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By: ANI | Updated: 26 Dec 2017 08:10 PM

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स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र में सुधार के लिए सरकार, निजी क्षेत्र को मिलकर काम करने की जरूरत: नैटहेल्थ

पीटीआई भाषा संवाददाता 19:59 HRS IST

नयी दिल्ली: 26 दिसंबर (भाषा) देशभर में छोटे और मझोले अस्पतालों और नसिअ होम्स के मंच नैटहेल्थ ने कुछ अस्पतालों में हाल में हुई दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाओं को इस पूरे सेवा उद्योग के लिए एक संकट की स्थिति बनाते हुए सभी संबंध पक्षों के बीच विश्वास बढाने की जरूरत पर बल दिया है।

नैटहेल्थ की आज जारी एक विज्ञप्ति में कहा गया है कि “इस समय स्वास्थ्यसेवा क्षेत्र 'संकटकाल' से गुजर रहा है और क्षतिग्रस्त उपचार और निजी सेवा प्रदाताओं चिकित्सा व्यवसायिक और मरीजों जैसे सभी हितेन्द्रता को विश्वसनीयता बनाने के लिए रणनीतिक प्रयास करने की जरूरत है। उल्लेखनीय है कि हाल में दिल्ली में मैक्स अस्पताल शालीमारबाग और गूड़गांव के फोर्टिस अस्पताल में हुई अस्पताल से संबंधित घटनाओं के लिए बहुत अधिक वसूलें को लेकर जनता के बीच तीखी प्रतिक्रिया हुई थी। दिल्ली सरकार ने शालीमारबाग इलाके के मैक्स अस्पताल का लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिया था।

फोरम ने सुझाव दिया कि कठोर कार्रवाई करने के स्थान पर: सरकार और निजी क्षेत्र को देश की सेहत की सुरक्षा के लिए सहयोगी भावना के साथ मिलकर काम करने की जरूरत है। निजी क्षेत्र ने खुद को जांच निर्माण और नैतिक अभ्यासों का अनुसरण करने की जरूरत है। नैटहेल्थ ने जोर दिया है कि उचित जांच पड़ताल से पहले किसी गलती के लिए डॉक्टर की जिम्मेदारी मान लेना। देश की सेहत के लिए अच्छा नहीं है।

इससे कहा गया है कि पिछले तीन दशकों में निजी क्षेत्र ने देश के स्वास्थ्यसेवाओं में अपना सहयोग लगातार बढ़ाया है। भारत में आज 58 प्रतिशत अस्पताल और 81 प्रतिशत चिकित्सक निजी क्षेत्र से हैं।

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(This story has not been edited by Business Standard staff and is auto-generated from a syndicated feed.)

India fast emerging as inventors' hub for drugs patent

India is fast emerging as inventors' hub for patents for an assortment of drugs worldwide. ANI | December 25, 2017, 08:01 IST

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Chandigarh, Dec 24 (ANI): India is fast emerging as an inventors' hub for patents for an assortment of drugs worldwide. Around 15 per cent of the total 1.3 lakh patents filed in India from 2013 to 2015 have been contributed by the
indigenous pharmaceutical industry. India is ranked second only to the United States in terms of applications for product patent for drugs with the USFDA (US Food and Drug Administration) as revealed during the ongoing 69th Indian Pharmaceutical Congress taking place in Chandigarh.

Largely known for the manufacture of generic drugs, the Indian pharmaceutical industry has started moving up the value chain as it invests more money in research to develop new drugs and reformulate existing ones.

"It was brought to light that India has traditionally been focusing on process patents, but since 2005, importance is being given to product patents. There has been a paradigm shift. Key speakers at the 69th Congress spent Saturday deliberating on the strides being made in this direction of discovering new drug molecules," said Dr. Shailendra Saraf, Chairman of the IPC's local organising committee.

"India is the largest provider of generic drugs globally, accounting for 20 per cent of global exports in terms of volume. The country has a large pool of scientists to steer the industry ahead to an even higher level. Presently, over 80 per cent of anti-retroviral drugs used to combat AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) are supplied by pharmaceutical companies in India" added Dr. Dhirender Kaushik, the organising secretary (LOC) of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI).

Dr. Kaushik further observed that "India has emerged as a global hub for manufacture of formulations, generics and biological. India exports all across globe. Indian medicines are known for affordable price. The Indian pharmaceutical market is the third largest in terms of volumes and 13th largest in terms of value, and it accounts for 20 per cent in the volume terms and 1.4 per cent in value terms of global pharmaceutical industry."

