

# TREATA HOSPITAL

YOUR  
HEALTH  
IS OUR  
PRIORITY



MEDICAL  
TOURISM  
TREATA



TREATA  
GENERAL  
HOSPITAL

TREATA GENERAL HOSPITAL

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MEDICAL  
TOURISM  
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MEDICAL  
TOURISM  
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### About MTT

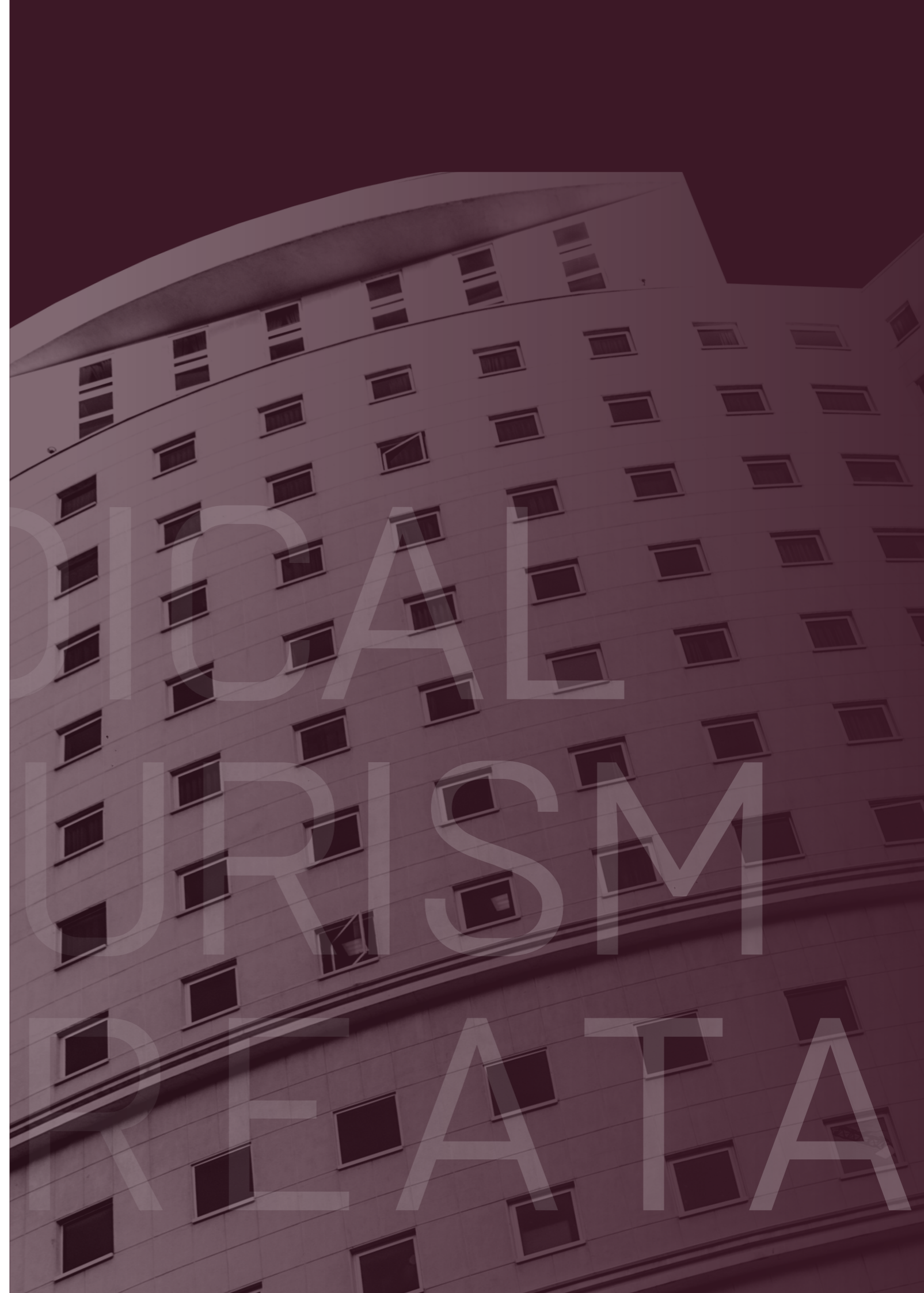
Many people face medical and cosmetic difficulties each year. Their local doctor's may lack expertise or access to proper hospitalization, or the costs may be too high. One solution is to travel to other countries for service's, known as Medical Tourism. MTT is a well-known brand in Iran's Medical Tourism. We offer a wide range of Medical and Cosmetic Tourism Service's to clients worldwide. MTT is a licensed medical tourism agency partnered with well-equipped hospital, Treata which is rank 1 hospital in Iran. We also have world-class four and five-star hotels. Our professional team provides free consultation to help you make the right decisions. We offer personalized medical and cosmetic trip packages and plan safe trips with outstanding results. Our expert's keep costs at a minimum.

MTT will be at your side assisting you from the moment you make your medical trip decision until you are safely back in your home country.

Our chief aim is to help you relax and only concentrate on your treatment procedure. You can leave everything else to us.

Our teams cover every possible ground of service's from free consultation's, visa operation and travel tickets to accommodation, meals, hospitalization and even your prescription and postoperative care. Your safe return to your home country and follow ups are also part of our duties.

MTT has successfully acquired all the necessary licenses and certificates regarding medical tourism from The Ministry of Health and Medical Education and The Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handcrafts.





## About Us

Treata Specialty and Subspecialty Hospital was built on 6000 square meters of land with a 2000 square meter infrastructure spread across 18 levels. This hospital was created with 200 hospital beds in mind, although that number might be raised. Treata's founders employed state-of-the-art technology and specialized and subspecialty teams from Iranian and highly trained foreign doctors with sufficient expertise to deliver high-quality medical treatments. The hospital's facility is built and executed for this purpose, with all current facilities and equipment expected to provide such services. Patients take advantage of the ideal circumstances throughout their therapy.

### Treata Hospital Services:

Neurosurgery  
 General Surgery  
 Orthopedic Surgery  
 Urological Surgery  
 Gynecological surgery  
 Cosmetic Surgery  
 ENT Surgery  
 Cardiac Surgery And Intrusion  
 Gastrointestinal treatment  
 Lung And Thoracic Surgery



### Treata Hospital Facilities:

Free Wifi  
 Health insurance coordination  
 Interpreter services  
 Local transportation booking  
 Medical records transfer  
 Medical travel insurance  
 Mobility accessible rooms  
 Parking available  
 Pharmacy  
 Phone in the room  
 Private rooms for patients are available  
 Rehabilitation  
 Religious facilities  
 Safe in the room  
 Special dietary requests accepted  
 Translation services  
 TV in the room  
 Order food off the menu  
 Access to safe intercity transportation service as close as possible  
 Active presence of IPD physician  
 Active presence of IPD Experts for facilitating the affairs of international patients  
 Active presence of IPD nurse

Pamphlet for introducing the hospital in two English and Arabic languages;  
 Training pamphlet translated into both English and Arabic languages  
 Guiding boards for floors in both English and Arabic languages  
 Transportation service  
 Diet menu

### Treata Hospital Operating Rooms

1. Emergency Operating Room
2. Infectious Operating Room
3. Obstetrics and Gynecology Operating Room
4. Aesthetic Operating Room
5. Neurosurgery Operating Rooms (2 rooms)
6. Orthopedic Operating Room
7. General Operating Room



# NEUROSURGERY

Neurosurgery is a medical specialty that focuses on the surgical treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the nervous system, including the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves. Neurosurgeons are highly trained medical professionals who perform intricate surgical procedures to diagnose, treat, and manage a wide range of neurological conditions. Here are some key aspects of neurosurgery:

## Scope of Neurosurgery:

- **Brain Surgery:** Neurosurgeons perform procedures to treat brain tumors, vascular disorders (aneurysms, arteriovenous malformations), epilepsy, and traumatic brain injuries.
- **Spinal Surgery:** This includes procedures for spinal disc herniation, spinal stenosis, spinal tumors, and spinal cord injuries.
- **Peripheral Nerve Surgery:** Neurosurgeons may repair damaged nerves, treat peripheral nerve disorders (such as carpal tunnel syndrome), and address nerve compression syndromes.
- **Functional Neurosurgery:** This subspecialty deals with procedures like deep brain stimulation (DBS) for Parkinson's disease and epilepsy surgery to control seizures.
- **Pediatric Neurosurgery:** Neurosurgeons who specialize in pediatric care treat neurological conditions in children, such as congenital anomalies and brain tumors.

