



# I.M.A.G.S.B. NEWS BULLETIN

**GUJARAT MEDICAL JOURNAL**  
**INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, GUJARAT STATE BRANCH**

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**STATE PRESIDENT  
AND  
HON. STATE SECRETARY'S  
MESSAGE**



Dear Members,

Season's Greetings.

The struggle against NMC has reached a crucial cross junction. It is true that the odds against the medical profession seem insurmountable. In our struggle for independence several such cross roads had arisen. The collective will and determination of the people of India ultimately succeeded in attaining freedom in 1947.

IMA emergency action committee had proclaimed on Sunday 4th August, 2019 a nationwide withdrawal of services on Thursday 8th August, 2019. Medical students and Resident Doctors are on war path. IMA Gujarat State Branch was ready. A delegation of IMA under the leadership of IMA National President, Dr. Santanu Sen along with other senior leaders, medical student representatives and junior doctors met with Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare. In view of the certain clarifications and assurances given by him and considering the prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir, heavy flood situation in North East, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and other parts of the country as well as untimely sad demise of former Union Health Minister Mrs. Sushma Swaraj and the need for further dialogue and creating awareness about hazards of certain provisions of NMC, IMA defers its call for withdrawal of services to a later date of choice.

Dark clouds might have overshadowed the medical profession temporarily now. Like the Indian freedom struggle we will redeem our profession by civil resistance and sacrifice. Our freedom struggle starts now.

IMA resolves to fight the deleterious clauses of the National Medical Commission Act 2019 to its last. It is our duty to the generations of medical



students of this country. IMA baptized in the freedom struggle of India is entirely capable of defending the Health of our people.


IMA appeals to all the sections of the medical fraternity, medical students, Resident doctors, Private practitioners, Government doctors, Doctors in uniform and central services, Insurance sector, Medical colleges etc to fight under the banner of Indian Medical Association. IMA reaches out especially to the younger generation of medical students and Residents to join this call at the moment of crisis.


**IMA demands :-**

- Deletion of section 32, 50 and 51 (Quackery and cross pathy)
- Clarity and modification of sections 15 and 10.1 (I) (Exams and capitation fee)
- Amendments in section 29.3, 28.7, section 46, 10d and of as well as section 8.2 (Quality of medical education, autonomy of states and non medical person as Secretary)
- Numerous inconsistencies and anti-people provisions also have to be modified and amended.

IMA will consult with all the stakeholders especially the medical students and Resident Doctors on further course of action. On behalf of Gujarat State Branch we are thankful to IMA Local Branches, IMA Leaders, IMA Members, the Federation of Government doctors organisations, Government Doctors organisations of different States, Organisations of Medical teachers, Organisations of Insurance doctors, Organisations of Private doctors and Hospitals, Speciality organisations under FOMA and other organisations which have stood with IMA in this crucial hour and appeal for continued solidarity in the struggle. The role of IMA MSN and IMA JDN is specially acknowledged.

Long live IMA.

  
**Dr. S. S. Vaishya**  
(President, G.S.B., I.M.A.)

  
**Dr. Kamlesh B. Saini**  
(Hon. State Secy., G.S.B., I.M.A.)



**Dr. Santanu Sen, National President IMA-HQs &  
Member of Parliament  
Speech in Parliament against NMC, Rajya Sabha**

Thank you very much, respected Deputy Chairman Sir, for giving me this scope in the post-lunch session. Though I strongly believe that this Bill is for the medical fraternity, the doctors' community and for medical education, the entire medical fraternity, doctors' community and medical students are on the road since the last two weeks against this draconian National Medical Commission Bill. So I strongly believe that this Bill should not have been discussed today.

Even then, I am forced to give my maiden speech as it is being discussed now. Sir as it is, this is my maiden speech. I could have been very happy and very pleasant but to be very honest, I am standing here with a heavy heart, with profound grief and sorrow because the entire medical profession is against this Bill. Sometimes the House seems to be like a house of prudence but sometimes it seems to be a house in a hurry to trample upon a well-set tradition of Indian Parliament.

Before I come to my main speech, I would like to clarify certain points which have been mentioned by the Treasury Bench. I believe before a Bill gets discussed, the leaders and the Ministers of the Treasury Bench who want to speak on that Bill should be briefed properly because the Honourable leader Bhupendra ji said that this is the same Bill has already been sent to a Select Committee. It is for the information of this august House that this is absolutely incorrect. The National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 was introduced on December 29, 2017 and the same Bill was sent to the Standing Committee on January 2, 2018 at 2:15pm. The Standing Committee made some recommendations. Then as the 16th Lok Sabha got dissolved, that Bill lapsed.

This 2019 Bill is an absolutely new Bill. The previous Bill had 59 clauses, this 2019 Bill contains 61 clauses. There is a clause 32 regarding which nothing was mentioned in the previous Bill. So I think before speaking on something, we should be briefed properly.

Sir I must endorse the learned professional colleague of mine, the respected Minister Sir. He has said that this is probably the biggest reform. Yes of course, it is the biggest reform if a Bill like this allows total corporatisation of medical education. If this is not the biggest reform then what is? Sir, I endorse this sentence here, it says it will be written in golden letters. Of course it will be written in golden letters because this Bill is going to be a mother of quackery in



Indian Parliament and in Indian history. If it is not written in golden letters, what else will be written in golden letters?

I would like to clarify one point. We all know that there was a charge against the Medical Council officials but at the same time we must keep it in mind that after proper investigation, finally the CBI had to give those people clean chits. This is for the information of all of you.

Our respected Minister stated that out of 25 members of National Medical Commission, 21 are doctors. Yes I do admit 21 are doctors but all of them are Central Government employees. Can you expect a Central Government employee to say something against the desire of the Government of India?

Let me come to my point. First of all, we all know that if parents bring something for their children and the children refuse to accept it because they think it will not be good for them, then the parents, thinking of their children's impending future, will take that thing away from the children. But here, our parents, the Government is bringing something for the medical fraternity, the children, and the children are refusing it because of impending danger, but our present Government is mercilessly bulldozing them to force them to accept this National Medical Commission Bill. This is absolutely unfortunate.

But then what else we can expect from our Government when our Honourable Prime Minister in 2018, sitting at Westminster Hall, London, had portrayed the doctors' community of his own country as a bribe-taker in front of the British Parliament and media.

Ten thousand doctors were there on the roads of Delhi on the 29th of this month Three hundred doctors including myself were arrested by police on the 29th of this month. Lots and lots of doctors across the country are on strike against his Bill. But can we expect our respected Minister, a doctor himself, to consider the protestors' views? It's rather that we can expect him to be guided by his party's diktat, a party that has already created a record in this Parliament by bringing so many Ordinances, by bypassing scrutiny of so many Bills in this session, by extending the parliamentary session like anything. So we are used to it, Sir, there is nothing new about the attitude of this Government.

Let me clear my views, not only as a Member of this august House but as the national president of the Indian Medical Association. Again this had to be expected of me because yesterday one of the learned Members of Parliament from their party spoke on camera, saying that Dr Santanu Sen is giving an anti-national statement. I am fighting for the fraternity. Is anyone who opposes them anti-national?



I categorise the Bill as anti-federal because firstly, the Bill completely outrages federalism as explained in the Constitution of India. In Section 4 of this Bill there is the chairperson, there are 10 ex-officio members, 14 part-time members, totalling 25. Among those 14 part-time members, three are on non-rotational basis and 11 on rotational basis. In the rotational category, six part-time members would be from among the members of States and Union Territories, who are members of the Medical Advisory Council, and five would be from among the nominees of the State and Union Territories who are nominated from among the elected State Council members.

And the terms of the rotational part-time members are for two years and of the non-rotational members, four years. As such, if one State gets represented this year, it will remain unrepresented for the next 12 years in the case of State nominees, and for 14 years in the case of State Council nominees. There could not have been a worst marginalisation of the State. On the contrary, as per the existing system, every year every State gets three representations in the existing systems.

Sir, moreover, in Sections 45(1) and 45(2), it is written that the ultimate power lies with the Government of India and each and every State is bound to abide by the directives given by the Government of India. This National Medical Commission Bill snatches autonomy of the State Medical Council as those will remain bound to follow the decision of the National Medical Commission. Sir, how this Bill centralises power is that, not only are all the members of the National Medical Commission handpicked from among the Government of India's servants, as I said earlier, but also, in order to accommodate retired bureaucrats, the age limit for superannuation has been extended by up to seven years. The members of the National Medical Commission will be a set of puppets whose strings will be in the hands of the Government, and who will dance to its tunes.

The Government of India has deputed a secretary-general on the Medical Council of India's board of governors. The recently-proposed National Medical Commission Bill is totally silent on the post of the secretary-general on the board of governors.

Sir, let me come to the point of capitation fee. I would like to inform that till date, as per the Supreme Court guidelines, admission fees of 85 per cent seats of the private medical colleges are regulated by the Government. As per Clause 10(i) of this Bill, not only will 50 per cent of the seats be sold freely but for the remaining 50 per cent too, this board will not prescribe the capitation fee. So indirectly, hundred percent seats of all private medical colleges will be open for sale. Can you believe after this that rural meritorious students from remote



districts of the country will be able to even dream of becoming a doctor? This National Medical Commission Bill will indirectly lead to the mushrooming of private medical colleges and nothing else.

As my learned speaker said before me, there is a provision of third-party inspection. Now what is that? We are saying that the MCI was corrupt. We are trying to shut the door of corruption and you, on the other hand, are opening the floodgates of corruption. This is very unfortunate.

Moreover this Bill says that inspection of new medical colleges should be discretionary. What do you mean by 'discretionary'? If today I open a medical college, it is absolutely discretionary whether my medical college will be inspected or not. Therefore I can collect crores and crores of rupees as capitation fee but my medical college will not be inspected by for three to four years. After three years, by which time I might have accumulated crores and crores of rupees, I can shut the college down and go away. And then what will happen to the students? What will be the fate of the students? It is not clear in this Bill.

As per Section 15, I have the following questions before my respected Minister, regarding the exit examination. I would like to know whether the final year MBBS examination and the exit examination will be the same, or not. If all other MBBS exams are conducted by Health University, and that particular examination is being conducted by the National Medical Commission, then who will confer the degree? Because as per the University Grants Commission Act and the University Act, only the Health University can confer only degrees. So when the entire examination system is been conducted by a particular State university, who will confer the degree?

Now to the aspect of MCQs. As you know, in our medical profession, usually there is classroom teaching for only one year, after which we go to clinics, we get to visit patients, and these are the most crucial types of training for becoming a doctor. In the final year MBBS, in the practical examination, we answer questions on medicine, surgery, gynaecology, etc. But if this next exam is completely an MCQ test, then you can run a distance course as well – open a medical college, no hospital needed, and run a distance course. Students will just sit in their homes and study and then answer MCQs in the name of examination. But then, if I become a doctor this way, will you allow me to examine you as a patient? Because the clinics can be avoided if this Bill gets passed. On the contrary, if our learned Minister says that they will be conducting a centralised practical exam for 70,000 students, it will not be possible.



Another question, if a student passes an exam this year, he gets licence to practice but if his score is less, he doesn't get admission in PG. He starts practicing as a doctor and at the same time he studies hard; he appears in the same exam after one year, but unfortunately he fails. So will I remain a doctor, will my licence will be cancelled? It is not clear from the Bill, Sir.

In the current system, if a student fails, after six months he gets a chance to appear in a supplementary exam. Nothing is explained in this Bill. For how many times will a doctor or a student be allowed to appear in this exit exam? How to get admission to AIIMS? Will it be as per the same next exam? It is to be clarified by our learned Minister.

Sir, don't you think that this Bill is going to benefit the foreign-educated graduates? Don't you think that graduates of our own country should be given some benefit rather than those getting their MBBS from China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Russia, etc.? By keeping both the degrees at a par, you are actually indirectly giving more advantage to those who are getting their MBBS degrees from outside, which is very unfortunate.

