



## **DR. ARIJIT DUTTA CHOWDHURY**

Consultant – Psychiatry

### **Qualification**

MBBS | DPM | M.D - Psychiatry

### **Overview**

Dr. Arijit Dutta Chowdhury is a highly experienced and renowned psychiatrist based in Kolkata, currently serving as a Consultant in the Department of Psychiatry at Manipal Hospitals, E.M. Bypass, Kolkata. With over 17 years of clinical expertise, Dr. Dutta Chowdhury specialises in Adult Psychiatry, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Deaddiction Psychiatry, Geriatric Psychiatry, and Psychosexual Disorders. He completed his MBBS from Medical College, Calcutta, in 2000, followed by a DPM (2005) and MD in Psychiatry (2008). His comprehensive training includes specialised experience in child psychiatry and de-addiction units, equipping him with in-depth knowledge to treat a wide spectrum of psychiatric conditions. Dr. Dutta Chowdhury has held key positions as a Consultant Psychiatrist and Geriatric Psychiatrist at leading mental health institutions in Kolkata, where he has contributed significantly to patient care and psychiatric advancements. As a Fellow of the Indian Psychiatric Society (FIPS), he remains at the forefront of mental health research and practices, ensuring evidence-based treatment approaches for his patients. His expertise spans mood disorders, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia,

bipolar disorder, substance use disorders, childhood behavioural issues, ADHD, autism spectrum disorders, dementia, and sexual dysfunction. Dr. Dutta Chowdhury is committed to providing holistic and personalised psychiatric care, integrating psychotherapy, pharmacological treatments, and lifestyle modifications to enhance the mental well-being of his patients.

### **Field of Expertise**

- Deaddiction Psychiatry
- Adult Psychiatry
- Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
- Geriatric Psychiatry
- Psychosexual Problems

### **Languages Spoken**

- English
- Hindi
- Bengali

### **Talks & Publications**

- Review article in Indian Journal of Social Psychiatry, 2005, Vol. 21
- Movie review in Indian Journal of Social Psychiatry, 2005, Vol. 21