## 2. Patient Evaluation:

Before surgery, patients undergo a comprehensive evaluation, including neurological examinations, imaging studies (MRI, CT scans), and other diagnostic tests to determine the exact nature of the problem and the most appropriate treatment.

## 3. Surgical Techniques:

Neurosurgery involves various surgical techniques, including open surgery, minimally invasive procedures, and stereotactic surgery. The choice of technique depends on the condition being treated and the patient's specific needs.

## 4. Anesthesia and Monitoring:

Neurosurgery is typically performed under general anesthesia, and patients are closely monitored during the procedure. Continuous monitoring of brain function, vital signs, and other parameters is critical for patient safety.

## 5. Recovery and Rehabilitation:

After neurosurgery, patients may spend time in the intensive care unit (ICU) or a specialized neurosurgical recovery unit. The recovery process varies depending on the type of surgery and the patient's condition. Physical and occupational therapy may be necessary to help patients regain function and independence.

## 6. Risks and Complications:

Neurosurgery is complex and carries inherent risks, including bleeding, infection, anesthesia-related complications, and damage to surrounding structures. Neurosurgeons and their teams take extensive precautions to minimize these risks.

## 7. Advancements in Neurosurgery:

Advances in technology, including improved imaging techniques, neuronavigation systems, and minimally invasive instruments, have revolutionized neurosurgery. These advancements have made many procedures safer and more precise.

## 8. Multidisciplinary Approach:

Neurosurgeons often work closely with other medical specialists, including neurologists, neuroradiologists, oncologists, and rehabilitation therapists, to provide comprehensive care to patients with neurological conditions.

## 9. Pediatric Neurosurgery:

Pediatric neurosurgeons are specially trained to treat neurological conditions in children, whose developing nervous systems require unique expertise and care.

Neurosurgery is a demanding and highly specialized field that addresses some of the most complex and delicate medical issues. Patients and their families should consult with neurosurgeons to discuss treatment options, potential risks, and expected outcomes thoroughly. The decision to undergo neurosurgery should be made in close collaboration with a qualified medical team to ensure the best possible care and outcomes.



# GENERAL SURGERY

General surgery is a surgical specialty that focuses on the treatment of a wide range of medical conditions through surgical procedures. General surgeons are medical doctors who are trained to perform surgery on various parts of the body, excluding the brain and the spine (which are typically the domain of neurosurgeons and orthopedic surgeons, respectively). Here are some key aspects of general surgery:



## 1.Scope of General Surgery:

- **Abdominal Surgery:** General surgeons frequently perform surgeries involving the abdominal organs, such as the stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, and appendix. Common procedures include appendectomy, cholecystectomy (gallbladder removal), hernia repair, and gastric surgery.
- **Breast Surgery:** General surgeons may perform breast surgeries to treat conditions like breast cancer, breast cysts, or benign breast tumors. This includes lumpectomies, mastectomies, and breast reconstruction.
- **Trauma Surgery:** General surgeons often play a crucial role in trauma care, treating injuries such as gunshot wounds, car accidents, and falls.
- **Endocrine Surgery:** Surgery involving endocrine glands, like the thyroid and parathyroid glands, is another aspect of general surgery. Procedures include thyroidectomy and parathyroidectomy.
- **Skin and Soft Tissue Surgery:** Removal of skin lesions, cysts, and tumors, as well as treatment of skin conditions like melanoma, may be performed by general surgeons.
- **Vascular Surgery:** Some general surgeons specialize in vascular surgery, which involves treating disorders of the blood vessels, such as varicose veins or aneurysms.

## 2. Patient Evaluation:

General surgeons assess patients through physical examinations, diagnostic tests (e.g., imaging, blood tests), and consultations to determine the need for surgery and to plan the surgical approach.

## 4. Anesthesia and Monitoring:

General surgery procedures are typically performed under general anesthesia, ensuring that patients are asleep and pain-free during surgery. Advanced monitoring equipment is used to ensure patient safety throughout the procedure.

## 3. Surgical Techniques

General surgeons use various surgical techniques, ranging from traditional open surgery to minimally invasive procedures (laparoscopy or robotic-assisted surgery). The choice of technique depends on the specific condition and the patient's overall health.

## 5. Recovery and Postoperative Care:

After surgery, patients are monitored in a recovery area and may stay in the hospital for a specified period, depending on the surgery's complexity and the patient's condition. Postoperative care includes wound care, pain management, and guidance on resuming normal activities.

## 6. Risks and Complications:

As with any surgical procedure, general surgery carries inherent risks, such as infection, bleeding, anesthesia-related complications, and damage to surrounding structures. Surgeons and their teams take precautions to minimize these risks.

## 8. Multidisciplinary Approach:

General surgeons often collaborate with other specialists, such as radiologists, oncologists, gastroenterologists, and anesthesiologists, to provide comprehensive care to patients.

General surgeons play a vital role in diagnosing and treating a wide variety of medical conditions. Patients seeking surgical treatment should have a thorough discussion with their general surgeon to understand their condition, the recommended surgical procedure, potential risks, and expected outcomes.

## 7. Advancements in General Surgery:

Advances in medical technology and techniques have improved the safety and outcomes of many general surgery procedures. Minimally invasive surgery, in particular, has reduced recovery times and scarring for many patients.







## ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

Orthopedic surgery, often referred to as orthopedics, is a surgical specialty that focuses on the diagnosis, treatment, and surgical management of musculoskeletal conditions. This medical specialty deals with disorders and injuries of the bones, joints, muscles, ligaments, tendons, and other related structures. Orthopedic surgeons, also known as orthopedists, are medical doctors who specialize in this field. Here are key aspects of orthopedic surgery:

### Scope of Orthopedic Surgery:

- **Joint Surgery:** Orthopedic surgeons perform surgeries on joints such as the knee, hip, shoulder, and elbow. Common procedures include joint replacements (e.g., hip and knee replacements), arthroscopy (minimally invasive joint surgery), and ligament repair.
- **Spinal Surgery:** Orthopedic spine surgeons specialize in the treatment of spinal disorders, including herniated discs, spinal stenosis, scoliosis, and spinal fractures. Procedures may involve spinal fusion, decompression surgery, and the correction of spinal deformities.
- **Fracture and Trauma Surgery:** Orthopedic surgeons treat fractures and traumatic injuries to the musculoskeletal system, including broken bones and dislocated joints.
- **Sports Medicine:** Orthopedic sports medicine specialists focus on treating sports-related injuries, such as ACL tears, meniscus tears, and rotator cuff injuries. They may also perform surgeries to repair and stabilize injured joints.
- **Pediatric Orthopedics:** Pediatric orthopedic surgeons specialize in treating musculoskeletal conditions in children, including congenital abnormalities and growth-related issues.
- **Hand and Upper Extremity Surgery:** Surgeons in this sub-specialty focus on disorders of the hand, wrist, and upper extremities, including carpal tunnel syndrome, trigger finger, and hand fractures.

## **2. Patient Evaluation:**

Orthopedic surgeons assess patients through physical examinations, imaging studies (e.g., X-rays, MRI scans), and medical history to diagnose musculoskeletal conditions and determine the appropriate treatment plan.

## **3. Surgical Techniques**

Orthopedic surgery encompasses a wide range of surgical techniques, including open surgery, arthroscopy (minimally invasive), and bone grafting. The choice of technique depends on the specific condition and the patient's needs.

## **4. Anesthesia and Monitoring:**

Orthopedic surgery procedures are typically performed under general or regional anesthesia. Patients are closely monitored throughout the surgery, and advanced monitoring equipment is used to ensure their safety.

