Medical devices market to grow

Domestic medical devices market is estimated to grow organically at 15 per cent to $8.6 billion by 2020 and industry estimates indicate a much larger potential to grow to $50b by 2025, says a report.

Compiled from agencies
$8.6 अरब का होगा घरेलू मेडिकल डिवाइस मार्केट

मुंबई: घरेलू मेडिकल डिवाइस मार्केट 15% की ग्रोथ के साथ 2020 तक 8.6 अरब डॉलर तक पहुंच जाएगा और 2025 तक इस सेक्टर के बढ़कर 50 अरब डॉलर पर पहुंचने की उम्मीद है। यह बात इंडस्ट्री और एनालिस्ट्स की एक रिपोर्ट में कही गई है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 'घरेलू मेडिकल डिवाइस इंडस्ट्री का हद तक में इंपोर्ट और कोम्प्लेक्स रिपॉर्टिंग पर निर्भर है। इसके 2020 तक 15% की बढ़ती है के साथ 8.6 अरब डॉलर तक पहुंचने की उम्मीद है। यह ग्लोबल इंडस्ट्री की 4-6% की ग्रोथ से कहीं अधिक होगा।' ग्लोबल मेडिकल डिवाइस मार्केट के 2020 तक 520 अरब डॉलर पर पहुंचने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। यह 2014 में 3.7 अरब डॉलर था। मेडिकल डिवाइस न केवल मरीजों की स्वास्थ्य, बीमारों का पता लगाने और इलाज में काम आते हैं, बल्कि यह मरीजों की सामाजिक जीवन जीने और नियंत्रण आधार पर उनके स्वास्थ्य की निरंतरता में भी मदद करते हैं।
कारोबार में छह गुना तक बढ़ोतरी सामना

नई दिल्ली। हेल्थकेयर फेडरेशन ने देश में चिकित्सकीय उपकरणों के निर्माण के लिए चिकित्सा क्रिस्म की मंजूरी की समयबद्ध किए जाने का अनुरोध किया है। फेडरेशन ने कहा कि 2025 तक देश में चिकित्सा उपकरणों का कारोबार 50 अरब डॉलर तक पहुँचने की उम्मीद है।

फेडरेशन के महासचिव अर्जुन बोस के अनुसार, केंट्र ने मेडिकल डिवाइसों के निर्माण में सोफीस्टिकेटेड निवेश की मंजूरी दी है। लेकिन चिकित्सा क्रिस्म की मंजूरी के लिए भी समय सीमा निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। ताकि निवेशकों में इस क्षेत्र में निवेश के लिए अच्छा मकान बने।

उन्होंने कहा कि आज मेडिकल डिवाइस का कारोबार 15 फीसदी की रामतार से बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन आठ अरब डॉलर के मौजूदा कारोबार में देश में निर्मित उपकरणों की हिस्सेदारी महज एक फीसदी है। आखरी अपडेट है। (एप्सी)
2025 तक 280 बिलियन डॉलर का लक्ष्य

तीसरे वार्षिक समारोह में नेटहेल्थ का खुलासा

लेकिन देश में गुणवत्ता युक्त स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध कराने में अनेक प्रकार की चुनौतियां अब भी मौजूद हैं। स्वास्थ्य सेवा पर निम्न वित्तीय व खर्च, स्वास्थ्य सेवा से संबंधित अपर्याप्त आधारभूत संरचना एवं दौरे रोगों का दबाव इस क्षेत्र में सामना की जाने वाली व्यवस्था की प्रमुख चुनौतियां हैं।

एक तृतीय सेवा अस्पताल की स्थापना में चिकित्सा तकनीक का खर्च 30 से 40 प्रतिशत अत्यधिक है। चिकित्सा तकनीक/उपकरण/डिवाइस का खर्च एक रोगी के लिए कुल स्वास्थ्य सेवा लागत का 20 से 25 प्रतिशत पड़ता है।
'2018 तक हेल्थ सर्विस 145 अरब डॉलर की होगी'

