CHAPTER III
PROFILES OF SAMPLE HOSPITALS

The following is the profile of sample hospitals i.e, Gandhi Medical College, NIIMS, Kamineni, Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan, NIIMS and Max hospitals:

HOSPITALS IN HYDERABAD
The sample hospitals in Hyderabad include Gandhi Medical College, Kamineni hospital and NIIMS.

GANDHI MEDICAL COLLEGE

Exhibit 3.1
Gandhi Medical College

Gandhi Hospital in Hyderabad

Gandhi Medical College (GMC), originally named People's Medical College, was founded on 14th September 1954. It was located at Humayun nagar close to the present-day Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital. It was founded because the original medical college in the area, Osmania Medical College, was unable to keep up with admissions for medical students. Dr. Syed
Nizamuddin Ahmed was the first principal and the founder of the college. On 25 June 1955, the college was inaugurated by the first president of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. By 1956, the college was in financial trouble, and the government of Hyderabad agreed to take over the college and develop it. The old building has since been demolished. It was recognized by MCI in 1956. In 1958, the college was moved to Basheer bagh. MD (General Medicine) was started in 1977. Gandhi hospital has distinction of being the first open heart surgery centre of AP and Telangana and the first to have Cath lab facilities for training of DM cardiology students.

The hospital is divided into 27 departments:

- General medicine
- General surgery
- Pediatrics
- Orthopedics
- Anesthesia
- Dermatology
- Leprosy
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Ophthalmology
- E.N.T.& Head and Neck Surgery
- Radiodiagnosis
- Casualty
- Blood Bank
- Cardiology
- Neurology
- Nephrology
- Cardio-thoracic surgery
- Neurosurgery
- Pediatric Surgery
- Plastic Surgery
- Urology
- TB clinic
- Dental
- OB/GYN
- Psychiatry
- Gastroenterology
- Hospital administration
- Library
- Laboratories
- Class Rooms
- Internet
- Sports
NIMS (NIZAM'S INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES)

The Nizam's Charitable Trust in 1961 decided to establish a specialty Hospital for orthopaedic patients with an initial investment of Rs. 55 Lakhs. The foundation stone was laid on July 16, 1961 by Sri Morarji Desai, Minister for Finance, Government of India. The Nizam's Orthopaedic Hospital was inaugurated by Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Railways and was declared open by Her Highness, the Princess of Berar on December 22, 1964. The first Superintendent of the hospital was Dr. M. Ranga Reddy, a well known Orthopedic Surgeon, who convinced Nizam to build a specialty hospital for Orthopedics and played an important role in its construction. The Hospital was under the Nizam charitable trust until it was handed over to AP Government. Dr Ranga Reddy was the administrator of the hospital also till then.

Exhibit 3.2
Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences

NIMS Hospital in Hyderabad

The Trust handed over the hospital to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on February 13, 1976 under a 99-year lease agreement for which the trust receives Rs 1 each year. The hospital was renamed as Nizam's Institute of Orthopaedics and Specialities (NIOS). It was inaugurated by Sri Jalagam Vengala Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on March 31, 1976.
The Government established the Institute of Medical Sciences (IMS) on March 11, 1980 as an autonomous body registered under A.P. Public Societies Registration Act. This was inaugurated by Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on March 17, 1980.

With the objective of developing into a full-fledged super specialty hospital for patient care, research and training, the Government, transferred NIOS to IMS on March 25, 1986 under the name of Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, during the tenure of Sri. Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, with Prof. Dr. Kakarla Subba Rao as the first Director.

With the objective of further developing the educational and research facilities, the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature passed a bill making NIMS, a university. The Act came into effect from June 18, 1989.

NIMS is recognized by University Grants Commission and Medical Council of India. It is administered under the supervision of Governing Council, Executive Board, Director and other statutory bodies.

