रई दिल्ली: देश की आबादी के लिए करीब 20 लाख डॉक्टरों और 40 लाख नर्सों की कमी है। स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले निकाय नैट्हेल्थ के अनुसार देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि की जरूरतों के लिहाज से स्वास्थ्य सेवा पेशेवरों की संख्या बढ़ाना शीर्ष प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। संगठन ने इस क्षेत्र में कौशल विकास और रेखा इन इंडिया पहल पर जोर देने की जरूरत बतायी है।

संगठन ने कहा है कि सिर्के चिकित्सा प्रदूषणों के मुक्त और आर्थिकीकरण देश में सेवाओं के आनुपात की वृद्धि से सुधार के लिए काफी नहीं है। देश में चिकित्सकों का अनुपात प्रति एक हजार की आबादी पर मात्र 0.65 है, जो विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डब्ल्यूएचओ) के मानक 2.5 से कहीं कम है। इसी तरह देश में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों की संख्या भी अपर्याप्त है और 8 प्रतिशत केंद्रों में डॉक्टर और
चिकित्साकर्मी नहीं हैं, 39 प्रतिशत में प्रयोगशाला
तकनीशियन और 18 प्रतिशत में फार्मीसिस्ट नहीं हैं।

मैदिला के महासचिव अंजन बोस ने कहा, 'इस समय देश की स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रणाली में करीब 20 लाख
चिकित्सकों व 40 लाख नर्स की कमी है।'

बोस ने कहा कि भारत 80 प्रतिशत चिकित्सा तकनीक आयात करता है। उन्होंने मेक इन इंडिया अभियान का
समर्थन करते हुए कहा कि सरकार और उद्योग को मिल कर उचित योजना और दक्ष क्रियान्वयन के जरिए
देश को चिकित्सा तकनीक में नवप्रवर्तन तथा विनिमय का एक वैश्विक धुरी बनाना चाहिए।

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First Published: Friday, October 16, 2015 - 21:16

nathelth/273240
Experts discuss strategies to promote Skill India at NATHEALTH roundtable meeting in New Delhi

By EH News Bureau on October 16, 2015

NATHEALTH also extends support for Make in India initiative

Extending its support to PM Narendra Modi’s ‘Skill India’ Initiative, NATHEALTH organised its roundtable meeting in Delhi where reportedly, the top leaders of healthcare industry discussed the strategies to promote skill development.

Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH, said, “The skill gap is posing threat for country’s economic growth and limiting opportunities for employability. Currently, there is a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India is an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000. It is also substantially lower against the WHO benchmark of 2.5 per 1,000 population. The number of Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs) is inadequate, eight per cent of the centres do not have doctors or medical staff, 39 per cent do not have lab technicians and 18 per cent PHCs do not even have a pharmacist. Despite the scarcity of medical personnel, the problem of under-utilisation exists. Ironically, about 50 per cent of the existing medical workforce does not practise.”

Sushobhan Dasgupta, President, NATHEALTH, said, “Increasing the number of healthcare professionals is a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector is largely dependent on information and manpower. Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery. Skillset of doctors and other healthcare professionals is not being continuously enhanced and utilised. It is a collective onus of medical institutions, professional set-ups, industry bodies, government agencies and health technology suppliers including e-retailers to become an active part of skill and talent development in Indian healthcare.

The total skill gap is approximately 97.9 per cent across various health workforce categories, according to the findings in a study by Public Health Foundation of India for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Radiography and imaging alone account for 88.7 per cent of this gap amounting to a huge shortage of medical laboratory technicians.”
Bose further commented, “The biggest paradox in Indian healthcare is its very large differences in deliverables. On the one hand, we have some of the ‘best in class’ healthcare delivery systems which can even attract medical tourists from all over the world, largely because of the lower costs involved... On the other hand there is a huge demand-supply gap in making quality healthcare accessible and affordable to the masses. ‘Make in India’ should result in many benefits for both healthcare sector/industry as well as citizens of India. Past studies have revealed that around 30-35 per cent of cost of healthcare delivery is towards technology. Therefore any cost reduction due to local innovation/manufacturing should translate into lower cost of delivery and therefore increase affordability and accessibility.”

He also emphasised, “India still imports around 80 per cent of its medical technology. With judicious plans and efficient implementation, the private sector and government need to work hand in hand as one collaborative team to make further progress and make India one of the global hubs of innovation and manufacturing in healthcare particularly medical technology. We can also learn from the models adopted by other countries successful in this area. Ireland is an example and our PM visited the country recently.”

Dasgupta said, “Supporting the Government’s initiative of Make in India Campaign, NATHEALTH (Healthcare Federation of India) has started working on a concept note on ‘Make in India in Healthcare/Medical Technology’. Make in India is an excellent concept. However at first, demand has to be created in order to build ‘economies of scale’ which will justify investments for local innovation and manufacturing. It will also take some time. Medical technology and diagnostic services could be two areas of consideration. Demand will be the basis of making choices for such local manufacturing. India already manufacturers many medical products like surgical sutures, diagnostic X-ray machines, ECG machines, ultrasound, some internal devices etc. A demand-supply gap matrix will create the roadmap for the needed focus areas.”

Bose further pointed out that creating an overall supportive ecosystem for medical technology innovation can help promote domestic manufacturing in India and result in lowering of healthcare delivery cost.