वर्स, नई दिल्ली : हेल्थ सर्विस सेक्टर के साल 2018 तक 145 अरब डॉलर और साल 2025 तक 280 अरब डॉलर तक पहुंचने की उम्मीद है। हेल्थकेयर फेडरेशन ऑफ ईडिडा (नेट हेल्थ) ने नेट ईब-2016 का आयोजन दिल्ली में किया। इस मौके पर नेट हेल्थ के महासचिव अजय जोश ने कहा कि देश के हेल्थ सर्विसेज में फिल्टर दशक में काफी विकास हुआ है। हालांकि, देश में व्यक्तिगत हेल्थ सर्विसेज उपलब्ध करने में अभी भी चुनौतियाँ हैं।

इस दौरान, अस्ताली के लिए कोड ऑफ एथिक्स जरूरी की गई। विश्वास की कमी और अनैतिक गतिविधियों बढ़ी समस्याएं रही हैं, जिनसे निपटने के लिए ईडिडा मेडिकल ऐसोसिएशन के सहयोग से 'कोड ऑफ एथिक्स' विकसित की गई है। नेट हेल्थ के अध्यक्ष सुशोभन दासगुप्ता ने बताया कि साल 2020 तक मेडिकल डिवाइस बाजार 15 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ कर 8.6 अरब डॉलर तक पहुंच सकता है। हालांकि, देश में फिटहल्ड डोमेस्टिक मेडिकल डिवाइस का बाजार केवल 1 प्रतिशत है।
आरोग्य वार्ता

२०२५ पर्यंत २८० अन्ज
डॉलरची वाढ होण्याची शक्यता

तरी देशभरात दरेदरात आरोग्य
सेवा प्रदान करण्यासाठी अजून
बरीच आव्हाने असल्याचे मत
अंजन बोस (महासचिव,
नेटहेल्थ) यांनी व्यक्त केले
आहे. तृतीय सेवा हॉस्पिटल्स
स्थापन करण्यामध्ये वैद्यकीय
tंत्रज्ञानाचा खर्च ३०-४० तके
होइल तर वैद्यकीय तंत्रज्ञान,
उपकरणे खर्च, साधनांमध्ये
एखादा समग्रात २०-२५ टक्के
पर्यंत अपेक्षित
असल्याचे ही त्यांचे मत आहे.

'मेक इन इंडिया' मध्ये वैद्यकीय
उपकरणासाठी आवश्यक
अशा शिफारशी विकसित
केल्या आहेत. त्यांनी इंडियन
मेडिकल हेल्थकेयर क्षेत्र
२०१८ पर्यंत १४५ अन्ज
डॉलर आणि २०२५ पर्यंत
२८० अन्ज. डॉलरपर्यंत
पोहोचण्याची शक्यता व्यक्त
केली आहे. भारतीय आरोग्य
सेवांनी गेल्या दशकात
लक्षांगी प्रगती केली असली
Medical device market to grow to $8.6 bn by 2020

PRES TRUST OF INDIA
Mumbai

The domestic medical devices market is estimated to grow organically at 15 per cent to $8.6 billion by 2020 and industry estimates indicate a much larger potential to grow to $50 billion by 2025, says a report.

This is significantly higher than global industry growth of 4-6 per cent," the report by Deloitte and NATHealth said.

Medical devices play a role not only in screening, diagnosing and treating patients but also in restoring patients to normal lives and in regularly monitoring health indicators to prevent diseases. With technological advancements, the role of medical devices is now expanding to improve quality of care across each stage of the healthcare continuum. The industry is largely dependent on imports with most local manufacturers producing products in the lower end of the technology value chain, the report said.

The country's healthcare industry is on a high growth trajectory having evolved significantly in the last decade. From current levels, the industry is expected to reach $145 billion by 2018 and over $280 billion by 2025.

In this scenario, augmenting healthcare infrastructure due to increased demand and improved access is expected to provide the requisite industry growth, the report added.

The current per capita spend on medical devices in India stands at a significantly low level of $3, compared with other economies like $7 in China, $21 in Brazil and $42 in Russia.

However, the government's 'Make in India' initiative presents a platform for the sector to revisit the operating model, identify key imperatives for growth and explore possibilities for creating a step change in the medical devices sector, the report said.