## **5. Recovery and Postoperative Care:**

After surgery, patients may spend time in the hospital, a surgical center, or be discharged on the same day, depending on the type of procedure and the patient's health. Postoperative care includes pain management, physical therapy, and guidance on resuming normal activities.

## **6. Risks and Complications:**

Orthopedic surgery, like all surgical procedures, carries potential risks, including infection, bleeding, anesthesia-related complications, and damage to surrounding structures. Orthopedic surgeons and their teams take precautions to minimize these risks.

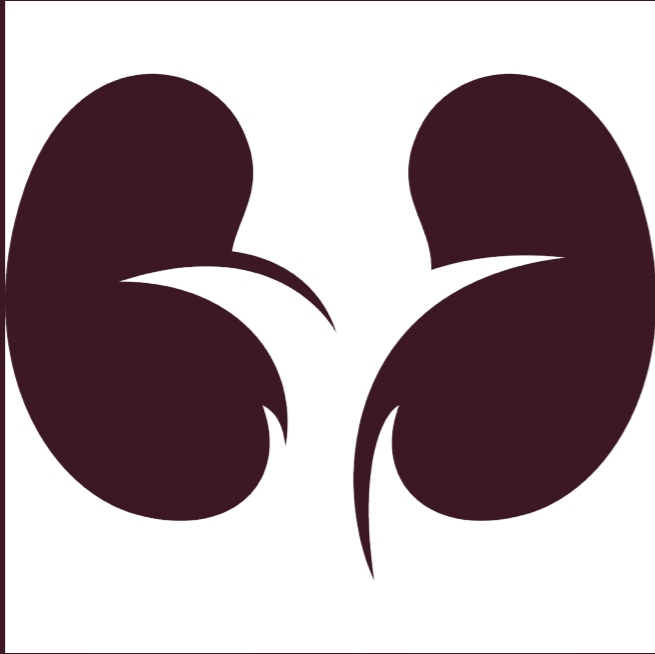
## **7. Advancements in Orthopedic Surgery:**

Advances in surgical techniques, materials, and technology have led to improved outcomes for many orthopedic procedures. Minimally invasive surgery, for example, has reduced recovery times and scarring for patients.

## **8. Multidisciplinary Approach:**

Orthopedic surgeons often collaborate with other healthcare professionals, including physical therapists, radiologists, and pain management specialists, to provide comprehensive care to patients.

Orthopedic surgery plays a crucial role in improving the quality of life for individuals with musculoskeletal conditions, whether through relieving pain, restoring function, or correcting deformities. Patients considering orthopedic surgery should have thorough discussions with their orthopedic surgeon to understand their condition, the recommended surgical procedure, potential risks, and expected outcomes.



# UROLOGICAL SURGERY

Urological surgery, also known as urologic surgery or urology, is a surgical specialty that focuses on the diagnosis, treatment, and surgical management of conditions related to the urinary tract and male reproductive system. Urological surgeons, or urologists, are medical doctors who specialize in this field. Here are some key aspects of urological surgery:



## 1.Scope of Urological Surgery:

- **Kidney Surgery:** Urologists may perform surgeries on the kidneys, such as nephrectomies (removal of a kidney), kidney stone removal, and treatment of kidney tumors.
- **Bladder Surgery:** Procedures related to the bladder include bladder stone removal, bladder reconstruction, and the removal of bladder tumors.
- **Prostate Surgery:** Urologists are involved in the treatment of prostate conditions, including benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and prostate cancer. Surgical interventions may include transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) and prostatectomy.
- **Urinary Tract Surgery:** Surgery may be required to treat conditions affecting the entire urinary tract, such as urethral strictures, ureteral obstructions, and urinary diversion surgeries.
- **Testicular and Penile Surgery:** Urologists perform procedures related to the testicles and penis, including testicular biopsies, testicular tumor removal, and penile surgery for conditions like Peyronie's disease.
- **Female Urology:** Urologists specializing in female urology address conditions such as urinary incontinence, pelvic organ prolapse, and interstitial cystitis, often through surgical interventions.
- **Pediatric Urology:** Pediatric urologists treat urological conditions in children, including congenital abnormalities, hypospadias repair, and undescended testes.

## 2. Patient Evaluation:

Urologists assess patients through physical examinations, diagnostic tests (e.g., ultrasound, CT scans), and medical history to diagnose urological conditions and determine the appropriate treatment plan.

## 3. Surgical Techniques

Urological surgery employs a variety of surgical techniques, including minimally invasive procedures (such as laparoscopy and robot-assisted surgery) and open surgery. The choice of technique depends on the specific condition and the patient's needs.

## 4. Anesthesia and Monitoring

Urological surgery procedures are performed under general or regional anesthesia. Patients are carefully monitored during surgery, and advanced monitoring equipment is used to ensure their safety.

## 5. Recovery and Postoperative Care

After surgery, patients may spend time in the hospital or be discharged on the same day, depending on the procedure and the patient's health. Postoperative care includes pain management, catheter care (if applicable), and guidance on resuming normal activities.

## 6. Risks and Complications:

Like all surgical procedures, urological surgery carries potential risks, including infection, bleeding, anesthesia-related complications, and damage to surrounding structures. Urologists and their teams take precautions to minimize these risks.

## 7. Advancements in Urological Surgery:

Advances in surgical techniques, technology, and instrumentation have improved the precision and outcomes of many urological procedures. Minimally invasive techniques have reduced recovery times and scarring for many patients.

## 8. Multidisciplinary Approach:

Urologists often collaborate with other healthcare professionals, including oncologists, radiologists, and nephrologists, to provide comprehensive care to patients.

Urological surgery plays a critical role in treating a wide range of urological conditions that can significantly impact a patient's quality of life. Patients considering urological surgery should have in-depth discussions with their urologist to understand their condition, the recommended surgical procedure, potential risks, and expected outcomes.



## Medical Departments:

- Operating Rooms and Anesthesia
- Surgical Departments
- Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)
- Pediatrics
- Cardiac Care Unit (CCU)
- Dialysis
- Post-ICU Care
- Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
- Endoscopy
- Open-Heart ICU (ICU OH)
- Angiography
- Cardiac Electrophysiology
- Oncology and Hematology
- General Surgery

# HYPERBARIC OXYGEN CHAMBER



## Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy

Hyperbaric therapy is a medical and preventive treatment method for various diseases, which involves the use of %100 pure oxygen inhalation for the individual in a high-pressure environment. The process is as follows: the individual is completely enclosed in a hyperbaric chamber, and gradually, the air pressure inside the chamber increases to more than atmospheric pressure. Then, by breathing %100 pure oxygen through an oxygen mask inside the chamber, the oxygen levels in the individual's blood plasma increase up to 20 times the normal state.

At the Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy Center, the treatment process is designed in a way that not only ensures a painless experience during device usage but also provides the most enjoyable and effective treatment.