The UN-backed medicines patent pool has signed six sub licenses with Indian manufacturers Aurobindo, Cipla, Desano, Emcure, Hetero Labs and Laurus
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https://health.economictimes.indiatimes.com

Labs, allowing them generic anti AIDS medicine Tenofovir Alafenamide (TAF) for 112 developing nations. It is noteworthy that a professional exhibition to showcase new innovations of pharmaceutical machinery, laboratory equipments etc. from India and overseas are being displayed concurrently alongside the technical sessions during the Congress.

"Pharmaceutical Expo-2017, a highly acclaimed resource has roped in with the Congress, to showcase the latest technological advancement in industries and other related fields to budding pharmacists. It is providing an opportunity to students for close interaction with the industrial development. It's also providing an opportunity for buyers-sellers interaction and possible business opportunities to participating exhibitors" Dr. Kaushik informed.

The three-day event will conclude today with a deliberation on the dual regulation of pharmacy education by the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) which is a controversial issue.

The issue of creating a separate ministry of pharmaceuticals will also come up, as having pharmaceutical industry being monitored and supervised by the under Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers has not given the desired results, according to participating experts.

"We will be adopting a resolution on the final day which will be submitted to the central government for appropriate action," said Dr. Saraf. (ANI)

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Current State Of Healthcare In India Requires Action Across Multiple Dimensions: NATHEALTH

- *India’s unique healthcare challenges need collaborative approach*

Recent unfortunate incidents in the health system have unsettled the continuum of care leaving the healthcare sector in a ‘state of emergency.’ While the Indian
healthcare sector is passing through some sort of ‘emergency’, all stakeholders—government, public & private service providers, medical professionals and patients collectively need to make constructive efforts to end the trust deficit. Rising trust deficit between patients and the health ecosystem can hamper the desired progress of the Indian healthcare sector and hence, the health of the Nation, according to NATHEALTH.

In a statement issued here today, NATHEALTH said, “The Indian healthcare sector needs to reshape the paradigm of care and create an environment of regular introspection to achieve the goal of Healthy India. To undertake this journey, we need to redefine the health system and clearly lay out the preferred path for several key aspects, including insurance coverage, adherence to treatment & care protocols, regulations, price control, payment models, technology adoption and ethics.”

Over the last three decades, private sector has been making growing contribution and supporting already heavily burdened public health institutions at every level. The private sector today provides 58 percent of the hospitals and 81 percent of the doctors in India. This comes as a big support to public health institutions right from primary care to tertiary care like AIIMS. India’s non-communicable disease (NCD) burden continues to expand and is responsible for around 60% of deaths in India. Moreover, out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) constitutes more than 60% of all health expenses, a major drawback in a country like India where a large segment of the population is below poverty line. India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 persons compared to the world average of 2.7. Rising dual disease burden (CDs & NCDs) in India calls for increased capacity building which is only possible with collaborative approach.
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Current State Of Healthcare In India Requires Action Across Multiple Dimensions: NATHEALTH

December 28, 2017

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While the Indian healthcare sector is passing through some sort of emergency, all stakeholders—government, public and private service providers, medical professionals and patients collectively need to make constructive efforts to end the trust deficit.

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India’s unique healthcare challenges need collaborative approach

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About NATHEALTH
NATHEALTH has been created with the Vision to “Be the credible and unified voice in improving access and quality of healthcare”. Leading Healthcare Service Providers, Medical Technology Providers (Devices & Equipment), Diagnostic Service Providers, Health Insurance companies, Health Education Institutions, Healthcare Publishers and other
stakeholders have come together to build NATHEALTH as a common platform to power the next wave of progress in Indian Healthcare. NATHEALTH is an inclusive Institution that has representation of small & medium hospitals and nursing homes. NATHEALTH is committed to work on its Mission to encourage innovation, help bridge the skill and capacity gap, help shape policy & regulations and enable the environment to fund long term growth. NATHEALTH aims to help build a better and healthier future for both rural and urban India.

Collaborative approach to meet healthcare challenges needed: Nathealth

By

FC Bureau

, Friday, 22 December 2017

City:

New Delhi

The Indian healthcare system has been caught in a situation where trust deficit is rising between patients and the health ecosystem, which can hamper the desired progress of the sector and the health of the nation.