'Increasing number of healthcare professionals top priority'

Press Trust of India | New Delhi
October 16, 2015 Last Updated at 17:28 IST

India faces a shortfall of two million doctors and four million nurses for its population and therefore increasing the number of healthcare professionals has to be a top priority for the country, according to the healthcare representative body, NATHEALTH.

Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery as India’s doctor-to-population ratio is at an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000 as against WHO benchmark of 2.5, it added.

"Currently, there is a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India is an abysmal 0.85 per 1,000," NATHEALTH Secretary General Anjan Bose said.

He further said that the biggest paradox in Indian healthcare is its very large differences in deliverables.

"On the one hand, we have some of the 'best in class' healthcare delivery systems which can even attract medical tourists from all over the world, largely because of the lower costs involved."
"There is a huge demand-supply gap in making quality healthcare accessible and affordable to the masses," Bose said.

Commenting on the huge gap in the number of healthcare professionals, NATHEALTH President Sushobhan Dasgupta said: "Increasing the number of healthcare professionals is a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector is largely dependent on information and manpower."

Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery, he added.

Stating that India still imports 80 per cent of its medical technology, Bose said: "With judicious plans and efficient implementation, the private sector and government need to work hand in hand as one collaborative team to make further progress and make India one of the global hubs of innovation and manufacturing in healthcare, particularly medical technology.

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“On the one hand, we have some of the 'best in class' healthcare delivery systems which can even attract medical tourists from all over the world, largely because of the lower costs involved.”

“There is a huge demand-supply gap in making quality healthcare accessible and affordable to the masses,” Bose said. Commenting on the huge gap in the number of healthcare professionals, NATHEALTH President Sushobhan Dasgupta said: “Increasing the number of healthcare professionals is a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector is largely dependent on information and manpower.”

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'Increasing number of healthcare professionals top priority'

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PTI | 17 October 2015, 12:00 PM IST

New Delhi: India faces a shortfall of two million doctors and four million nurses for its population and therefore increasing the number of healthcare professionals has to be a top priority for the country, according to the healthcare representative body, NATHEALTH.

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India faces shortage of docs, nurses

New Delhi, Oct. 17 – The healthcare sector in India is facing acute shortage of doctors, nurses due to outstripping supply and many of them preferring to work overseas for higher compensation, the healthcare representative body, NATHEALTH said.

Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery as India's doctor-to-population ratio is at an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000 as against WHO benchmark of 2.5, it added.

"Currently, there is a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India is an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000," NATHEALTH Secretary General Anjan Bose said. He further said the biggest paradox in …

http://www.htsyndication.com/htportal/article/-India-faces-shortage-of-docs,-nurses/-9571491
Skill development in healthcare will help country's economic growth: Experts

New Delhi, Oct. 18 -- With doctor to population ratio of India abysmally low, a skill development in healthcare holds immense possibilities for the country.

Health experts feel that the skill gap was posing threat for country's economic growth and limiting opportunities for employability. They expressed their views at the 2nd Roundtable meeting organised by NATHEALTH here recently.

There was a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India was an abysmal .65 per 1,000. It was also substantially lower against the WHO benchmark of 2.5 per 1,000 population, Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH said.

According to experts, the number of primary health...

देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी : नैटहेल्थ

(20:38)

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर (आईएएनएस) प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के 'कौशल विकास' अभियान को अपने समर्थन का विस्तार करते हुए देश की शीर्ष स्वास्थ्य देखभाल संस्था नैटहेल्थ ने दिल्ली में 16 अक्टूबर को दूसरी गोल्मेज बैठक का आयोजन किया, जहां स्वास्थ्य देखभाल उद्योग के शीर्ष नेताओं ने कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने की नीतियों पर चर्चा की। कार्यक्रम में यह उल्लेख किया गया कि देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी है। नैटहेल्थ के महासचार्य अंजन बोस ने कहा, "कौशल अंतराल देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि के लिए खतरनाक उत्पन्न कर रहा है और रोजगार के लिए असर हो सकता है। नई दिल्ली में, भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में लगभग 20 लाख डॉक्टरों और 40 लाख नर्सों की कमी है। देश में चिकित्सक और जनसंख्या का अनुपात 0.65 है। यह इंडिया के मानदंड 2.5 प्रति 1000 के सापेक्ष से भी कम है।"

उन्होंने कहा, "प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में कौशल और हत्यारता के कारण संस्थान की संख्या अपग्रेड है। अठारह नींवों में चिकित्सक या मेडिकल स्टाफ नहीं हैं, 39 फीसदी में प्रयोगशाला तकनीकियों नहीं हैं और 18 फीसदी पीएचडी में फार्मसिस्ट भी नहीं हैं। चिकित्सक कर्मचारियों की कमी के बावजूद, उच्चाधिकारी की समस्या नैटहेल्थ में है। हास्यास्पद रूप से, लगभग 50 फीसदी भारत में चिकित्सा कार्यवाल प्रैक्टिस के बावजूद, उपयोग की कमी की समस्या मौजूद है।" नैटहेल्थ के अध्यक्ष सुशोभन दासगुप्ता ने कहा, "भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में कौशल और हत्यारता का संकट हिस्सा बनने के लिए ई-रिटेलिंग के अतिरिक्त, संस्थानों, पेशेवर संस्थाओं, उद्योग निकायों, सरकारी एजेंसियों और तकनीकी आपूर्तिकर्ताओं का एक सामूहिक दायित्व है। स्वास्थ्य के एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र में इंडिया के पारंपरिक क्षेत्र में सीधे स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों में कुल कौशल अंतराल 97.9 फीसदी है। लंबी रेडियोग्राफी और इमेजिंग के अंतराल के 88.7 फीसदी भाग के लिए उत्तरदायित्व है जिससे चिकित्सा अभावशाला तकनीकियों की भारी कमी हो रही है।"

