

CHAPTER V

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An attempt has been made in this chapter to brief out the organizational profile of some hospitals covered under study based on the secondary data.

Maharashtra has been in the forefront of healthcare development in the country. It was among the first states to decentralize primary healthcare administration through Zilla Parishads as early as 1961. Further, under the Minimum Needs Program Maharashtra was again one of the first states to achieve the norms mandated for primary health centres, subcenters and Rural Hospitals. The state also has the largest private health sector in India whose reach is quite extensive.

While Maharashtra is today also the most affluent state in the country with the highest per capita income, and contributes over 15% of the country's national income and 40% of the tax revenues, it continues to have high levels of poverty and inequalities which get reflected in health outcomes which are not the best in the country. Thus Maharashtra has to still struggle with malnutrition deaths, child mortality and maternal mortality levels not commensurate with its economic position in the country, declining child sex-ratios, low and declining levels of public health spending and investments, high levels of vacant positions of doctors at Primary Health Centers and Community Health Centers, and low levels of access to various health services like antenatal care, complete child immunization, institutional deliveries etc.

District Civil Hospitals in Maharashtra:

At the level of district headquarters have, what are called Civil Hospitals that are usually 100-500 bedded hospitals having the most basic specialties (some of the larger ones are used as teaching hospitals). In Maharashtra there are 25 civil hospitals with 6,723 beds (2002). In other words not all districts have a civil hospital as yet. These hospitals are core centres for referral medical care for the rural areas, apart from catering to the district town. Many taluka and other towns have smaller hospitals or sub divisional hospitals, which are often run by local government bodies (139 in 1995, excluding Mumbai). In Maharashtra these are called cottage hospitals, if run by the State Government (21 with 890 beds in 2002). In the 1980s as part of expansion of

the rural health infrastructure under the Minimum Needs Programme, Rural Hospitals (RH) or Community Health Centres (CHC) were set up by upgrading some of the older Primary Health Centers. This was with the idea of making first referral care available to the rural population closer to where they live. These are 30 bed hospitals with four basic specialties – Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Paediatrics. Radiography and Pathology services are also available. Maharashtra has 322 (in 2001) Rural Hospitals, each reaching out to about 150,000 population (one per five PHCs).

There is a wide rural-urban gap in health infrastructure and facilities both quantitatively and qualitatively. Urban areas have a concentration of hospitals and nursing homes as well as of qualified doctors. This is equally true of the public and private sectors. As we have noted earlier, most public hospitals are in the cities, district and sub divisional towns. Similarly over 80 per cent of beds in public hospitals are in urban areas where 40 per cent of the population resides.

The situation is no different in the private sector with hospitals and beds being located mostly in cities and towns. This is in sharp contrast to Punjab and Kerala where hospital services are available in rural areas in reasonable numbers with no significant inequities between rural and urban areas.

Data on Medicare institutions is not easily available; but the limited data available clearly shows that Maharashtra's private health sector is not only one of the largest in the country but also the most developed (HDR 2002). Some of the largest and most well known private hospitals in the country are located in Maharashtra, especially in Mumbai. Interestingly, these large private hospitals are all registered as trusts that are not-for-profit institutions. This is not the case anywhere else in the country, at least not in such large numbers. However, these hospitals are no different from the large private hospitals found elsewhere in India. They are as expensive and as sophisticated as any private hospital – only the rich can afford to use their services. Legally, they are supposed to provide services to 20 to 30 per cent of their clients free of charge but due to lack of monitoring and regulation of these hospitals, the benefits for the public, in lieu of tax breaks such hospitals get, do not accrue to them. Thus the poor on one hand do not get access to these services, which by law should be available to them, and on the other hand the state loses out on revenues, which could have been used for strengthening public health services. The few available studies on private health care institutions show that they have penetrated to the remotest of areas, though the providers may not necessarily be qualified or certified. Because of the poor

penetration of the public health sector as well as inadequacies within it, the private health sector market has cut across classes and even the poor use these services in large numbers – this is clearly demonstrated by both micro studies and national surveys.

