



Gagandeep Kang

Executive Director of Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Faridabad

- M.B.B.S from Christian Medical College, Vellore
- M.D. from Christian Medical College, Vellore
- Ph.D. from Christian Medical College, Vellore

Prof. Kang has made pivotal contributions to understanding the natural history of rotavirus infections as well as other enteric infections, which are important causes of mortality and morbidity in India.

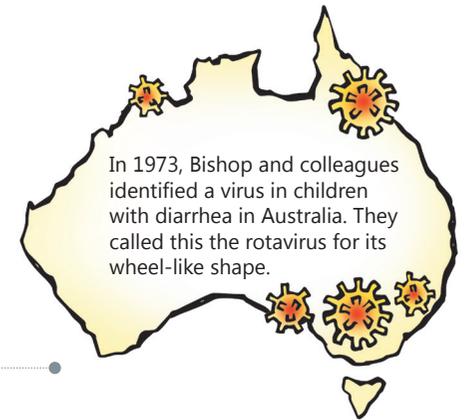
"I'm a researcher, I'm a teacher, I'm a mother, I'm a wife, daughter all kinds of things but in terms of what I do, I hope what I do is build teams that answer questions that are important for public health in India. I think universal healthcare should be a human right and I see no reason why India can't provide it. It's doable, it just requires people to commit to it."



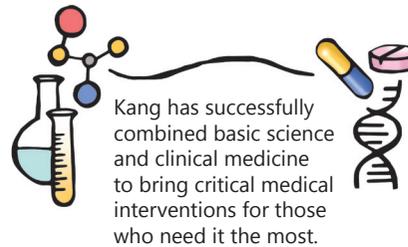
The earliest medical treatises show that humans have been affected by diarrheal disease several times during their lifetime.



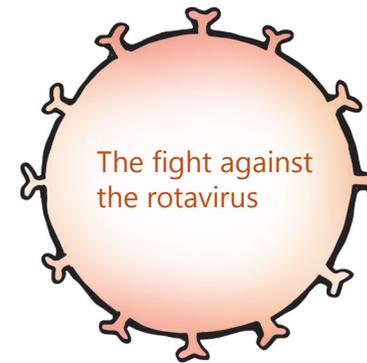
These illnesses have at times been severe enough to result in death from dehydration and other complications.



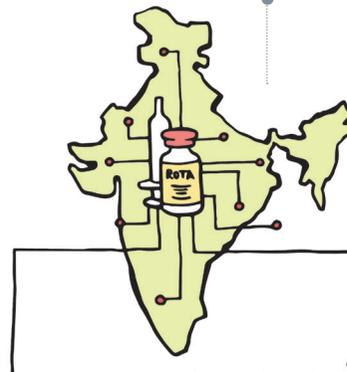
In 1973, Bishop and colleagues identified a virus in children with diarrhea in Australia. They called this the rotavirus for its wheel-like shape.



Kang has successfully combined basic science and clinical medicine to bring critical medical interventions for those who need it the most.



Nearly all children below the age of 5 around the world are affected by the rotavirus. Dr. Gagandeep Kang has worked on determining how many cases are added each year in India, and its patterns of spread and distribution.



Kang was part of a collaborative network that developed an indigenous rotavirus vaccine for India, that could save hundreds of thousands of children.

Dr. Kang has made contributions to understanding the natural history of rotavirus infections and why very young children get infected.



Kang measured the huge burden of deaths, hospitalisations and illness due to rotavirus in India. India, Pakistan, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo account for 49% of all rotavirus associated deaths.

