) Biopsy and lymph nodes in breast tumours.</li> <li>4. Analysis of endometrial histopathology in abnormal uterine bleeding: A prospective hospital based study.</li> </ol>	No	Yes