

The Phase-II of the Scheme for establishment of 24 new medical colleges has been approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 7th February, 2018. The objective of the Phase - II of the scheme is for ensuring the availability of one medical college in every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and one Government medical college in each State.

(c) Three districts in Bihar namely Purnia, Saran (Chhapara) and Samastipur were identified under Phase-I of the above Scheme to establish new medical colleges. The medical colleges at Purnia, Saran (Chhapara) have been approved. However, DPR for Samastipur was not approved as the existing District Hospitals's land area is not fulfilling the minimum land area requirement prescribed under IMC Act, 1956 for establishment of new medical college.

#### **Shortcomings at AIIMS, Patna**

†1248. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has got an AIIMS hospital constructed in Patna, Bihar for better treatment;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are many Departments in AIIMS, Patna where doctors have not yet been appointed and for want of many test machines, better treatment is not becoming possible; and

(c) the manner in which Government, in view of these situations, proposes to overcome these shortcomings in less time, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Six new AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Raipur, Jodhpur, Rishikesh and Patna have been established under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) to provide for affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country.

AIIMS Patna is operational with functional Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Department (IPD) and OT services.

(b) Departments in six new AIIMS including AIIMS Patna are created on need basis keeping in view the additional services and facilities planned to be added in the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

hospitals. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Patna is functional with 31 Speciality/Super Speciality Departments.

A total number of 305 posts of various Faculty disciplines have been created for AIIMS, Patna. However, as high standards have to be maintained in selection keeping in view the stature of these Institutes of National Importance, all the advertised positions could not be filled up.

Presently, there are 81 Faculty on roll. A major recruitment exercise for Faculty recruitment was undertaken recently in which 252 Faculty posts in various departments were advertised against which only 86 candidates were empanelled. Out of the empanelled 86 candidates 35 have already joined taking the Faculty strength to 81 at present. Rest of the empanelled candidates would also be expected to join in 1-2 months of time.

In addition, 258 Senior/Junior Resident doctors are also available who support the patient care services of the Institute.

As regards availability of diagnostic facilities, it is stated that sophisticated diagnostic machines such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA) and CT Scan machines are available and functioning. Other diagnostic machines of investigation have also been installed and pathology lab is functional with all facilities of diagnosis. Medical facilities with major specialities and super-speciality Departments for meeting critical patient care are available at the Institute. These facilities are adequate for the current patient load.

(c) To facilitate expeditious filling up of Faculty posts, separate Standing Selection Committee (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the six AIIMS including AIIMS Patna.

Contractual appointment of Faculty is also permitted as a stop gap arrangement.

The upper age limit for direct recruitment against the posts of Professor and Additional Professor in the six AIIMS including AIIMS Patna has been raised from the present 50 years to 58 years. This will make available experienced willing faculty of various Government Medical Colleges.

Filling up of vacant Faculty posts in the new AIIMS by taking serving Faculty from Government Medical Colleges/Institutes on deputation basis has also been allowed.

Contractual engagement of retired Faculty of Government Medical Colleges/ Institutes has also been allowed to meet the shortage of Faculty in the six new AIIMS. Senior Resident vacancies are also filled by 'Walk-in Interview' process.

#### **Antibiotic resistance**

1249. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether antibiotic resistance is reported widely in India;
- (b) if so, the State-wise number of such cases reported and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government is taking any concrete measures to address the problem of misuse of antibiotics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. There are many publications from various institutions in India showing high level of resistance to antibiotics. The State-wise number of such cases is not maintained Centrally.

Government of India has launched a 'National Action Plan on Anti-Microbial Resistance (NAP-AMR)' under which a National AMR surveillance lab network has been established which currently includes 21 laboratories. Currently AMR surveillance is being done for a total of 7 pathogens. This surveillance network receives data from 10 sentinel sites located in 9 States (Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka) and is gradually being expanded to the remaining States in the country.

Recent data received from these sentinel sites indicates significantly high level of resistance to some of the high-end antibiotics. The reason for development of resistance is that bacteria as a natural phenomenon develop resistance to antibiotics overtime due to genetic mutation. Misuse of antibiotic accelerates this process. Poor infection prevention and control practices further contributes to the spread of the antibiotic resistant bacteria.

(c) To address the issue of misuse of antibiotics, Government of India has taken following concrete measures:—

1. **Regulatory strengthening:** Since March 2014 a separate Schedule H-I has been incorporated in the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules to regulate the sale of