इंडो-एशियन न्यूज सर्विस।

http://ianshindi.com/
देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी : नेट्हेल्थ

Saturday, 17 October 2015 09:16

नई दिल्ली: व्यापारी नीदर मौदे के 'वेलेंसिया अभियान' जो अपने समय का सिलसिला करते हुए देश की राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल संस्था नीदर्लैंड में दिसंबर में 10 अगस्त तक की दूसरी गोल्डन वैक्स का आयोजन किया। इस स्वास्थ्य देखभाल उद्घाटन के लिए नीदर्लैंड ने करार विवाद को द्वितीय देश के नीदर्लैंड की सीमित पर पहुंचने की। कार्यक्रम में यह अंश कर आया कि देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सक की कमी है। नीदर्लैंड के मुख्यमंत्री अलर्ड वोर्स्न ने कहा, 'वेलेंसिया अभियान का आयोजन कर रहा हूँ और रोजगार के लिए आवश्यक है।' वार्ता में, भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पर्यालोक में लगभग 20 तक अंकितों और 40 तप नर्स की कमी है। देश में चिकित्सक और उपचारक का अनुपात उछला है, जो पर 1000 उपचारक पर 0.65 चिकित्सक है। यह अवस्था के मानक 2.5 पर 1000 के स्तर में भी कमी का है।

उन्होंने बताया, 'पाठ्यक्रम देखभाल उद्घाटन के लिए एक सप्ताह अपनाया है। आठ गेम्स के बीच में चिकित्सक या वेविल्क स्टाफ नहीं हैं, 30 गेम्स में परोसे गए लघुविकास नहीं हैं और 18 गेम्स में लोकण भी नहीं हैं। चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में कमी के बावजूद, अपनी कोटि की समस्या मूल्य है। हास्यव्यापद रूप में, लगभग 50 गेम्स में जुड़ा चिकित्सा कार्यक्षेत्र नीदर्लैंड का निश्चित है।

नीदर्लैंड के अधिकारी ने बताया कि, 'भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में कोई और नृत्य विवाद का सामना हिस्सा करने के लिए इंटेलिजेन्स सहकर धर्मशास्त्र, पेशेवर संस्थान, अध्यक्षता निरीक्षक, सरकारी एजेंसियों और नवीनता की अधिकता का एक सामदानी दावेदार है।

स्वास्थ्य और परीक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए सामूहिक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान इंडिया के लिए इसको बाहर इंडिया सहकर धर्मशास्त्र दिखाया जितना अधिक। इसके अलावा यह अतिरिक्त 87 पीढ़ी भर के लिए उत्तरदायित्व है जिससे चिकित्सा परीक्षण कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाया।

इन्ते-पर्यावरण न्युज सिटीस

http://ibn7.in/india-news-hindi/item/91817-news
Increasing number of healthcare professionals top priority

PTI  October 16, 2015  |  UPDATED 17:30 IST

New Delhi, Oct 16 (PTI) India faces a shortfall of two million doctors and four million nurses for its population and therefore increasing the number of healthcare professionals has to be a top priority for the country, according to the healthcare representative body, NATHEALTH.

Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery as India's doctor-to-population ratio is at an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000 as against WHO benchmark of 2.5, it added.

"Currently, there is a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India is an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000," NATHEALTH Secretary General Anjan Bose said.

He further said that the biggest paradox in Indian healthcare is its very large differences in deliverables.

"On the one hand, we have some of the best in class healthcare delivery systems which can even attract medical tourists from all over the world, largely because of the lower costs involved.

"There is a huge demand-supply gap in making quality healthcare accessible and affordable to the masses," Bose said.

Commenting on the huge gap in the number of healthcare professionals, NATHEALTH President Sushobhan Dasgupta said: "Increasing the number of healthcare professionals is a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector is largely dependent on information and manpower."

Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery, he added.
Stating that India still imports 80 per cent of its medical technology, Bose said: "With judicious plans and efficient implementation, the private sector and government need to work hand in hand as one collaborative team to make further progress and make India one of the global hubs of innovation and manufacturing in healthcare, particularly medical technology." PTI AKT RKL STS

http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/increasing-number-of-healthcare-professionals-top-priority/1/500523.html
देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी : नैटेल्थ

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर (आईएनएएस)। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के 'कौशल विकास' अभियान को अपने समर्थन का विस्तार करने हुए देश की शीर्ष स्वास्थ्य देखभाल संस्था नैटेल्थ ने दिल्ली में 16 अक्टूबर को दूसरी गोल्डनेज बैंक का आयोजन किया। जहाँ स्वास्थ्य देखभाल उद्योग के शीर्ष नेताओं ने कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने की नीतियों पर चर्चा की। कार्यक्रम में यह उम्मीद आया कि देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी है।