The institute is located in Punjagutta area at the prime center of the twin cities and spread over an area of about 23 acres (93,000 m²). It has constructed area of more than six lakh sq.ft. The Institute serves through 27 Departments. Out of them, 14 are Super Specialties and others are Supporting Departments. The Institute has a bed strength of 946, out of which 603 are in General Wards, 166 in private rooms and 177 in emergency and post operative care.

It publishes the monthly journal "The Clinical Proceedings of Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences" for the last 20 years.

The objectives of NIMS are:

- To create a Centre of Excellence for providing medical care, educational and research facilities of high order in the field of medical science in the existing superspecialties and such
other superspecialties that may develop in future, including continuing Medical Education and Hospital Administration

- To develop patterns of teaching in postgraduate level and in superspecialties so as to set a high standard of medical education
- To provide for training in paramedical and allied fields, particularly in relation to superspecialties
- To function as a referral hospital and
- To provide for postgraduate teaching and conduct of research in the relevant disciplines of modern medicine and allied sciences, including interdisciplinary fields of physical and biological sciences

**KAMINENI HOSPITAL**

Kamineni hospital is established in 1995 by Kamineni Group led by visionary entrepreneur and philanthropist Kamineni Suryanarayana. Since 1995's establishment of Kamineni Hospitals, to the start of Kamineni Institute of Medical Science and Kamineni Diagnostic Centres a few years later, there emerged the concept of combining research, teaching and patient care. This was a model that led to a national and international reputation for excellence in total care.

Today, Kamineni is identified as a Future of Healthcare & one of the best medical enterprises in India. This company unites the physicians and scientists with the health professionals and facilities that make up the broad, integrated Kamineni Hospital's health system.

The Kamineni Group, a family entrepreneurship, envisioned establishing a super specialty hospital, which would make state-of-the-art medical care available to the people of their city while affording improved opportunities for practical medical education. They joined with like-minded doctors and leading citizens to organize the first Kamineni Hospital at LB Nagar Hyderabad.
Dr. Shashidhar Kamineni and his family were the foremost proponents of this plan. Soon thereafter, land for 3 big projects was acquired for construction of the Kamineni Hospital-LB Nagar, Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences & Kamineni Hospital - Kingkoti forming Kamineni’s Medical Enterprise.
Kamineni enlists its mission, vision and values as follows:

**MISSION**
To adopt world-class technologies and processes that earns the trust and confidence of the patients. To be vital ray of hope in their lives with healthcare solutions that are superior, personalized and care oriented.

**VISION**
To offer responsible and international standard medicare within everyone's reach and partner them in staying healthy and smiling.

**VALUES**
- Transparency
- Respect to the patient
- Confidentiality
- Ethics
- Integrity

The successful triumph of Kamineni Hospitals in Hyderabad, in the year 1995 and under the stewardship of Dr. Shashidhar Kamineni, the Kamineni Hospitals has come to be recognized as one of the best hospitals in the country, attracting national & international patients.

From one hospital to three super specialty hospitals and other diagnostic and research facilities, Kamineni has made major investments for break through social service projects and served people with various commercial and non-profit models.

