

CURRICULAM VITAE

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QUALIFICATIONS:

- F.C.P.S (Histopathology) – 1994. - College of Physicians & Surgeons Pakistan.
- M.C.P.S (Clinical Pathology) – 1990. - College of Physicians & Surgeons Pakistan.
- M.B.B.S – 1987. King Edward Medical College, Lahore.
- F.Sc – 1980. – Government College, Lahore.
- Matric – 1978. – Government Central Model High School, Lower Mall, Lahore.

WORK AND EXPERIENCE:

- Professor in department of Pathology, Fatima Jinnah Medical college/ University, Lahore. 23rd September 2012 to date.
- Associate Professor in department of Pathology, Fatima Jinnah Medical college, Lahore. 8th . June 2008 to 22nd September 2012.
- Associate Professor in department of Pathology, Postgraduate Medical Institute, Lahore. 18th Dec.2006 to 7th June 2008.
- Associate professor (OPS), in department of Pathology, Allama Iqbal Medical College, Lahore. 23rd February 2005 to 17th Dec.2006.
- Assistant Professor (Histopathology), in Department of Pathology, Allama Iqbal Medical College, Lahore. 26th October 1996 to 22nd February, 2005.
- Assistant Professor (Histopathology) , in Department of Pathology , King Edward Medical College , Lahore. 25th March 1995 to 25th of October 1996.
- Pathologist (FCPS Trainee), Department of Pathology, King Edward Medical College, Lahore. 23rd August 1991 to 24th March 1995.
- Pathologist, Services Hospital, Lahore. 1st August 1991 to 22nd August 1991.
- Demonstrator, Department of Pathology, King Edward Medical College, Lahore. 24th June 1988 to 31st July 1991.
- Demonstrator, Department of Pharmacology, King Edward Medical College, Lahore. 13th January 1988 to 23rd June 1988.
- House Physician, Clinical Pathology Department, Mayo Hospital, Lahore. 1st July 1987 to 12th January 1988.

TEACHING AND SUPERVISION:

- Supervisor of twenty six FCPS Histopathology Students.
- Co-supervisor of two students of M.Phil pharmacology and one M.Phil Anatomy.
- Co-supervisor of two PhD students.

RESEARCH WORK AND PUBLICATIONS:

25 Research Papers and 4 case Reports- Details on separate sheet.

PUBLICATIONS / RESEARCH PAPERS:

1. Pattern and frequency of Uterine Tumours: A retrospective study. BIOMEDICA 2003; 19: 36-39.
2. Role of Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC) in Diagnosis of Uni-locular Ovarian Cysts- A cytohistological Correlation. BIOMEDICA 2005; 21: 28-30.
3. Effects of Anemia on Placental Ratio. Annals of King Edward Medical College, Lahore 2006; 12(40): 521-23.
4. Efficacy of Pipelle as a tool for endometrial biopsy. BIOMEDICA 2007; 23: 116-120.
5. Diagnostic Reliability of FNAC for Salivary Gland Swellings: A Comparative Study. Diagnostic Cytopathology DOI 10.1002/dc.
6. Morphological Changes Produced by Aminoglycoside induced Nephrotoxicity – An Experimental Study. Annals of K.E.M.U, Lahore 2007: 13(4): 234-37.
7. Relationship between Cigarette smoking and Histologic type of Lung Cancer. JFJMC 2009; 3(1): 45-46.
8. Pattern of benign morphological myometrial lesions in total abdominal hysterectomy specimens
Biomedica 2010;26(2):140-3.
9. Positive Predictive Value of Ca 125 in diagnosis of Ovarian Tumours. JFJMC 2013; 7(4): 28-31
10. The frequency of Malignancy in Breast lumps on FNAC in females under 35 years of age. Annals of KEMU 2014;20(1).
11. Profile of Malignant Tumours of Gastrointestinal Tract at Jinnah Hospital, Lahore. Annals of King Edward Medical College, Lahore. 2001; 73(3): 235-37.
12. Role of Papanicolaou Stained Smears in the Diagnosis of Chlamydia trachomatis Cervicitis. BIOMEDICA 1999; 15: 108-11.
13. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC): An Experience at King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Pakistan Journal of Pathology 1996; 7(1): 33-36.
14. Incidence of Carcinoma in Prostate Biopsies. Annals of King Edward Medical College, Lahore 2000; 6(1): 40-41.
15. Fibrocystic disease of breast: Age frequency and morphological patterns. Pakistan Journal of Pathology 2000; 11(2): 11-14.
16. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC): Role in Palpable Breast Lesions. The Professional 2000; 7(4): 504-13.
17. Incidence of Bacterial Vaginosis among Patients with Vaginal Discharge. Annals of King Edward Medical College, Lahore 2000; 6(4): 391-93.
18. Diagnostic Procedures for the detection of Chlamydia trachomatis Cervical Infections. Annals of King Edward Medical College, Lahore 2000; 6(1): 99-101.
19. Profile of Malignant Skin Tumours over a period of five years at Department of Pathology, King Edward Medical College, Lahore. BIOMEDICA 1999; 15: 5-8.
20. Study of Sudden ``Natural``Deaths in Adults. Pakistan Postgraduate Medical Journal 1999; 10(2): 19-22.
21. Role of Thyroid Scan and FNAC in Evaluation of Solitary Thyroid Nodule. The Pakistan Journal of Surgery 1996; 12(3): 112-14.
22. Clinico-pathological Study of Pre-eclampsia. BIOMEDICA 2000; 16: 60-65.
23. Serum Immunoglobulin G Levels in Graves` Disease Patients at various stages of Antithyroid Therapy. Annals of King Edward Medical College. 2002; 8(1): 5-7

24. Hepatitis E Super infection. Annals of King Edward Medical College. 2002; 8(1): 43-44.
25. Role of Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology in the diagnosis of Focal Liver Lesions. BIOMEDICA.2002; 18: 66-69.

CASE REPORTS:

1. Eosinophilic Granuloma. J.Pak.Med.Assoc.1997; 47(3): 98-100.
2. A young boy with ``XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM`` showing Transformation to Basisquamous carcinoma. Journal of Allama Iqbal Medical College, Lahore. 2001; 1: 35-36
3. Chromoblastomycosis: An Unusual Cutaneous Dematiaceous Fungal Infection. BIOMEDICA 2003; 19: 36-39.
4. Xanthgranulomatous pyelonephritis-Annals of King Edward Medical College, Lahore. 2004.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

DR. FARRUKH KAMAL has worked as Assistant Professor Histopathology , at Department of Pathology , King Edward Medical College , Lahore from 25-03-1995 to 26-10-1996. King Edward Medical College , Lahore is affiliated with Mayo Hospital , Lahore which is one of the largest hospitals of Pakistan and has very well established Paediatric Departments. All the biopsies for histopathological examination and patients for Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC) are referred to department of Pathology , King Edward Medical College , Lahore and Dr.Farrukh Kamal was actively involved in their handling.

PROF. I. A. NAVEED

Head of Pathology Department,
King Edward Medical College,
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