The availability of health services in Maharashtra is not in keeping with its economic position. As worrying as this inadequacy is, the intra-state differences are a cause for greater concern. The urban areas, especially in and around Mumbai and in south-western Maharashtra are well endowed but the rest of the state lags behind in health infrastructure. Maharashtra has an adequate rural infrastructure of Primary Health Centers and Sub Centers as per the defined norms but they are not well-equipped and supported. Public investment and health expenditure are not only inadequate but have also been declining in the 1990s. Maharashtra's position relative to other states has also worsened

The public health sector in Maharashtra is not as large as it ought to be. Comparison across states shows that availability of public health services in Maharashtra is not in keeping with its economic position. While the overall public health infrastructure is far from what is desirable, the intra-state differences are a cause for concern. As mentioned earlier the urban areas, especially in and around Mumbai and in southwestern Maharashtra are well endowed, the rest of the state lags behind in health infrastructure. Maharashtra does have an adequate rural infrastructure of Primary Health Centers and Sub Centers as per the defined norms but they are not adequately supported by inputs needed to run a proper health care system.

Public investment and health expenditures are not only inadequate but have also been declining in the 1990s. Maharashtra's position relative to other states has also worsened. With regard to the private health sector, there are also teaching hospitals (a number of them dependent on public hospitals for infrastructure support), large tertiary hospitals, most of which operate as Trusts and smaller private hospitals and nursing homes. Even though information on the private health sector is incomplete, still its share for hospitals is 87 per cent, for dispensaries 88 per cent and for beds 47 per cent. This large and increasing share of the private health sector is in itself evidence of the weakened public health services. The fact that an increasing number of private medical colleges are being set up not only reflects a greater commercialisation of the health sector but it is also at the cost of the public health sector because 9 district hospitals for about Rs. 10 lakh each have been leased in by such medical colleges, which in effect amounts to privatisation of public provision.

The district hospitals form the core of medical care available from the State Government. These hospitals have beds ranging from 80 (Sindhudurg) to 561 (Nashik) totalling 6501 beds. However, the average bed strength is 295 beds per district hospital. The district hospitals are supposed to have 14 specialists and 25 to 50 general duty doctors depending on bed strength. An average of 678 patients was found to be visiting the OPD of the district hospitals every day. With an average of 25 doctors per hospital, including specialists, in position and assuming that 70 per cent of them attend OPD, each doctor on an average is seeing 40 patients daily. This is a reasonable load considering the fact that OPDs operate for 3 to 4 hours per day. The average cost of medicines dispensed is Rs. 15 per outpatient. Where inpatients are concerned district hospitals are handling about 7 lakh patients per year making for an average load of 313 patients per day per hospital (an overload of 6 per cent beyond the existing bed capacity of 295 beds) and an average length of stay of 3.65 days. For this the expenditure incurred was Rs. 91 per patient per day, excluding salaries. Of this the expenditure on medicines was Rs. 46 per patient per day (2001). The total expenditure on district hospitals was Rs 946.46 million in 2000-2001, that is Rs. 43 million per district hospital or Rs. 1.46 lakh per bed annually. Of this the salary component was 70.29 per cent.

Organization profile of some of the hospitals covered under the study is given below.

1) Sancheti Institution for Orthopedics and Rehabilitation

Pune, the heart of education and culture, is one of the foremost leading cities for health care facilities in India. Because of the rapid industrial progress and overall growth of Pune city, the health-related problems have also proportionately increased, more so vehicular accidents and other orthopedic problems.