In this state, the body (all vital organs) can receive more oxygen compared to normal breathing in regular air, resulting in the following benefits for the individual:

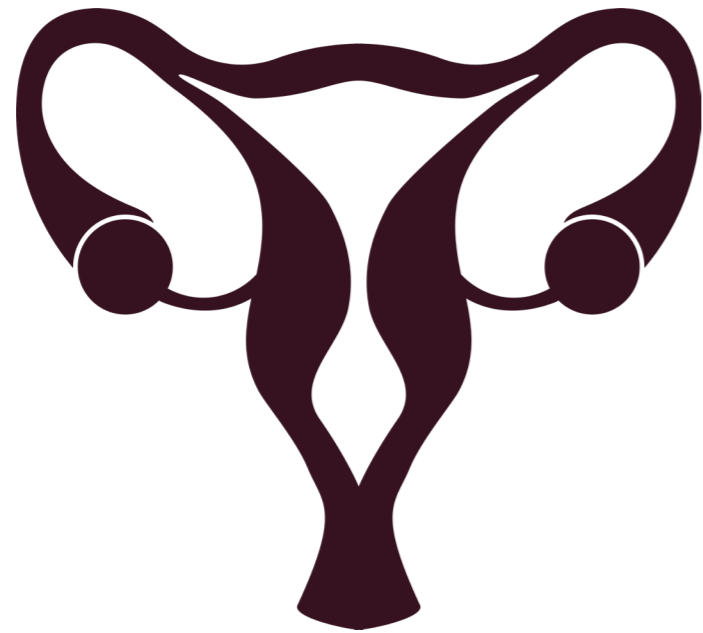
- Improved physical performance and recovery of sports injuries in all athletic fields.
- Skin rejuvenation and beauty enhancement (reducing wrinkles, improving skin clarity, and eliminating varicose veins).
  - Acceleration of healing for wounds caused by surgical incisions.
  - Acceleration of healing for wounds caused by surgical incisions.
  - Cosmetic surgeries and the treatment of problematic grafts and flaps.
- Improvement of all types of wounds, including burns, diabetic foot ulcers, necrotic wounds, and chronic bone infections.
- Improvement of cardiac function in cardiac and vascular patients, as well as post-heart surgery rehabilitation.
- Improvement of lung function in patients with respiratory problems, especially post-COVID19-recovery.
  - Accelerated recovery for patients with paralysis following a stroke.
- Rehabilitation of chronic diseases (chemotherapy, chronic hemodialysis, radiotherapy, multiple sclerosis, chronic intestinal and stomach ulcers, osteomyelitis, tinnitus, and migraines).
  - Treatment of carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Improvement of severe anemia, high altitude sickness, and gas embolism.
  - Acute treatment for central retinal artery occlusion.



Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy



Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy



## GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY

Gynecological surgery, also known as gynecologic surgery or gynecological procedures, is a surgical specialty that focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions and diseases related to the female reproductive system. These surgical procedures are performed by gynecologists, who are medical doctors with specialized training in women's health. Here are some key aspects of gynecological surgery:



### Scope of Gynecological Surgery:

- **Hysterectomy:** One of the most common gynecological surgeries, a hysterectomy involves the removal of the uterus. This surgery may be performed for various reasons, including fibroids, uterine prolapse, endometriosis, or gynecologic cancers.
- **Oophorectomy:** This procedure involves the removal of one or both ovaries. It may be performed to treat ovarian cysts, prevent or treat ovarian cancer, or address hormonal disorders.
- **Salpingectomy:** Removal of one or both fallopian tubes, which may be necessary for conditions like ectopic pregnancy or to reduce the risk of ovarian cancer.
- **Myomectomy:** The surgical removal of uterine fibroids while preserving the uterus, typically for women who wish to retain their fertility.
- **Pelvic Organ Prolapse Surgery:** Procedures to repair and reposition pelvic organs that have prolapsed, including the bladder, uterus, or rectum.
- **Endometrial Ablation:** A minimally invasive procedure to treat heavy menstrual bleeding by removing or destroying the lining of the uterus.
- **Cervical Surgery:** Surgeries such as cervical conization or cervical cerclage may be performed to treat cervical dysplasia or manage high-risk pregnancies.



## 2. Patient Evaluation:

Gynecologists assess patients through physical examinations, medical history, and diagnostic tests (e.g., ultrasounds, Pap smears) to diagnose gynecological conditions and determine the appropriate surgical approach.

## 3. Surgical Techniques:

Gynecological surgery may involve various techniques, including laparoscopy (minimally invasive surgery using small incisions and a camera), robotic-assisted surgery, and traditional open surgery. The choice of technique depends on the specific condition and the patient's health.

## 4. Anesthesia and Monitoring:

Gynecological surgery procedures are typically performed under general anesthesia, although some minimally invasive procedures may use regional or local anesthesia. Patients are closely monitored during surgery, and advanced monitoring equipment is used to ensure their safety.

## 5. Recovery and Postoperative Care:

After surgery, patients may spend time in the hospital or be discharged on the same day, depending on the procedure and the patient's health. Postoperative care includes pain management, wound care, and guidance on resuming normal activities.

## 6. Risks and Complications:

Like all surgical procedures, gynecological surgery carries potential risks, including infection, bleeding, anesthesia-related complications, and damage to surrounding structures. Gynecologists and their teams take precautions to minimize these risks.

## 7. Advancements in Gynecological Surgery:

Advances in surgical techniques, technology, and instrumentation have improved the precision and outcomes of many gynecological procedures. Minimally invasive techniques have reduced recovery times and scarring for many patients.

## 8. Multidisciplinary Approach:

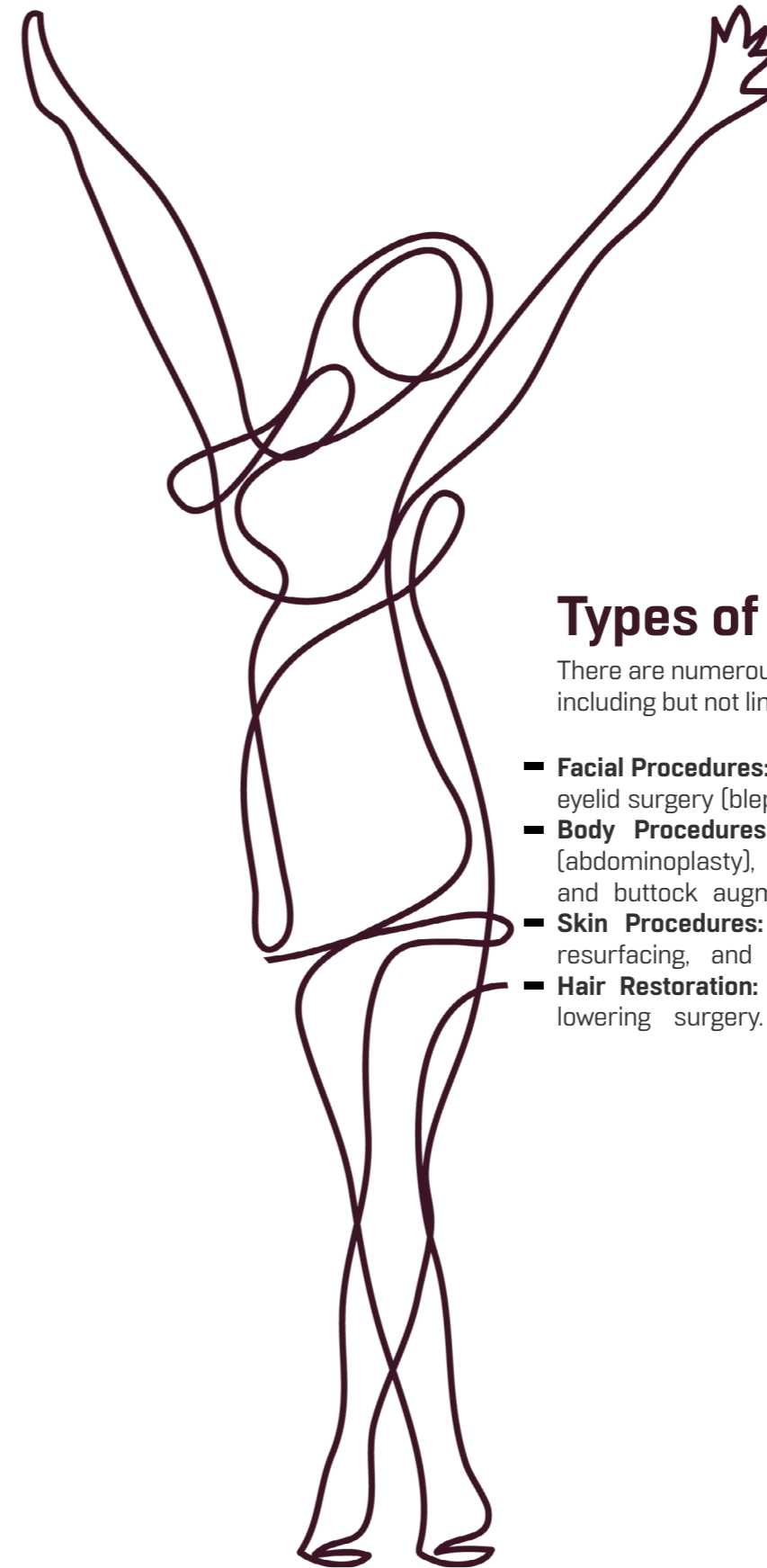
Gynecologists often collaborate with other healthcare professionals, including oncologists, radiologists, and fertility specialists, to provide comprehensive care to patients.