What will happen to the service quota? Won't the doctors who go to render their service in villages get the advantage of service quota? If the service quota is abolished, doctors will hardly go to villages to render services.

As per Clause 32, they are making medicine into a master of quackery course by allowing lab technicians, ECG technicians, X-ray technicians, compounders, ambulance drivers, who are directly or indirectly associated with the medical system, to get a license. Sir, we fought against this clause tooth and nail. At least there is a provision that Ayush doctors will be trained but in this case, anyone can become a doctor, anyone can be allowed to prescribe like a doctor.

Our respected Minister has said that he has accepted 49 recommendations out of the 56. It is something like accepting the plate and throwing away the food. I can show you the ATR report which is with me. They have accepted certain points only.

And last but not the least, I will let you know that there are so many fallacies in this Bill that it should be sent to a Select Committee. Otherwise I'll say this Bill is going to be of the ambiguous, for the ambiguous, by the ambiguous. Please send it to a Select Committee. Otherwise, kahin aisa na ho, yahan se jane ke baad koi mujhe poochhe, haal kya hai tumhara karobar ka, aur humko yeh na bolna pare ki, hal, mat poochho mere karobar ka, main aaina bech raha tha andhe ke sheher mein.



## Public notifications in Newspaper for Biomedical Waste Management

Kind attention of health camp organiser

It includes health camp , medical/surgical camp also...



### ગુજરાત પ્રદૂષણ નિયંત્રણ બોર્ડ

પર્યાવરણ ભવન, સેક્ટર ૧૦-એ, ગાંધીનગર-૩૮૨૦૧૦

વેબસાઇટ: [www.gpcb.gov.in](http://www.gpcb.gov.in) ઇમેઇલ: [uh-gpcb-biom@gujart.gov.in](mailto:uh-gpcb-biom@gujart.gov.in)

### બાયો મેડિકલ વેસ્ટ વ્યવસ્થાપન નિયમો ૨૦૧૬ અંગે જાહેર સૂચના

ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા બાયોમેડિકલ વેસ્ટ વ્યવસ્થાપન નિયમો-૨૦૧૬ તા. ૨૮/૦૩/૨૦૧૬ ના રોજ જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

રાજ્યમાં બાયોમેડિકલ વેસ્ટ પેદા કરનાર, એકત્ર કરનાર, સ્વીકારનાર, સંગ્રહ કરનાર, વહન કરનાર, ટ્રીટમેન્ટ કરનાર, નિકાલ કરનાર કે સંભાળ લેનાર દરેક વ્યક્તિ/ સંસ્થા કે જેમાં હોસ્પિટલ, નર્સિંગ હોમ, ક્લીનીક, ડીસ્પેન્સરી, વેટરનરી ઈન્સ્ટિટ્યુટ, એનિમલ હાઉસ, બાયોલોજીકલ લેબોરેટરી, બ્લડ બેન્ક, આયુષ હોસ્પિટલ, ક્લીનીકલ એસ્ટાબ્લિશમેન્ટ, રીસર્ચ અથવા એજ્યુકેશનલ ઈન્સ્ટિટ્યુટ, હેલ્થ કેમ્પ, મેડિકલ અથવા સર્જીકલ કેમ્પ, વેક્સીનેશન કેમ્પ, બ્લડ ડોનેશન કેમ્પ, સ્કૂલોના ફર્સ્ટ એઇડ રૂમ્સ, ફોરેન્સીક લેબોરેટરી અને રીસર્ચ લેબને આ નિયમો લાગુ પડે છે.

ઉપર જણાવેલ તમામ વ્યક્તિ/સંસ્થાઓને તેમના કાર્યથી ઉત્પન્ન થતા બાયો મેડિકલ વેસ્ટના વ્યવસ્થાપન અને સંભાળ માટે નિયમોમાં દર્શાવેલ જોગવાઈઓનું પાલન કરવાનું રહે છે. જેમાં બાયો મેડિકલ વેસ્ટને ચાર અલગ અલગ પાત્રોમાં એકત્રિત કરી અલગ અલગ સ્થિતિમાં જરૂરી ટ્રીટમેન્ટ આપ્યા બાદ નિયત પ્રક્રિયા વડે નિકાલ કરવાની વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની રહે છે.

તદ્ઉપરાંત ઉપર દર્શાવેલ તમામ વ્યક્તિ/સંસ્થાઓમાંથી નોન બેડેડ તબીબી સુવિધાઓ ધરાવનારાઓએ એક વખત અરજી કરી કાયમી ઓથોરાઇઝેશન મેળવવાનું રહે છે. જે અગાઉ ઓથોરાઇઝેશન મેળવવામાંથી મુક્ત હતા તેવી તમામ તબીબી સંસ્થાઓએ એક વખત ઓથોરાઇઝેશન મેળવવું ફરજિયાત છે. જ્યારે બેડેડ તબીબી સુવિધા ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ/સંસ્થાઓએ પાંચ વર્ષ માટે ઓથોરાઇઝેશન મેળવી દર પાંચ વર્ષે રીન્યુ કરાવવાનું રહે છે.

નામ, નેશનલ ગ્રીન ટ્રીબ્યુનલ, નવી દિલ્હી દ્વારા ઓરીજનલ એપીલેશન નં. ૭૧૦/૨૦૧૭ માં તા. ૧૫/૦૭/૨૦૧૯ ના રોજ બાયોમેડિકલ વેસ્ટ વ્યવસ્થાપન નિયમો-૨૦૧૬ નું ચુસ્તપણે પાલન કરવા આદેશ આપવામાં આવેલ છે. આ નિયમોના ભંગ બદલ આરોગ્ય સંભાળ સુવિધાના સંદર્ભમાં રૂ. ૧૨૦૦/ દિવસ લઘુત્તમ પર્યાવરણીય વળતર વસુલવા અંગે નિર્દેશ આપવામાં આવેલ છે.

આ બાબતની સર્વે લાગતા વળગતાઓએ નોંધ લઈ નિયમોની જોગવાઈઓનું ચુસ્તપણે પાલન કરવા જાહેર સૂચના આપવામાં આવે છે. આ નિયમોના ભંગ બદલ નામ, નેશનલ ગ્રીન ટ્રીબ્યુનલના આદેશના અવમાન અંગેની કાર્યવાહીનો સામનો કરવાનો રહેશે.

વધુ માહિતી, માર્ગદર્શન તથા આ બાબતે સૂચનાઓ કે રજૂઆત માટે બોર્ડની વેબસાઇટ, ગુજરાત પ્રદૂષણ નિયંત્રણ બોર્ડ, ગાંધીનગર કે બોર્ડની કોઈપણ પ્રાદેશિક કચેરીનો સંપર્ક કરવો.

(એન.એમ. તાભાણી),  
સભ્ય સચિવ

માહિતી/૯૧૦/૧૯-૨૦



### STATE PRESIDENT-HONY. SECY. & OFFICE BEARERS TOURS/VISIT

- 18-07-2019 Dr. Bipin M. Patel, Managing Director, PPS GSB IMA attended Training Advisory Committee meeting at Gandhinagar.
- 18-07-2019 Dr. Bipin M. Patel, Managing Director, PPS GSB IMA attended Aids Control meeting at Gandhinagar.
- 20-07-2019 Dr. Kamlesh B. Saini, Hon. State Secretary, GSB IMA and Dr. Bipin M. Patel, Managing Director, PPS GSB IMA attended PPS Zonal Seminar at Bhavnagar.
- 25-07-2019 Dr. Jitendra N. Patel, Hon. Joint Director, P.P.S. G.S.B. I.M.A. and C.W.C Member attended IMA HQs. "Burn NMC Bill, 2019" agitation at IMA HQs.

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### I.M.A. NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME

**DFC No.24** was circulated to all the members.

Those members who have not yet paid the same, send the DFC amount with penalty ₹ 200/-.

**Last date of payment is 15/09/2019.**

So please send your Cheque / Draft at Ahmedabad Office directly.

**Dr. Kirti M. Patel**

Chairman

**Dr. Yogendra S. Modi**

Hon. Secretary

\* \* \* \* \*

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### SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME GSB-IMA

**DFC (Death Fraternity Contribution) No.44** was circulated to all the members. **Last date of payment was 30/04/2019.**

Those members who have not yet paid the same, send the DFC amount with penalty ₹ 250/- **before 15/09/2019** by cheque to S.S.S. GSB-IMA office.

**Dr. Jitendra B. Patel**

Hon. Secretary

**Dr. Kirit A. Gandhi**

Hon. Jt. Secretary

**Dr. Yogendra S. Modi**

Hon. Treasurer

\* \* \* \* \*

### FAMILY WELFARE SCHEME GSB-IMA

**DFC (Death Fraternity Contribution) No.1** was circulated to all the members. **Last date of payment was 30/04/2019.**

Those members who have not yet paid the same, send the DFC amount with penalty ₹ 500/- **before 15/09/2019** by cheque to S.S.S. GSB-IMA office.

**Dr. Jitendra B. Patel**

Hon. Secretary

**Dr. Kirit A. Gandhi**

Hon. Jt. Secretary

**Dr. Yogendra S. Modi**

Hon. Finance Secretary

\* \* \* \* \*

### HEALTH SCHEME GSB - IMA

**AFAC No.21** was circulated to all the members.

Those members who have not yet paid the same, send the AFAC amount with penalty ₹ 200/-.

**Last date of payment is 15/09/2019.**

So please send your Cheque / Draft at Ahmedabad Office directly.

**Dr. Navnit Patel**

Chairman

**Dr. Abhay Dikshit**

Hon. Secretary



## CONGRATULATION

- ❖ **Dr. Nisarg Dharaiya;** **Ahmedabad**  
Being awarded "Gujarat Nu Gaurav" for his work in Healthcare sector by the Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri. Vijaybhai Rupani Sir.

\* \* \* \* \*

## OBITUARY

We send our sympathy & condolence to the bereaved family



### **Dr. Narendrakumar N. Shah**

(09-10-1937 - 02-06-2019)

Age : 81 year

Qualification : MBBS

Name of Branch : Ahmedabad

\* \* \* \* \*



### **Dr. Manubhai C. Lala**

(08-05-1935 - 28-07-2019)

Age : 84 year

Qualification : MBBS

Name of Branch : Ahmedabad

\* \* \* \* \*

Dr. Sangita Bipinchandra Patel	02-04-2019	Anand
Dr. Damjibhai Devshibhai Parmar	12-05-2019	Jamnagar
Dr. Vithalbhai Hansrajbhai Aghera	05-06-2019	Rajkot
Dr. Meetaben Hemantbhai Mankad	10-06-2019	Ahmedabad
Dr. Sham N. Ghogale	17-06-2019	Nadiad
Dr. Dushyant Chhotalal Trivedi	18-06-2019	Ahmedabad
Dr. Madhavji L. Panara	20-06-2019	Rajkot

We pray almighty God that their souls rest in eternal peace.

- Dr. Nisarg Dharaiya;** **Ahmedabad**  
Being awarded "Gujarat Nu Gaurav" for his work in Healthcare sector by the Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri. Vijaybhai Rupani Sir.

- Dr. T.H. Saherwala;** **Godhra**  
Being felicitated for his humanitarian & social activity by Panchmahal District Collector, Indian Red Cross Society.