Keeping this in mind, Dr. K.H.Sancheti, the founder of Sancheti Institute, had the foresight to develop an Orthopedic Hospital of such magnitude as far back as in 1972. Sancheti Institute, a 150 bedded purely orthopedic hospital with a built up area of more than one Lac sq. ft, is the largest orthopedics hospital in South East Asia. It is highly specialized hospital rendering services in all specialties of orthopedics like Joint Replacement, Traumatology, Spinal Surgery, Pediatric orthopedics, Ilizarov Techniques, Arthroscopy and Sports Injuries, Hand Plastic Surgery. It has 12 orthopedic consultants attached to the hospitals, 16 in-house residents and 18 panel consultants of allied specialties.

Dr. K. H. Sancheti, who is the moving spirit behind this institution, has also started the college of physiotherapy, the Sancheti Health Club and the College of Diploma in Hospital Management within the Sancheti Institute Campus.

Social and Charitable Work of this institute includes:

- Organize various free diagnostic and operative camps.
- Free plastic surgery camps arranged by Dr. Sharadkumar Sicksheet every year in month of January.
- Yearly polio campus at Sanawad (M.P.) Anandpur (M.P.) and Amravati (Maharashtra).
- Free Arthritis camps arranged at sancheti institute every month.
- Free Jaipur foot camp held every year.
- Special polio camps held in collaboration with Rotary Club.
- Charity work for poor and needy patients

2. Sushrut Medical Care & Research Society's Hardikar Hospital

Dr. S.M.Hardikar after obtaining F.R.C.S. qualification in the year 1964 started practicing as an Orthopaedic Surgeon in Pune with a small Nursing Home of 10 beds. As a result of his clinical skills and good Doctor-Patient relationship, within a period of two years the situation demanded to expand his activities with social commitment. Thus a Public Charitable Trust was established in 1974, namely Sushrut Medical Care & Research Society.

Soon Hardikar Hospital became popular as Accident Hospital and referral hospital for all types of accident and orthopedic cases for the entire Western Maharashtra and beyond. Twenty well known Companies and Industrial concerns such as TELCO, KCL, KOEL, Bharat Forge etc. are regularly referring all types of Orthopaedic and accident cases to Hardikar Hospital.

Free and concessional treatment is given to a large number of patients. Activities such as prevention of road accidents, free Polio Camps, Spine and backache Camps, Survey of deformities etc., have taken the hospital services at the door step of Urban and Rural population.

The Services to the Community of Sushrut Medical care and Research Society has always oriented all its activities towards betterment of the society. The Hospital has been organising many programs for the benefit of Polio and Spastic children, and for their social integration

3) CIPLA Foundation, Cipla Cancer Palliative Care and Training Centre

Advance Stage Cancer Patients Benefit from Palliative Care Science Treatment with Holistic Approach. At Cipla Cancer Centre, Warje, Pune over 3200 such patients have been treated during the last 6 years. The patients and their families are very much satisfied with this approach of Love & Care by Doctors, Nursing and Counselling Staff. The whole atmosphere is different.

Here the treatment is given to the whole person, with his body and mind, to bring out the patients from Depression to Happiness. The treatment is totally free of Cost. The medicines are continued free at Home. The patient is Pain free and the Quality of Life of the patient is discharged, in about 15 days time.

5) Lokmanya Medical Foundation

Lokmanya Medical Foundation's LOKMANYA HOSPITAL at Chinchwad and Nigdi are the only level one tertiary trauma care centres.

Aims and Objectives

Establishing a Trauma system suitable to the Indian scenario in a bid to decrease the rate of mortality and morbidity of trauma victims within two years starting from 1st October, 2000.

- To Provide state-of-art and ultramodern treatment modalities to 10,000 trauma victims every year
- To improve the education level among the paramedics and doctors
- To provide affordable and optimum medical care to all the stratas of society
- To provide Lokmanya's EMS service to, all National Disaster Medical Relief Programmes.
- To establish rapid transport facilities for Air Lifting casualties
- To establish a dedicated communication system for Trauma Service from accident site to peripheral Trauma centre and Intensive Trauma and Critical Care Unit in Lokmanya Hospitals.