Besides, the government has in recent years, implemented several policy measures to address the challenges of medical devices industry. These include, draft drugs & cosmetics amendments bill (2015), 100 per cent FDI in medical devices under automatic route and 'Make in India' initiative for promoting indigenous manufacturing.
कोड ऑफ एथिक्स
का पालन करें

विचित्रक: आईएमए

नई दिल्ली, (व्युरो): हेल्थकेर्जरी
फैडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के बैनर तले
इकाटा हुई चिकित्सा जगत की
तमाम हस्तियों ने भारत में स्वास्थ्य
सेवाओं के सुधार के लिए अपनी
राय रखी।

इस मौके पर इंडियन मेडिकल
एसोसिएशन ने चिकित्सकों को
पारदर्शिता और सुनिचतता का
पाउंड पहुंचाया। साथ ही चिकित्सा क्षेत्र
के लिए 'कोड ऑफ एथिक्स'
जारी किया।

नेटेंडल्थ के जनरल सेक्रेटरी
अंजना बोस ने बताया कि भारत में
हेल्थ केर्जरी सेक्टर का कारोबार
2025 तक 280 बिलियन डॉलर
का होगा। वह भी रेख के लोगों
को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं पहुंच का
जरूरी बताती है। आईएमए के जनरल
सेक्रेटरी डॉं. के के अग्रवाल के
पुतलाभक अब वक्त आ गया है जब
चिकित्सा सेवाएं देने वाले निजी
संस्था जाग जाए। इसमें पहले की
सरकार हमें नियमों से बाढ़, हम
छुद अपने लिए कोड ऑफ एथिक्स
तैयार करें। साथ ही उनका पालन
भी करें। डॉं. अग्रवाल के मुताबिक
चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में पारदर्शिता बेहद
जरूरी है। खासकर निजी
अस्पतालों की ईशानी में अने वाला
खर्च मरीज को सही-सही बताना
चाहिए। अचानक से खर्च में हुई
बढ़ोतरी मरीज और परिसंस्थानों की
कमर दूर जाती है।
दोहरी चुनौती से जूझता है हेल्थ सेक्टर
नेट हेल्थ ने जारी किया कोड ऑफ एथिक्स

नई दिल्ली @ पात्रका ख्यात्र

हेल्थ केंगर फैडोर्शन आफ्रिका इंडिया (नेट हेल्थ), ने कहा है कि भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवा पर कम खर्च के साथ ही स्वास्थ्य केंड्र का आपातभूत बांधा पूरा तरह विकसित नहीं होने की वजह से देश में हेल्थ सेवाएं देने वालों की दोहरी चुनौती से जूझना पड़ता है। एक तरफ उनके समस्त रोगियों को ठीक करने का लक्ष्य हस्तित करना होता है तो दूसरी ओर उसे रोगी आर्थिक स्थिति का ध्यान भी रखना होता है।

यहां अपने तीसरे वार्षिक सम्मेलन में नेट हेल्थ के महासचिव अंजन गौर ने कहा कि वर्ष में 2025 तक स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र का टर्नओवर 280 किलोमीटर तक पहुंच जाएगा। भारत में भी यह क्षेत्र विकसित हो रहा है, लेकिन उसके समस्त बड़ी चुनौतियाँ भी हैं। निजी और समस्त अस्पतालों के लिए उपकरण और चिकित्सा तकनीक पर जोत का चालीस फीसदी तक खर्च हो जाता है। इसी कम करने के लिए सरकार को चिकित्सा उपकरण आयातपर और खूब से साथ ही घरेलू चिकित्सा उपकरण निर्माण उद्योग को बढ़ावा देना होगा। सरकार को कच्चे माल पर ड्रूढ़ कम करने के साथ-साथ सुमार ऋण देने की व्यवस्था भी करनी होगी।

सम्मेलन में नेट हेल्थ ने निजी अस्पतालों को अपने तीर-तीरी बदलने की विद्यमान के साथ कोड ऑफ एथिक्स भी जारी किया। कोड ऑफ एथिक्स में अस्पतालों का रोगियों के अधिकारों को सुरक्षित रखने के अलावा नैतिकता, सदृशता तथा ईमानदारी का पाल पढ़ाया गया है।
UNION BUDGET 2016-17
Rural Revolution with 'Bharat' Budget

The Union Budget 2016-17 focuses on rural economy with 110% hike for agriculture sector. Several key reform measures with potential to change the game have been announced. Can these reforms lead us to a rural revolution? BK Jha analyses the Budget with reference to its implications on rural economy.

