

8. When anti-larval teams come for treating the places every week, please cooperate and see that all water collections are properly treated.
9. Keep Windows and Doors open when fogging in your area is in progress for dusk or dawn.
10. Social Workers and Residents Associations should assist in detection and prevention of mosquito breeding.
11. Report to the Local Health authorities in the event of occurrence of a case of viral fever.
12. The patient should be kept under mosquito-nets during day and night for the first 3 days of the illness.
13. Hospital staff and people attending to the sick should apply repellent creams and lotions during day and night.
14. No specific treatment of the disease exists. The patient should have complete rest, take normal diet with plenty of fluids. Aspirin, Paracetamol and Vitamin 'C' could be taken for relief. Antibiotics are not needed.
15. Do not allow water taps and hydrants to leak in and around the houses.

Dialysis machines

2005. SHRI KRISHNA

MOHAN BHAMIDIPATI: SHRI
K.V.R.S. BALA SUBBA RAO:

With the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, he is pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to have more dialysis machines in different States;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to have more dialysis equipment in different States; and

(c) what is the number of such machines presently available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) and (b) To encourage the import of dialysis machines, the Government have declared it as life-saving equipment and these can be imported under Open General Licence (OGL) without payment of custom duty. A prototype of dialysis machine has been developed in India which is under clinical trials.

(c) The available information about the Government and private hospitals having dialysis facilities is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Dialysis facilities

Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.	1. Medical College, Gauhati.
Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	1. Patna Medical College, Patna.
							2. Telco Hospital, Jamshedpur.
							3. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

<i>Gujarat</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. Civil Hospital (B.J. Medical College), Ahmedabad.
<i>Haryana</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. Medical College, Rohtak.
<i>J & K</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. S.M.G.S. Hospital, Jammu. 2. Govt. Medical College, Jammu. 3. S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar.
<i>H. P.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. H.P. Medical College, Simla.
<i>M. P.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal. 2. G.R. Medical College, Gwalior. 3. Kasturba Hospital, Bhopal. (BHEL) 4. M.Y. Hospital, Indore. 5. G.M. Hospital, Rewa.
<i>Maharashtra</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay. 2. B.Y.L. Nair Hospital, Bombay. 3. I.T.M.G. Hospital, Bombay. 4. T.N. Medical College, Bombay. 5. J.J. Group of Hospital, Bombay. 6. B.J. Medical College (Sessoon Gen. Hospital), Pune. 7. Medical College Hospital, Nagpur. 8. Army Hospital, Pune. 9. M.C. Hospital, Aurangabad. 10. Swami Ramanand Tirtha Rural M.C. Ambajogai.
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad. 2. King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam. 3. Genetic Institute, Hyderabad. 4. Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad. 5. Govt. General Hospital, Kurnool.
<i>Kerala</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. Medical College Hospital, Trivendrum. 2. Medical College Hospital, Calicut. 3. Kottayam Medical College hospital, Kottayam.
<i>Orissa</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. V.S.S. Medical College, Burla, Sambalpur. 2. S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack. 3. M.K.G.G. Medical College, Berhampur. 4. Ispat General Hospital, Rourkela.
<i>Punjab</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1. Rajendra Hospital, Patiala. 2. S.G.T.B. Hospital, Amritsar.

Rajasthan

1. S.M.S. Medical College, Hospital, Jaipur.

Tamilnadu

1. Govt. General Hospital, Madras.
2. Govt. Stanley Hospital, Madras.
3. Southern Railway Headquarters Hospital, Madras.
4. Govt. Royapet Hospital, Madras.
5. Govt. Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

Uttar Pradesh

1. J.N. Medical College, Aligarh.
2. Jhansi Medical College, Hospital, Jhansi.
3. Banaras Hindu University (Instt. of Med. Sciences) Varanasi.
4. K.G. Medical College Hospital, Lucknow.
5. G.S.V.M. Medical Hospital, Kanpur.
6. S. N. Medical College Hospital, Agra.

West Bengal

1. S.S.K.M. Hospital, Calcutta.
2. Calcutta Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.
3. Army Hospital, Calcutta.

Karnataka

1. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

Union Territories**Delhi**

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
3. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.
4. Lok Nayak J.P.N. Hospital, New Delhi.
5. G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.
6. Army Hospital, Delh-Cantt.

