

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:235
ANSWERED ON:09.12.2011
HOSPITAL ACQUIRED INFECTIONS
Kumar Shri P.;Tanwar Shri Ashok

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of hospital-acquired infections prevalent in the country and especially in Government hospitals;
- (b) whether the Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership (GARP) – India Working Group and the Centre for Disease Dynamics, Economic and Policy in their recent reports have highlighted large scale proportion of hospital-acquired infections in India;
- (c) if so, the facts in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the corrective actions proposed to be taken by the Government to contain such infections?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD)

(a)to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.235 FOR 9.12.2011

(a) Since 'health' is a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. As far as Central Government Hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College & Associated Hospitals are concerned, the most commonly hospital acquired infections include urinary tract infection, ventilator associated pneumonia (in ICU patients), blood stream infections, surgical site infection, etc.

(b)&(c) The status report with headlines "Rationalizing antibiotic use to limit antibiotic resistance" by GARP – India Working Group published in Indian Journal Medical Research (IJMR)states, inter alia, that the levels of hospital acquired and causative organisms in India are similar to those in other parts of the world.

(d) The steps taken by the three Central Government hospitals are given below:

Infection Control committees have been constituted. The committees hold meetings at regular intervals to review the infection control issues and take measures for improvement.

Infection control guidelines have been formulated and are in practice.

Hand Hygiene is practiced as per World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines.

Check Lists or Performa have been introduced for Surgical Safety in ward and Operation Theatre (Modified version of WHO Surgical Safety check list).

Trainings in Hand hygiene, infection control and Bio-medical waste management are regularly conducted for Doctors and paramedical Staff.

In addition, National Guidelines on Hospital waste Management based on Bio-medical waste (Management & Handling) Rules were developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and distributed to all States/Union Territories in the year 2002 for implementation.