It was widely expected from Narendra Modi led NDA government, facing criticism of being ‘suit boot ki Sarkar’ (Pro urban government) that it would focus on farm and rural development sectors to shift its image from pro-urban to pro-poor. Two successive droughts have resulted in demand slowdown and rural economy is really under severe stress. It was certainly high time for the Centre to come up with key reforms to push rural economy to ease stress. Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley rose to the occasion and presented the Union Budget 2016-17 with major focus on agriculture, farmers welfare and rural development.

To push rural economy, it appears that Finance Minister draws inspiration from Chanakya (Buddha) who wrote the ‘Arthashastra’ in the 3rd-4th century BC. The treatise, Arthashastra deals with his own views on managing and increasing resources of an empire for its own benefit and consolidation. Going by the Union Budget 2016-17, it can be said that Jaitley takes up the responsibility of ‘Stadhyaksha’ (The superintendent of Agriculture).

Interestingly, every action indicated in the treatise of ‘Arthashastra’ as well as today’s Budget.

If it is an exaggeration what eminent agriculture expert and father of green revolution MS Swaminathan said about the Union Budget 2016-17, then it is an exaggeration of a vital truth. Swaminathan said, ‘On the whole, Budget 2016 has tried to be as pro-farmer as possible. Seeds have been sown for agricultural transformation and for a new farming era.’

Budget 2016-17 has certainly created a ground for rural revolution with its focus on farm sector and adequate allocations have made for all related schemes such as irrigation, crop insurance, farm credit, soil health and other. To supplement the farm sector, rural development, as a whole, has got highest ever allocation.

www.ruralmarketing.in
Nine Pillars to Transform India

The Finance Minister says the agenda for the next year will be to ‘Transform India’. He highlights that the budget proposals are built on this transformative agenda with nine distinct pillars which include: Agriculture and Farmer Welfare; Rural Sector; Social Sector including Healthcare, Education, Skills and Job Creation; Infrastructure and Investment; Financial Sector Reforms; Governance and Ease of Doing Business; Fiscal Discipline and Tax Reforms.

Arun Jaitley says the Government wants to enhance expenditure in the farm and rural sector; the social sector and the infrastructure sector. The total allocation for Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare of Rs. 35,964 crore is also encouraging. However, the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana and other schemes like Soil Health Card need to be strengthened. If India is able to bring in 28.5 lakh hectares under irrigation under the Scheme, it would be a major step towards increasing productivity and thereby income of the farmers. ‘The nine pillars of Union Budget 2016-17 have certainly created a ground for rural revolution with its focus on farm sector and adequate allocations have made for all related schemes such as irrigation, crop insurance, farm credit, soil health and others. To supplement the farm sector, rural development, as a whole, has got highest ever allocation. The budget is aimed at taking forward economic reforms, increasing spending on infrastructure and take the country’s economy forward towards further development. The country’s development is on services, manufacturing and agriculture sector, that was the aim. The budget is aimed at taking steps towards overall development of the country,’ he adds.

Farm Sector

Irrigation & Water Resource Management

Creation of a dedicated Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) in NMARD with an initial corpus of about Rs. 20,000 crore is yet another ‘Tranformative’ measure. The LTIF is meant for implementing 10 major/medium irrigation projects covering a command area of over 1 million hectares. Of these, there are 46 projects that are closer to completion. However, all these projects along with some others require nearly Rs 30,000 crore. Jaitley, however, promises resource mobilisation through other measures but does not clarify whether additional funds will be provided for such projects in the next fiscal or not.

