

Sr. No.	Department	Location	Works/Functions	Remark/ CUG
1	ANESTHESIOLOGY / PAIN CLINIC/ PALLIATIVE CLINIC	Ground Floor	Administers anesthesia for surgeries, manages pain, and provides palliative care	6085-86
2	HEMATOLOGY	Ground Floor	Studies blood and blood-related disorders	6074-75
3	CARDIOLOGY	1 st Floor	Diagnoses and treats diseases related to the heart	6131-32
4	CARDIAC SURGERY	1 st Floor	Performs surgical procedures on the heart	6100-01
5	CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY	2 nd Floor	Deals with the immune system and related disorders	6243-44
6	ENDOCRINOLOGY & PED. DIABETIC CASE (NEW: MONDAY- SATURDAY)	2 nd Floor	Focuses on endocrine disorders and pediatric diabetes	6221-22
7	ENDOCRINE & BREAST SURGERY	2 nd Floor	Specializes in endocrine and breast-related surgeries	6200-01
8	PULMONARY MEDICINE	2 nd Floor	Focuses on respiratory diseases and conditions	6266
9	NEUROLOGY	3 rd Floor	Diagnoses and treats disorders of the nervous system	6321-22
10	NERO SURGERY	3 rd Floor	Performs surgical procedures on the nervous system	6300-01
11	NEPHROLOGY	3 rd Floor	Specializes in kidney-related conditions and diseases	6345-46
12	UROLOGY	3 rd Floor	Deals with the urinary tract and male reproductive system	6366
13	GASTROENTEROLOGY	4 th Floor	Specializes in digestive system disorders	6421-22
14	PEDIATRIC GASTROENTEROLOGY	4 th Floor	Focuses on digestive issues in children	6400
15	SURGICAL GASTROENTEROLOGY	4 th Floor	Specializes in surgical procedures for the digestive system	6466-67
16	RADIOTHERAPY	4 th Floor	Uses radiation for treating diseases, especially cancer	6448-49
17	HEPATOLOGY	4 th Floor	Focuses on liver diseases and disorders	6400
18	MEDICAL GENETICS	4 th Floor	Studies genetic disorders and provides counseling	6446-47
19	OPHTHALMOLOGY	5 th Floor	Specializes in eye and vision care	6315-16

20	RADIODIANOSIS (DSA CLINIC)	F- Block	Uses imaging techniques for diagnosis, including DSA (Digital Subtraction Angiography)	4589
21	NUCLEAR MEDICINE	F- Block	Uses radioactive substances for diagnosis and treatment	4626
22	PLASTIC & RECON. SURGERY & BURNS	Ground Floor PMSSY Block	Specializes in plastic and reconstructive surgery	5601-02
23	PEDIATRIC SURGERY	Ground Floor PMSSY Block	Performs surgical procedures on children	5620
24	MATERNAL & REPRODUCTIVE	Ground Floor PMSSY Block	Focuses on maternal health and reproductive issues	5603-05
25	NEO NATOLOGY	Ground Floor PMSSY Block	Specializes in the care of newborns	5650
26	ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY	APEX TRAUMA CENTER	Performs surgical procedures on the mouth and face	6050
27	ORTHOPEDICS	APEX TRAUMA CENTER	Deals with conditions involving the musculoskeletal system	
28	PHYSICAL MEDICINE & REHABILITATION	APEX TRAUMA CENTER	Focuses on physical therapy and rehabilitation	
29	TRAUNA SURGERY	APEX TRAUMA CENTER	Specializes in treating traumatic injuries	
30	GENERAL HOSPITAL		General medical care and services	4802

1. Anesthesia:

1. **General Anesthesia:** Renders the patient unconscious and unaware of pain during surgery.
2. **Regional Anesthesia:** Numbs specific regions of the body, often used for procedures on limbs or in childbirth (epidurals).
3. **Local Anesthesia:** Numbs a small, specific area of the body, commonly used for minor procedures or surgeries.