7) Bharati Vidyapeeth Hospital and Medical Research Centre

Bharati Vidyapeeth Hospital and Medical Research Centre attached to the Medical College is a 700 bedded hospital located close to the college. It is used for

clinical training of students. The hospital is well equipped and is continuously updated with state-of-the-art equipment. It has well equipped operation theatres, pathological laboratories, a blood bank and intensive care units with sophisticated diagnostic and other equipment. The college also runs a Rural Health Centre at Khanapur, 30 km. away from the city of Pune. The students are deputed there for hands-on experience and exposure. The hospital provides living accommodation to about 120 postgraduate students and interns in its own building.

8) The Sassoon Hospital

Sassoon Hospital was inaugurated on October 8, 1963 and could accommodate 144 patients. Located in an area which was open, the ventilation was excellent and the trees on the campus gave the hospital a picturesque setting and was a favorite subject for artists of the time and so appeared even on greeting cards!

The Jewish philanthropist from Mumbai, David Sassoon made a generous donation to make the construction of the hospital possible. A famous engineer of the time K. Wilkins designed this structure which still remains one of the most elegant structures of Pune and importantly has cared for the good health of the people of Pune. Sassoon Hospital is presently a general hospital serving all sections of society.

9) King Edward Memorial Hospital (KEM Hospital)

Founded in 1926, the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College (GSMC) and the King Edward Memorial (KEM) Hospital are amongst the foremost teaching and medical care providing institutions in India. The medical college (school) provides training to about 2000 students in undergraduate, postgraduate and superspeciality medical courses; in undergraduate and postgraduate physical and occupational therapy; Masters and PhD courses in various allied specialties. A nursing school is also maintained by these institutions.

With about 390 staff physicians and 550 resident doctors, the 1800 bedded hospital treats about 1.8 million out-patients and 68,000 in-patients annually and provides both basic care and advanced treatment facilities in all fields of medicine and surgery; serving not only the population of the city itself but of a large surrounding urban and rural area.

10) Aditya Birla Memorial Hospital (ABMH)

Aditya Birla Memorial Hospital (ABMH) is a multi-speciality medical centre located at Pimpri-Chinchwad near Pune. The quaternary healthcare centre provides high quality and cost-effective medical services.

A tribute to the visionary founder of the Aditya Birla Group, the hospital fulfils the late Mr. Aditya Vikram Birla's dream of building a world-class healthcare facility in India. Mrs. Rajashree Birla, chairperson of the Aditya Birla Foundation, which is funding the medical centre, is personally steering this project.

The 500-bed hospital functions in a filmless and paperless digital environment, backed by cutting edge medical technology and IT resources. The aim is to create a centre of life where elements of nature augment the healing environment and offer holistic healthcare under one roof.

In keeping with the traditions of the Aditya Birla Group, ABMH offers comprehensive healthcare facilities to all strata of society. Special provisions will be made for those unable to afford high medical costs.

11) Ruby Hall Clinic

Ruby Hall Clinic occupies a prominent place among the medical institutions in India as a multi specialty hospital dedicated to the diagnosis, treatment and research related to various diseases. It is a 535-bed hospital facility with a staff of 150 consultants, 500 panel doctors and 1400 paramedical staff. Ruby Hall Clinic has state of the art facilities in Cardiology, Cardiac Surgery, Neurology, Nuclear Science Center, Diagnostic Center, Intensive Care Units, a Blood Bank and Cancer Unit.

Established in 1959 by Dr. K B Grant, Ruby Hall Clinic started modestly but has now grown to a mammoth facility. Since it's commissioning in 1959, it has established itself as one of India's most advanced hospitals comparable to the best in the world.

In 1966 Ruby Hall Clinic was converted from a private institution owned by Dr. Grant to a Public Charitable Trust - Poona Medical Foundation. It was later

converted to the Grant Medical Foundation in 2000, of which Dr. Grant is the Chairman and Managing Trustee.