### NEW LIFE MEMBERS

#### I.M.A. GUJARAT STATE BRANCH

We welcome our new members

L_M_No.	NAME	BRANCH
LM/28685	Dr. Gandhi Zubin Ajitkumar	Santrampur
LM/28686	Dr. Soni Harshit Gopalbhai	Devgadh
LM/28687	Dr. Thacker Sapana Milindbhai	Gandhidham
LM/28688	Dr. Jain Ajay Srimoharilal	Gandhidham
LM/28689	Dr. Patel Neel Nareshbhai	Mehsana
LM/28690	Dr. Patel Dimpleben Vishnubhai	Mehsana
LM/28691	Dr. Unadkat Gopal Rajeshbhai	Surat
LM/28692	Dr. Mehta Neel Sudhirbhai	Jamnagar
LM/28693	Dr. Ramoliya Kashyap Vrajlal	Surat
LM/28694	Dr. Gabani Chirag Ashokbhai	Bhavnagar
LM/28695	Dr. Joshi Nilesh Kantilal	Junagadh
LM/28696	Dr. Jani Krupa Hasmukhray	Junagadh
LM/28697	Dr. Desai Gunjan Kishorchandra	Vadodara
LM/28698	Dr. Prajapati Bharat Mohanbhai	Vadodara
LM/28699	Dr. Parikh Tapan Parimalbhai	Vadodara
LM/28700	Dr. Dave Dhaval Janardanbhai	Vadodara
LM/28701	Dr. Khandelwal Ankita	Vadodara
LM/28702	Dr. Patel Pratik Dhansukhbhai	Bilimora
LM/28703	Dr. Zaveri Sneha Valaybhai	Dahod
LM/28704	Dr. Vyas Jahnvi Nilaybhai	Surat
LM/28705	Dr. Marak Eepsita R	Bhavnagar
LM/28706	Dr. Kundadia Ishita Rameshbhai	Bhavnagar
LM/28707	Dr. Vala Shital Narsangbhai	Bhavnagar
LM/28708	Dr. Hirapara Pushpendra Harilal	Bhavnagar
LM/28709	Dr. Hiarapara Nancy Pushpendra	Bhavnagar
LM/28710	Dr. Prajapati Vishal Jayantilal	Himatnagar
LM/28711	Dr. Dangar Khima Punabhai	Rajkot
LM/28712	Dr. Mathukiya Henil Babulal	Rajkot
LM/28713	Dr. Barchha Brinda Rajeshbhai	Rajkot
LM/28714	Dr. Gujarati Irfan Iqbalbhai	Mangrol
LM/28715	Dr. Modi Smit Mukeshkumar	Palanpur
LM/28716	Dr. Modh Khushbu Dineshchandra	Palanpur
LM/28717	Dr. Shah Kushal Mukeshkumar	Ahmedabad
LM/28718	Dr. Pandya Jaimin Jitendrakumar	Ahmedabad
LM/28719	Dr. Bhatt Shivangi Dipakkumar	Ahmedabad
LM/28720	Dr. Panchal Kosha Piyushkumar	Ahmedabad



LM/28721	Dr. Agarwal Kalpesh Ranmal	Ahmedabad
LM/28722	Dr. Jhaveri Harshdeep Suryakantbhai	Ahmedabad
LM/28723	Dr. Shah Vihang Pragneshbhai	Ahmedabad
LM/28724	Dr. Shah Aditi Vihangbhai	Ahmedabad
LM/28725	Dr. Shah Sapan Snehalbhai	Ahmedabad
LM/28726	Dr. Parmar Miloni Mukeshkumar	Ahmedabad
LM/28727	Dr. Chatterjee Sumit	Ahmedabad
LM/28728	Dr. Chaterjee Sagarika	Ahmedabad
LM/28729	Dr. Vaghela Mukund Manilal	Ahmedabad
LM/28730	Dr. Kansara Tejalben Navalbhai	Ahmedabad
LM/28731	Dr. Patel Hardik Dahyalal	Mehsana
LM/28732	Dr. Gupta Ankur Akhilesh	Gandhidham
LM/28733	Dr. Modi Mitesh Ashokkumar	Gandhidham
LM/28734	Dr. Nimbark Vivek Nitinkumar	Mahuva
LM/28735	Dr. Chauhan Nikunj Rameshbhai	Bhujkutch
LM/28736	Dr. Goswami Pooja Kirtigarbhai	Bhujkutch
LM/28737	Dr. Patel Nishant Hirabhai	Lunawada
LM/28738	Dr. Shah Mihir Pankajbhai	Anand
LM/28739	Dr. Pathria Namrata Vinodkumar	Surat
LM/28740	Dr. Patel Rupal Ashokbhai	Surat
LM/28741	Dr. Chaudhary Paresh Ambalal	Radhanpur
LM/28742	Dr. Gajjar Chirag Keshavlal	Radhanpur
LM/28743	Dr. Patel Varshaben Harajibhai	Radhanpur
LM/28744	Dr. Gauswami Prashantgiri Kamleshgiri	Ankleshwar
LM/28745	Dr. Rupala Vishal Pravinbhai	Morbi
LM/28746	Dr. Mashru Nandish Rashmikant	Bhavnagar
LM/28747	Dr. Nalawala Khuzema Fakhruddin	Dahod
LM/28748	Dr. Chaudhari Dilip Maghabhai	Harij
LM/28749	Dr. Patel Bhaumik Dashrathbhai	Mehsana
LM/28750	Dr. Baraiya Dhaval Kantilal	Bhavnagar
LM/28751	Dr. Ramna Jagruti Shambhubhai	Bhavnagar
LM/28752	Dr. Patel Taralkumar Thakorebhai	Bilimora
LM/28753	Dr. Patel Ankitakumari Ashokbhai	Bilimora
LM/28754	Dr. Kotadiya Keyur Ramjibhai	Talaja
LM/28755	Dr. Gandhi Divam Vardhamanbhai	Vadodara
LM/28756	Dr. Patel Aalap Paragbhai	Vadodara
LM/28757	Dr. Patel Natasha Shaileshbhai	Vadodara
LM/28758	Dr. Dudhwala Mohammad F.	Vadodara
LM/28759	Dr. Shaikh Sanehhnjum M.	Vadodara
LM/28760	Dr. Rana Kaushik Ramanlal	Vadodara
LM/28761	Dr. Rana Manisha Kaushikkumar	Vadodara
LM/28762	Dr. Patel Rujvee Pareshkumar	Surat
LM/28763	Dr. Bhadesia Pranav Jayantilal	Morbi





### BRANCH ACTIVITY

#### AHMEDABAD

- 23-06-2019 National Debate with Apollo CVHF Heart Institute
- 29-06-2019 & KDAMACON-2019
- 30-06-2019 About 250 delegates attended. This was grand success.
- 03-07-2019 Guru Speaks - Mr. Naresh Balodia – IRS  
Principal Commissioner of Income Tax-4, Ahmedabad
- 13-07-2019 Scientific Programme at Four Pont Sheraton –Hotel .

#### BHAVNAGAR

- 14-06-2019 Blood Donation Camp was arranged at Govt. Medical College.
- 19/06/2019 Family Physician Association and Women Doctor's Wing celebrated International Yoga Day.
- 30-06-2019 CME powered by Apollo CBCC on "Oncology Update 2019" at Iscon Club Bhavnagar as a Doctors Day celebration.
- 23-06-2019 Govt. Medical College Bhavnagar arranged Medical camp at Bhavnagar Jilla Jail.
- 14-07-2019 Bhavnagar Dist Police Department, HCG hospital, Bajrangdas bapa Arogyadham and Jeevandip Hospital Bhavnagar organized health camp at Sanskar Hall, Police head quarters Bhavnagar for Police staff and their family members.  
Health talk on Menstrual Hygiene as a part of Medical Camp by Dr. Rijuta Aphale.  
Nutritional talk given by Dr. N.P. Kuhadiya and Dr. Pradip Joshi as a part of Medical camp.  
Health talk on "Aarogya samvad" by Dr. Rajni Parikh and Personal Hygiene to prevent infection by Dr. Kairavi Joshi at Nandkuvaraba Mahila College Bhavnagar.

#### GANDHIDHAM

- 21-06-2019 Blood Donation Camp. Total 511 Units of blood were collected.



- 07-07-2019 Doctor's Day Celebration. Almost 150 people from the town participate.
- 09/6-24/06-19 Blood Donation Camp. Total 849 units were collected.  
Thalesemia detection camp with Prayas Cheritable Trust. 41 samples were collected.

#### GODHRA

- 06-06-2019 "Seminar for family on fitness & nutrition" by Dr. Umesh Vadhvani.
- 13-06-2019 "Clinical utility of advance hematological parameters" by Dr. Kanchan Jeswani.
- 21-06-2019 "Chronic heart failure" by Dr. Kamaldeep Chawla.
- 23-06-2019" ICAR arranges day to day infertility practice by Dr. Mehul Damani.
- 27-06-2019 Medical & Surgical management of chronic pancreatitis by Dr. Mehul Agravat.
- 03-07-2019 Blood Donation Camp at Red Cross Hall. Total 22 units of blood were collected.
- 03-07-2019 "Science of tissue management" by Dr. Harshil Shah.

#### JETPUR

- 04-07-2019 "Myths and misconceptions in gastroenterology" by Dr. Paras D. Shah.  
"Recent trends in management of CAD, Dyslipidemia and Hypertension" by Dr. Shrenic Doshi. Total 22 doctors were present.

#### KAPADWANJ

- 26-06-2019 "Advance percutaneous cardiac interventions" by Dr. Rohan Parikh.
- 30-07-2019 "Respiratory system related allergies" by Dr. Sachi Dava.  
"Advance in hemato Onco" by Dr. Rushab Kothari.

#### KALOL

- 11-06-2019 "BLS Training" by Dr. Gautam prajapati & and Dr. Bhavesh Patel.



“Upper GI Bleeding” by Dr. Jignesh Patel

Community acquired Infections Case Based Syndromic Approach” by Dr. Swati Gohel. Total 30 doctors were attended.

09-07-2019 “Pulmonary Artery Hypertension approach to patients with” by Dr. Bhavesh Roy.

“Fresh ideas and innovation in management of diabetes mellitus” by Dr. Om Lakhani.

24-07-2019 T.B. Notification by Dr. Manisha Chauhan.

Case presentation by Dr. Jawahar J. Sheth.

#### MEHSANA

19-06-2019 CME on Tuberculosis.

04-07-2019 “Novel approach to correct Vitamin B12 deficiency” by Dr. Alpesh Patel.

31-07-2019 Tree plantation programme in Urban School.

#### MORBI

21-06-2019 Seminar on Health Hygiene and cleanliness. IMA Morbi and Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan. Total 250 school students were present.

23-06-2019 Annual cultural programme of IMA. Pulse and Impulse

29-06-2019 Seminar on Health Hygiene and cleanliness. IMA Morbi and Swachh Bharat Abhyaan. Total 400 College students were present.

#### NADIAD

12-06-2019 “Interesting cases in Gastroenterology - NASH, Chronic Diarrhoea, Role of Endoscopy in Upper GI bleed” by Dr. Nilesh Pandav. Total 55 doctors were present.

#### PALITANA

07-06-2019 “GERD” by Dr. Ashit Sanghavi.

05-07-2019 “CV stroke at Hotel Nandini” by Dr. Vithal Rangrajan.



#### RAJKOT

26-05-2019 Health Checkup camp for Rajkot Police at Police Head Quarter and Ramnathpara. Around 1500 family members including police staff has extracted benefit out of this camp. Consultants of various disciplines like Medicine, Surgery, ENT, Ophthalmology, Obst. & Gynac. Orthopedics, Pediatrician, Endocrinologist etc. has extended their services to the camp. We are very much thankful to Commissioner of Police, Rajkot to take personal and keen interest for success of this camp

31-05-2019 Health Optimistic Positive Enthusiastic (HOPE) a program for campaign de-addiction organized in association with The Saurashtra University, Rajkot and Suraksha Setu Society, Rajkot Police.