Some of the important facts about the hospital include
- AP’s Largest Corporate Hospital spread over 56 acres.
- Treats over 5 lakhs patients annually.
- 1506 Bed Strength.
- Upcoming 300 Bedded hospital at Vijaywada.
- 1 Dedicated Cancer Centre.
• 1 Dedicated Fertility Centre.
• Renowned Medical College with NAAC-A Accreditation.
• Dental College with NAAC-A Accreditation.
• 2 Nursing Colleges
• 2 Nursing Schools.
• 1 Institute of Paramedical Science.
• 1 Diplomate National Board.
• Accreditations for quality services:
  • NABH-National Accreditation Board for Hospitals, H-2012-0127.
• Above 600 Doctors.
• Above 500 Technicians.
• Above 1000 Nurses.
• Patient Centric Approach.
• Above 6,00,000 Annual outpatient visits
• Above 50,000 Annual Emergency Department visits
• Above 60,000 Annual hospital admissions
• Kamineni’s medical enterprise is built to deliver evidence-based medicine with cutting-edge innovation & catering to patient needs before everything.
• Some milestones achieved by the company in its journey to realize its vision include:
  • Adopted 2 villages (Akkenapally & Nakrekal) in the district of Nalgonda.
  • Provided free medical care to patients in rural areas & below poverty line in AP and Telangana. Services provided are - Awareness Programs, Mobile Cancer Screening Facility, HIV/ AIDS Screening & Treatment, Surgical Procedures, Mother & Child Care, De-addiction programs.
  • Highway Trauma Care in coordination with Police & Health Department.
  • Developed a Modern Urban Health Center in association with WHO.
  • Organizes Blindness prevention programs, Cataract Surgeries, Fluorosis prevention programs, Congenital correction program-of cleft lip & palate.
• Tied up with AP State AIDS Control Society Hyderabad for integrated counseling and testing center (ICTC) where staff offers pre counseling, post counseling and free HIV test each day. 25 – 30 members screened and counseled in house.

• Tied up with AP State AIDS Control Society Hyderabad for Community Care Center (CCC) where patients are admitted and treated for opportunistic infections. We provide medical services, Medicines, food and bed at free of cost.

• Urban and rural health center at Nalgonda, where the hospital provides technical support. Per day Out Patient is 60 – 70 members.

• A De-addiction center where alcohol and drug addicted people are rehabilitated and treated. Per day Out Patient is 4 – 5 members and In Patient is 25 members. Success ratio is 97% and at very economical prices.

• Every alternate day Dental Screening Camps are conducted at various villages. Out Patient is 80 – 90.

• Every Thursday, Fluorosis Camps are conducted at several villages. Out patient is 40 – 50.

• Empanelled with District Blind Control Society, where 15 free cataract surgeries are conducted per day.

• Organized mega health camp for more than 3500 tribal's of Achampet, Mahaboobnagar dist.

• Conducting Free HIV Screening from World AIDS Day 2011.

HOSPITALS IN DELHI

LOK NAYAK JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN HOSPITAL (LNJP)

Lord Irwin laid the foundation stone of this old hospital that was set up in Central Jail complex, named for the fortification of British Viceregal - Lord Irwin on 10th January 1930. It was in 1936 that under Lt. Col. Cruickshank, I.M.S., this Lok Nayak Hospital was commissioned as Irwin Hospital. Initial hospital had 350 bed, which was big enough to cater to the small population of Delhi during that era. With the attainment of independence in 1947 and the partition which brought in its wake an influx of thousands of refugees from Pakistan, existing medical facilities were found to be inadequate. The growing metropolis, therefore, saw a great deal of expansion of infrastructure facilities for the public. By early 50s Irwin Hospital had become one of the largest hospitals of Northern India. It remained and continues
to be one of the most prestigious and most premier teaching hospitals of Govt. of Delhi. In November 1977, the name of Irwin Hospital was changed to LNJP Hospital. Lok Nayak Hospital, christened in 1989 from Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital (LNJP), was originally popular and still continues to be known as Irwin Hospital. Recognizing the need for a Medical College in this area, in August 1957, the Government of India recommended in its Second Five Year Plan opening of a Composite Medical College. Irwin Hospital was obviously chosen to be the venue for this college. Maulana Azad Medical College is attached to this Hospital. The hospital is equipped with the latest state of the art equipment for comprehensive investigation and treatment of patients.