2. Hematology:

1. **Anemia:** Various types including iron-deficiency anemia, aplastic anemia, sickle cell anemia.
2. **Hemophilia:** A genetic disorder that impairs the body's ability to control blood clotting.
3. **Leukemia:** Cancer of the blood-forming tissues, including acute and chronic forms.
4. **Thrombocytopenia:** A low platelet count leading to bleeding and bruising.
5. **Hemochromatosis:** Excessive iron absorption leading to iron overload in the body.
6. **Lymphoma:** Cancer affecting the lymphatic system.
7. **Myeloma:** Cancer of plasma cells in the bone marrow.
8. **Thalassemia:** Genetic blood disorder affecting hemoglobin production.

3. Cardiology:

1. **Coronary Artery Disease (CAD):** Atherosclerosis causing narrowing/blockage of arteries supplying the heart.
2. **Heart Failure:** The heart's inability to pump blood effectively.
3. **Arrhythmias:** Irregular heart rhythms, including atrial fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia, etc.
4. **Hypertension:** High blood pressure, a risk factor for various cardiovascular diseases.
5. **Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack):** Blockage of blood flow to the heart leading to tissue damage.
6. **Valvular Heart Disease:** Malfunctioning or damage to one or more of the heart's valves.
7. **Cardiomyopathy:** Diseases affecting the heart muscle.
8. **Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD):** Narrowing of arteries outside the heart, commonly in legs.

4. Cardiovascular Surgery:

1. **Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG):** Surgical procedure to bypass blocked arteries in the heart.
2. **Valve Repair or Replacement:** Surgery to repair or replace damaged heart valves.
3. **Aneurysm Repair:** Surgical correction of weakened or bulging blood vessels.
4. **Heart Transplantation:** Surgical procedure involving the replacement of a diseased heart with a healthy donor heart.

5. Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology:

1. **Rheumatoid Arthritis:** Autoimmune disease causing joint inflammation and pain.
2. **Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE):** Autoimmune disease affecting multiple organs and systems.
3. **Scleroderma:** Autoimmune disease causing hardening and tightening of skin and connective tissues.
4. **Psoriatic Arthritis:** Inflammatory arthritis associated with psoriasis.
5. **Ankylosing Spondylitis:** Inflammatory arthritis affecting the spine and large joints.
6. **Vasculitis:** Inflammation of blood vessels leading to various complications.
7. **Immunodeficiency Disorders:** Conditions where the immune system is compromised, leading to increased susceptibility to infections.

Clinical Immunology:

1. **Primary Immunodeficiency Diseases:** Genetic disorders impairing the immune system's ability to fight infections.
2. **Allergic Diseases:** Allergies including allergic rhinitis, asthma, and food allergies.
3. **Autoimmune Diseases:** Conditions where the immune system attacks the body's own tissues, e.g., lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, etc.
4. **HIV/AIDS:** Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome caused by the HIV virus.
5. **Immunotherapy:** Treatment using components of the immune system to fight diseases like cancer.

6. Endocrinology & Pediatric Diabetic Cases:

1. **Diabetes Mellitus (Type 1 and Type 2):** Conditions characterized by high blood sugar levels.
2. **Thyroid Disorders:** Including hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, goiter, and thyroid nodules.
3. **Pediatric Growth Disorders:** Conditions affecting growth in children, such as growth hormone deficiencies.
4. **Adrenal Disorders:** Such as Addison's disease and Cushing's syndrome.
5. **Pediatric Endocrine Disorders:** Conditions related to puberty, reproductive hormones, and sexual development in children.

7. Endocrine & Breast Surgery:

1. **Breast Cancer:** Surgical treatment for various stages and types of breast cancer.
2. **Thyroid Surgery:** Removal of part or all of the thyroid gland due to nodules, cancer, or hyperthyroidism.
3. **Parathyroid Surgery:** Treatment for overactive parathyroid glands causing calcium imbalance.
4. **Adrenal Surgery:** Removal of adrenal glands due to tumors or hormonal disorders.
5. **Pancreatic Surgery for Endocrine Tumors:** Surgery for tumors affecting hormone-producing cells in the pancreas.