02-06-2019 CME on Haematology update in association with “QURE – Centre for Complete Care – Haematology Consultants” based at Ahmedabad. Eminent and renowned speakers like Dr. Vikramjit Kanwar, Dr. Abhishek Dudhatra, Dr. Geeta Khatwani, Dr. Ankit Raiyani enlightened and updated the knowledge of the delegates on various topics like, Thalassemia, Venous Thromboembolism, Childhood nutritional anaemia, Thrombocytopenia, Primary immune deficiency, Bone Marrow Transplantation, Childhood cancers etc. More than 175 delegates had learned the words of wisdom.

14-06-2019 Blood Donation Camp in association with Blood Donor's Association of Medical Students at P.D.U. Medical College, Rajkot for most needy and poor class of society patients at P. D. U. Civil Hospital, Rajkot. On occasion of World Blood Donor Day. Total 111 unites were collected during this camp including 40 unites.

23-06-2019 CME on Update on Transplant Medicine in association with “Apollo Hospitals, Ahmedabad. Renowned speakers like Dr. Rajesh Vishwakarma, Dr. Chirag Desai, Dr. Haresh



Patel and Dr. Jay Kothari enlightened the knowledge of More than 160 delegates on topics like, Deafness and cochlear transplant, Liver transplant, Renal transplant and post-transplant ICU care.

#### SAVARKUNDLA

03-08-2019 “Intervention cardiology and peripheral vascular disease” by Dr. Vishal Poptani. Total 35 IMA members were present.

#### SURAT

30-06-2019 Blood Donation Camp. As a part of “Doctor's Day”.

#### SURENDRANAGAR-WADHAWAN

01-08-2019 “Vertigo” by Dr. Vinod Khandhar.

#### VISNAGAR

01-07-2019 Mega Blood Donation Camp. Total 175 bottles of blood by doctors and their family members.

\* \* \* \* \*



The Most Awaited Event  
71st Annual Conference  
**GIMACON 2019**  
THE DELTIN, DAMAN  
12th & 13th October



#### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONFERENCE

- Eminent State & National Faculties as Speakers
- Bonanza of Scientific Topics
- Free Paper and Poster Sessions
- Stalls with live entertainment for delegates as well as spouse and children.
- This 2 day program from 12th - 13th of October offers you a Comprehensive and in-depth health care update that will enable you to effectively manage cases and provide better patient care.
- An incredible opportunity to Listen to various experts in broad specialities of medicine.
- Presentations by Passionate Specialist and Super specialists who Strive to promote up to date and ongoing education to all health practitioners.
- An interactive sessions and presentations on core concepts.
- Grand Banquet Gala Dinner with Entertainment Program.



### Family Planning Centre, I.M.A. Gujarat State Branch

Indian Medical Association, Gujarat State Branch runs 9 Urban Health Centers in the different wards of Ahmedabad City.

These Centres performed various activities during the month of June-July-2019 in addition to their routine work. These are as under :

01-06-2019 to 31-07-2019 Intra domestic house to house survey by the centers of Ahmedabad

Rander - Surat : Mothers 2000 Iron Tablet, Calcium Tablet 2000 & Children 27 Vitamin A solution were distributed

Nanpur - Surat : Mothers 2720 Iron Tablet, Calcium Tablet 2670 & Children 60 Vitamin A solution were distributed

The total number of patients registered in the OPD & Family planning activities of Various Centers are as Follows :

#### JUNE-JULY - 2019

No.	Name of Center	New Case	Old Case	Total Case
(1)	Ambawadi (Jamalpur Ward)	1993	766	2759
(2)	Behrampura (Sardarnagar Ward)	3504	650	4154
(3)	Bapunagar (Potalia Ward)	5075	1011	6086
(4)	Dariyapur (Isanpur Ward)	3999	593	4592
(5)	Gomtipur (Saijpur Ward)	6957	1236	8193
(6)	Khokhra (Amraiwadi Ward)	5913	891	6804
(7)	New Mental (Kubernagar Ward)	3259	425	3684
(8)	Raikhad (Stadium Ward)	1525	733	2258
(9)	Wadaj (Junawadaj Ward)	1632	303	1935
(10)	Junagadh	—	—	—
(11)	Rander-Surat	----	----	----
(12)	Nanpura-Surat	----	----	----
(13)	Rajkot	2888	1336	4224



#### JUNE-JULY - 2019

No.	Name of Center	Female Sterilisation	Male Sterilisation	Copper-T	Condoms (PCS)	Ocpills
(1)	Ambawadi (Jamalpur Ward)	41	—	103	32760	682
(2)	Behrampura (Sardarnagar Ward)	05	—	103	19023	2714
(3)	Bapunagar (Potalia Ward)	35	01	68	27703	513
(4)	Dariyapur (Isanpur Ward)	84	—	108	16550	765
(5)	Gomtipur (Saijpur Ward)	47	01	71	22160	677
(6)	Khokhra (Amraiwadi Ward)	68	—	97	7320	540
(7)	New Mental (Kubernagar Ward)	63	—	103	29775	1121
(8)	Raikhad (Stadium Ward)	70	—	91	25470	1047
(9)	Wadaj (Junawadaj Ward)	18	—	74	25000	4703
(10)	Junagadh	21	01	98	3700	480
(11)	Rander-Surat	39	—	43	1150	159
(12)	Nanpura-Surat	33	—	62	3395	123
(13)	Rajkot	22	---	70	7500	572

**PROFESSIONAL PROTECTION SCHEME; G.S.B. I.M.A.**

“P. P. S. House”, Beside Sakar-V Building, Nr. Mithakhali Railway Crossing,  
Off Ashram Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009.

Tele No. : 079-2658 8929 E-mail : ppsgsbima1@yahoo.in

Website : [www.ppsgsbima.com](http://www.ppsgsbima.com)

**Kind Attention Members !! -**

**P.P.S - New membership (Online application)**

1. To become the member of PPS Online, IMA GSB Member must send the prescribed form duly filled with all relevant documents Online.
2. PPS Office will verify the form with attached documents.
3. After the verification, the office will send the SMS on registered mobile number or will inform by revert email to the applicant, asking to pay prescribed membership fees online.
4. Once applicant pays the prescribed fees online; then it will be credited in the account of PPS. The coverage of the scheme will start from the next day of receiving the prescribed fees in the account of PPS.
5. Doing online payment of fees does not mean that coverage of the scheme will be started. It depends on the receiving the amount in the PPS account. Many times, it may take few days due to some technical error/reason. For such delay the P.P.S. Office is not responsible.

**Dr. Parth M. Desai**

Legal Director

• PPS, GSB-IMA

**Dr. Jitendra N. Patel**

Joint Director

PPS, GSB-IMA

**Dr. Bipin M. Patel**

Managing Director

PPS, GSB-IMA





## Bridge Course and Mid level Practitioners

### Bridge to Nowhere- The misconceived Bridge Courses

The theme of UNITED NATIONS & WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION FOR 2019 is UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE which is the need of the hour and more appropriate for our country. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) means that everybody receives the health services they need without suffering financial hardship and without compromising the quality of care. All United Nations member states have agreed to work towards UHC as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. India urgently needs UHC - around 600 million people fail to access the health services they need and 63 million Indians are living in poverty because of healthcare costs. India also did not achieve either its child or maternal mortality targets under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Government which has failed till now in their attempt to achieve the targets have identified certain health care gaps and is devising short term solutions to address the failures. Bridge course and Midlevel Practitioners concept has been introduced by the government to address the so called Modern Medical man power deficit.

The concept of middle level health workers which is prevalent in some low-income countries have been modified here to accommodate **middle level practitioners** which **originated in colonial times, when they were trained to rendersuperfluous care to indigenous populations as professional health care remained the privilege of Europeans. The current concept also considers rural people as second-class citizens to be treated by half baked doctors.**

#### 1. Government proposal for Bridge Courses.

The Government proposal for Bridge courses are in multiple dimensions. The Proposal of Crosspathy in the National Medical Commission Bill, Various Notifications and Circulars issued as directions to various States & Union territories and proposal from various advisory and regulatory bodies like NITI AYOJ and Dental Council of India. when the proposals are compared it is evident that the government has set different standards for various bridge courses eg; 3 year training to dental graduates, one year pharmacology training without any clinical exposure for Ayush in Maharashtra etc. IMA doubts that the very intention is rather political than addressing the health needs

- a) **Dental Bridge Course:** The proposal to allow dentists to practice as doctors of Modern Medicine after a three years bridge course between BDS and MBBS. The successful completion of the course would allow Dentists to practice family medicine. Proposal looks at empowering the dentists in the country to cater to the 'primary health care.
- b) **Ayush Bridge Course:** A six months bridge course for Homoeopathy, ayurveda and unani practitioners was proposed National Medical Council (NMC) Bill, which provides for a bridge course that would allow them to legally practise modern medicine. AYUSH practitioners after being trained in primary care and public Health competencies through the bridge course are envisaged to be placed as Community Health officers in Health and wellness Centres. In Maharashtra one-year training is being given to Ayush to make them eligible to practice modern medicine. Government of India has sent circulars to states to take up bridge course by IGNOU to enable them to practice modern medicine.
- c) **Nurse Practitioners:** The Staff Nurses after being trained in primary care and public Health competencies through the bridge course are envisaged to be placed as Mid-Level care providers in Sub Health Centres to be strengthened as Health and wellness Centres.
- d) **Health Professionals Category:** A new category termed as "Health Professionals" has been created from Allied Health Professionals as per the Allied and Healthcare Professions Act, 2018.



"Healthcare professional" includes a scientist, therapist or other professional who studies, advises, researches, supervises or provides preventive, curative, rehabilitative, therapeutic or promotional health services and who has obtained any qualification of degree under this Act, the duration of which shall not be less than three thousand six hundred hours.

These health professionals can practice independently for preventive and curative services. Physiotherapist, Clinical Psychologists, Optometrists, Burn therapist etc are included in this category.

Accordingly, the Central Government adopted a strategy of co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus not giving choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under single window. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics and their training are supported by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities.

National health survey by NSSO 2014 made it clear that hardly less than 1% of public prefer Ayush. The govt health policy to have parallel provision for Ayush system is a misdirected initiative and gross waste of scarce resources. Hence any attempt to mainstream Ayush is again more political than administrative.

#### 2. Health Manpower Scenario in India

The National Health profile data published by Government of India in 2018 provided the following man power data of India. Although there is some health manpower deficit in the country, it is not as much grave as projected. Moreover, the number of nurses and dentists are also less. Their numbers are far less in government services. In backward and rural areas, the number of nurses and dentists are less than that of Modern medicine doctors

Modern medical practitioners	:	10,41,390
Dental Surgeons	:	2,51,207
AYUSH	:	7,73,668
Registered nurses including midwives	:	19,80,536

#### POPULATION WISE RATIO

PROFESSION	WHO RECOMMENDATION	INDIA
DOCTOR	1:1000	1:1250
NURSE	1:500	1:625
DENTAL	1:6500	1:6000

#### Health workforce innovations in India from 1946

Over the years, India has tried many models of delivering primary care to its vast population through many mechanisms of human resource allocation. The **Bhore committee** gave its progressive vision of providing health at the doorstep of the people paved the way for primary health care workers. Many initiatives have been implemented, of which, the Community Health Workers/ Volunteers (CHVs), and the latest Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) need prime mention because they have a voluntary status. The Community Health Volunteer Scheme (CHV Scheme) was a major intervention in the history of health services development in the country to place people's health in people's hands by having a representative of the community dealing with the basic health care in rural areas and serving as a link between the people and the health services (Nayar, 2014). ASHAs are health volunteers set up under the National Rural Health Mission. They are resident in the village that they work in, have a



minimum of eight years of formal education and are usually women in the age range of 25-45 years (Rao et al. 2011). ASHAs are paid based on the performance mainly on promoting immunization, reproductive and child health services and other selected health care delivery programs. ASHAs' work has been challenging mainly due to overload, comparatively low compensation and inadequate infrastructure facilities. But use of such voluntary workers such as ASHAs for health care delivery has helped to sustain primary health care.