Anyway, there is no doubt on the whole, Budget 2016 has tried to be as pro-farmer as possible. Seeds have been sown for agricultural transformation and for attracting and retaining youth in farming. The dawn of a new era in farming is in sight.
that this upfront provision of financial resources through NABARD is expected to fast-track implementation, with Jaitely claiming that 23 projects would be completed during 2016-17 alone. The Budget has also increased allocation to the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, which focuses mainly on mini-irrigation and boosting water-use efficiency at farm level, from Rs 5,300 crore to Rs 5,940 crore.

The Government has paid adequate attention to this and a major programme for sustainable management of groundwater resources has been prepared with an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 crore. Nearly 5 lakh farm ponds and dug wells in rainfed areas and 10 lakh compost pits for production of organic manure will be taken up by making use of allocations under MGNREGA.

Jaitely proposes Krishi Kalyan cess at 0.5 percent on all taxable services. Its proceeds would be exclusively used for financing initiatives relating to improvement of agriculture and welfare of farmers. It will come into effect from 1st June, 2016.

Farm Credit & Insurance
In the budget, special focus has been given to ensure adequate and timely flow of credit to the farmers. Against the target of Rs. 8.5 lakh crore in 2015-16, the target for agricultural credit in 2016-17 will be an all-time high of Rs. 9 lakh crore. To reduce the burden of loan repayment on farmers, a provision of Rs. 15,000 crore has been made in the budgetary estimate of 2016-17 towards interest subvention.

Enhancement of the provision for interest subsidy on short-term crop credit to farmers to Rs 15,000 crore, from Rs 13,000 crore in 2015-16 and Rs 6,000 crore the year before is yet another positive measure to support farmers under distress.

For effective implementation of Prime Minister’s Fasal Bima Yojana Rs. 5,500 crore has been provided in the Budget 2016-17. Jaitely says to make dairying more remunerative to the farmers, four new projects will be taken up: First the ‘Pashudhan Sanjivani’, an animal wellness programme and provision of Animal Health Cards (Nakal Swasthya Parva); Second, an Advanced breeding technology; Third, Creation of ‘Epashudhan Haat’.
Doubled Income of Farmers
The Government intends to double farmers' incomes by 2022. Budget allocates Rs. 35.984 crore for agriculture and farmers' welfare. Jalal says that his Government intends to address issues of optimal utilisation of water resources, create new infrastructure for irrigation, conserve soil fertility with balanced use of fertilisers, and provide connectivity from farm to market.

"By committing itself to doubling farmers' income in five years, the government has ensured that all steps will be taken that would fortify the viability of the agriculture sector in the coming years," says Harshavardhan Neotia, President, FICCI. "Creation of a Long Term Irrigation Fund, a further push to the Soil Health Card Scheme, incentivising production of pulses, implementation of a Unified Agriculture Marketing Scheme and bringing on board more states to reform the APMC Act are encouraging initiatives," he adds.

How much is too much for farmers? one can ask. Agriculture expert Devendra Sharma says, "Why should farmers wait for 5 years to double their income? At present, average income of a farmer in 17 States is just Rs 1,700 per month."

Rural Sector
Rural development follows farm sector in priorities of the government. Allocation of Rs. 27,600 crore for rural development is encouraging as it will increase farmers' income in the coming times and fuel rural demand which is the need of the hour. Allocation of Rs. 38,500 crore for MGNREGA will facilitate employment generation in rural areas and will facilitate all-inclusive growth in the economy.

A sum of Rs. 2,87 lakh crore will be given as Grant in Aid for Gram Panchayats and Municipalities. It will

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MARCH 2016  

24 – 30
translate to an average assistance of over Rs. 80 lakh per Gram Panchayat. Every block under drought and rural distress will be taken up as an intensive Block under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Mission. Moreover, 300 Rurban Clusters will be developed under the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission. Swachh Bharat Mission with Rs. 9,000 crore allocation, new Digital Literacy Mission scheme for rural India and yet another scheme namely Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan with Rs. 655 crore would provide much-needed boost to rural development. For rural development as a whole, Rs. 87,765 crore have been allocated.