नैटेल्थ के महासचिव अनंत बोस ने कहा, "कौशल अंतराल देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न कर रहा है और रोजगार के लिए अवसरों को सीमित कर रहा है। वर्तमान में, भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में लगभग 20 लाख डिक्टरां और 40 लाख नर्सों की कमी है। देश में चिकित्सक और जनसंख्या का अनुपात 2,000 है, जो प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या पर 0.65 चिकित्सक है। यह डब्ल्यूएचओ के मानदंड 2.5 प्रति 1000 के सापेक्ष से भी काफी कम है।"

उन्होंने फहराया कि, "प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल केंद्रों की संख्या अपराह्न है। आठ फीसदी केंद्रों में चिकित्सक या मेडिकल स्टाफ नहीं हैं, 39 फीसदी में उपयोग जनित्र तकनीकीय नहीं हैं और 18 फीसदी रोगनशील में फार्मसिस्ट भी नहीं हैं। चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों की कमी के बावजूद, उपयोग की कमी की संस्था मौजूद है। हास्यास्पद रूप से, लगभग 50 फीसदी मौजूदा चिकित्सा का रूप से कार्यवाल मैकिस्ट्रिस नहीं करता है।"

नैटेल्थ के अध्यक्ष सुधीरशुक्ला ग्रामीण देश में कहा, "भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में कौशल और हुनर विकास का साफ़ हिस्सा बनने के लिए ई-रिटेलरों सहित चिकित्सा संस्थाओं, पेशेवर संस्थाओं, उद्योग निकायों, सरकारी एजेंसियों और तकनीकी आपूर्तिकर्ताओं का एक साम्यसंधिदायित्व है।

स्वास्थ्य और पारिवारिक कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा किए गए एक अध्ययन में खोजों के अनुसार, "विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के व्यक्तियों में कुल कौशल अंतराल लगभग 97.9 फीसदी है। केवल रोजगारीकी और इमेजिंग इस अंतराल के 88.7 फीसदी आगे के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है जिससे चिकित्सा प्रयोगशाला तकनीकीयों की भारी कमी हो रही है।"

इंडियन न्यूज सर्विस।

‘Increasing number of healthcare professionals top priority’-NATHEALTH

New Delhi: India faces a shortfall of two million doctors and four million nurses for its population and therefore increasing the number of healthcare professionals has to be a top priority for the country, according to the healthcare representative body, NATHEALTH.

Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery as India’s doctor-to-population ratio is at an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000 as against WHO benchmark of 2.5, it added.

“Currently, there is a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India is an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000,” NATHEALTH Secretary General Anjan Bose said.

He further said that the biggest paradox in Indian healthcare is its very large differences in deliverables.

“On the one hand, we have some of the ‘best in class’ healthcare delivery systems which can even attract medical tourists from all over the world, largely because of the lower costs involved.”

“There is a huge demand-supply gap in making quality healthcare accessible and affordable to the masses,” Bose said.

Commenting on the huge gap in the number of healthcare professionals, NATHEALTH President Sushobhan Dasgupta said: “Increasing the number of healthcare professionals is a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector is largely dependent on information and manpower.”
Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery, he added.

Stating that India still imports 80 per cent of its medical technology, Bose said: "With judicious plans and efficient implementation, the private sector and government need to work hand in hand as one collaborative team to make further progress and make India one of the global hubs of innovation and manufacturing in healthcare, particularly medical technology." AKT RKL STS

http://www.medicaldialogues.in/increasing-number-of-healthcare-professionals-top-priority-nathealth/
देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी:

नैटहेल्थ

नैटहेल्थ के महाशक्तिव अंजन बोस ने कहा, "कौशल अंतराल देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि के लिए यह उपयुक्त कर रहा है और रोजगार के लिए अवसरों को सीमित कर रहा है। वर्तमान में, भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में लगभग 20 लाख डॉक्टरों और 40 लाख नर्सों की कमी है। देश में चिकित्सक और जनसंख्या का अनुपात 1:20 है, जो प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या पर 0.65 चिकित्सक है। यह उद्योगों के मानदंड 2.5 प्रति 1000 के सापेक्ष से भी काफी कम है।"

उन्होंने कहा, "प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल केंद्रों की संख्या अप्रभावित है। आज फीसदी केंद्रों में चिकित्सक या मेडिकल स्टाफ नहीं है, 39 फीसदी में प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन नहीं है और 18 फीसदी पीएचसी में फार्मसिस्ट भी नहीं है। चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण, उपचार की कमी का असर वर्तमान में 50 फीसदी मौजूदा चिकित्सा कार्यवाल योग्य नहीं करता है।"

नैटहेल्थ के अध्यक्ष सुश्रमा दासगुप्ता ने कहा, "भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में कौशल और नौन विकास का तक्षिण हिस्सा बनने के लिए ई-रिटेलरों तहतिचिकित्सा संस्थाओं, पेशेवर सरकारी, उद्योग निकायों, सरकारी एजेंसियों और तकनीकी आपूर्तिकर्ताओं का एक सामुद्रिक दायित्व है। स्वास्थ्य और परामर्शीक कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए नाराजगणित स्वास्थ्य प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण के अनुसार, "विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य कार्यवाल क्षेत्रों में कुल कौशल अंतराल लगभग 97.9 फीसदी है। वेब रेडियोमी की वजह से इसके अंतराल के 88.7 फीसदी भाग के लिए उत्तरदायी है जिससे चिकित्सा प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियों की भारी कमी हो रही है।"