Apart from the volunteers, the broad group of Community Health Workers such as Auxiliary Nurses and Mid wives (ANMs), Male Health Workers also are important links with the community. Several studies have shown that they are often not available to the communities they are supposed to serve due to large population size, transportation issues and staying outside the sub-centre village or area (ICMR, 1991, Mohan et al., 2003). ANMs are always overworked; and multi-tasking results in failure to perform all the assigned duties effectively. **In order to improve the quality of services delivered through ANM's, the public health care system should increase ANM's manpower and reduce the population coverage per ANM.**

Improving the quality of such primary level workers and volunteers would provide rich dividends as far as ensuring universal health coverage and achieving sustainable development Goals (SDGs) than imposing half-cooked professionals (Bridge Course Ayush Doctors and Dentists) on the people. The reality of shortage of doctors for the rural areas in the country could be addressed by enforcing and increasing the period of rural internships for both graduate and post-graduate levels. There is still no evidence regarding the utility and success of medical assistants and bridge courses.

#### Scarcity of Modern Medicine Doctors: Myths and Reality

India produces more than 65,000 modern medicine doctors per year, but the public health system has only 100,000 existing posts for (total posts) employment of doctors. There is a deficiency of only a few thousand doctors within the public health systems at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), but as a country, India is producing several times more doctors. Shortage of doctors for primary health care has been overstated. As per Rural Health Statistics-2015 published by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India, the number of modern medicine doctors at PHCs has increased from 20,308 in 2005 to 27,421 in the year 2015, which is about 35.0% increase and shortfall of modern medicine doctors in PHCs was 11.9% of the total requirement for existing infrastructure.

To be more specific, all over India only 3002 modern medicine doctors are shortfall in PHC and in that too only in nine states. Of these vacancies, a proportion is due to non recruitment rather than non availability of doctors. Data showed that each year, about 100,000 doctors took postgraduate medical entrance examinations across the country. However, only around 25,000 made it and the rest were available for service as MBBS doctors for the public health system. In fact, states like Maharashtra, Kerala, TN are now producing surplus MBBS doctors. The Government of Maharashtra has, therefore, decided to scrap the service bond to serve rural sector, which was earlier compulsory for all medical students qualifying from government medical colleges. The requirements (advertised posts) have not changed for last several decades in India but the populations as almost doubled.

For any number of regular government medical officer posts advertised, there are far more applicants. The recent order to move retirement age from 60 to 65 years effectively means that there will be no urge for new recruitments for 5 more years. These additional senior doctors, who would have been looking after administrative responsibilities till now, are less likely to see patients in coming 5 years. Therefore, no change is expected in addressing



community-based morbidity. The real problem is not non availability of MBBS doctors but recruiting them and giving an atmosphere to retain them. According to OPPI KPMG report on healthcare access initiatives, "the country faces acute shortage of infrastructure at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, which is further hampered by inadequately trained health-care professionals and staff. The problem is underdeveloped infrastructure and rather than a shortage of workforce.

By emphasising on middle level practitioners in the health policy by the government which is a ill conceived idea because all the developed countries with good parameters in health are now focusing on quality and properly trained healthcare providers and middle level providers have been excluded from the main stream. Also, parallel legs if treatment systems are non existing and not provided with funds from government exchequer.

### 3. Global scenario

World Medical Association (WMA) has observed the following "WMA Secretariat have noticed that a tendency in international discussions, personal exchanges and public events towards a push to downgrade primary health care. Some international organisations think physicians in primary health care could be replaced by mid or even low-level cadres equipped with decision support tools for diagnosis. The WMA strongly advocates for a high quality, physician led primary care system, which is closely linked with promotion, prevention, secondary and tertiary care".

The Middle Level Health Worker review document by WHO provides insight into the global scenario of middle level health worker. (MLWs), The term Mid-level workers are often defined as those who have received less training than doctors but who perform aspects of doctors' tasks. This understanding is reflected in the two definitions below:

**Mid-level health workers** are front-line health workers in the community who are not doctors, but who have been trained to diagnose and treat common health problems, to manage emergencies, to refer appropriately, and to transfer the seriously ill or injured for further care.

Mid-level workers are health care providers who have received less training and have a more restricted scope of practice than professionals.

**Mid-level practitioners have been used in many countries for more than 100 years especially in many low income countries. Mid-level doctors (then called auxiliaries) originated in colonial times, when they were trained to render care to indigenous populations as professional health care remained the privilege of Europeans.**

Today they are used in low-income countries either to assist professionals or to render care independently, particularly in rural health centres and district hospitals, making up for the scarcity or absence of professionals such as therapists, doctors, dentists, pharmacists or nurses.

But despite their presence in health service delivery, particularly in low-income countries, mid-level cadres are often considered a stopgap measure in emergency situations. They are consequently neither properly integrated into health systems nor adequately planned for and managed.

There are considerable challenges as well as vast gaps. Paramount among these is that in many countries mid-level workers continue to exist on the margins of the health sector, and





their centrality in health care is not accepted. This ambiguity has its roots in the colonial history of mid-level worker programmes and in the predominance of the traditional health professions in determining health systems discourses and structures. **Crucial management issues, such as training and support, regulatory issues and the integration of these into health staffing structures exist in countries where middle level health workers are employed. The primary care provided by them lacks quality and are situations of delayed referrals, missing diagnosis and more complications.**

**Nurse Practitioners** are midlevel practitioner in USA and parts of Europe termed as Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN). In those countries the Nurse practitioners are now **lobbying for independent practice**. It has been observed that the number of patient contact hours in the nurse practitioner training is only 3% of physicians training and hence the **quality of care provided is compromised**. Increased use of nurse practitioners is leading to **increased cost of care through increased use of resources and unnecessary referrals**.

#### 4. Issues in Legal & Statutory Provisions

##### Prescription Deregulation

Under the pretext of deficiency of doctors, the pharmaceutical industry is pushing further deregulation of modern medicine prescription. Several pharmaceutical groups already run modern medicine educational programs in the name of continuous professional development for non licensed practitioners. Legalizing crosspathy and creating an opportunity for back door entry for Homeopathy or Yoga graduates to practice modern medicine in the name of meeting shortage of modern medicine doctors in rural India will only compound and complicate medical problems. The pharmaceutical industry is ultimately going to benefit from the deregulation of modern medicine prescription.

##### Legal Boundaries of Medical Practice in India

At the heart of medication therapy, lies the prescription, a legal document governed by the following laws:

- The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956
- The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette, and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
- The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and Rules 1945; The Pharmacy Act, 1948
- The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, and Rules 1987
- Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995
- The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, and Rules 1955.

##### Judicial Protection of Medical Practice and Prescription Rules: Legal Angle

In a landmark judgment, the High Court of Delhi on April 8, 2016, vide W.P.(C) No. 7865/2010 stated that practitioner of Indian System of Medicine or of Homeopathic Medicine practitioners cannot prescribe modern medicinedrugs.

The matter regarding qualified practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy systems prescribing modern medicinedrugs have been examined in depth by the Honourable Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 89 of 1987 Dr. Mukhtiar Chand *et al.* versus State of Punjab and others. Drugs can be sold and supplied by a pharmacist or a druggist only on a prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner and who can also store them for the treatment of patients.



According to Section 2 (ee) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1995, Registered Medical Practitioner means a person:

- i. Holding a qualification granted by an authority specified or notified under Section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (7 of 1916), or specified in the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956); or
- ii. Registered or eligible for registration in a medical register of a state meant for the registration of persons practicing the modern scientific system of medicine (excluding the Homeopathy system of medicine); or
- iii. Registered in a medical register (other than a register for the registration of homeopathic practitioners) of a state, who although not falling within subclause (i) or subclause (ii) is declared by a general or special order made by the State Government in this behalf as a person practicing the modern scientific system of medicine for the purposes of this Act.

The recent judgment of High Court of Delhi further rules out ambiguity. It states "That a harmonious reading of Section 15 of MCI Act and Section 17 of the Indian Medicine Act leads to the conclusion that there is no scope for a person enrolled on the State Register of Indian Medicine or Central Register of Indian Medicine to practice modern scientific medicine in any of its branches unless that person is also enrolled on a State Medical Register within the meaning of the MCI Act. That the right to practice modern scientific medicine or Indian system of medicine cannot be based on the provisions of the drugs rules and declaration made there under by State Governments.

From these verdicts, the legal stand becomes very clear, i.e., **medical practitioners who are not qualified and licensed to practice modern medicine cannot issue an modern medicine prescription.**

#### 5. IMA Observations on Bridge Courses and Middle Level Practitioners

- Universal Health Coverage as a part of sustained development goals by UN stress on quality health care and not compromised health care to improve access.
- The medical manpower in the country falls below the recommended ratio, but the situation is not grave as projected by the government. The shortage of supporting manpower like nurses and allied health workers are more than that of modern medical practitioners.
- The proposal for bridge course and middle level practitioners is compromising on quality of healthcare and safety of the patients.
- Lack of appropriate training, inappropriate integration into health systems, undue proliferation of cadre and inappropriate monitoring which are the challenges faced globally are more applicable in our country.
- Destabilizing and deregulating the existing legal framework of Modern Medical system is likely to have serious implications on the healthcare delivery.
- Quackery and crosspathy withover the counter sale of controlled prescription items is already a known challenge in India. The attempt to deregulate modern medicine prescription will elicit similar situation in public health scenario, i.e., leaving the patient in the complete care of inappropriately trained medical practitioners under the perception of qualified practitioners. **Further indiscriminate deregulation of prescription laws is likely to have a catastrophic impact on the public health curative expenditure.**
- Concept of Nurse Practitioners in India impractical due to the extreme shortage of nurses in India especially in rural areas and aspirational districts. The global issues related to nurse practitioners are demand for independent practice, inappropriate training,



increased cost of care through increased use of resources and unnecessary referrals will also be a major issue.

- The major concerns regarding nurse practitioner cadre are
  1. The differences in educational preparation between NPs and physicians
  2. Concerns regarding NPs ability to safely prescribe controlled substances and narcotics.
  3. Shortage of physicians (should support initiatives to increase the number of physicians in the state)
  4. Shortage of nurses (NPs will affect the future nursing workforce)
  5. Inability to control healthcare costs (expansion of role may lead to NP reimbursement same as physicians)
  6. Lack of physician oversight (concerned about the danger of less qualified RNs practicing without supervision)
- Ayush Bridge course is extremely hazardous to public health as basic concepts, principles, training process of Ayush and modern medicine are totally different in approach. Treating a patient entails the many steps, gathering patient history, assessing appropriateness of the medications, communicating the therapy to other health-care professionals, and monitoring patient's treatment response. Even though the process of prescribing medicines seems simple, choosing the most appropriate therapy for the patient often requires a sound judgment on the part of the health-care provider. Thus, a prescription is not only advice for patient's recovery but it is also a legitimate order for the sale of controlled drugs and pharmaceutical product. Hence inappropriately trained Ayush practitioners will be detrimental to public health.
- This will not be cost effective as these trained professionals in their respective field need to undergo bridge course of three years' duration and such re-trained personals may lack commitment and motivation as they might feel alienated in their new professional role. The emphasis at the sub centre should be more on improving social determinants of health and preventive care rather than curative medicine.
- Bridge course will remove MBBS doctors from the primary health delivery and will compromise quality of treatment. Compartmentalization of health care in which primary care given by Middle Level Health Providers (Bridge course completed AYUSH doctors and dentists) and secondary and tertiary care by MBBS doctors and specialists, will deny 65% of the health seekers the service of MBBS doctors.
- Take steps for efficient utilisation of available health workers in India. ( Increase the number of ANMs/ASHA Health workers proportionate to the population, Provide basic facilities at the sub centers including equipment and medicines which the ANMs are authorized to distribute, Better service conditions, salary and accommodation for ANMs/ASHA workers, Many of the sub centers do not still have their own building which should be provided, Good and efficient governance, Monitoring and information technology support.)