All modern facilities and sophisticated medical equipment are available with the objective of providing comprehensive healthcare under one roof. The hospital is manned by highly trained, dynamic and accomplished team of medical and para-medical professionals, and other healthcare professionals.

Ruby Hall Clinic is recognized by both the Central and State Governments as also by most of the major Government undertakings and large industries for treatment of their employees and families. Ruby Hall Clinic is recognized by the University of Poona as a teaching institution for Post Graduate Medical Courses. The hospital is also recognized for DGO , DCH and DA courses by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. It has also been recognized from time to time by the Indian Council of Medical

Ruby Hall Clinic extends free and concessional treatment to the economically weaker sections of society. At present, a large number of deserving patients from the economically backward strata of society are treated free of charge and at concessional rates.

12) Kripamayee institute of Mental Health

Kripamayee institute of Mental Health was started as a psychiatric nursing home with 20 beds in Miraj Maharashtra in 1963, and upgraded as a Mental Health Training Institute in 1975. It has presently 150 beds, one of the largest private psychiatric Service Centre in India. It runs both outpatient and inpatient service to people in and around state of Maharashtra. Apart from these the Institute also runs periodic case detection camps and research activities.

13) Wanless Hospital, Miraj Medical Center

Wanless Hospital established in July 1894, has grown into an institution consisting of a 500-bed teaching hospital affiliated with the Government Medical College, an Institute of Pharmacy, a College of Nursing and schools for various paramedical programs. This tertiary care center serves a 250 km radius and population of nearly 20 million. Wanless Hospital, Miraj Medical Center is committed to

providing the best possible medical services to one and all, regardless of race, caste, creed or ability to pay.

In addition to the basic medical services, Wanless Hospital offers super-specialties such as cardiology and cardiothoracic surgery, nephrology, renal dialysis and kidney transplant, neurology and neurosurgery, a burns and plastic surgery unit and a neonatal intensive care unit. The hospital is equipped with state-of-the-art diagnostic equipment including a computerized imaging processing system in the cardiac catheterization lab, being the only facility in the area to offer such services.

14) Leprosy Mission Trust -India, Miraj.

The Leprosy Mission Trust India was registered as a Society in 1972. The services are rendered through hospital based care, Vocational training, community based projects and support to partner agencies. There are various types of activities such as leprosy referral hospitals, community hospitals, reconstructive surgery, ophthalmic care, community awareness, research, District wise technical support to government health system, rehabilitation. Currently Leprosy Mission Trust India has over 1000 satisfied employees and operations in 10 states of India

15) The Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC)

The Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC) was set up in 1948 in the immediate post-world war period. On the recommendations of the BC Roy Committee, remnants of the Indian Army Medical Corps units were amalgamated into one unit to create the Armed Forces Medical College. Over the past 50 years, it has grown in its functions and has become one of the premier medical colleges of the country.

The location of various defence training and Research and Development establishments like the National Defence Academy (NDA), College of Military Engineering, Army School of Physical Training, Military Intelligence Training School, Army Institute of Technology of Armament Technology, Armament Research & Development Establishment, etc.,

The Armed Forces Medical College has multiple roles to perform. These are primarily training of medical undergraduates and post-graduates, dental postgraduates, nursing cadets and paramedical staff. Patient care forms an integral

part of its training curriculum and the attached hospitals benefits from the expertise available at AFMC. The institution is responsible for providing the entire pool of specialists and super specialists to Armed Forces by giving them in service training. Thus AFMC forms the backbone of high quality professional medical care being provided to the clientele, which in the ultimate analysis, affects considerable financial saving to the Government besides contributing largely to the morale of the fighting forces. The college is also involved in conducting research in various medical subjects as well as those aspects which would affect the morale and performance of the Armed Forces both in war and peace.

16) D Y Patil Medical College:

D Y Patil Medical College is the pioneering organization in the field of Engineering and Medical Education. The Society was established in 1983 with the objective to spread and promote education and learning, with an emphasis on professional education.