Gynecological surgery is a vital part of women's healthcare and can address a wide range of conditions that affect the female reproductive system. Patients considering gynecological surgery should have detailed discussions with their gynecologist to understand their condition, the recommended surgical procedure, potential risks, and expected outcomes. Additionally, patients should discuss their reproductive and fertility goals, as some gynecological surgeries can impact fertility.



## COSMETIC SURGERY

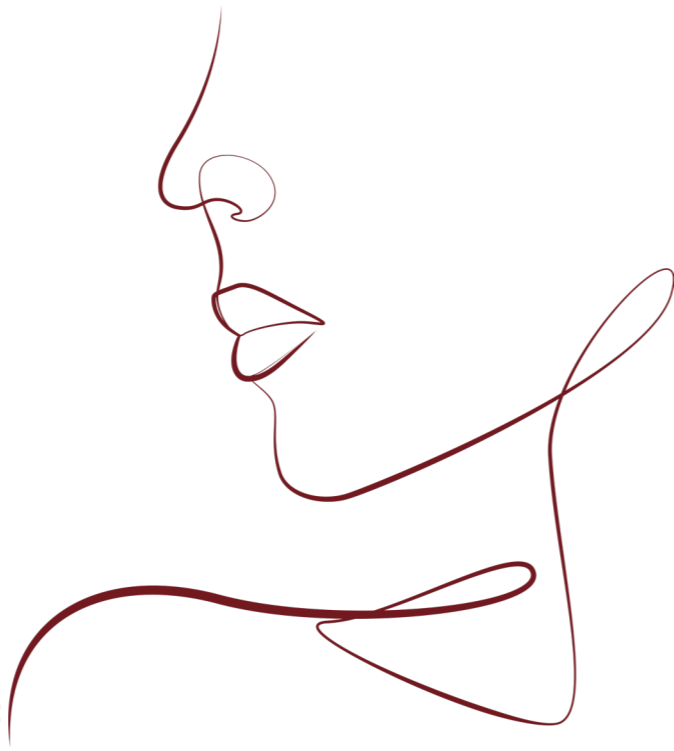
Cosmetic surgery, also known as plastic surgery, is a medical specialty that focuses on improving a person's appearance through surgical procedures. These procedures are typically elective and are performed to enhance or alter a person's physical features for aesthetic reasons. Here are some key aspects of cosmetic surgery:



### Types of Cosmetic Surgery:

There are numerous types of cosmetic surgery procedures, including but not limited to:

- **Facial Procedures:** Such as facelifts, rhinoplasty (nose job), eyelid surgery (blepharoplasty), and chin augmentation.
- **Body Procedures:** Such as liposuction, tummy tucks (abdominoplasty), breast augmentation, breast reduction, and buttock augmentation (Brazilian butt lift).
- **Skin Procedures:** Such as chemical peels, laser skin resurfacing, and dermal filler injections.
- **Hair Restoration:** Such as hair transplants and hairline lowering surgery.



## 2.Reasons for Cosmetic Surgery:

People seek cosmetic surgery for various reasons, including improving self-esteem, correcting perceived flaws or imperfections, reversing signs of aging, and enhancing physical features. It's essential for individuals considering these procedures to have realistic expectations and understand both the potential benefits and risks involved.

## 3.Consultation and Evaluation:

Before undergoing cosmetic surgery, individuals typically consult with a board-certified plastic surgeon. During the consultation, the surgeon evaluates the patient's medical history, discusses their goals and concerns, and explains the potential outcomes and risks of the procedure. A thorough assessment helps determine if the person is a suitable candidate for surgery.

## 4.Surgical Techniques:

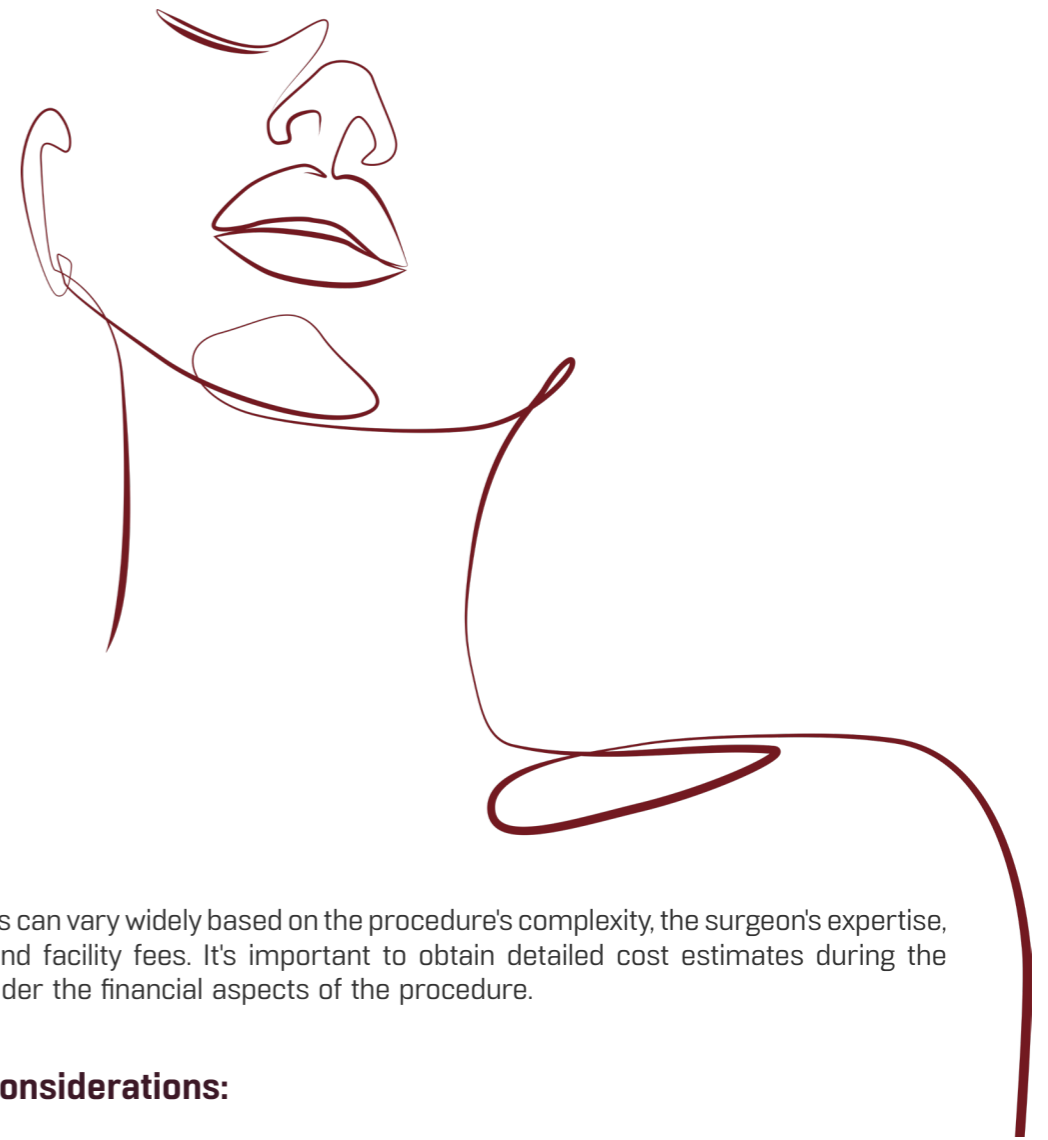
Cosmetic surgery procedures involve various surgical techniques, including incisions, tissue manipulation, and sometimes the use of implants or grafts. Surgeons are trained to achieve natural-looking results while minimizing scarring and potential complications.