8. Pulmonary Medicine:

1. **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD):** A group of lung diseases causing breathing difficulties, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema.
2. **Asthma:** Chronic inflammation of the airways leading to breathing difficulties.
3. **Pneumonia:** Infection causing inflammation in the air sacs of the lungs.
4. **Pulmonary Fibrosis:** Scarring of lung tissue leading to difficulty in breathing.
5. **Lung Cancer:** Malignant tumors in the lungs requiring specialized treatment.
6. **Pulmonary Hypertension:** High blood pressure in the arteries of the lungs.
7. **Sleep Apnea:** Breathing interruptions during sleep leading to poor sleep quality and daytime fatigue.

9. Neurology:

1. **Epilepsy:** Chronic disorder characterized by recurrent seizures.
2. **Stroke:** Loss of brain function due to interruption of blood supply (ischemic or hemorrhagic).
3. **Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia:** Progressive neurodegenerative disorders affecting memory and cognition.
4. **Multiple Sclerosis:** Autoimmune disease affecting the central nervous system.
5. **Parkinson's Disease:** Progressive nervous system disorder affecting movement.
6. **Migraine and Headaches:** Chronic or episodic headaches affecting individuals differently.
7. **Neuropathy:** Disorders of the peripheral nerves causing numbness, tingling, or weakness.

10. Neurosurgery:

1. **Brain Tumors:** Surgical treatment for tumors affecting the brain.
2. **Spinal Disorders:** Surgeries for conditions like herniated discs, spinal stenosis, and spinal cord injuries.
3. **Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI):** Surgical interventions for severe head injuries.
4. **Cerebrovascular Surgery:** Surgical treatment for aneurysms or vascular malformations in the brain.
5. **Epilepsy Surgery:** Surgical procedures to alleviate seizures in some epilepsy patients.
6. **Functional Neurosurgery:** Surgeries addressing movement disorders or chronic pain.

11. Nephrology:

1. **Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD):** Gradual loss of kidney function over time.
2. **Acute Kidney Injury (AKI):** Sudden loss of kidney function due to injury or illness.
3. **Kidney Stones:** Solid pieces of material formed in the kidneys causing severe pain.
4. **Glomerulonephritis:** Inflammation of the kidney's filtering units (glomeruli).
5. **Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD):** Genetic disorder causing fluid-filled cysts in the kidneys.
6. **Hypertension-related Kidney Disease:** Kidney damage due to high blood pressure.

12. Urology:

1. **Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs):** Infections in the urinary system.
2. **Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH):** Enlargement of the prostate gland, common in aging men.
3. **Prostate Cancer:** Cancer affecting the prostate gland.
4. **Kidney Cancer:** Malignant tumors in the kidneys.
5. **Bladder Cancer:** Cancer in the bladder lining.
6. **Urinary Incontinence:** Loss of bladder control.
7. **Erectile Dysfunction:** Inability to maintain an erection for sexual intercourse.
8. **Infertility in Men:** Issues related to sperm production or transport.

13. Gastroenterology:

1. **Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD):** Chronic acid reflux causing heartburn.
2. **Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD):** Includes Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis causing chronic inflammation in the digestive tract.
3. **Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS):** A functional disorder of the gastrointestinal tract causing abdominal pain and altered bowel habits.
4. **Gallstones:** Hardened deposits in the gallbladder causing pain and discomfort.
5. **Peptic Ulcer Disease:** Open sores in the lining of the stomach or the upper part of the small intestine.
6. **Liver Diseases:** Such as hepatitis, fatty liver disease, and cirrhosis.
7. **Pancreatitis:** Inflammation of the pancreas causing severe abdominal pain.
8. **Colon Cancer:** Malignant tumors in the colon or rectum.