The pre and para clinical departments of the medical colleges are located in spacious and impressive multistoried building complex in Nerul. It has an area of approximately 1,60,000 sq. ft. providing enough space for the eight pre and para clinical departments. The para clinical departments have been fully established with an eminent faculty and staff and laboratories which are equipped to more than fulfill the requirements prescribed by the University and Medical Council of India.

The prime consideration for establishing a Medical College in Navi Mumbai was to provide facilities of Medical Education to those residing in this area and surrounding districts who are otherwise deprived of such opportunities.

It is endeavor of Institute to develop the Medical College as the best among the self financing institutions and among Government run and aided institutions. The medical college is equipped with the state-of-the-art equipment for various laboratories. The teaching faculty of the medical college comprises highly qualified teachers.

Efforts are made to increase the student's achievements. The achievements of the students are periodically tested through various assignment and the students are guided suitably. Apart from mandatory study of the university curriculum, the

students are also exposed to various practical aspects of the subject through series of talks, seminars, audio-visuals, films and visits to various hospitals in the city.

This Institute has spread itself all over India and also some of the foreign countries in the world. It is also located in Pune at Pimpri and Kolhapur at Kadamwadi.

17) B.J. Medical College, Pune

B.J. Medical College, Pune is one of the premier medical institutions in Maharashtra and India. The college, administered by the Government of Maharashtra, comprises various clinical and para/pre-clinical departments working alongside the Sassoon General Hospitals. The college has an illustrious past and many alumni have excelled in medicine (in India and abroad) as well as in arts (drama, literature, cinema) and politics. It has been ranked among the Top 10 Medical Colleges in India in a 2005 survey.

B.J. Medical School started in 1878, which was converted to full-fledged B.J. Medical College in 1946. This year B.J. is celebrating its diamond jubilee.

18) Lata Mangeshkar Medical Foundation

The foundation was established in Oct. 1989, by the Mangeshkar family, a household name in India as well as and extremely renowned in the whole world for their invaluable contribution to the field of music. Six acres of land allotted by Govt. of Maharashtra for the proposed Hospital. For this hospital project a team of dedicated Doctors was needed. Jnana Prabodhini Medical Trust joins hands with L.M.M.F. to start Master Deenanath Mangeshkar Hospital & Research Centre.

19) Lilavati Hospital and Research Centre

Lilavati Hospital and Research Centre is located in the heart of Mumbai. It is quite close to the international airport. It is situated in a quiet corner of a busy suburb of Bandra. Lilavati Hospital has state of art modern facility and a motto of "More than Health Care Human Care". The Hospital is committed to provide best medical facilities in India and is best known for its research activities

20) J.J.Hospital Campus Mumbai

The Grant Medical College and Sir J.J. Hospitals is the premier Medical Institution of India under Government of Maharashtra which has successfully completed 160 Years. Way back in 1835, many social visionaries were disturbed by helplessly watching the sufferings and increasing mortality of local people in different epidemics. They thought this mortality could be reduced by introduction of European system of Medicine. A social movement was started which was supported by the pragmatic Governor Sir Robert Grant and the foundation stone of one of the oldest Medical Colleges of India was laid on 30-3-1843. Thus Grant Medical College, Mumbai was opened on 1st November 1845 and the first batch of 8 students was admitted.

Clinical Medicine cannot be learnt in the class rooms. It is learnt by the actual treatment of the patients who are admitted to the hospital attached to the Medical College. Knowing the plans of the college, the First Indian Knight & Baronet Sir Jamshetji Jejeebhoy donated the land and a huge sum of construction of hospital. Sir J.J. Hospital was inaugurated on 15th May 1845, Later many other philanthropists donated for this noble cause and constructed various buildings for different medical specialities. Thus, this complex came to be known as Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals. Since then over last 160 years the Institution has been striving hard for the betterment of mankind, serving the poorest of the poor without any discrimination of caste, creed and religion. The motto of Institution is "Man Sana in Corpore Sano" i.e sound mind in sound body.

