

Augmenting dialysis treatment facilities

2059. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a very limited infrastructural facilities are available in the country for dialysis treatment-Heamodialysis and Peritoneal dialysis across the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to augment the dialysis treatment facilities and also reduce the cost of dialysis treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Data regarding availability of infrastructural facilities for dialysis treatment in the country is not maintained centrally.

Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide health care including dialysis facilities for the patients. The Central Government through the hospitals under it, supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

Dialysis facility is available at the Central Government Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi; Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry; Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh; North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong; and Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal.

To enhance treatment facilities, the Central Government has approved setting up of AIIMS type of institutions in 9 States. Assistance for upgradation of tertiary care facilities at 70 medical colleges is also approved.

State Governments can also consider providing dialysis services at District Hospitals through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode under National Health Mission. A scheme for dialysis has also been announced in the 2016-17 budget speech by the Finance Minister.

E-Rakt Kosh

2060. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of a proper network of all blood banks in the country, patients are sometimes facing difficulty in getting the required group of blood;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplates having a national network of blood banks to overcome the difficulties of getting blood;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has initiated e-Rakt Kosh; and

(d) if so, what are the aims and objectives of e-Rakt Kosh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) To improve convenience and access for safe blood the Central Government has initiated a nation wide rollout and implementation of a centralized e-Blood Bank Management Information System called e-Rakt Kosh, for all the licensed blood banks in public and private health facilities in States/UTs, which will complement the existing e-blood banking system of National Health Portal.

(d) The aims and objectives of the e-Rakt Kosh include:

- (i) To streamline the infrastructure (including civil space, equipment, kits, vehicles), deployed manpower (limited funding, availability, work pressure), process and system (manual process, transparency, availability of information) in blood bank in India. Information will also be available through mobile based App.
- (ii) To provide means to collect, disseminate, standardize and streamline the standard operating procedures, guidelines and workflow of blood banks across the nation.
- (iii) To facilitate enforcement of Drug and Cosmetic Act, NACO (National AIDS Control Organization) and NABH (National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers) standards and guidelines ensuring proper collection and donation, effective management and monitoring the quality and quantity of the donated blood.

Free treatment in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh for serious ailments

2061. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan for providing free treatment for serious ailments in the backward districts in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and by when such a scheme would be ready for implementation; and

(c) if so, the total amount given to Delhi, till January 2016 for implementation of these schemes?