Sunil Kanoria, President, Assocham, says “The government has rightly realised that a sustainable and equitable growth model cannot be built as long as the rural economy is in distress.”

“With successive monsoon failure, the farm sector was in distress and the Finance Minister has tilted the balance in favour of the agriculture sector, this would certainly yield dividends for the entire economy and provide a solid foundation for a robust economy,” he adds.

The government also allocated Rs 368 crore for setting up Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for rural development.

PMGSY

The other big focus in the Budget is rural roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). This programme was introduced during the tenure of the NDA government under Atal Bihari Vajpayee for providing all-weather road connectivity to all rural habitations with a minimum population of 500 in the plains and 250 plus in hill states, tribal districts and desert areas. Although road construction hit a
I think this Budget 2016 touches not only the heart of rural India but also the kidney of real India. Dialysis reach and cost is a big issue.

Harish Bijoor
CEO, Harish Bijoor Consults Inc.

Mirji also quips that within two days it would get statutory backing. Aadhaar, backed by law, will facilitate direct benefit transfer of all subsidies.

He says the target for covering the remaining unconnected habitations has been advanced from 2021 to 2019.

"The additional expenditure on governance at the Gram Panchayat level would help convert these funds into substantial outcomes while introduction of PDS into marketing of food products would increase investments in farming," says Sunit Mazumder, President, CII.

**Health Sector: Under-Funding**

The allocation for healthcare sector increases by nearly 22 per cent over the previous year's budget estimate to Rs. 39,533 crore. In the last budget, the allocations for health were substantially reduced. From this point of view, the hike in health sector allocation is a promising step. However, the health sector feels despite the increase in budgetary allocations this year, the under-funding of health by government remains a concern.

The healthcare sector was expecting a higher allocation - 2.5 per cent of GDP. But what has not happened. Indian Medical Association (IMA) sounds disappointed. Dr SS Agarwal, National President, IMA says that the main demand of allocating 2.5 per cent of GDP to health sector has not been addressed.

A New Health Protection Scheme to provide health cover up to Rs 1 lakh per-family has been announced and a National Dialysis Services Programme would be launched. Further, 3,000 new posts would be opened under Prime Minister's Jan Aushadi Yojana during 2016-17 for better access and affordability to quality medicines.

www.ruralmarketing.in
The implementation process for such large projects like health insurance has to be very efficient and there exists potential opportunity for PPP in this area.

Anjan Bose
Secretary General, NATHALTH

“We will reinvigorate the supply of generic drugs. 1,000 stores under Prime Minister’s Jan Aushadih Yojana will be opened during 2016-17,” says Jaitley.

For the Dialysis Programme, funds will be made available through PPP Mode under the National Health Mission, provide dialysis services in all district hospitals.

Health sector expert Dr Sandeep Pandey, says, “Providing dialysis on cost-to-cost basis is not an alternative to universal access to healthcare. PPP is systematically weakening public health system. We need to strengthen public healthcare facilities (by installing dialysis machines for example) as these can only serve those most in-need.”

Anjan Bose, Secretary General, NATHALTH, says, “The implementation process for such large projects like health insurance has to be very efficient and there exists potential opportunity for PPP in this area.”

However, the health care industry is concerned since the Government has not addressed the issue of recent increase in import duty on medical equipment and devices. “The medical technology sector is in an infancy stage with manufacturing limited.

The Way Forward

The whopping 110 percent hike for the farm sector with key reforms measures aims to put rural economy on fast-forward mode. Will that happen? And shall we get ready for a rural revolution now with a ‘Bharat Budget’?