#### IMA RECOMENDATIONS FOR ASSURING MEDICAL MANPOWER

- To start All India Medical Services to recruit MBBS doctors to be deployed in states lacking medical manpower. To have regular Permanent recruitment of Doctors on all India basis for jobs pan India with single medical council registration.
- Increase the number of Post Graduate seats on par with under graduate seats



- Large number of MBBS graduates are not absorbed into Post Graduate courses every year are not given employment by the Government
- Recruitment for vacant jobs in government hospitals, creation of new jobs, opening new Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) due to increase in population.
- The backbone of health care in any country is the family doctor system. Family doctors are the first link in health care delivery for the population. They play a pivotal role in preventive health, early diagnosis and timely referral, up keeping of health records of family members.
- Services of General Practitioners and Family Physicians working near PHC's where doctors are not available can be utilized on a contract basis or retainer ship basis.
- Special package should be introduced to attract young doctors in remote and difficult areas. (Offer attractive salaries, provide accommodation, Nurseries, day care centres for children of doctors & staff, facilities for education of children, facility for academic activities like internet connection, e medical journals, library, allowance for attending CME's)
- Resource sharing model
- Urban India, the private sector accounted for only eight per cent of health services sixty years ago. The urban health scenario only changed with the growth of the private sector, which now accounts for more than 80 per cent of urban health care. In villages where modern medicine private doctors are working, health status and statistics have improved e.g. TN and Kerala. India now has a flourishing rural economy and a large number of villagers would want and be able to pay for quality private consultations. hence a resource sharing model involving private practitioners in the area has to be implemented.
- Opening of new Medical colleges, Nursing colleges and paramedical institutions as per state wise manpower assessment and requirement.
- Compulsory adoption of scientific, research, evidence-based expansion of healthcare delivery system in par with the future requirements of country, and the same should be adopted in all the alternate systems of medicine.
- Uniform service and working conditions for Doctors and allied medical person working in rural areas.
- Modification of curriculum and syllabi of MBBS to suit rural health requirements
- Each postgraduate student should spend a fixed time (e.g. six months) at a CHC in the second year of his/her training.
- Under Graduate Medical Students should spend at least one month per year during their training and internship in PHCs
- Utilizing the manpower of Indian foreign qualified doctors (who have not passed qualifying examination) as Assistant Medical Officers in PHCs and Sub Centres. Over the last 7 years there are about 39200 foreign qualified doctors who are jobless. This category of medical personnel can be utilized in sub centres instead of AYUSH or Dentists. As and when they pass qualifying examination they can be promoted as medical officers in PHCs
- Strategic outsourcing of specialist care from the private sector at the tertiary care level.



Senior Leaders meeting at IMA Hqs on Doctors Day



"Sabarmati Svachha Abhiyan" Ahmedabad Medical Association



Summer Camp Ahmedabad Medical Association





AMACON-2019 Ahmedabad Medical Association



Annual Day Programme Ahmedabad Medical Association





National EVECON-2019 Woman Doctors Conference, Goa



Women Doctors' Wing Surat Branch



P.P.S. Zonal Educative Seminar Bhavnagar Branch





Environment Day Celebration Surat Branch



Environment Day Celebration Godhara Branch



Trees Plantation Programme



Rajkot Branch



Mehsana Branch



Himatnagar Branch



CME Himmatnagar Branch



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CME Mehsana Branch



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CME Gandhidham Branch





### Blood Donation Camp



Godhra Branch



Godhra Branch



Surat Branch



Valsad Branch



### Doctor's Day Celebration

Anand Branch



Bhavnagar Branch



Gandhidham Branch





**Installation Ceremony Vapi Branch**



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**Cultural Event Surat Branch**



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**Cleanliger and Hygeine Seminar Moribi Branch**



**Health Checkup camp Bhavnagar Branch**



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**Health Checkup camp Rajkot Branch**







### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Ahmedabad Branch





### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Anand Branch



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#### I.M.A. Bardoli Branch



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Bharuch Branch



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#### I.M.A. Bhavnagar Branch





### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Bhuj Branch



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#### I.M.A. Bilimora Branch



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Dadaranagar Haveli Branch



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#### I.M.A. Dahod Branch





### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Dakor Branch



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#### I.M.A. Daman Branch



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Deesa Branch



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#### I.M.A. Gandhidham Branch





**Protest Against NMC Bill-2019**

**I.M.A. Godhra Branch**



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**I.M.A. Gondal Branch**



**Protest Against NMC Bill-2019**

**I.M.A. Himatnagar Branch**



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**I.M.A. Idar Branch**





### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Jamnagar Branch



#### I.M.A. Jasdian Branch



#### I.M.A. Bhanvad Branch



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Kalol Branch



#### I.M.A. Khedbrahma Branch





### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Mehsana Branch



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#### I.M.A. Mahuva Branch



(74)



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Nadiad Branch



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#### I.M.A. Palanpur Branch



(75)



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Rajkot Branch



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#### I.M.A. Surat Branch



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Surendranagar Wadhawan Branch



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#### I.M.A. Unjha Branch







### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Una Branch



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#### I.M.A. Upleta Branch



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Vadodara Branch



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#### I.M.A. Veraval Branch





### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### I.M.A. Viramgam Branch



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#### I.M.A. Vyara Branch



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### B. J. Medical College Ahmedabad



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#### A.M.C. MET Medical College Ahmedabad





**Protest Against NMC Bill-2019**

**GCS Medical College, Ahmedabad**



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**GMERS Medical College, Himatnagar**



**Protest Against NMC Bill-2019**

**GMERS Medical College, Patan**



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**GMERS Medical College, Valsad**





### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

#### Gujarat Adani Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhuj



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#### M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar



### Protest Against NMC Bill-2019

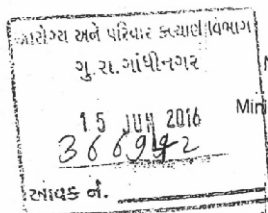
#### Parul Institute of Medical Sciences & Research



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#### GMERS Medical College, Vadnagar





No.7-165/2016/NVBDCP/DEN  
Government of India  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi  
Dated the 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2016

### Notification of Dengue Cases

Dengue has become a major public health concern in country accounting for substantial morbidity and mortality. As there is no specific drug and commercially available vaccine, prevention is the only strategy for Dengue. Therefore, early reporting of Dengue cases is necessary for implementing preventive measures before it spreads further in an epidemic proportion.

In order to ensure early diagnosis & case management, reduce Dengue transmission, address the problems of emergency and spread of disease in newer geographical areas, it is essential to have complete information of all Dengue cases. Therefore, the healthcare providers shall notify every Dengue case to local authorities i.e. District Health Officer/Chief Medical Officer of the district concerned and Municipal Health Officer of the Municipal Corporation/Municipality concerned every week (daily during transmission period) in prescribed format.

For the purpose of case definition, a Dengue case is defined as follows:

- **Probable DF/DHF:**

A case compatible with clinical description of Dengue Fever " An acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration with two or more of the following manifestations:

Headache, retro-orbital pain, myalgia, arthralgia, rash, haemorrhagic manifestations.

OR

"Non-ELISA based NS1 antigen/IgM positive"

(A positive test by RDT will be considered as probable due to poor sensitivity and specificity of currently available RDTs.)

- **Confirmed Dengue Fever:**

A case compatible with the clinical description of Dengue fever with at least one of the following:-

- o Demonstration of Dengue virus antigen in serum samples by NS1-ELISA.
- o Demonstration of IgM antibody titre by ELISA positive in single serum sample.
- o Detection of viral nucleic acid by polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
- o Isolation of the Dengue virus (Virus culture +VE) from serum, plasma, leucocytes.
- o IgG seroconversion in paired sera after 2 weeks with Four fold increase of IgG titre.



For the purpose of this notification, healthcare providers will include clinical establishments run or managed by the Government (including local authorities), private or NGO sectors and/or individual practitioners under Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010.

The doctors in Government Health institutions and the registered medical private practitioners of the private hospitals/clinics are required to immediately inform the office of the District Health Authority of concerned district, if a suspected case of Dengue is reported at their health institution.

The blood samples of the all Dengue suspected cases have to be sent at the Sentinel Surveillance Hospital (SSH), to be tested by ELISA technique. A patient can be declared positive for Dengue only on the basis of ELISA technique of testing and not by RDT. A patient can be declared as probable case for Dengue only on the basis of RDT technique of testing by using NS1 or IgM (Not IgG). The information of the positive case of the Dengue should be sent to the office of the District Health Authority immediately after the diagnosis.

The management of the Dengue probable/confirmed cases need to be done as per the guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time and available on the website of Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), Government of India. For more detailed information, the concerned State Programme Officers, NVBDCP, whose details are available on [www.nvbdc.gov.in](http://www.nvbdc.gov.in) may be contacted.

(S.Natarajan)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India  
Tel:23082432

### Copy for immediate further necessary action, to:

- 1) All Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Health of States/UTs
- 2) All Directors of Health Services of States/UTs
- 3) All State Programme Officers, NVBDCP of States/UTs

With the request to kindly immediately bring this order to the notice of all concerned for compliance, in their respective State/UT

### CC for information to:

1. PS to Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare
2. PPS to Union Secretary (HFW)/DGHS/Union Secretary (AYUSH)/Union Secretary (HR) & DG-ICMR/Spl.DGHS
3. All PSs to Addl. Secretaries & Joint Secretaries in MOHFW/GOI
4. Director, NVBDCP/All Dy. Director Generals, Dte.GHS
5. Director (Media) MOHW/GOI
6. All Regional Directors (HFW/GOI) - with request to facilitate wide dissemination of this Govt. Order, for compliance, in respective States/UTs
7. Websites of MOHFW/GOI ([www.mohfw.nic.in](http://www.mohfw.nic.in)) and National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme ([www.nvbdc.gov.in](http://www.nvbdc.gov.in))

**NOTIFICATION**

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
SACHIVALAY, GANDHINAGAR  
DATE: 07 -04 -2017

Epidemic Disease Act, 1897 NO:-MLO-15-2016-834-275(2017)-G: WHEREAS the Government of Gujarat is satisfied that the State of Gujarat is threatened with the outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease namely Malaria & Dengue. Furthermore, morbidity ratio is high in Dengue & Malaria leading to a serious public health concern. Hence, it is important to ensure protection against these diseases in order to reduce disease burden and that the ordinary provision of law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Section -2 of the Epidemic Disease Act, 1897, here by makes the following regulation namely:-

1. These regulations may be called the "Gujarat Vector Borne diseases control Regulations, 2017".
2. They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the Gazette.
3. In these regulations unless the content otherwise requires:-
  - a) Malaria & Dengue are included in the list of epidemic diseases.
  - b) Inspecting Officer means a person appointed by the Additional Director (Public Health), Health and Family Welfare, Gujarat or the Chief District Health Officer/Medical officer of Health of the district/corporation concerned in the state of Gujarat to be an Inspecting Officer.
4. Inspection:-
  - a) An Inspecting Officer may enter any premises for the purpose of fever surveillance treatment, anti-larval measures, fogging or spray.
  - b) An Inspecting Officer may put any question as he consider fit in order to ascertain whether there is any reason to believe or suspect that such person is or may be suffering from Malaria or Dengue and such person shall give answer to him.