## 5.Recovery:

Recovery times can vary significantly depending on the type and extent of the surgery. Patients may experience swelling, bruising, discomfort, and restricted activity during the initial recovery period. It's crucial to follow the surgeon's post-operative instructions carefully to ensure a successful recovery.

## 6.Risks and Complications:

Like any surgical procedure, cosmetic surgery carries risks. These can include infection, bleeding, scarring, anesthesia complications, and unsatisfactory results. Patients should discuss these risks thoroughly with their surgeon before proceeding.



## 7.Cost:

Cosmetic surgery costs can vary widely based on the procedure's complexity, the surgeon's expertise, geographic location, and facility fees. It's important to obtain detailed cost estimates during the consultation and consider the financial aspects of the procedure.

## 8.Ethical Considerations:

Ethical concerns related to cosmetic surgery include patient autonomy, informed consent, and the responsibility of medical professionals to prioritize patient safety and well-being over profit. Surgeons must adhere to ethical guidelines and prioritize their patients' best interests.

## 9.Alternatives:

In some cases, non-surgical alternatives, such as injectables (Botox, dermal fillers), laser treatments, or lifestyle changes (diet and exercise), may achieve desired results without the need for surgery. These options should be discussed with a qualified medical professional.

Cosmetic surgery can have a positive impact on a person's self-esteem and quality of life when performed by skilled and ethical surgeons. However, it's crucial for individuals considering these procedures to do thorough research, choose a qualified and experienced surgeon, and have realistic expectations about the outcomes and potential risks involved.



# ENT SURGERY

ENT surgery, also known as otolaryngology-head and neck surgery, is a surgical specialty that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the ear, nose, throat, head, and neck. Otolaryngologists, commonly known as ear, nose, and throat (ENT) surgeons or otolaryngic surgeons, are medical doctors with specialized training in this field. Here are some key aspects of ENT surgery:

## Scope of ENT Surgery:

- **Ear Surgery:** ENT surgeons perform procedures to treat conditions affecting the ear, including ear infections, hearing loss, ear drum perforations, and disorders of the middle and inner ear. Common procedures include tympanoplasty (eardrum repair) and cochlear implantation.
- **Nose and Sinus Surgery:** Surgery of the nose and sinuses can treat conditions such as chronic sinusitis, nasal polyps, deviated septum, and nasal tumors. Endoscopic sinus surgery is a minimally invasive approach used for many sinus conditions.
- **Throat and Voice Box Surgery:** Surgical interventions may be required for conditions such as tonsillectomy, adenoidectomy, vocal cord disorders, and removal of throat tumors.
- **Head and Neck Surgery:** ENT surgeons treat head and neck cancers, as well as non-cancerous conditions like thyroid nodules, salivary gland disorders, and neck masses. Surgery may involve tumor removal, neck dissection, and reconstruction.
- **Pediatric ENT Surgery:** ENT surgeons often specialize in pediatric care, addressing ear infections, tonsil and adenoid problems, congenital anomalies, and airway disorders in children.
- **Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery:** Some ENT surgeons specialize in facial plastic surgery, performing procedures like rhinoplasty (nose surgery), facelifts, and eyelid surgery.

## 2. Patient Evaluation:

ENT surgeons assess patients through physical examinations, diagnostic tests (e.g., endoscopy, imaging), and medical history to diagnose conditions affecting the ear, nose, throat, and related areas.

## 4. Anesthesia and Monitoring:

ENT surgery procedures are typically performed under general anesthesia, although some may use local or regional anesthesia. Patients are closely monitored during surgery, and advanced monitoring equipment is used to ensure their safety.

## 3. Surgical Techniques:

ENT surgery encompasses various surgical techniques, including endoscopic surgery, microsurgery, and open surgery. The choice of technique depends on the specific condition and the patient's health.

## 5. Recovery and Postoperative Care:

After surgery, patients may spend time in the hospital or be discharged on the same day, depending on the procedure and the patient's health. Postoperative care includes pain management, wound care, and guidance on resuming normal activities.

## 6. Risks and Complications:

Like all surgical procedures, ENT surgery carries potential risks, including infection, bleeding, anesthesia-related complications, and damage to surrounding structures. ENT surgeons and their teams take precautions to minimize these risks.

## 8. Multidisciplinary Approach:

ENT surgeons often collaborate with other healthcare professionals, including oncologists, radiologists, speech therapists, and audiologists, to provide comprehensive care to patients.

ENT surgery plays a vital role in diagnosing and treating a wide range of conditions affecting the ear, nose, throat, and related areas. Patients considering ENT surgery should have thorough discussions with their ENT surgeon to understand their condition, the recommended surgical procedure, potential risks, and expected outcomes.

## 7. Advancements in ENT Surgery

Advances in surgical techniques, technology, and instrumentation have improved the precision and outcomes of many ENT procedures. Minimally invasive and endoscopic approaches have become more common, leading to reduced recovery times and scarring for many patients.



# CARDIAC SURGERY AND INTRUSION

Cardiac surgery, also known as cardiovascular surgery or heart surgery, is a surgical specialty that deals with the treatment of heart diseases and disorders. It involves various surgical procedures aimed at repairing or replacing damaged or malfunctioning parts of the heart or blood vessels. Here are some key aspects of cardiac surgery:



## 1.Types of Cardiac Surgery:

- **Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG):** This procedure is commonly referred to as heart bypass surgery. It involves rerouting blood flow around blocked or narrowed coronary arteries using grafts from other blood vessels to improve blood supply to the heart muscle.
- **Heart Valve Surgery:** Valvular heart disease may require the repair or replacement of heart valves. This can be done using mechanical or bioprosthetic (tissue) valves.  
Congenital Heart Surgery: Some individuals are born with heart defects that require surgical correction, often in childhood.
- **Aortic Aneurysm Repair:** Surgeons can repair or replace a weakened or bulging section of the aorta (the main artery of the body) to prevent the risk of rupture.
- **Heart Transplant:** In severe cases of heart failure, where the heart is unable to pump effectively, a heart transplant may be considered as a last resort.



## 2. Minimally Invasive Procedures:

In recent years, there has been a growing trend toward minimally invasive cardiac surgery. These techniques involve smaller incisions, shorter recovery times, and reduced post-operative pain compared to traditional open-heart surgery.

## 4. Patient Evaluation:

Before undergoing cardiac surgery, patients typically undergo a thorough evaluation, which may include diagnostic tests, such as angiography, echocardiography, and cardiac catheterization. This evaluation helps determine the type of surgery required and assesses the patient's overall health and suitability for the procedure.

## 3. Cardiothoracic Surgeons:

Cardiac surgery is performed by highly specialized cardiothoracic surgeons who have undergone extensive training and education in the field. They work closely with a multidisciplinary team of healthcare professionals, including cardiologists, anesthesiologists, and nurses.

## 5. Anesthesia and Monitoring:

Cardiac surgery is performed under general anesthesia, and patients are closely monitored throughout the procedure. Advanced monitoring equipment is used to track vital signs and ensure patient safety.

## 6. Recovery and Rehabilitation:

Recovery after cardiac surgery can vary depending on the type of procedure and the patient's overall health. Patients usually spend some time in the intensive care unit (ICU) and then transition to a regular hospital room. Cardiac rehabilitation programs are often recommended to help patients regain strength, improve cardiovascular health, and prevent future heart problems.