इंडो-एशियन न्यूज सर्विस।

http://news.delhionline.in/%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%B6-%E0%A4%AE%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%82-20-%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%96-%E0%A4%9A%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A4%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%BB%E0%A4%82-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%AE%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%88%E0%A4%9F%E0%A4%B9%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%B2%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A5-770444
भारत में 20 लाख डॉक्टर और 40 लाख नर्सों की कमी : नैट्हेल्थ

नई दिल्ली: देश की आबादी के लिए करीब 20 लाख डॉक्टरों और 40 लाख नर्सों की कमी है। स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले निकाय नैट्हेल्थ के अनुसार देश की आबादी की वृद्धि की जरूरतों के विकास से स्वास्थ्य सेवा पेशेवरों की संख्या बढाना शीर्ष प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। संगठन ने इस क्षेत्र में कौशल विकास और मेक इन इंडिया पहल पर जोर देने की जरूरत बतायी है।

संगठन ने कहा है कि तर्जना चिकित्सा प्रौद्योगिकी में सुधार और आधुनिकीकरण देश में सेवाओं की आवश्यकता के लिए सुधार के लिए काफी नहीं है। देश में चिकित्सकों का अनुपात प्रति 1000000 वालों की आबादी में 0.65 है, जो विशेष स्वास्थ्य संगठन (उडल्ल्यूएव्ज) के मानक 2.5 से कहीं कम है।

इसी तरह देश में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों की संख्या भी अपर्याप्त है और 8 प्रतिशत केंद्रों में डॉक्टर और
वैक्तिक्षाकर्मी नहीं है, 39 प्रतिशत में प्रयोगशाला
तकनीशियन और 18 प्रतिशत में फार्मसिस्ट नहीं है।

नैटहेल्थ के महासचिव अंजन बोस ने कहा, इस समय देश की स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रणाली में करीब 20 लाख
चिकित्सकों व 40 लाख नर्सों की कमी है।

नैटहेल्थ के अध्यक्ष तुशोभन दासगुप्ता ने कहा, ‘‘देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवा पेशेवरों की संख्या बढ़ाना शीर्ष
प्राथमिकता है। स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र काफी हद तक सूक्ष्मणरा और अभ्यास पर टिका है। नैटहेल्थ ने स्वास्थ्य एवं
परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए किए गए एक अध्ययन का हवाला देते हुए कहा गया है कि स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र
में कुशल कमियों की कमी 97.9 प्रतिशत तक है इस कमी का 88.7 प्रतिशत कारण रेडियोग्राफी और इमेजिंग
क्षेत्र में कीम के कारण है।

बोस ने कहा कि भारत 80 प्रतिशत चिकित्सा तकनीक आयात करता है। उन्होंने मेक इन इंडिया अभियांत्र का
समर्थन करते हुए कहा कि सरकार और उद्योग को मिल कर उचित योजना और दल क्रियान्वयन के जरिए
देश को चिकित्सा तकनीक में नवप्रवर्तन तथा विनिमय की एक वैश्विक धुरी बनाना चाहिए।

भाषा

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http://news.raftaar.in/%E0%A4%AD%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%80%E0%A4%A4-%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%96-%E0%A4%A1%E0%A5%89%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%9F%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%A8%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B8-%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%88%E0%A4%9F%E0%A4%B9%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%B2%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A5/detail/b5dad500650e3dc3fddee756bd381f6b
Skill development in healthcare will help country's economic growth: Experts

New Delhi | Sunday, Oct 18 2015 IST

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We'll use your feedback to review ads on this site. With doctor to population ratio of India abysmally low, a skill development in healthcare holds immense possibilities for the country. Health experts feel that the skill gap was posing threat for country's economic growth and limiting opportunities for employability. They expressed their views at the 2nd Roundtable meeting organised by NATHEALTH here recently. There was a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system.

The doctor-to-population ratio of India was an abysmal .65 per 1,000. It was also substantially lower against the WHO benchmark of 2.5 per 1,000 population, Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH said. According to experts, the number of primary health care centres was inadequate and 8 per cent of the centres did not have doctors or medical staff, 39 per cent did not have lab technicians and 18 per cent PHCs did not even have a pharmacist. Despite scarcity of medical staff, the problem of under-utilization exists. About 50 per cent of the existing medical workforce did not practise, they said. Sushobhan Dasgupta, president, NATHEALTH, said increasing the number of healthcare professionals was a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector was largely dependent on information and manpower, improvement and advances only in medical technology was insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery. He said that skillset of doctors and other healthcare professionals was not being enhanced and utilised and it was a collective onus of medical institutions, government agencies and health technology suppliers to become an active part of skill and talent development in healthcare. According to the findings in a study by Public Health Foundation of India for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the total skill gap was approximately 97.9 per cent across various health workforce categories.
Radiography and imaging alone account for 88.7 per cent of this gap amounting to a huge shortage of medical laboratory technicians, the experts said. They feel that the biggest paradox in Indian healthcare was its very large differences in deliverables. The Make in India should result in many benefits for both healthcare sector and the people. Past studies have revealed that around 30-35 per cent of cost of healthcare delivery was towards technology. Therefore any cost reduction due to local innovation or manufacturing should translate into lower cost of delivery and therefore increase affordability and accessibility, they said. India imports around 80 per cent of its medical technology. With judicious plans and efficient implementation, the private sector and government need to work hand in hand as one collaborative team to make further progress and make India one of the global hubs of innovation and manufacturing in healthcare particularly medical technology, the experts observed.