According to Nathealth, it has unsettled the continuum of care leaving the healthcare sector in a state of emergency. “The Indian healthcare sector needs to reshape the paradigm of care and create an environment of regular introspection to achieve the goal of healthy India. To undertake this journey, we need to redefine the health system and clearly lay out the preferred path for several key aspects, including insurance coverage, adherence to treatment & care protocols, regulations, price control, payment models, technology adoption and ethics,” said Nathealth, an inclusive institution that has representation of small & medium hospitals and nursing homes.

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Holding doctors responsible for any mishap even before a proper enquiry, does not augur well for the health of the nation, it said.

The organization has also urged private sector health providers to adopt and promote ethical behaviours and norms as India needs to redefine and ensure standards of quality care. The healthcare sector also needs to focus on capturing hospital data and also ensure proper documentation for tracking of relevant performance metrics in terms of process, outcome and safety.

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Current state of healthcare in India requires action across multiple dimensions, says NATHEALTH

New Delhi [India] | December 26, 2017 12:01:13 AM IST

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NATIONAL

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[India], Dec 26 (ANI): Recent unfortunate incidents in the health system have unsettled the continuum of care leaving the healthcare sector in a 'state of emergency'.

While the Indian healthcare sector is passing through some sort of 'emergency', all stakeholders-government, public and private service providers, medical professionals and patients collectively need to make constructive efforts to end the trust deficit.

Rising trust deficit between patients and the health ecosystem can hamper the desired progress of the Indian healthcare sector and hence, the health of the Nation, according to NATHEALTH.

"The Indian healthcare sector needs to reshape the paradigm of care and create an environment of regular introspection to achieve the goal of Healthy India. To undertake this journey, we need to redefine the health system and clearly lay out the preferred path for several key aspects, including insurance coverage, adherence to treatment and care protocols, regulations, price control, payment models, technology adoption and ethics," said NATHEALTH in a statement.
Over the last three decades, private sector has been making growing contribution and supporting already heavily burdened public health institutions at every level. The private sector today provides 58 percent of the hospitals and 81 percent of the doctors in India.

This comes as a big support to public health institutions right from primary care to tertiary care like AIIMS. India’s non-communicable disease (NCD) burden continues to expand and is responsible for around 60 percent of deaths in India. Moreover, out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) constitutes more than 60 percent of all health expenses, a major drawback in a country like India where a large segment of the population is below poverty line.

India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 persons compared to the world average of 2.7. Rising dual disease burden (CDs & NCDs) in India calls for increased capacity building which is only possible with collaborative approach.

Healthcare, being state subject, is guided and governed by union and state laws. Clinical Establishment Act which has taken effect in four States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and all Union Territories except the NCT of Delhi since 1st March, 2012 vide Gazette notification dated 28th February, 2012.

The States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand and Assam have adopted the Act. NATHEALTH recommends that instead of going for stringent actions, the government and private sector need to work together in collaborative spirit for safeguarding the health of the nation. Private sector, on their part, needs to introspect and self-regulate themselves and follow ethical practices. NATHEALTH emphasized that holding doctors responsible for any mishap even before a proper enquiry, does not augur well for the health of the nation.

NATHEALTH also urged private sector providers to adopt and promote ethical behaviors and norms as India needs to redefine and ensure standards of quality care. Healthcare sector also needs to focus on capturing hospital data and also ensure proper documentation for tracking of relevant performance metrics in terms of process, outcome and safety.
According to NATHEALTH, healthcare challenges in India are unique and need innovative ways to address them. Public sector spending in healthcare is only 1.4 percent of GDP; the rest (3.3 percent) comes from the private sector. Marginal health insurance coverage (75 percent of population is with no health insurance), gap in bed capacity of over 2 million and nearly one doctor per 1000 people are big challenges which can be addressed only in collaboration with the private sector. Expanding infrastructure with collective efforts and collaborations can only lead to 1.8 million additional beds, improving the density of beds from 0.9 per thousand today to 2.0 per thousand in 2025.

The National Health Policy 2017 aims to bridge the gaps by increasing public spending to 2.5 percent of GDP by 2025 and this Policy looks at the problems and the solutions holistically with private sector as a strategic partner. To achieve the goals of the universal coverage, the government would need the support of private sector at primary to tertiary care levels.

The support comes in the form of large investment, new technology, innovations and quality services. NATHEALTH said, "Innovative partnership models are emerging in India, cutting across traditional business models, but the challenges still remain, how to significantly reduce treatment prices while retaining optimum quality care."