Over last 160 years this Institution has produced a Galaxy of eminent doctors and Medical Teachers who have spread all over the world. The institution has proud privilege of providing excellent Medical Teachers in this part of the world.

Grant Medical College and Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals is a premier and prestigious Institution. It is situated in an area of about 65 acres, with 103 buildings, having construction area of 80030.34 sq. Mtrs.

Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals is the largest referral hospital in the Maharashtra State. Sir J.J. Hospital alone has more than 30,000 indoor admissions every year and more than 5 lacs out patients every year. The hospital being Government hospital is giving free service to all the patients.

There is a separate OPD building, with facilities of all laboratories, X-ray, ECG, C.T. Scan, MRI, minor surgery. The average daily OPD attendance is around 1500, with annual OPD patient over 5 lacs. There is emergency ward with 20 beds

and minor operation theatres. The daily attendance is around 140 and annually around 50,000. There are total 45 wards, with bed strength 1352. Daily in patients are around 1200. There are 12 operation theatres with 35 operation tables. On an average 57 operations are done per day with annual total around 18,000 surgeries.

21) The Rajawadi Municipal hospital:

The Rajawadi Municipal hospital was set up around the late 1950s. It was patronised by residents from as far as Bhandup and Trombay. Gradually new departments were added to the hospital and by 1976 it became the biggest Municipal hospital in the eastern suburbs of Mumbai. Post-graduate medical students are allotted posts here. The Seth VC Gandhi & MA Vora Municipal General Hospital popularly known as Rajawadi Hospital, is attached to a morgue and covers the area between Kurla and Mulund.

The Hospital has 544 beds and a large outpatient department and it provides outpatient and inpatient facilities in all the broad specialties. The outpatient department has daily average attendance of 2250. The Hospital has a diagnostic set up in Pathology, Biochemistry and Microbiology, Radiology and Ultrasonography and offers round the clock services.

22) K.J. Somaiya Hospital and Research Centre

The K.J. Somaiya Hospital and Research Centre began functioning in January, 1992. Through its staff of highly trained and qualified personnel, the hospital offers advanced diagnostic and curative services to its patients. It provides full service in all basic medical disciplines including 24 hour emergency service. On the medical education front, the hospital trains the best young minds in the country in the diagnosis and cure of various ailments. Affiliated to the University of Bombay, the K.J. Somaiya Medical College follows regulations set by the university as well as the Medical Council of India. The K.J. Somaiya Medical College is also affiliated to the K.J. Somaiya Hospital and Research Centre, which is the first affiliation of its kind in Bombay.

Currently, the Medical College admits 100 students, and is planning to raise its student body to 150-200 students in the near future. In accordance with current rules which stipulate 7 beds per students, the K.J. Somaiya Hospital and Research Centre has 700 beds. These beds will be provided on a free medical basis, i.e. the cost to the

patient will only cover room and board. Presently, these facilities come free of cost. As the strength of the students increase, the number of beds will also increase to 1050-1400 beds in the near future. In addition, the K.J. Somaiya Medical College is considering affiliations with other hospitals in Bombay to further increase the number of beds available to its students.

23) St. George Hospital, Mumbai

St. George Hospital is a multispeciality Hospital in Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST), Mumbai. It was also known as the European General Hospital as it initially catered to European Patients only. It is currently part of the Sir JJ Group of Hospitals, Mumbai. This is a free Hospital run by the Government of Maharashtra. There is a ward dedicated to Seamen in the Hospital as it is close to the dock areas. The Hospital is also associated with the Grant Medical College and both undergraduate and Post Graduate Students attend clinical attachments at the Hospital. There is also the Government Dental College as well as the DMER (Directorate of Medical Education and Research) of the Government of Maharashtra adjacent to the St George Hospital. Due to its proximity to Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus this hospital has to cater to a lot of railway accidents. There is also a special ward in the hospital which is for Government officials and VIPs. In the back yard of the Hospital the only remnant of the Wall of the Mumbai Fort still stands.