14. Pediatric Gastroenterology:

1. **Pediatric Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD):** Acid reflux in infants and children causing discomfort and feeding issues.
2. **Pediatric Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD):** Similar to adult IBD, includes Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis in children.
3. **Celiac Disease:** Autoimmune disorder causing intolerance to gluten in the diet.
4. **Chronic Abdominal Pain:** Persistent or recurrent abdominal pain in children.
5. **Malabsorption Syndromes:** Conditions affecting nutrient absorption in the gastrointestinal tract.
6. **Food Allergies and Intolerances:** Allergic reactions or intolerances to certain foods.

15. Surgical Gastroenterology:

1. **Gastrointestinal Surgeries:** Surgical interventions for conditions like appendicitis, hernias, and bowel obstructions.
2. **Gastrointestinal Cancers:** Surgical treatment for various cancers affecting the digestive system including stomach, colon, and pancreas.
3. **Bariatric Surgery:** Surgical procedures for weight loss in cases of severe obesity.
4. **Liver Transplantation:** Surgical procedure involving the replacement of a diseased liver with a healthy donor liver.

16.Radiotherapy:

1. **Cancer Treatment:** Radiotherapy is used to target and destroy cancer cells or shrink tumors.
2. **Radiation Oncology:** Treatment for various cancers including breast, lung, prostate, brain, and more.
3. **Palliative Care:** Radiation therapy used to alleviate symptoms and improve quality of life in advanced cancer cases.
4. **Side Effects Management:** Addressing and managing side effects of radiation therapy such as skin changes, fatigue, and others.

17.Hepatology:

1. **Hepatitis:** Inflammation of the liver caused by viruses (hepatitis A, B, C, etc.), alcohol, drugs, or autoimmune conditions.
2. **Cirrhosis:** Scarring of the liver tissue leading to decreased liver function.
3. **Liver Cancer:** Malignant tumors affecting the liver.
4. **Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD):** Accumulation of fat in the liver unrelated to alcohol consumption.
5. **Liver Transplantation:** Surgical procedure to replace a diseased liver with a healthy liver from a donor.

18.Medical Genetics:

1. **Genetic Disorders:** Conditions caused by changes or mutations in genes, such as cystic fibrosis, Down syndrome, Huntington's disease, etc.
2. **Inherited Metabolic Disorders:** Conditions affecting the body's ability to process certain substances, like phenylketonuria (PKU) or lysosomal storage disorders.
3. **Congenital Abnormalities:** Structural or developmental anomalies present at birth due to genetic or environmental factors.
4. **Genetic Counseling:** Providing information and support to individuals and families regarding genetic risks and conditions.

19.Ophthalmology:

1. **Cataracts:** Clouding of the eye's lens leading to blurred vision.
2. **Glaucoma:** Group of eye conditions causing damage to the optic nerve, often due to increased pressure in the eye.
3. **Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD):** Progressive deterioration of the central portion of the retina affecting vision.
4. **Diabetic Retinopathy:** Damage to the blood vessels of the retina due to diabetes.

5. **Refractive Errors:** Vision problems including myopia (nearsightedness), hyperopia (farsightedness), and astigmatism.

20. Radiodiagnosis (DSA Clinic):

1. **Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA):** A specialized X-ray technique used to visualize blood vessels in detail, particularly in diagnosing conditions like aneurysms, arterial blockages, or vascular malformations.
2. **CT Angiography (CTA):** Imaging technique utilizing computed tomography to visualize blood vessels and blood flow.
3. **MRI Imaging:** Magnetic Resonance Imaging used to produce detailed images of organs, soft tissues, and blood vessels without radiation.
4. **Ultrasound:** Imaging method using sound waves to generate images of internal structures, often used for vascular studies, among others.
5. **Diagnostic Imaging for Neurological Disorders:** Imaging used to diagnose conditions like stroke, brain tumors, aneurysms, etc.

21. Nuclear Medicine:

1. **Bone Scans:** Used to diagnose bone diseases or bone cancer by imaging the skeleton after injection of a radioactive tracer.
2. **PET (Positron Emission Tomography) Scan:** Imaging test utilizing radioactive tracers to assess organ function, especially in detecting cancer, brain disorders, and heart conditions.
3. **Thyroid Scans:** Imaging of the thyroid gland using radioactive iodine to evaluate thyroid function and detect abnormalities.
4. **Radiopharmaceutical Therapies:** Treatments using radioactive substances to target and treat specific conditions like thyroid cancer or certain types of pain due to bone metastases.

22. Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery and Burns:

1. **Reconstructive Surgery:** Procedures to restore form or function lost due to trauma, disease, or congenital anomalies.
2. **Burn Care and Reconstruction:** Treatment of burn injuries, including skin grafts, scar management, and reconstructive surgeries to improve function and appearance.
3. **Cosmetic Surgery:** Procedures aimed at enhancing appearance, such as breast augmentation, rhinoplasty (nose surgery), facelifts, etc.

23. Pediatric Surgery:

1. **Congenital Anomalies:** Surgical correction of birth defects such as cleft lip and palate, congenital heart defects, abdominal wall defects, etc.
2. **Pediatric Oncology Surgery:** Surgical treatment of childhood cancers such as neuroblastoma, Wilms tumor, and others.
3. **Trauma Surgery in Children:** Surgical intervention for pediatric injuries, including fractures, abdominal trauma, head injuries, etc.
4. **Minimally Invasive Pediatric Surgery:** Laparoscopic or endoscopic procedures performed on children for various conditions with smaller incisions and quicker recovery.

24. Maternal & Reproductive Health:

1. **Prenatal Care:** Health monitoring and care during pregnancy to ensure the well-being of both mother and fetus.
2. **Obstetric Care:** Management of labor and delivery, including monitoring for complications and performing interventions if necessary.
3. **Reproductive Endocrinology:** Diagnosis and management of hormonal disorders affecting reproduction.
4. **Fertility Treatments:** Assisted reproductive technologies (ART) to help couples conceive.
5. **Postpartum Care:** Health monitoring and care for mothers after childbirth to ensure recovery and well-being.

25. Neonatology:

1. **Premature Birth Complications:** Addressing health issues and developmental challenges in premature infants, including respiratory distress syndrome, feeding difficulties, etc.
2. **Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) Care:** Specialized care for critically ill newborns requiring intensive medical attention.
3. **Neonatal Infections:** Management and treatment of infections in newborns.
4. **Neonatal Resuscitation:** Techniques and interventions to support and resuscitate newborns who have difficulty breathing or are in distress after birth.

26.Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery:

1. **Tooth Extractions:** Surgical removal of damaged or impacted teeth, including wisdom teeth.
2. **Orthognathic Surgery:** Correction of jaw irregularities to improve biting and chewing.
3. **Facial Trauma Reconstruction:** Repair of facial injuries including fractures of the jaw, cheekbone, or nose.
4. **Dental Implants:** Surgical placement of artificial tooth roots for tooth restoration.
5. **Treatment of Oral Pathologies:** Surgical management of oral cancers, cysts, and other abnormalities.
6. **Cleft Lip and Palate Repair:** Surgical correction of congenital anomalies affecting the lip and palate.

27.Orthopedics:

1. **Fracture Management:** Diagnosis and treatment of bone fractures using casting, splints, or surgical interventions.
2. **Joint Replacement Surgery:** Procedures to replace damaged joints with artificial ones, commonly hips and knees.
3. **Sports Injuries:** Treatment of injuries related to sports activities, including ligament tears, fractures, and dislocations.
4. **Spinal Disorders:** Management of spinal conditions such as herniated discs, spinal stenosis, and scoliosis.
5. **Arthritis Management:** Non-surgical and surgical interventions for various forms of arthritis affecting joints.

28.Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (Physiatry):

1. **Stroke Rehabilitation:** Therapy and interventions to help stroke patients regain function and mobility.
2. **Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation:** Programs aimed at maximizing function and independence after spinal cord injuries.
3. **Musculoskeletal Rehabilitation:** Physical therapy and exercise programs for injuries, surgeries, or chronic conditions affecting muscles and bones.
4. **Pain Management:** Non-surgical treatments for chronic pain conditions, including injections and physical therapies.
5. **Neuromuscular Rehabilitation:** Rehabilitation for conditions affecting nerves and muscles, like multiple sclerosis or neuropathies.