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Skill development in healthcare will help country’s economic growth: Experts

New Delhi, Oct 18: With doctor to population ratio of India abysmally low, a skill development in healthcare holds immense possibilities for the country. Health experts feel that the skill gap was posing threat for country’s economic growth and limiting opportunities for employability. They expressed their views at the 2nd Roundtable meeting organised by NATHEALTH here recently.

There was a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India was an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000. It was also substantially lower against the WHO benchmark of 2.5 per 1,000 population, Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH said.

According to experts, the number of primary health care centres was inadequate and 8 per cent of the centres did not have doctors or medical staff, 39 per cent did not have lab technicians and 18 per cent PHCs did not even have a pharmacist. Despite scarcity of medical staff, the problem of under-utilization exists. About 50 per cent of the existing medical workforce did not practise, they said.

Sushobhan Dasgupta, president, NATHEALTH, said increasing the number of healthcare professionals was a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector was largely dependent on information and manpower. Improvement and advances only in medical technology was insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery. He said that skillset of doctors and other healthcare professionals was not being enhanced and utilised and it was a collective onus of medical institutions, government agencies and health technology SUPPLIERS to become an active part of skill and talent development in healthcare.

According to the findings in a study by Public Health Foundation of India for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the total skill gap was approximately 97.9 per cent across various health workforce categories. Radiography and imaging alone account for 88.7 per cent of this gap amounting to a huge shortage of medical laboratory technicians, the experts said. They feel that the biggest paradox in Indian healthcare was its very large differences in deliverables.

The ‘Make in India’ should result in many benefits for both healthcare sector and the people. Past studies have revealed that around 30-35 per cent of cost of healthcare delivery was towards technology. Therefore any cost reduction due to local innovation or
MANUFACTURING should translate into lower cost of delivery and therefore increase affordability and accessibility, they said. India imports around 80 per cent of its medical technology. With judicious plans and efficient implementation, the private sector and government need to work hand in hand as one collaborative team to make further progress and make India one of the global hubs of innovation and manufacturing in healthcare particularly medical technology, the experts observed.

'Increasing number of healthcare professionals top priority'

Press Trust of India | New Delhi
October 16, 2015 Last Updated at 17:28 IST

India faces a shortfall of two million doctors and four million nurses for its population and therefore increasing the number of healthcare professionals has to be a top priority for the country, according to the healthcare representative body, NATHEALTH.

Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery as India’s doctor-to-population ratio is at an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000 as against WHO benchmark of 2.5, it added.

"Currently, there is a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India is an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000," NATHEALTH Secretary General Anjan Bose said.

He further said that the biggest paradox in Indian healthcare is its very large differences in deliverables.
"On the one hand, we have some of the 'best in class' healthcare delivery systems which can even attract medical tourists from all over the world, largely because of the lower costs involved.

"There is a huge demand-supply gap in making quality healthcare accessible and affordable to the masses," Bose said.

Commenting on the huge gap in the number of healthcare professionals, NATHEALTH President Sushobhan Dasgupta said: "Increasing the number of healthcare professionals is a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector is largely dependent on information and manpower."

Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery, he added.

Stating that India still imports 80 per cent of its medical technology, Bose said: "With judicious plans and efficient implementation, the private sector and government need to work hand in hand as one collaborative team to make further progress and make India one of the global hubs of innovation and manufacturing in healthcare, particularly medical technology."

Experts discuss strategies to promote Skill India at NATHEALTH roundtable meeting in New Delhi

By EH News Bureau on October 16, 2015

NATHEALTH also extends support for Make in India initiative

Extending its support to PM Narendra Modi’s ‘Skill India’ Initiative, NATHEALTH organised its roundtable meeting in Delhi where reportedly, the top leaders of healthcare industry discussed the strategies to promote skill development.

Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH, said, “The skill gap is posing threat for country’s economic growth and limiting opportunities for employability. Currently, there is a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India is an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000. It is also substantially lower against the WHO benchmark of 2.5 per 1,000 population. The number of Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs) is inadequate, eight per cent of the centres do not have doctors or medical staff, 39 per cent do not have lab technicians and 18 per cent PHCs do not even have a pharmacist. Despite the scarcity of medical personnel, the problem of under-utilisation exists. Ironically, about 50 per cent of the existing medical workforce does not practise.”

Sushobhan Dasgupta, President, NATHEALTH, said, “Increasing the number of healthcare professionals is a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector is largely dependent on information and manpower. Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery. Skillset of doctors and other healthcare professionals is not being continuously enhanced and utilised. It is a collective onus of medical institutions, professional set-ups, industry bodies, government agencies and health technology suppliers including e-retailers to become an active part of skill and talent development in Indian healthcare.

