Dear Doctor,

Almost a half century ago Professor Shigeto Ikeda invented the Fibreoptic Bronchoscope. Professor Ikeda overcome several physical challenges during his life time, with his philosophy being "It is necessary for me to have my best mental power and belief to live my life of never give up... and do as much work as I can for the public". Bronchoscopy is the premier diagnostic procedure in pulmonary medicine. Tremendous advancement of Interventional Pulmonology has been observed in the past few years. Bangladesh Association for Bronchology & Interventional Pulmonology (BABIP) is delighted to invite you to a hands on training on diagnostic & therapeutic bronchoscopy in the Interventional Pulmonology Conference 2018. Renowned Interventional Pulmonologists from home & abroad will share their vast knowledge & extensive experience which will certainly enrich your skill in the field of Interventional Pulmonology.

We are looking forward to welcome you at the Interventional Pulmonology Conference 2018 & hands-on training program.
Day-1: 13th May’2018

Symposium

1. Interventional Pulmonology-past, present and future
2. Basic Bronchoscopy
3. Sampling and Processing (BAL, Brush, Biopsy, TBLB)
4. Conventional TBNA (cTBNA)
5. EBUS-TBNA
6. Fire and ice in Interventional Pulmonology-APC and Cryo
7. Medical Thoracoscopy
8. Airway stenting
9. Percutaneous tracheostomy
10. Rigid bronchoscopy
11. 8th TNM staging of Lung Cancer
12. Bronchoscopy in ICU
13. Bronchoscopy in paediatric age group

Day-2: 14th May’2018

Workshop

1. Basic Bronchoscopy-Anatomy
2. Obtaining Bronchial Specimen-BAL, Brush, Biopsy
3. cTBNA
4. Argon Plasma Coagulation (APC)
5. Indwelling pleural catheter (IPC)
6. Percutaneous Tracheotomy
7. FB Removal
About Dhaka

Dhaka is the capital and largest city of Bangladesh. It is located just north of the Buriganga River, a channel of the Dhaleswari River, in the south-central part of the country. Dhaka is Bangladesh’s most populous city and is one of the largest metropolises in South Asia. Pop. (2001) city, 5,333,571; metro. area, 9,672,763; (2011) city, 7,033,075; metro. area, 14,543,124.

Dhaka’s name is said to refer to the dhak tree, once common in the area, or to Dhakeshwari (“The Hidden Goddess”), whose shrine is located in the western part of the city. Although the city’s history can be traced to the 1st millennium CE, the city did not rise to prominence until the 17th century, when it served as the capital of the Muslim Mughal dynasty of Bengal province (1608–39 and 1660–1704). It was the centre of a flourishing sea trade, attracting English, French, Armenian, Portuguese, and Dutch traders.

Historic buildings of the Muslim period include Lal Bagh fort (1678) and its tomb of Bibi Pari (died 1684), wife of a governor of Bengal; the Bara Katra (great caravansary, a building historically used for sheltering caravans and other travelers; 1664); the Chhota Katra (small caravansary; 1663); and Husayni Dalan (a religious monument of the Shi’ite branch of Islam; 1642). Other 17th-century buildings include the Hindu Dhakeshwari temple and Tejgaon church, built by the Portuguese.

With the removal of the provincial capital to Murshidabad (1704) and the weakening of the Muslim industry, Dhaka entered a period of decline. It passed under British control in 1765 and was constituted a municipality in 1864, but it continued to lose prominence until it was designated the capital of Eastern Bengal and Assam province (1905–12). During the early 20th century Dhaka served as a commercial centre and seat of learning. Following the end of British rule, when the region became a part of Pakistan, it was named the capital of East Bengal province (1947) and of East Pakistan (1956). Dhaka suffered heavy damage during the war of independence in 1971 but emerged as the capital of Bangladesh.

Since its establishment as the capital city, the population, area, and social and economic diversity of Dhaka have grown tremendously. Together with its river port of Narayanganj, 10 miles (16 km) to the south, Dhaka now is one of the most densely industrialized regions in the country. Traditional products include Jamdani (fine-quality muslin), embroidery, silk, and jewelry. Among the city’s major industries are jute processing and the manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, leather goods, ceramics, and electronics products. A strong export-oriented garment industry emerged in the late 20th century.

The area around Dhaka consists of a level plain bounded by the Meghna, Padma and Jamuna rivers. The plain is crossed by a network of streams and rivers, the chief being the Dhaleswari, Buriganga, and Sitalakhya. Important crops are rice, jute, sugarcane, and oilseeds; there is also some cattle farming.

The city contains several universities, among which the University of Dhaka (1921), the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (1962), and Jahangirnagar University (1970) are prominent. Dhaka is also home to numerous government colleges including Dhaka Medical College, a nuclear-science training and research centre, the national library, a museum, and the national art gallery. In addition, the area includes the site of the ancient city of Vikramapura, former capital of the Pala rulers of Bengal (8th–12th century). Among Dhaka’s more recent buildings of note are the Star Mosque (Tara Masjid), built in the Mughal architectural style in the early 19th century with later renovations; Curzon Hall at the University of Dhaka, erected at the beginning of the 20th century, combining Mughal and European influences; the Shaheed Minar 1952 the National Assembly Building (Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban), designed by architect Louis I. Kahn and completed in 1982.