Exhibit 3.5
Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital

Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital (LNJP) in Delhi

Lok Nayak Hospital functions as a tertiary referral centre and receives a large number of very complicated cases who are well advanced in the disease process. The doctors, nurses and other staff manning the hospital are experienced professionals dedicated to their job. It has over 1597 commissioned beds in all the medical & surgical specialties. The Hospital deploys highly skilled and trained work force. It continues to be one of the premier teaching hospitals of the GNCT, Delhi and has completed its 75 Yrs. of excellent Health Care Services on 10th Jan 2005. Recognizing the need for additional facilities to match the increasing demand, the
The hospital is undergoing phased expansion. At the end of the first phase, which is nearing completion, 500 additional beds would be added to the hospital. This increase will augment the services in the Departments of Emergency and casualty, Orthopedics and trauma, obstetrics and Gynecology, Nursing home and radiotherapy (& oncology). The subsequent phase of expansion will augment the outpatient services.

It is centrally located and very near to both old and New Delhi railway stations and big business areas like Connaught Place and Karol Bagh. The catchment area of the hospital is very large and receives patients from not only Delhi but also from neighboring states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. Most of the services including medicines, food, operations and admissions etc. are provided free to the patients.

**Vision**

The vision of the hospital is to provide comprehensive health care services for the good health and well-being of all.

**Mission**

In line with the vision, the hospital is providing following medical care services in the major specialties and some sub specialties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Surgery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anesthesiology</td>
<td>Orthopedics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENT</td>
<td>Gynec &amp; Obstetrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatrics</td>
<td>Pediatrics (Surgery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns &amp; Plastic Surgery</td>
<td>Skin &amp; STD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurosurgery</td>
<td>Family Welfare (M &amp;F) Infertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Bank</td>
<td>Aids Counseling Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma Services</td>
<td>Various Diagnostic Labs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The recent advances in medical care and technologies are integrated for providing 'state of art health' care to the public. The hospital is also providing various preventive and promotive health programmes. The hospital is engaged in imparting teaching and training to health professional and public and is also engaged in pioneering research activities.
The associated MAM College, GB Pant Hospital and GNE Centre are integrated in all functions of health care delivery, teaching, training and research.

**Sushruta Trauma Centre**
A 50 bedded Sushruta Trauma Centre at 9, Metcalf Road, Civil Lines was being run as specialized annex of this Hospital and was dedicated to the citizens of Delhi on 22.04.1999. It is equipped to handle cases of poly trauma (except burns) through a team of specialists including Surgeons, Anesthetists, Medical specialists, Radiologist, Orthopaedician. It has its own ICU, 3 operation theaters, CT Scan, Blood Bank & Laboratories. All services are available round the clock and are free to accident victims. In case of need patients are transferred to Lok Nayak Hospital.

**AIIMS HOSPITAL**
AIIMS is located in Ansari Nagar in Delhi. It is adjacent to the South Extension-II market, and lies on the south-eastern quadrant of Aurbindo Marg and Inner Ring Road crossing.

Across AIIMS is Safdarjung Hospital and associated Vardhman Mahavir Medical College (of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University). Also, adjacently lies the headquarters of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the body that coordinates and funds medical research in India. In the vicinity also lies National Medical Library, run by the Directorate-General of Health Services (DGHS) of the Government of India. It has a vast collection of scientific and medical journals that can be accessed by researchers. Farthest along the stretch is the NAMS house, the official building of the National Academy of Medical Sciences, which is a prestigious body of eminent doctors from across India. To provide relief to poor people from the rising cost of cancer drugs, the government has launched a scheme called AMRIT (affordable medicines and reliable implants for treatment). The first outlet was operational in AIIMS-New Delhi.
AIIMS-II
The second campus of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS-II), spread over 330 acres of land was visualised during period of Prof. Tirath Das Dogra as Director AIIMS Delhi and Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss, (President, AIIMS) Minister of Health and Family welfare union of India in 2009 at Badhsa village in Haryana’s Jhajjar district. AIIMS-II was thought to be developed as the largest Medical Education centre for super-specialities in the World. It was launched on 30 May 2012. It is being built at a cost of ₹10 billion (US$160 million). Union Health Minister Ghulam Nabi Azad inaugurated Outreach OPD of AIIMS on 24 November 2012. The Government has initiated the construction of AIIMs National Cancer Institute within the campus of AIIMS Jhajjar in Haryana. The project is planned to be completed by 2018. Once it is operational, the Institute will support all the regional cancer institutes in the country. AIIMS Delhi is governed by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.
History of AIIMS