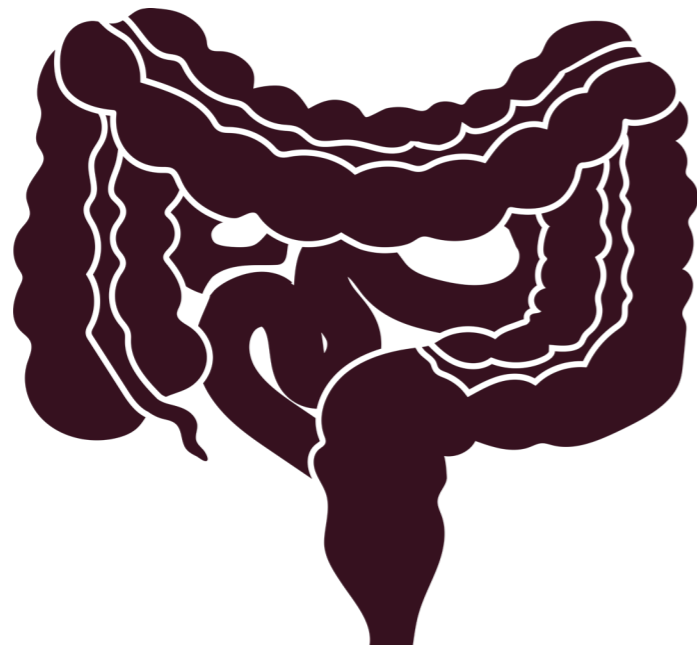
## 8. Advancements in Cardiac Surgery:

Cardiac surgery has seen significant advancements in recent years, including the development of less invasive techniques, improved surgical instruments, and better post-operative care. These advancements have led to better outcomes and reduced recovery times for many patients.

Cardiac surgery is a complex and critical medical specialty that plays a vital role in treating various heart conditions and improving the quality of life for patients with heart disease. It is essential for patients to have open and thorough discussions with their healthcare team to understand their specific condition, the recommended treatment options, and the potential benefits and risks of cardiac surgery.

## 7. Risks and Complications:

Like all surgeries, cardiac surgery carries risks, which can include bleeding, infection, blood clots, heart rhythm abnormalities, and adverse reactions to anesthesia. Patients should be informed about these risks and discuss them with their healthcare team.



# GASTROINTESTINAL [GI] TREATMENT

Gastrointestinal (GI) treatment involves the diagnosis and management of disorders and conditions that affect the digestive system, which includes the esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, and rectum. These conditions can range from mild to severe, and they may require various forms of treatment. Here are some common gastrointestinal treatments and interventions:

## 1. Medications:

Many GI conditions can be managed or treated with medications. Common medications include:

**Antacids and Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs):** Used to manage acid reflux, heartburn, and ulcers.

**Antibiotics:** Prescribed to treat bacterial infections in the GI tract.

**Anti-diarrheal and Anti-constipation Medications:** Used to manage symptoms of diarrhea and constipation.

**Immunosuppressants and Anti-inflammatory Drugs:** Employed in the treatment of inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) like Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.

## 2. Lifestyle Modifications:

Many GI conditions can be improved through dietary and lifestyle changes, such as:

**Dietary Modifications:** Changes in diet can help manage conditions like irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) or celiac disease.

**Weight Management:** Weight loss or maintaining a healthy weight can be essential for managing conditions like fatty liver disease or GERD (gastroesophageal reflux disease).

**Smoking Cessation:** Quitting smoking is vital for those with conditions like peptic ulcers or Crohn's disease.

**Stress Management:** Reducing stress can help alleviate symptoms of some GI conditions.

## 3. Endoscopy:

Endoscopy procedures, such as upper endoscopy (esophagogastroduodenoscopy or EGD) and colonoscopy, allow doctors to visualize the GI tract, diagnose conditions, and, in some cases, treat problems directly. Endoscopy can be used for various purposes, including the removal of polyps or taking biopsies.

## 4. Surgery:

Surgical interventions may be necessary for more severe or complex GI conditions. Common GI surgeries include:

**Gallbladder Removal (Cholecystectomy):** Performed for gallstones or gallbladder disease.

**Appendectomy:** The surgical removal of the appendix is necessary in cases of appendicitis.

**Colorectal Surgery:** This includes procedures to treat conditions like colorectal cancer, diverticulitis, or inflammatory bowel disease.

**Liver Transplant:** A liver transplant may be needed for end-stage liver disease.

**Bariatric Surgery:** Weight loss surgery can be an option for individuals with obesity-related GI problems.



### 5. Chemotherapy and Radiation Therapy:

These treatments are often used in cases of gastrointestinal cancers, such as stomach cancer or colorectal cancer.

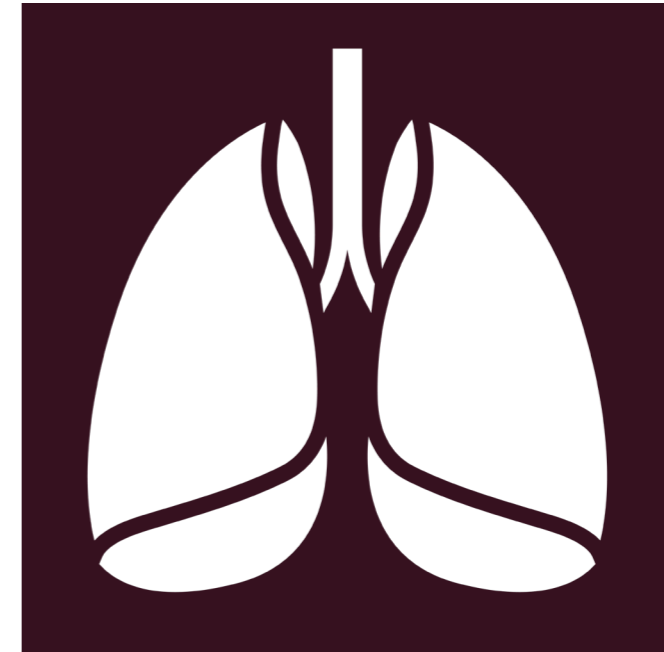
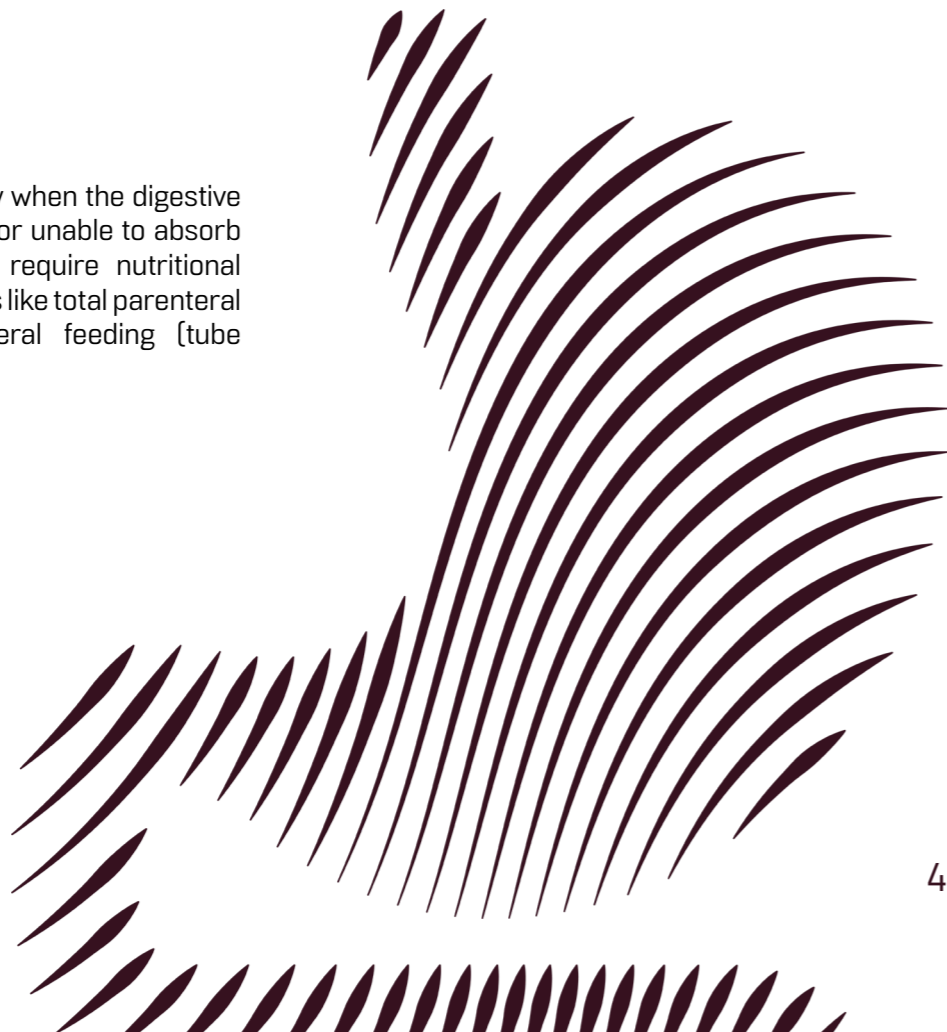
### 7. Antiviral and Antifungal Medications:

These medications are used to treat infections caused by viruses (e.g., hepatitis) or fungi (e.g., Candida).