- c) Whether as result of such inspection or examination or otherwise, the Inspecting Office considers that there is reasons to believe or suspect that such person is or may be infected with Malaria or Dengue, Inspecting Officer may direct such person to give his blood samples for examination and to take treatment for the disease he is suffering form. In case of the minor, such order shall be directed to the guardians or any other adult member (head of family) of the minor.
5. Reporting:-
  - a) The Superintendent of a hospital or the registered medical private practitioners or a laboratory conducting a malaria or dengue diagnostic test shall report the- details of the case to the appropriate authority in such format and in such manner as may be prescribed if the test report of a person is found to be positive immediately, but not later than 24 hours of such report.
6. Treatment/Management:-
  - a) The Superintendent or the registered medical practitioners shall ensure the treatment of malaria, Dengue or such other illness is given as per standard protocols/ guidelines issued from time to time by Govt. Of India/WHO.
7. Directions:-
  - a) The Inspecting Officer may, by writing, or such other means as is expedient require the owner of the occupier of any place, containing any collections of standing or flowing water in which mosquitoes breed or are likely to breed, within such time as may be specified in notice, to take such measures with respect to the same by physical, chemical, biological and other methods, as the inspecting officer may consider suitable in the circumstances for the prevention and control of Malaria and Dengue or any vector borne disease.
  - b) The inspecting Officer may order any premises to be sprayed with the insecticide or spray intra domestic and peri domestic water collections to be treated with Larvicides to prevent transmission.

**8. Compliance:-**

- a) Every person shall duly comply with an order or requisition issued under these regulations and no person shall obstruct the performance of any of the duties imposed upon anyone by these regulations.

**9. Penalty:-**

- a) Any person disobeying any regulations or order made under "The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897" shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal code (45 of 1860).

By the Order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat.

(R.T. Christian)  
Joint Secretary

Health & Family Welfare Department  
Govt. Of Gujarat

To,

- Commissioner Health, Medical Services and Medical Education, (Medical Education and Research) Block No-5, Jivraj Mehta bhavan, Gandhinagar
- The Additional Director (Health), Commissioner Health, Medical Services and Medical Education, (Medical Education and Research) Block No-5, Jivraj Mehta bhavan, Gandhinagar
- Joint Director (malaria) Commissioner Health, Medical Services and Medical Education, (Medical Education and Research) Block No-5, Jivraj Mehta bhavan, Gandhinagar
- All District Health Officers
- All District Malaria Officers
- Director General of Health Services Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
- Accountant General, Gujarat, Ahmedabad/ Rajkot

NEWS CLIP

Protest Against NMC Bill-2019 Ahmedabad

**હડતાળથી ખાનગી હોસ્પિટલમાં ઓપીડી બંધ રહી NMC બિલના વિરોધમાં ખાનગી હોસ્પિટલના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળ**

**300થી વધુ ડોક્ટરોએ સામૂહિક ઈ-મેલ કરી વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કર્યો**

**આ કારણે NMC બિલનો વિરોધ**

નેશનલ મેડિકલ બિલના વિરોધમાં આઠવાડા મેડિકલ એસોસિએશન દ્વારા ધુળવાર સવારનાં 6 વાગ્યા સુધી 24 કલાકની હડતાળ જાહેર કરી રાખવામાં આવી છે. આ કારણે નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળમાં 300થી વધુ ડોક્ટરોએ સામૂહિક ઈ-મેલ કરી વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કર્યો છે. આ કારણે નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળમાં 300થી વધુ ડોક્ટરોએ સામૂહિક ઈ-મેલ કરી વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કર્યો છે.

નેશનલ મેડિકલ બિલના વિરોધમાં આઠવાડા મેડિકલ એસોસિએશન દ્વારા ધુળવાર સવારનાં 6 વાગ્યા સુધી 24 કલાકની હડતાળ જાહેર કરી રાખવામાં આવી છે. આ કારણે નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળમાં 300થી વધુ ડોક્ટરોએ સામૂહિક ઈ-મેલ કરી વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કર્યો છે.

**હડતાળને પગલે આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ ખોરવાશે એનએમસી બિલનો વિરોધ, આજે રાજ્યભરમાં ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળ**

લોકસભામાં એનએમસી બિલ પસાર થવા જઈ રહ્યું છે ત્યારે દેશભરના તબીબો વિરોધ કરી રહ્યાં છે. ઈન્ડિયન મેડિકલ કોર્પોરેશન આ મુદ્દે હડતાળનું એલાન જાહેર કર્યું છે જેના ભાગરૂપે આવતીકાલે ધુળવાર અમદાવાદ સહિત રાજ્યભરમાં અંદાજે ૨૮ હજાર ડોક્ટરોએ હડતાળમાં જોડાવા સમર્થન ક્યું છે પરિણામે આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ ખોરવાઈ તેવી શક્યતા છે.

**રાજ્યભરના ૨૮ હજાર ડોક્ટરો હડતાળમાં જોડાશે, સિવિલમાં સિનિયર ડોક્ટરોને રાઉન્ડ ધ કલોક ડયુટી સોંપાઈ**

એનએમસી બિલમાં ઘટી વિચારનાતા છે જેના લીધે દેશભરના ડોક્ટરો વિરોધ પ્રદર્શિત કરી રહ્યા છે. ઈન્ડિયન મેડિકલ કોર્પોરેશનના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળને પગલે આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ ખોરવાઈ તેવી શક્યતા છે.

**રાજ્યના ઠર ઠર તબીબો વિરોધ પ્રદર્શનમાં જોડાશે NMC બિલ વિરુદ્ધ ડોક્ટરોની આજે હડતાલ, ઈમરજન્સી સેવાઓ યથાવત્**

**IMA નો ડોક્ટરો હડતાલ પાડશે, સિવિલ હોસ્પિમાં અસર નહીં થાય**

તબીબોને એનએમસી બિલના વિરોધમાં આઠવાડા મેડિકલ એસોસિએશન દ્વારા ધુળવાર સવારનાં 6 વાગ્યા સુધી 24 કલાકની હડતાળ જાહેર કરી રાખવામાં આવી છે. આ કારણે નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળમાં 300થી વધુ ડોક્ટરોએ સામૂહિક ઈ-મેલ કરી વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કર્યો છે.

**મેડિકલ એસોસિએશન ખાતે રામપૂન યોજઈ એનએમસી બિલ સામે ડોક્ટરોની હડતાલ, સિવિલમાં સેવા યથાવત્**

લોકસભામાં એનએમસી બિલ પસાર થવા જઈ રહ્યું છે ત્યારે દેશભરના તબીબો વિરોધ કરી રહ્યાં છે. ઈન્ડિયન મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળને પગલે આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ ખોરવાઈ તેવી શક્યતા છે.

**હડતાળને લીધે આરોગ્ય સેવાઓને આંશિક અસર એસમા લાગુ કરાતા મેડિકલ ટીચર્સની હડતાળ પાછી ખેંચાઈ**

નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશન દ્વારા ધુળવાર સવારનાં 6 વાગ્યા સુધી 24 કલાકની હડતાળ જાહેર કરી રાખવામાં આવી છે. આ કારણે નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળમાં 300થી વધુ ડોક્ટરોએ સામૂહિક ઈ-મેલ કરી વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કર્યો છે.

**નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન સામે વિરોધ માટે ગુજરાતના ૪૦૦ વિદ્યાર્થી દિલ્હી પહોંચ્યા**

નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશનના આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ ખોરવાઈ તેવી શક્યતા છે.

Ahmedabad



મેડિકલ બિલના વિરોધમાં દેખાવો



અમદાવાદ મેડિકલ એસો. ખાતે ડોક્ટરોના દેખાવો

**રાજ્યમાં ઠેર ઠેર તબીબો વિરોધ પ્રદર્શનમાં જોડાશે**

**NMC બિલ વિરુદ્ધ ડોક્ટરોની આજે હડતાળ, ઈમરજન્સી સેવા યથાવત્**

**કયા કારણોસર વિરોધ**

નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશન દ્વારા ધુળવાર સવારનાં 6 વાગ્યા સુધી 24 કલાકની હડતાળ જાહેર કરી રાખવામાં આવી છે. આ કારણે નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળમાં 300થી વધુ ડોક્ટરોએ સામૂહિક ઈ-મેલ કરી વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કર્યો છે.

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**‘નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન’ સામે ડોક્ટરોનો વિરોધ, ૮મીએ દેશવ્યાપી હડતાળનું એલાન**

નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશનના આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ ખોરવાઈ તેવી શક્યતા છે.

**હડતાળને પગલે આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ ખોરવાશે એનએમસી બિલનો વિરોધ, આજે રાજ્યભરમાં ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળ**

લોકસભામાં એનએમસી બિલ પસાર થવા જઈ રહ્યું છે ત્યારે દેશભરના તબીબો વિરોધ કરી રહ્યાં છે. ઈન્ડિયન મેડિકલ એસોસિએશન આ મુદ્દે હડતાળનું એલાન જાહેર કર્યું છે જેના ભાગરૂપે આવતીકાલે ધુળવાર અમદાવાદ સહિત રાજ્યભરમાં અંદાજે ૨૮ હજાર ડોક્ટરોએ હડતાળમાં જોડાવા સમર્થન ક્યું છે પરિણામે આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ ખોરવાઈ તેવી શક્યતા છે.

**ગુજરાતના ડોક્ટરોની ફરી લડતના મૂડમાં એનએમસી બિલના વિરોધમાં ૮મીએ ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળ**

નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશન દ્વારા ધુળવાર સવારનાં 6 વાગ્યા સુધી 24 કલાકની હડતાળ જાહેર કરી રાખવામાં આવી છે. આ કારણે નેશનલ મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના ડોક્ટરોની હડતાળમાં 300થી વધુ ડોક્ટરોએ સામૂહિક ઈ-મેલ કરી વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કર્યો છે.







Amreli

આવડેલા અમરેલી જિલ્લાના આરોગ્ય વિભાગના આયોજીત આરોગ્ય શિબિરમાં આરોગ્ય વિભાગના આરોગ્ય સહાયકો દ્વારા આરોગ્ય શિબિરનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ શિબિરમાં આરોગ્ય વિભાગના આરોગ્ય સહાયકો દ્વારા આરોગ્ય શિબિરનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

સરકારમાં પાસ થયેલા ત્રણ મેડિકલ કમિશન ધીલના ધીલ સામે આઈએમએ લડી લેવાના મુદ્દામાં વિરોધમાં વેટીંગ ભારતભરનો સાથે

# આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે

આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે.

Anand

## આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે



આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે.

Bardoli

## વ્યારામાં નેશનલ કમિશન બિલની હોળી કરી વિરોધ

વ્યારામાં નેશનલ કમિશન બિલની હોળી કરી વિરોધ. વ્યારામાં નેશનલ કમિશન બિલની હોળી કરી વિરોધ. વ્યારામાં નેશનલ કમિશન બિલની હોળી કરી વિરોધ.

Bhavnagar

## નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન ધીલ સામે આઈએમએ લડી લેવાના મુદ્દામાં ડોક્ટરોએ ક્લીનીક બંધ રાખી નોંધાવ્યો વિરોધ

નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન ધીલ સામે આઈએમએ લડી લેવાના મુદ્દામાં ડોક્ટરોએ ક્લીનીક બંધ રાખી નોંધાવ્યો વિરોધ. નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન ધીલ સામે આઈએમએ લડી લેવાના મુદ્દામાં ડોક્ટરોએ ક્લીનીક બંધ રાખી નોંધાવ્યો વિરોધ.

પેસાપાત્ર લોકોજી મેડિકલમાં જઈ શકશે શહેરની ખાનગી હોસ્પિટલોમાં કાલે મેડિકલ સેવાઓ બંધ રહેશે મેડિકલ કાઉન્સિલ બિલ ઈન્ડિયાના સ્થાને નેશનલ મેડિકલ કાઉન્સિલ બિલ આવતા વિરોધ કરાશે

ભાવનગર આઈએમએની રાષ્ટ્રવ્યાપી હડતાલમાં ડોક્ટરો જોડાશે નેશનલ કમિશન ધીલના વિરોધમાં આજે ભાવનગર જિલ્લાના તબીબોની હડતાલ



Bhuj

## આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે

આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે.

આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે.



આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે

આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે. આઈએમએની મેડિકલ કમિશન સમર્થન હડતાલ પાળશે.

Daman

## દમણમાં તબીબોએ દ્વારા નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન ધીલની હોળી

દમણમાં તબીબોએ દ્વારા નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન ધીલની હોળી. દમણમાં તબીબોએ દ્વારા નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન ધીલની હોળી. દમણમાં તબીબોએ દ્વારા નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન ધીલની હોળી.

## દમણમાં એનએમસી બિલની જલાઈ હોલી

દમણમાં એનએમસી બિલની જલાઈ હોલી. દમણમાં એનએમસી બિલની જલાઈ હોલી. દમણમાં એનએમસી બિલની જલાઈ હોલી.











Vadodara

બરોડા મેડિકલ કોલેજના એમ.બી.બી.એસ.ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ દ્વારા એનએમસી બિલ રાજ્યસભામાં પસાર ન થાય તે માટે વિરોધ પ્રદર્શન

વડોદરા, તા.૨૩
આજે મેડિકલ કોલેજ પાસે બરોડા મેડિકલ કોલેજના એમ.બી.બી.એસ.ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ દ્વારા એન.એમ.સી.બિલ જે લોકસભામાં પસાર નહીં થયું છે તે સંબંધમાં પસાર ન થઈ તે માટે વિરોધ પ્રદર્શન કરી સુરોચક શ્રવણમાં આવ્યા હતા.



બરોડા મેડિકલ કોલેજના એમ.બી.બી.એસ.ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ દ્વારા લોકસભામાં પસાર થયેલા એન.એમ.સી.બિલ પ્રત્યે આજે વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કરી નારાજગી વ્યક્ત પીઠ પ્રવેશ એનએમસી બિલ રાજ્યસભામાં પસાર ન થઈ તે માટે એવો મેડિકલ કોલેજના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ દ્વારા સુરોચક શ્રવણ કરી રહ્યા છે. આ વિલન વિરોધ એવો વ્યક્ત કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

NMC બીલના વિરોધમાં શહેરના ખાનગી ડોક્ટર્સની આજની હડતાળ મુલતવી

શહેર સહિત દેશના વિભિન્ન ભાગોમાં પુર, રોજગાળો અને કારમીરમાંથી ૩૭૦મી કલમ રદ થતા સર્જાયેલી સ્થિતિના લીધે સરકારનું ધ્યાન અન્યત્ર રાજ્યના લીધે આવીએલ તા.૮ની રોજ ખાનગી ડોક્ટર્સ દ્વારા એનએમસી બીલના વિરોધમાં આવેલા હડતાળને અલાનને મુલતવી રખાઈ હોવાનું આઈ એનએમસી ડો.પરેશ મજુમદારે જણાવ્યું હતું. નેશનલ મેડિકલ કાઉન્સિલ બીલના વિરોધમાં દેશભરમાં આતંત્રીકાલે ખાનગી ડોક્ટર્સ દ્વારા હડતાળનું એલાન આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું. જોકે શહેર, રોજગાળો અને વિભિન્ન ભાગોમાં પુર, રોજગાળો અને કારમીરમાં ૩૭૦મી કલમ રદ કરતા સર્જાયેલી સ્થિતિને ધ્યાને લઈ ઈન્ડિયન મેડિકલ એસોસિએશન દ્વારા આવતીકાલની હડતાળ મુલતવી રખાઈ છે.

Valsad

વલસાડ મેડિકલ કોલેજમાં NMC બિલની હોળી એમસીઆઈ બિલ રદ કરીને સરકારે નવું બિલ લાવતાં રોષ
વલસાડ મેડિકલ કોલેજના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અને એસ.આઈ. તંત્રીઓએ બિલની હોળી કરી હતી. તેમના જણાવ્યા અનુસાર કાયદેસર ચૂંટણી પ્રક્રિયાને અવગણીને એમસીઆઈ બિલને વિરોધી વોલંટન વિરોધી હોળી કરી વિરોધ પ્રદર્શન કર્યું હતું. આ બિલ સામે તંત્રીઓ અને વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ રોષ પ્રગટ કરી પ્રજા વિરોધી બિલ હોવાના સૂચનો પાડવામાં હતા.

Vyara

બાલક સરકાર દ્વારા મેડિકલ કાઉન્સિલ ઓફ ઇન્ડિયાએ રદ કરી તેના સ્થાને નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન બિલ પસાર કરાયું છે. જે સમગ્ર ભારતના તંત્રીઓ, તબીબી અધ્યાપક તેમજ તબીબી સેવા માટે નુકસાનકારી હોવાના આક્ષેપ સાથે તાબી જિલ્લાના વડામથક વ્યારા પાસે મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના નેતા હેઠળ વ્યારાના તબીબોએ હોલકાઈ સહિત દેખાવો કર્યો હતો. આ સાથે જુના બહેલક માટે બહેરમાં બિલની હોળી કરી પોતાનો વિરોધ વ્યક્ત કર્યો હતો. આ પ્રસંગે વ્યારા મેડિકલ એસોસિએશનના પ્રમુખ ડો. પુલ્કેશ તુરાજ, સેક્રેટરી ડો. મૈત્રિક વીઠ્ઠલ તથા કમિટી ના મેમ્બરો સહિત પહેલ સહિતના વ્યારાના સભ્ય તબીબો હાજર રહ્યા હતા.

Wakanar

ભાજપ દ્વારા આરોગ્યમંત્રીને રજૂઆત વાંકાનેર તબીબને ફડાકાકાંડ : સોમાણીના સમર્થનમાં આજે રેલી કાઢી આવેદન અપાશે
વાંકાનેર સિવિલ હોસ્પિટલના અધિકારકર્તા ઉમરના પ્રમાણપત્ર બાબતે ફડાકાવાળી ક્રમનાર પુર્વ નગરપાલિકા સમર્થનમાં મહિલાઓએ જંપલાવ્યું છે. અને આજરોજ સોમાણીના સમર્થનમાં રેલી યોજાઈ પાંચ ક્ષેત્રી ખાતે આવેદનપત્ર પાસવાનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.



વિપક્ષના વોકઆઉટ વચ્ચે નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન ખરડો લોકસભામાં પસાર

આ ખરડો મેડિકલ પ્રવેશમાં ઇન્ટરપેક્ટર રાજ્યને ખતમ કરશે તેવો સરકારનો દાવો, કોંગ્રેસે એવું લાગે છે કે રોગ કરતા ઘલાજ વધારે ખરાબ હશે
એમબીબીએસની કાયમી યરની પરીક્ષા પીછા માટેની પ્રવેશ પરીક્ષા ગણાશે
નવી દિલ્હી, તા.૨૮(પીટીઆઈ) : સોમવારે લોકસભાએ બ્રહ્મચાર્યની પ્રસ્તાવના માટે નેશનલ મેડિકલ કમિશન ખરડો પસાર કર્યો હતો, જેમાં સરકાર દ્વારા મેડિકલ શિક્ષણ શેરે ઈન્પેક્ટર રાજ્યને અંત લાવવાના એક સૌથી મોટી

સુધારા તરીકે વર્ણવવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ ખરડો ઈન્ડિયન મેડિકલ કાઉન્સિલ એક્ટ ૧૯૫૬નું સ્થાન લેશે જેને કોંગ્રેસ, ડીએમકે અને તુણમુલ કોંગ્રેસના વોકઆઉટ વચ્ચે ધ્વનિમતથી પસાર કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. આ બિલમાં મેડિકલ એજ્યુકેશનમાં એક રાષ્ટ્રીય પારાપોરણ બનાવવાની પણ જોગવાઈ છે જેમાં સુચવાયેલ છે કે અંતિમ વર્ષ એમબીબીએસની પરીક્ષા પીછા માટે પ્રવેશ પરીક્ષા ગણવી અને વિદેશમાંથી મેડિકલમાં ગ્રેજ્યુએશન કરનારા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે સ્કિનિંગ ટેસ્ટ લેવામાં આવે. કેન્દ્રીય આરોગ્ય પ્રધાન હર્ષવર્ધને કહ્યું કે આ પરીક્ષા, નેશનલ એકિઝિટ ટેસ્ટ (એનએમસીટી) તરીકે ઓળખાય છે, જે સુચિત રાષ્ટ્રીય તબીબી આયોગ (એનએમસી) એ ઈ-કન્ટ્રોલ્ડઅરની વારંવાર નિરીક્ષણથી દુર થશે અને પ્રક્રિયાઓને બદલે પરિણામો પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરશે તેની ખાતરી કરશે. વિપક્ષે કમિશનમાં ચૂંટાયેલા સભ્યોને પ્રસ્તાવિત કમિશનમાં નામીકિત સભ્યો સાથે મુકવા જેવી જોગવાઈઓ સામે વાંધો ઉઠાવ્યો હતો. તેઓએ આશોપ કર્યો હતો કે કાયદો સંધાયેલા બાવનાની વિકલ્પ છે. કોંગ્રેસના મનીષ તિવારીએ કહ્યું કે આ ખરડો એવો છે કે બાયટાવરમાં બાળકને ઢંકી દેવું ... આમાં રોગ કરતાં ઈલાજ વધુ ખરાબ હોય એવું લાગે છે. તેમણે કહ્યું કે આ બિલ કેપિટેશન ટીને કાયદેસર બનાવશે. જો કે હર્ષવર્ધને કોંગ્રેસની આ વિતા કગાવતા કહ્યું કે આ બિલ એંગેની વાસ્તવિક વિલાંબો પર ધ્યાન આપવામાં આવ્યું છે. તેમણે કહ્યું કે આ કાયદો વિરોધી કિતોનો છે, જે ઈન્પેક્ટર રાજ્યને સમાપ્ત કરવામાં એન મેડિકલ કોલેજોમાં બેઠકોની સંખ્યામાં વધારો કરવામાં મદદ કરશે. વર્ધને કહ્યું કે બિલ લાવીને સરકારનો મૂળ હેતુ તબીબી શિક્ષણની અખંડિતતાના અલ્ટર પોસ્ટની ખાતરી અને પુનઃચાલિત કરવાનો છે. તેમણે નોંધ્યું કે એનએમસી બિલ ૨૦૧૮ એ ૨૦૧૭ માં લાવવામાં આવેલું એક સુધારેલી આવૃત્તિ છે.

TIMES NATION
SC sets 11-point norm on medical negligence
Consumer Act Not Meant To Instil Fear In Docs: Apex Court
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New Delhi: Consumer Protection Act should not be a "halter round the neck" of doctors to make them fearful and apprehensive of taking professional decisions at crucial moments to explore possibility of reviving patients hanging between life and death, Supreme Court said on Wednesday.
Doctors in complicated cases have to take chance even if the rate of survival is low. A doctor faced with an emergency ordinarily tries his best to redeem the patient out of his suffering. He does not gain anything by acting with negligence or by omitting to do an act, said a bench comprising Justices Dalveer Bhandari and HS Bedi dismissing a CPA complaint against Bata Hospital and Medical Research Centre here.
One Kusum Sharma had claimed Rs 45 lakh compensation against the hospital for the death of her husband RK Sharma -- a senior operations manager in Indian Oil Corporation. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) had dismissed her complaint.
Finding such CPA complaints against doctors on the rise and in many cases those being frivolous, the bench said, "Courts have to be extremely careful to ensure that unnecessarily, professionals are not harassed and (or) else they will not be able to carry out their professional duties without fear." "It is a matter of common knowledge that after some unfortunate event, there is a marked tendency to look for a human factor to blame for an untoward event, a tendency which is closely linked with the desire to punish," said Justice Bhandari, writing judgment for the bench.
Tracing development of the law in major cases of negligence in India and other countries, the bench collated the guidelines for the courts to adjudicate complaints against doctors.