29. Trauma Surgery:

1. **Emergency Resuscitation:** Immediate medical attention and stabilization of critically injured patients.
2. **Injury Assessment and Management:** Evaluation and surgical interventions for traumatic injuries such as head trauma, abdominal injuries, fractures, etc.
3. **Damage Control Surgery:** Surgical approach aiming to control bleeding, contamination, and stabilize patients in critical condition.
4. **Post-Trauma Care:** Continuation of care after initial stabilization, including surgical follow-ups, rehabilitation, and long-term management.

30. General Hospital Care:

1. **Emergency Medicine:** Immediate care for acute illnesses, injuries, or life-threatening conditions.
2. **Inpatient and Outpatient Services:** Comprehensive medical care provided to admitted patients and those seeking treatment without admission.
3. **Surgical Services:** Various surgical interventions including general surgeries (appendectomies, gallbladder removal), orthopedic procedures, gynecological surgeries, etc.
4. **Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services:** Imaging (X-rays, CT scans, MRIs), laboratory tests, physical therapy, and other therapeutic services offered within the hospital.
5. **Specialty Care Units:** Specialized care units for specific medical needs like intensive care, neonatal care, cardiac care, etc.
6. **Chronic Disease Management:** Long-term care and management for chronic conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, asthma, etc.

Sr. No.	Medical Department	Associated Diseases/Conditions
1	Anesthesiology	Pain management, Anesthesia-related complications
2	Cardiology	Coronary artery disease, Heart failure, Arrhythmias, Hypertension
3	Cardio Surgery	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), Valve repair/replacement
4	Clinical Immunology	Autoimmune diseases, Allergic conditions
5	Critical Care Medicine	Sepsis, Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), Trauma care
6	Endocrinology	Diabetes, Thyroid disorders, Hormonal imbalances
7	Gastroenterology	GERD, IBD (Crohn's, UC), Liver diseases, Gallstones
8	Hematology	Anemia, Leukemia, Thrombocytopenia, Hemophilia
9	Hepatology	Hepatitis, Cirrhosis, Liver cancer, NAFLD
10	Hospital Administration	Healthcare management, Hospital operations
11	Maternal & Reproductive Health	Prenatal care, Obstetric care, Fertility treatments
12	Medical Genetics	Genetic disorders, Metabolic disorders
13	Microbiology	Infectious diseases, Bacterial, and viral illnesses
14	Neonatology	Prematurity complications, Neonatal infections, Birth defects
15	Nephrology	Chronic kidney disease (CKD), Renal failure, Kidney stones
16	Neurology	Stroke, Epilepsy, Alzheimer's disease, Multiple sclerosis
17	Neurosurgery	Brain tumors, Spinal disorders, Traumatic brain injuries
18	Nuclear Medicine	PET scans, Bone scans, Radiopharmaceutical therapies
19	Ophthalmology	Cataracts, Glaucoma, Macular degeneration, Retinal disorders
20	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	Tooth extractions, Facial trauma, Cleft lip/palate repair
21	Orthopedics	Fracture management, Joint replacements, Sports injuries
22	Pathology	Cancer diagnosis, Tissue analysis, Laboratory testing
23	Pediatric Surgery	Congenital anomalies, Pediatric oncology, Trauma care
24	Physical Medicine & Rehab	Stroke rehabilitation, Spinal cord injuries, Musculoskeletal rehab
25	Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery	Burn care, Reconstruction surgeries, Cosmetic procedures
26	Radiodiagnosis	DSA, CT Angiography, MRI Imaging, Ultrasound
27	Radiotherapy	Cancer treatment, Radiation oncology, Palliative care
28	Surgical Gastroenterology	Gastrointestinal surgeries, Cancer treatments, Bariatric surgery
29	Transfusion Medicine	Blood transfusions, Blood disorders
30	Urology	Urinary tract infections, Prostate issues, Kidney stones