AIIMS was inaugurated in 1956, and was built with a grant from the Government of New Zealand under the Colombo Plan. AIIMS was established in New Delhi after former Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru's initial proposal to set up the institute in Calcutta was turned down by the then Chief Minister of West Bengal Bidhan Chandra Roy. It was the vision of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the first Health Minister of India, to establish an institute of such nature in India.

Rankings

AIIMS Delhi was ranked at third place in the first list of the Times Higher Education India Reputation Rankings, published alongside the Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings in 2013. AIIMS has been consistently ranked the top medical college in India to pursue any Medical degree by India Today in annual surveys starting in 1997 and was ranked No. 1 in 2013. AIIMS has held the top slot for the last six years in a row, and has been ranked first for 11 out of the 12 years that India Today has conducted the survey. AIIMS was also ranked No. 1 in Outlook India ranking of medical colleges in 2013.

AIIMS' excellence has to do with several factors – small class size, excellent library facilities, liberal clinically oriented teaching, research exposure and the ability to set its own curriculum.
Several surveys by The Week and Outlook magazines have named AIIMS the best hospital in India overall, as well as the best in several individual fields such as Cardiology, Neurology, Gastroenterology, Gynaecology and Ophthalmology, ahead of several specialised institutions.

The hospital has been able to maintain high standards of quality while seeing large numbers of patients (3.5 million in 2006) at very low cost to patients (₹10 (16¢ US)), many of whom live in extreme poverty.

**Academics**

As per section 23.1 of AIIMS Act, all Medical, Dental, Nursing and other degrees approved by Academic Committee of the Institute are recognised by respective councils and acts. The courses offered by the institute are:

- Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) (Annual intake of 78 students)
- Bachelor of Optometry (Annual intake of 19 students)
- Bachelor of Science (Hons.) in Radiography/Radiodiagnosis (Annual intake of 9+1*students)
- MD/MS (Annual intake of around 217–220 students in 24 disciplines)
- DM/Magister Chirurgiae|M.Ch. (in 12 and 5 disciplines respectively)
- Master of Dental Surgery M.D.S. in four specialities namely Orthodontics, Prosthodontics, Endodontics and Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- Master of Hospital Administration (M.H.A).
- Bachelor of Science in Human Biology#BSc (Honours) Human Biology at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi (1980–2002)|BSc(Hons.) Human Biology (1980–2002; now discontinued)
- Bachelor of Science (Hons.) in Radiography/Radio-diagnosis (Annual intake of 9+1*students)
- BSc (Hons.) in Nursing (Annual intake of 77 students in BSc Nursing)
- BSc in Nursing (post-certificate)
- MSc in Anatomy, Biochemistry, Biophysics, Pharmacology and Physiology
- MSc in Urology Technology, Perfusion Technology & Nuclear Medicine
- MSc in Nursing
• Master of Biotechnology.
• PhD in 47 disciplines.
• Medical Facilities
• Anesthesiology
• Anatomy
• Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) for HIV & AIDS treatment
• Biochemistry
• Biomedical Engineering
• Biophysics
• Biostatistics
• Biotechnology
• Cardiology for cardiac & heart related treatments
• Centre for Community Medicine
• College of Nursing
• Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics
• Dermatology & Venereology
• Dietetics
• Endocrinology, Metabolism & Diabetes
• Forensic Medicine and Toxicology
• Finance Division
• Geriatric Medicine
• Gastroenterology and Human Nutrition
• Gastrointestinal Surgery
• Haematology
• Hospital Administration
• Laboratory Medicine
• Medicine
• Microbiology
• Nephrology
• Nuclear Medicine
• Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging
• Obstetrics and Gynaecology
• Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
• Orthodontics
• Orthopaedics
• Otorhinolaryngology
• Paediatrics
• Pediatric Dentistry
• Paediatric Surgery
• Pathology
• Pharmacology
• Physiology
• Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
• Prosthodontics and Maxillofacial Prosthetics
• Psychiatry
• Pulmonary Medicine and Sleep Disorders
• Radio Diagnosis
• Reproductive Biology
• Surgical Disciplines
• Transplant Immunology & Immunogenetics
• Transfusion Medicine (Blood Bank)
• Urology
• Admissions
AIIMS was originally built as a Superspeciality tertiary care (refers to India's three-tier health system with Primary clinics, which refer cases to secondary district level hospitals, which in turn refer cases to regional tertiary hospitals) centre with primary emphasis on research and specialised training facilities. MBBS is the basic medical course, the same as medical school. This is followed by specialisation, which poda naye is the term for postgrad training in General Surgery, General Internal Medicine, Pediatrics and other fields. Superspecialities are those healthcare fields whose practitioners need specialised certification after completing their postgraduations, examples being cardiothoracic and vascular surgery, rheumatology, Neurology, Pediatric Neurology etc. There are at least 45 superspecialities at AIIMS. Having clinical superspecialities in the same campus as its major research facilities makes AIIMS optimally suited for nurturing best quality translational research, which can translate into clinically useful end products, in India. AIIMS publishes The National Medical Journal of India, among India's most prestigious clinical journals. Its impact factor is the highest among Indian journals after the Indian journal of Medical Research (published by the Indian Council of Medical Research). Apart from this, several journals in medical sciences are edited by AIIMS faculty.
Medical services
As per the AIIMS Citizen's Charter, doctors & staff at AIIMS strive to provide comprehensive, high quality tertiary care services including speciality and super-speciality services to all without consideration of caste, creed, religion, sex, economic status or disability. However, there may be some deficiencies due to extreme patient load and finite resources. Acquiring newer equipment for investigation, research and patient care is expedited as it is not constrained by funds. From December 2011, the Institute stopped 36 key diagnostic tests due to controversy over the source of funding of these tests.

Speciality centres at AIIMS
There is a separate cardiothoracic and neurosciences centre (CNC) offering superspeciality level patient care, training and research in the respective fields.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences is a 300 bed ophthalmic (eyes) speciality centre designated as the apex eye referral centre for India, and is the WHO collaborating centre for ophthalmic programs.

Exhibit 3.9
AIIMS Speciality Center

AIIMS CDER and in foreground, hostels and the basketball court
Recently Dr. BR Ambedkar Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital's construction has been completed. It specialises in medical, radiation and surgical oncology.
Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre is India's first full-fledged centre to treat victims of trauma. It is located about 1 km west from the main campus.

CDER, the Centre for Dental Education and Research, located adjacent to the Hostels, is AIIMS' newest speciality centre. The centre has been recently designated as WHO COLLABORATING CENTRE for Oral Health Promotion for a term of four years. The Govt of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has designated this Centre as National Centre for Excellence for implementation of National Oral Health Programme in the country. This centre provides technical support on Oral Health to the Govt and WHO. Despite having very few faculty members, this centre has been giving best research output per person in the whole country.

AIIMS also runs the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre at Ghaziabad, one of Delhi's suburbs.

The Centre for Community Medicine at AIIMS maintains a teaching and treatment facility at Ballabgarh, which is a periurban area outside Delhi, it also provides comprehensive services to 84000 population. Faculty members from AIIMS are posted there by rotation.