The total skill gap is approximately 97.9 per cent across various health workforce categories, according to the findings in a study by Public Health Foundation of India for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Radiography and imaging alone account for 88.7 per cent of this gap amounting to a huge shortage of medical laboratory technicians.”
Bose further commented, “The biggest paradox in Indian healthcare is its very large differences in deliverables. On the one hand, we have some of the ‘best in class’ healthcare delivery systems which can even attract medical tourists from all over the world, largely because of the lower costs involved... On the other hand there is a huge demand-supply gap in making quality healthcare accessible and affordable to the masses. ‘Make in India’ should result in many benefits for both healthcare sector/industry as well as citizens of India. Past studies have revealed that around 30-35 per cent of cost of healthcare delivery is towards technology. Therefore any cost reduction due to local innovation/manufacturing should translate into lower cost of delivery and therefore increase affordability and accessibility.”

He also emphasised, “India still imports around 80 per cent of its medical technology. With judicious plans and efficient implementation, the private sector and government need to work hand in hand as one collaborative team to make further progress and make India one of the global hubs of innovation and manufacturing in healthcare particularly medical technology. We can also learn from the models adopted by other countries successful in this area. Ireland is an example and our PM visited the country recently.”

Dasgupta said, “Supporting the Government’s initiative of Make in India Campaign, NATHEALTH (Healthcare Federation of India) has started working on a concept note on ‘Make in India in Healthcare/ Medical Technology’. Make in India is an excellent concept. However at first, demand has to be created in order to build ‘economies of scale’ which will justify investments for local innovation and manufacturing. It will also take some time. Medical technology and diagnostic services could be two areas of consideration. Demand will be the basis of making choices for such local manufacturing. India already manufacturers many medical products like surgical sutures, diagnostic X-ray machines, ECG machines, ultrasound, some internal devices etc. A demand-supply gap matrix will create the roadmap for the needed focus areas.”

Bose further pointed out that creating an overall supportive ecosystem for medical technology innovation can help promote domestic manufacturing in India and result in lowering of healthcare delivery cost.

http://news-stand.in/NATHEALTH-discuss-strategy-to-promote-Skill-India-at-roundtable-meeting-in-New-092250373/
Industry recommends setting up centre to develop, validate technology for quality medical devices

Shardul Nautiyal, Mumbai, Thursday, October 08, 2015, 08:00 Hrs [IST]

The medical device industry has recommended to the department of pharmaceuticals (DoP) to set up a centre of excellence to develop, scale up and validate technologies for quality assurance of medical devices in the country. This is very much required according to industry sources as the concept of quality assurance is the order of the day and the entire process needs to be validated in a way where products of consistently good quality are produced.

This will complement DoP recommendations to the government of India to have a national list of essential medical devices among others like setting up of medical device clusters and reduction of import duty as a part of the national medical device policy. However, a separate chapter on medical devices in the Drugs and Cosmetics Bill has also been accepted. This according to an industry source will not only boost medical device sector but will help come out with an effective medical device regulation. The industry has also been advocating for a separate medical devices bill since 2007 to attain self-sufficiency in the production of essential medical devices.

Meanwhile, there have been recommendations from certain quarters of the industry related to a separate Indian standard like CE mark with reference to the global harmonisation policy. The industry has also been advocating about a predetermined approach towards quality check of the product rather than a post quality check.

To which Sushobhan Dasgupta, president, NATHealth opines, "There are attempts from certain quarters to incorporate India marking for all medical devices distributed in the country. Imagine a situation where all countries mandated their own country marking; you would end up in a situation where there wouldn’t be enough space on the device packaging to incorporate the same. This will be a burden on both the local and foreign manufacturers."

He further explained that with regard to CE marking, the European Union (EU) has 28 member countries and only one mark has been considered as a passport for the product in the EU. However in India, there exists a system of evaluation and approval by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) for regulated medical devices and in future the entire gamut of medical devices will get regulated. In such a condition, coming up with an Indian standard marking will be an additional control on the quality of the product which should be avoided especially when 75 per cent of the medical devices are imported.

Setting up centres of excellence to develop, scale up and validate technologies for quality assurance will complement the concept and agenda of setting up of medical device clusters to help boost the growth of medical device industry in India. "Ireland has adopted this concept and has become the hub of medical device production in the world. However, cluster locations should be carefully chosen based on the availability of the required infrastructure," Dasgupta suggested.

As for the issues related to the import duty, Dasgupta said that the Indian medical device industry is suffering due to the inverted duty structure. Finished medical devices attract a duty of approximately 10 per cent, whereas raw material import for the manufacturing of medical devices attracts 25 per cent to 30 per cent duty. This anomaly needs to be addressed and the duty for raw materials required for medical device production should be zero along with zero duty for finished medical devices."

Talking about indigenized production of medical devices, Dasgupta concluded that we should aim to attain self-sufficiency in the production of essential medical devices and then look at price control if needed.

http://pharmabiz.com/PrintArticle.aspx?aid=91005&sid=1
Experts discuss strategies to promote Skill India at NATHEALTH roundtable meeting in New Delhi

By EH News Bureau on October 18, 2015

NATHEALTH also extends support for Make in India initiative

Extending its support to PM Narendra Modi’s ‘Skill India’ Initiative, NATHEALTH organised its roundtable meeting in Delhi where reportedly, the top leaders of healthcare industry discussed the strategies to promote skill development.

Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHEALTH, said, “The skill gap is posing threat for country’s economic growth and limiting opportunities for employability. Currently, there is a shortfall of nearly two million doctors and four million nurses in the Indian healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio of India is an abysmal 0.65 per 1,000. It is also substantially lower against the WHO benchmark of 2.5 per 1,000 population. The number of Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs) is inadequate, eight per cent of the centres do not have doctors or medical staff, 39 per cent do not have lab technicians and 18 per cent PHCs do not even have a pharmacist. Despite the scarcity of medical personnel, the problem of under-utilisation exists. Ironically, about 50 per cent of the existing medical workforce does not practise.”

Sushobhan Dasgupta, President, NATHEALTH, said, “Increasing the number of healthcare professionals is a top priority for the country. Healthcare as a sector is largely dependent on information and manpower. Improvement and advances only in medical technology is insufficient for improving the quality of service delivery. Skillset of doctors and other healthcare professionals is not being continuously enhanced and utilised. It is a collective onus of medical institutions, professional set-ups, industry bodies, government agencies and health technology suppliers including e-retailers to become an active part of skill and talent development in Indian healthcare.

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Bose further pointed out that creating an overall supportive ecosystem for medical technology innovation can help promote domestic manufacturing in India and result in lowering of healthcare delivery cost.

http://in.shafagna.com/EN/IN/964921
देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी : नेटेहल्थ

21:18:43, 16-10-2015  राष्ट्रीय

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर | प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के ‘कौशल विकास’ अभियान को अपने संभाषण का विस्तार करते हुए देश की शीर्ष स्वास्थ्य देखभाल संस्था नेटेहल्थ ने दिल्ली में 16 अक्टूबर को दूसरी गोल्गे में बैठक का आयोजन किया, जहां स्वास्थ्य देखभाल उद्योग के शीर्ष नेताओं ने कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने की नीतियों पर चर्चा की। कार्यक्रम में वह उम्मेद कर आया कि देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी है। नेटेहल्थ के महासचिव अजन गोस्वामी कहा, “कौशल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि के लिए खर्च उत्पन्न कर रहा है और सोशल के लिए अवसरों को सीमित कर रहा है। तर्कमैत्र, भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में लगभग 20 लाख डॉक्टरों और 40 लाख नर्सों की कमी है। देश में चिकित्सक और जनसंख्या का अनुपात भारत में 0.65 चिकित्सक है। यह टेक्नोलॉजी के मानदंड 2.5 प्रति 1000 के स्वास्थ्य अनुसार भी काफी कम है।”

उन्होंने कहा, “प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल केंद्रो की संख्या अपराजित है। आठ फीसदी केंद्रों में चिकित्सक या मेडिकल स्टाफ नही हैं, तीन फीसदी में प्रयोगशालाओं तकनीकियों नहीं हैं और 18 फीसदी पीपीएंस के अध्ययन भी नही है। चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण, उपयोग की कमी की समस्या मौजूद है। हास्यास्पद रूप से, लगभग 50 फीसदी मॉडल चिकित्सा कार्यक्रम प्रक्रिया नहीं करता है।” नेटेहल्थ के अध्यक्ष सुशोभन ट्रास्पुटा ने कहा, “भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में कौशल और हुमन विकास का संक्षेप हैं भारत में 60 करोड़ लोगों के लिए इंक्रिटेन रहने वाले मिश्रित स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं, नेशनल सेवाओं, उद्योग निकायों, सरकारी एजेंसियों और तकनीकी आयोगों का एक सामूहिक दायित्व है।

स्वास्थ्य और पारिवारिक कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए सर्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन में खोजों के अनुसार, “बिश्नू स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम श्रेणियों में कुल कौशल अंतराल लगभग 97.9 फीसदी है। केवल रेडियोग्राफी और इमेजिङ इस अंतराल की 88.7 फीसदी भाग के लिए उत्तरदायित्व है जिससे चिकित्सा प्रयोगशाला नकली श्रेणियों की भारी कमी हो रही है।” आईएसएनएस

http://tahlkanews.com/archives/40893
देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी : नैटेल्हेथ्थ

Date: 16/10/2015  Time: 20:41:35 PM  Share  BigFind  Tweet  Email

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर (आईएनएएएफ)। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के कौशल विकास अभियान को अपने समर्थन का विस्तार करते हुए देश की शीर्ष स्वास्थ्य देखभाल संस्था नैटेल्हेथ्थ ने दिल्ली में 16 अक्टूबर को दूसरी मोटरजैक बैठक का आयोजन किया, जहाँ स्वास्थ्य देखभाल उद्योग के शीर्ष नेताओं ने कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने की नीतियों पर पर्याप्त की। कार्यक्रम में यह आयोजित आया कि देश में 20 लाख चिकित्सकों की कमी है।

नैटेल्हेथ्थ के महासचिव अंजन बोस ने कहा, "कौशल अंतराल देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न कर रहा है और रोजगार के लिए अवसरों को सीमित कर रहा है।" वर्तमान में, भारतीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में लगभग 20 लाख डॉक्टरों और 40 लाख कर्मचारी की कमी है। देश में चिकित्सक और जनसंख्या का अनुपात 20 है, जो प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या पर 0.65 चिकित्सक है। यह दक्षिण अफ्रीका के मानदंड 2.5 प्रति 1000 के सापेक्ष से भी काफी कम है।"

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इंडिया-प्रेश्यन न्यूज सर्विस।

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