24) All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (AIIPMR)

Located at Haji Ali Park, Mumbai. Established in 1955, It is a government sponsored institute under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which operates as a treatment, training, research centre in the field of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Provides medical rehabilitation, physiotherapy, electrotherapy, occupational therapy, in patients and out patient facilities include orthopedic appliances, vocational training and guidance. Regional rehabilitation and training Centre to create manpower to work in the field of rehabilitation of the handicapped in rural areas. It offers multipurpose rehabilitation therapist courses and technician courses. Recommended candidates are trained in rehabilitation techniques relevant to a rural environment for a period of 9 months. It special clinic for patients suffering from neuromuscular diseases. This Govt. sponsored institute operates as a treatment cum training center offers several long term and short term courses

25) Sahyadri Speciality Hospital

In 1993, when a group of Neurologists and Neurosurgeons got together with the common dream of setting up a specialty neuro centre that would have all the facilities that modern medicine could offer, backed by the best hands and brains in the business. The Pune Neurosciences Trust and Research Society thus launched its flagship-Pune Institute of Neurology (PIN) in March 1994. From humble beginnings, PIN grew into a massive medical monolith that not only served as a vaunted referral centre for the entire state of Maharashtra, but other neighbouring states as well. Other ventures in the health-care sector followed, but the need of the hour was a larger, multi-speciality hospital that would have an infrastructure comparable with the best the world over, run by a team of hand-picked staff known as much for their knowledge and skill as for their kindness and compassion. Sahyadri Speciality Hospital was born in the beginning of 2005.

Within a few months of going on stream, Sahyadri Speciality Hospital became much sought after by both patients and doctors, all for the speciality treatment - medical care of the highest order, served by soft hands and warm hearts. At last there was one place where the perfect blend of allopathy and sympathy was available.

26) Poona hospital and research centre

Poona hospital and research centre a centrally located tertiary care hospital, is engaged in providing quality medical service to society at reasonable charge for the past 19 years. The hospital is well known for keeping abreast with the most recent advances in medicine and providing the best that a modern medicine has to offer. The hospital is providing medical care to a large population from Pune and its adjoining area. It has bed strength of 220 at present and soon it will increase up to 300 beds In addition to facilities in all general specialties, super specialty care in the various faculties is also available in the hospital. The nursing school holds high repute at state level.

27) Dr. Vishnu Ganesh Vaishampayan Medical College

A medical college in a city like Solapur which has a predominant labour population was a dream seen by Dr. Vishnu Ganesh Vaishampayan. His dream came true after 20 years of dedication and hard work when in 1963 this college was started.

Initially a private institution, this college was taken over by the Government of Maharashtra in 1974. At present the college has state-of-the-art facilities for undergraduate as well as postgraduate medical education.

The college was affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur for all the courses offered by it. Now the undergraduate courses are affiliated to Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik and the postgraduate courses to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

The Office of The Surgeon General of Maharashtra state was seperated on 1st May 1970, into two independent directorates namely The Directorate of Medical Education and Research & The Directorate of Health Services.

Directorate of Medical Education and Research supervises the working of 42 institutions including Medical and Dental Colleges, Teaching Hospitals and Health Units under its purview in order to achieve optimum academic standards. Promotion of research in institutions is encourages. Despite existing financial constraints, efforts are made to provide maximum facilities required for students' education(Under Graduate, Post Graduate, Super Specialities), hospital services and research.

The Directorate of Medical Education and Research controls and regulates the administration of 11 Government Medical colleges and Hospitals along with Urban & Rural Health centers attached to them. It also regulates 3 Government Dental colleges & Hospitals. The Directorate supervises the Medical Education i.e. Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Super Specialization. It also co-ordinates the Research activities in Fundamental Research, Applied Research & Operational Research in the Institutions under its control and through Out-reach Services. This enables the Government to improve Health Status of the people in the society.