Goa

1. Goa Medical College, Goa.

Pondicherry

1. J.I.P.M. E.R. Pondicherry.

Chandigarh

1. P.G.I., Chandigarh.

Dialysis Facilities in private Sector**Andhra Pradesh**

1. Mahavir Hospital, Hyderabad.

Gujarat

1. Seth Vadilal Shah General Hospital, Ahmedabad.

Karnatak

1. Karnatak Relief & Research Centre, Bangalore.
2. Kamatchi Hospital, Mysore.
3. Bangalore Kidney Foundation, Bangalore.
4. Kasturba Medical College Hospital, Manipal.

<i>Kerala</i>	. . . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amala Hospital, Trichy. 2. Little Flower Hospital, Angamally. 3. Lourde Hospital, Ernakulam. 4. Medical Trust, Cochin.
<i>Punjab</i>	. . . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dayanand Medical College Hospital, Ludhiana. 2. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.
<i>Maharashtra</i>	. . . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bombay Hospital & Research Centre, Bombay. 2. Jaslok Hospital & Research Centre, Bombay. 3. Breach Candy Hospital, Bombay. 4. Dr. Bataabhai Nanavati Hospital, Bombay. 5. Sir Hurkison Das Nurrottam Das Hospital, Bombay. 6. National Hospital, Bombay. 7. Poona Medical Foundation, Poona. 8. K.E.M. Hospital, Pune. 9. Wanless Hospital, Miraj. 10. Miraj Mission Hospital, Miraj.
<i>Tamilnadu</i>	. . . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore. 2. K.J. Hospital, Madras. 3. Vijaya Hospital, Madras. 4. Ramak-ishna Nursing Home, Coimbatore. 5. G. Kuppuswamy G.k. Naidu Mem. Hospital, Coimbatore. 6. Rao's Hospital, Coimbatore. 7. Kikani Charities, Coimbatore. 8. Coimbatore Kidney Centre, Coimbatore. 9. Cinithu Nursing Home, Madurai. 10. Devaki Hospital, Madras. 11. Dialysis Centre, Trichy.
<i>West Bengal</i>	. . . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belle Vue Nursing Home, Calcutta. 2. Calcutta Hospital & Medical Res. Centre, Calcutta. 3. East India Clinic (Woodland Hospital), Calcutta. 4. Ramakrishna Mission Hospital, Calcutta.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	. . . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Narender Mohan Hospital, Mohan Nagar. 2. Murti Nursing Home, Meerut.
		<i>Union Territories</i>
<i>Delhi</i>	. . . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tirath Ram Singh Nursing Home & Charitable Hospital, Delhi.

2. Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi.

3. St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi.

4. Lion Medical Centre, Delhi.

Goa 1. Lachmi Bai T. Memorial Hospital, Panaji.

Homoeopathic Practitioners

2006. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Register of Homoeopathic Practitioners of those who are registered in Part B in any State Government/Union Territory of India is being maintained in accordance with the Homoeopathic Central Council Act and if not, the reasons therefor, and by when, the same will be maintained; and

(b) whether a person registered in any State Government/Union Territory of India, can practise Homoeopathy, all over India, as specified in the Act, and if not, the reasons therefore and by when the same will be effective ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Homoeopathy Central Council (Registration) Regulation, 1982 under which the procedure for maintenance of the Central Register is to be regulated have been approved by the Government of India. The Central of Council of Homoeopathy has initiated action to open the Register.

(b) Under Section 26(1) of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, subject to certain restrictions, any person possessing a recognised medical qualification and enrolled on a State Register of Homoeopathy or the Central Register of Homoeopathy shall be entitled to practise Homoeopathy

in any part of India. Under Section 26(2) of the Act, subject to certain restrictions, any person whose name is for the time being borne on Part II of the Central Register of Homoeopathy, may practise homoeopathy in any State, other than the State where he is enrolled on the State Register of Homoeopathy, with the previous approval of the Government of the State where, he intends to practise.

Environmental sanitation in Union Territories

2007. SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPARDE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that as reported in the Hindustan Times of 1st September, 1982 the environmental sanitation is poorest in the Union Territory of Delh', the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what remedial action is being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARNAND): (a) to (c) No. The maintenance of required level of sanitation and cleanliness is a continuing responsibility of the Union Territory Administration and of the local authorities.