Answers to the above questions lie in effective implementation of schemes and initiatives. The government needs to create a forward-looking policy environment which is in the best interest of the Indian farmers. Ensuring that no one is left behind would be big challenge, going forward. If the Centre implements its schemes efficiently and effectively and the States follow the same with vigour, no doubt rural economy will boom and consequently India will successfully become mid-income nation by 2025. R&IM
2020 तक 8.6 अरब डॉलर पर होगा चिकित्सा उपकरण बाजार

मुंबई। चर्लून चिकित्सा उपकरण बाजार 15 प्रतिशत की दर की बढ़तें तक साथ 2020 तक 8.6 अरब डॉलर पर पहुँच जाएगा। उद्देश्य के एक अनुमान के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र के 2025 तक खरीद 50 अरब डॉलर पर पहुँचने की व्यापक संभावना है। डेलार्ट एनएटीहेल्थ की एक सिल्वर के अनुसार, परेलू चिकित्सा उपकरण बाजार छोटा और यह काफी हद तक आयात तथा जूतिल नियमित प्रतिष्ठान पर निर्भर है। खुद के निष्ठार के जरिए यह बाजार 15 प्रतिशत की दर की बढ़तें तक साथ 2020 तक 8.6 अरब डॉलर होगा। यह वैश्विक उद्देश्य की 4 से 6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर से नहीं अधिक होगा। वैश्विक चिकित्सा उपकरण एवं प्रौढ़ीकों का बाजार के 2020 तक 520 अरब डॉलर पर पहुँचने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। यह 2014 में 3.7 अरब डॉलर था। चिकित्सा उपकरण ने केवल मरीजों की स्वस्थी, तथा बीमारी का पता लगाने और इलाज में काम आए हैं, बल्कि ए मरीजों को सामान "जीवन जीने तरीके" नियंत्रित आयार पर उनके स्वास्थ्य को नियन्त्रण में भी मददगार होते हैं।
Rahul Khosla is NATHEALTH prez

Healthcare apex body NATHEALTH on Tuesday announced the election of Max Group's Rahul Khosla as its president. Fortis Healthcare President Daljit Singh has been elected as the treasurer, it said.
Code of Ethics for medical industry out

PRIYANKA SHARMA
NEW DELHI

While promoting ‘Make in India’ initiative of the Modi Government, the Healthcare Federation of India (Nathealth) in collaboration with Indian Medical Association (IMA) released “Code of Ethics” for the medical industry.

According to the Anjan Bose, secretary general of Nathealth, there is trust deficit in the medical sector such as big hospitals do not trust small hospitals, lack of trust between laboratory with hospitals and rapid degradation of the image of healthcare system in India. To have the optimum response in the healthcare, work should be done together and trust should be built, and only then healthcare system can reach over $280 billion by 2025.

Talking to The Pioneer, Bose said: “Trust deficit and unethical practices being a major issue of healthcare industry. Therefore, we approached IMA for the self-regulatory code of ethics in the healthcare system and they appreciated our idea.”

“Lower financing and expenditure on healthcare, inadequate healthcare infrastructure and dual diseases burden are key challenges faced by the sector”, said Bose. Indian healthcare should take idea from foreign countries medical sector such as US, China, Netherlands which has best medical sector etc, he added.

While the country’s health care system is multi-tired, only 5 per cent of GDP is spend on health sector. 20 per cent comes from Government and 80 percent comes from private sector. In our country, medical technology cost in setting up a tertiary care hospital amounts to 30-40 per cent. Cost of medical technology/equipment/devices is 20-25 per cent of total healthcare cost for a patient.

Hospitals such as AIIMS, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER, Chandigarh) and JIPMER | Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical (Puducherry) have become the model for providing medical aid to people in India, said Secretary General of NATHEALTH.

“We have shortage of beds, doctors and medical equipment, medicines, hospitals in our country. The development should be at the ground level with social developments and medical technology. As health is a State subject, therefore, State Governments should be active in funding appropriately and carefully,” he said adding that Southern States such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh have best practices of medical sector and other State Governments should learn from them with more trust between private and Government sector.

Meanwhile, Dr KK Aggarwal, IMA honorary secretary general, explained, “The Code is intended to provide guidance to the Members as regards their conduct and interactions with patients/ end users, and other stakeholders so as to ensure that their daily activities, efforts and interactions are undertaken in an ethical, honest manner within the parameters of Law for the advancement of healthcare and improved patient care in India.”
Medical devices: Domestic medical devices market is estimated to grow organically at 15 per cent to $8.6 billion by 2020 and industry estimates indicate a much larger potential to grow to $50 billion by 2025. PII