In the spirit of collaborative teamwork, NATHEALTH strongly urged providers/hospitals to be highly sensitive towards quality of care including patient safety and treatment protocols. NATHEALTH emphasised that healthcare providers need to be always sensitive in their interactions with patients/ end users and other stakeholders and ensure that their daily activities, efforts and interactions are undertaken in an ethical and honest manner within the parameters of law for the advancement of healthcare and improved patient safety and care in India. Let us come together to build 'Swasth Bharat' (Healthy India). (ANI)

Current state of healthcare in India requires action across multiple dimensions, says NATHEALTH

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New Delhi [India], Dec 26 (ANI): Recent unfortunate incidents in the health system have unsettled the continuum of care leaving the healthcare sector in a 'state of emergency.' While the Indian healthcare sector is passing through some sort of 'emergency', all stakeholders-government, public and private service providers, medical professionals and patients collectively need to make constructive efforts to end the trust deficit. Rising trust deficit between patients and the health ecosystem can hamper the desired progress of the Indian healthcare sector and hence, the health of the Nation, according to NATHEALTH. "The Indian healthcare sector needs to reshape the paradigm of care and create an environment of regular introspection to achieve the goal of Healthy India. To undertake this journey, we need to
redefine the health system and clearly lay out the preferred path for several key aspects, including insurance coverage, adherence to treatment and care protocols, regulations, price control, payment models, technology adoption and ethics," said NATHEALTH in a statement.

Over the last three decades, private sector has been making growing contribution and supporting already heavily burdened public health institutions at every level. The private sector today provides 58 percent of the hospitals and 81 percent of the doctors in India. This comes as a big support to public health institutions right from primary care to tertiary care like AIIMS. India’s non-communicable disease (NCD) burden continues to expand and is responsible for around 60 percent of deaths in India. Moreover, out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) constitutes more than 60 percent of all health expenses, a major drawback in a country like India where a large segment of the population is below poverty line. India has only 1.1 beds per 1,000 persons compared to the world average of 2.7. Rising dual disease burden (CDs & NCDs) in India calls for increased capacity building which is only possible with collaborative approach.

Healthcare, being state subject, is guided and governed by union and state laws. Clinical Establishment Act which has taken effect in four States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and all Union Territories except the NCT of Delhi since 1st March, 2012 vide Gazette notification dated 28th February, 2012. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand and Assam have adopted the Act. NATHEALTH recommends that instead of going for stringent actions, the government and private sector need to work together in collaborative spirit for safeguarding the health of the nation. Private sector, on their part, needs to introspect and self-regulate themselves and follow ethical practices. NATHEALTH emphasized that holding doctors responsible for any mishap even before a proper enquiry, does not augur well for the health of the nation.

NATHEALTH also urged private sector providers to adopt and promote ethical behaviors and norms as India needs to redefine and ensure standards of quality care. Healthcare sector also needs to focus on capturing hospital data and also ensure proper documentation for tracking of relevant performance metrics in terms of process, outcome and safety.

According to NATHEALTH, healthcare challenges in India are unique and need innovative ways to address them. Public sector spending in healthcare is only 1.4 percent of GDP: rest (3.3 percent) comes from the private sector. Marginal health insurance coverage (75 percent of population is with no health insurance), gap in bed capacity of over 2 million and nearly one doctor per 1000 people are big challenges which can be addressed only in collaboration with the private sector. Expanding infrastructure with collective efforts and collaborations can only lead to 1.8 million additional beds, improving the density of beds from 0.9 per thousand today to 2.0 per thousand in 2025.
The National Health Policy 2017 aims to bridge the gaps by increasing public spending to 2.5 percent of GDP by 2025 and this Policy looks at the problems and the solutions holistically with private sector as strategic partners. To achieve the goals of the universal coverage, the government would need the support of private sector at primary to tertiary care levels. The support comes in the form of large investment, new technology, innovations and quality services. NATHELTH said, "Innovative partnership models are emerging in India, cutting across traditional business models, but the challenges still remain, how to significantly reduce treatment prices while retaining optimum quality care."

In the spirit of collaborative teamwork, NATHEALTH strongly urged providers/hospitals to be highly sensitive towards quality of care including patient safety and treatment protocols. NATHEALTH emphasised that healthcare providers need to be always sensitive in their interactions with patients/ end users and other stakeholders and ensure that their daily activities, efforts and interactions are undertaken in an ethical and honest manner within the parameters of law for the advancement of healthcare and improved patient safety and care in India. Let us come together to build 'Swasth Bharat' (Healthy India).(ANI)
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