

(c) Antibiotics are included in Schedule H and H1 to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, and, therefore, cannot be sold in retail except on and in accordance with the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has launched a programme on Antimicrobial Stewardship, Prevention of Infection and Control (ASPIC) in 2012. Functional infection control programmes not only cut down the rates of nosocomial infections, but also reduce the volume of antibiotic consumption and are a critical part of any comprehensive strategy to contain antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Further, a red line campaign has been launched to regulate over the counter sale of Schedule H antibiotics. The campaign is aimed at discouraging unnecessary prescription and over-the-counter sale of antibiotics causing drug resistance for several critical diseases including TB, malaria, urinary tract infection and even HIV.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also launched a programme named 'National Programme on Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance' to address the problem of growing AMR.

#### **Merging of departments in Safdarjung Hospital**

2511. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the common treatments being done in Central Institute of Orthopaedics and Sports Injury Centre of Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) whether common treatments can be housed and merged in one department;

(c) whether both the departments can be housed in one building in the interest of patients; and

(d) whether Directors of both the departments may be housed in one building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Government approved establishment of Sports Injury Centre (SIC) at Safdarjung Hospital to function as a self-sufficient Department providing tertiary and specialized care for management of sports injuries. This Centre performs high end Arthroscopic surgeries involving all joints leading to early rehabilitation. Further, it deals selectively with high end Arthroscopic procedure involving multi ligamentous knee injury, complex shoulder injuries including instability and rotator cuff tears, nerve entrapment,

ankle arthroscopies and reconstructions wrist and elbow arthroscopy and navigation assisted hip arthroscopy, etc.

The SIC also deals with primary, difficult primary and revision arthroplasty and navigation assisted hip and knee arthroplasty whereas the CIO deals with management of general Orthopaedics conditions including congenital Orthopaedics disorder, Trauma of muscular skeletal system, Tumours of Muscular Skeletal system and management of other miscellaneous Orthopaedics conditions. CIO per se does not deal selectively with joint replacement and Arthroscopy alone.

(b) to (d) No such proposal is under consideration, at present.

#### **Chemicals laced milk**

2512. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of private milk producers mixing chemicals in milk supplied to the public;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the adulteration and also punish such suppliers; and

(c) the number of States where such adulteration is found to have happened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Cases of adulteration in Milk have come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

(b) Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are undertaken by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006. FSSAI regularly takes up the issue of enforcement of the prescribed standards with the State/UT authorities, through communications and interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee. An Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machine has also been distributed by FSSAI to 29 States for analysis of milk for various parameters and to differentiate between genuine and spurious milk. These machines can be easily used in remote areas where testing facilities are not available.

(c) As per the information made available by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, number of milk samples tested and not found conforming to the prescribed standards during 2016-17, is given in the Statement.