It's important to note that the treatment plan for GI conditions varies depending on the specific diagnosis, the severity of the condition, and the individual patient's needs. Patients should consult with a gastroenterologist or a healthcare provider specializing in gastroenterology to determine the most appropriate treatment approach for their specific GI condition.

### 6. Nutritional Support:

In some cases, especially when the digestive system is compromised or unable to absorb nutrients, patients may require nutritional support through methods like total parenteral nutrition (TPN) or enteral feeding (tube feeding).



## LUNG AND THORACIC SURGERY

Lung and thoracic surgery is a medical specialty focused on the surgical treatment of diseases and conditions of the thorax (the chest) and its organs, primarily the lungs. Lung and thoracic surgeons, also known as thoracic surgeons, are highly specialized medical doctors who perform a range of surgical procedures to treat various chest-related conditions. Here are some key aspects of lung and thoracic surgery:

### 1.Scope of Lung and Thoracic Surgery:

**Lung Resection:** Surgeons may remove part of a lung (lobectomy) or an entire lung (pneumonectomy) to treat lung cancer, lung infections, or other lung diseases.

**Esophageal Surgery:** Thoracic surgeons may perform surgeries to treat esophageal cancer, esophageal strictures, or gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).

**Mediastinal Surgery:** Procedures involving the mediastinum (the area between the lungs) are performed to treat tumors, infections, and cysts in this region.

**Chest Wall Surgery:** Chest wall tumors, fractures, and deformities may require surgical correction.

**Pleural Surgery:** Thoracic surgeons may perform procedures to treat conditions like pleural effusions (fluid around the lungs) or pleural infections.

**Tracheal Surgery:** Surgery on the trachea (windpipe) may be necessary to address tracheal stenosis or tumors.

**Lung Transplantation:** In cases of severe lung disease or failure, lung transplantation may be considered.

### 2.Patient Evaluation

Patients undergo a thorough evaluation, including diagnostic tests such as CT scans, X-rays, pulmonary function tests, and bronchoscopy, to determine the need for surgery and assess their overall health.

### 3.Surgical Techniques:

Lung and thoracic surgery may involve open surgery, minimally invasive techniques (video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery or VATS), or robotic-assisted surgery. The choice of technique depends on the specific condition and the patient's health.

### 4.Anesthesia and Monitoring:

Lung and thoracic surgery procedures are performed under general anesthesia, and patient's are closely monitored throughout the surgery. Advanced monitoring equipment is used to ensure patient safety.

### 5.Recovery and Postoperative Care:

After surgery, patients may spend time in the intensive care unit (ICU) or a specialized thoracic recovery unit. Postoperative care includes pain management, chest tube management (for lung drainage), and guidance on resuming normal activities.

### 6.Risks and Complications:

As with any surgical procedure, lung and thoracic surgery carry potential risks, including infection, bleeding, anesthesia-related complications, and damage to surrounding structures. Surgeons and their teams take extensive precautions to minimize these risks.

### 7.Advancements in Lung and Thoracic Surgery:

Advances in surgical techniques, technology, and perioperative care have improved outcomes for many thoracic procedures. Minimally invasive approaches have reduced recovery times and scarring for patients.

### 8.Multidisciplinary Approach:

Thoracic surgeons often work closely with other medical specialists, including pulmonologists, oncologists, radiologists, and anesthesiologists, to provide comprehensive care to patients.

Lung and thoracic surgery is a complex and highly specialized field, often dealing with serious conditions like lung cancer. Patients with thoracic conditions should have thorough discussions with their thoracic surgeon to understand their condition, the recommended surgical procedure, potential risks, and expected outcomes.

## Clinics:

- Neurology
- General Surgery
- Gastroenterology
- Plastic Surgery
- Obstetrics and Lactation
- Pulmonology
- Rheumatology
- Neurology
- Dentistry
- Ear, Nose, and Throat
- Endocrinology
- Orthopedics
- Ophthalmology
- Physical Therapy
- Hematology and Oncology
- Asthma and Allergy
- Psychology and Psychiatry
- Infectious Diseases
- Cardiology and Vascular
- Oxygen Therapy
- Audiometry
- Nutrition
- Pediatrics and Neonatology
- Imaging
- Laboratory
- Emergency



## Specialty and Subspecialty clinics

- Cardiac, echocardiography and exercise test;
- Internal- gut and endoscopy;
- Internal, subspecialty of hematology and oncology;
- Internal, subspecialty of rheumatology;
- Internal, subspecialty of nephrology and hemodialysis;
- Internal, subspecialty of lung and bronchoscopy;
- Internal, subspecialty of endocrines;
- Internal, subspecialty of tropical diseases;
- Obstetrics and gynecology, midwifery and infertility;
- Subspecialty of ENT (ear, nose and throat specialist) and sinusoidal endoscopy;
- Skin and laser;
- Kidney and urinary tracts;
- Plastic and restorative surgery;
- General surgery;
- Orthopedic;
- Pediatrician and its subspecialty fields;
- Neurosurgery;
- Eye and LASIK.

## Other Medical and non-Medical Wards

- Audiometry and hearing aid clinic;
- Physical medicine and rehabilitation;
- Physiotherapy;
- Nutrition;
- Endoscopy, ERCP, sonography;
- EEG-NICU-MEC;
- Pharmacy;
- Conference hall;
- Library;
- Restaurant and buffet.

## Para clinical Wards

- Imaging wards, CT SCAN, MRI, mammography, radiology, sonography; densitometry of bone;
- Lab (pathology, biochemistry, hematology, genetics microbiology);
- Radiotherapy;
- Angiography and angioplasty



## IPD Center - MTT

According to major policies of TREATA Hospital, International Patients Department (IPD) has activity for providing the international patient with desirable services in this hospital.

### Perspective

- The well-equipped national specialty and subspecialty hospital with highest standards;
- Obtaining class one rating from Ministry of Health and Medical Education of the country;
- The best emergency and trauma center in the country;
- Predicting the infrastructures required for the first health promoting hospital (HPH) for increasing the quality of life of patients and finally assisting to the health of the community.

### Facilities

- Presence of various surgical and internal wards;
- Presence of specialty and subspecialty clinics;
- Comprehensively providing the medical services by well-skilled physicians with all specialties in the hospital;
- Presence of boarding pharmacy in the hospital;
- Quick access to hospital because of its location in the low-traffic routes;
- Presence of Air Emergency Facilities;
- Presence of patient panels next to the bed for the first time in the country holding all facilities such as VoIP tell, TV, Internet, entertainment and computer games;
- Respecting all religions and planning for religious minorities;
- Planning for providing the patients with more calm and peace of mind;
- Employing the individuals familiar with hospital system (hospitality) for accompanying the patient from the time of acceptance to discharge.

### Some services provided by this department include:

- Active presence of IPD physician;
- Active presence of IPD Experts for facilitating the affairs of international patients;
- Active presence of IPD nurse;
- Pamphlet for introducing the hospital in two English and Arabic languages;
- Training pamphlet translated into both English and Arabic languages;
- Guiding boards for floors in both English and Arabic languages;
- Quickly accepting the foreign patients in clinics and doing para-clinical works;
- Accompanying the patient during medical process from time of acceptance until discharge and during returning back to their homeland;
- Possibility of remote reception of the patients;
- Providing the patient with medical package before entering to the country (by sending the medical reports);
- Transportation service;
- Pilgrimage and recreational tours;
- Preparing air ticket and visa;



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