Residential facilities
AIIMS is a residential university where the faculty members, staff and students live on either the main campus or one of the several campuses which form a part of the Institution. There are six hostels for male undergraduate students (Hostel No.1-6) and a single hostel available for female undergraduate students (Hostel 10). These seven hostels together can accommodate 400 students. For Post-graduate students, there are two hostels available for the men students and married couples(Hostel No.7-8) and a single hostel for the women students(Hostel No.9). Additional hostels for Nursing students and Post-graduate students are available at a facility in the Masjid Moth area, situated near to the main AIIMS campus. Hostels for MBBS/ MD / nursing students are also located at Ballabgarh, Dayalpur and Chainsa used during Ballabgarh posting.

Student Life and Academics
Life in AIIMS is a unique experience. Attendance was not made compulsory until a few years ago, with students being given full liberty to organise their own study patterns.

Exhibit 3.10
AIIMS Students in Delhi Slum

AIIMS students educating residents of a Delhi slum about preventing mosquito-borne illnesses
The limitation of class size per year ensures a close-knit student community of just about 400 people. The student body is predominantly male, with men forming approximately 80% of every batch. This is in contrast to the situation with most other medical colleges, where women are represented in larger numbers. Hostel life centres on the Quadrangle in the Gents' hostel, where most students can be seen lounging or studying.

AIIMS has a cosmopolitan student body, owing to its location in the national capital, as well as its countrywide reputation. Students from Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Mauritius and other nations add some of their own flavour. Exchange students from several Indian and international medical schools also mix with the existing crowd. The students are represented by the AIIMS Students' Union, headed by an executive committee that is elected every year from students of 6th semester.

Students of AIIMS involve themselves in extra-academic movements, including Pulse, the annual, inter-college festival hosted by AIIMS. Pulse is easily India's largest medical fest,
with daily attendance ranging from 5000 to 15000. A large, well-equipped students' gym, swimming pool and courts for tennis, basketball, volleyball, squash and soccer provide ample recreational opportunities. Prayatna is a student organisation that arranges blood donation camps for the fulfilment of perpetual shortage of blood at the AIIMS blood bank.

**Achievements**

- AIIMS is the first Indian center to perform a successful cardiac transplant. The surgery was performed by Dr. Panangipalli Venugopal, the ex director of AIIMS in 1994.
- AIIMS is a leader in Stem Cell therapy, especially Cardiac and Neurological.
- AIIMS has India's first and only minimally invasive surgery training centre, under collaboration with Germany
- It is a pioneer of robotic surgeries in India, particularly the Da Vinci system for urology, and robotic CTVS.
- The first in-vitro fertilisation facility in the public sector set up at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in February 2008.
- The Centre for Dental Education and Research at AIIMS has been designated as the only WHO CC in South East Asia region. There are a total 15 such centres in the world. It is also designated as National Centre of Excellence for Implementation of National Oral Health Programme in the country

**MAX HOSPITAL**

Max Healthcare Institute is a healthcare institute based in New Delhi. The Institute is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Max India Limited. Established in 1985, Max India Limited is a Public Limited company listed in the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange of India with more than 37,000 shareholders.

The institute operates eleven centers in Delhi, NCR and neighbouring Punjab region, providing health care services in more than 30 disciplines. The company provides patient services including nuclear medicine and cardiac imaging, labs, scans, cardiac pacing and electrophysiology, neurosciences, orthopedics, gynecology and obstetrics, pediatrics,
maternity services, diagnostic services, pediatric ophthalmology, neuroophthalmology, internal medicine, general surgery, urology, nephrology, gastroenterology, mental health and behavioral sciences, rehabilitative services, and pulmonology.

The first Max healthcare centre was opened as Max Medcentre in Panchsheel Park, New Delhi with OPD facilities and day care surgeries in 2000. In 2002, Max Hospital was opened in Noida. Its primary focus is on Mother and Child care and offers services including non-invasive cardiology, orthopedics, ENT, ophthalmology, nephrology etc. Max Heart and Vascular Institute was established in 2004 with advanced cardiac life support and air evacuation service in Saket.

Max Hospital in Patparganj was founded in 2005. In the same year, Max Eye and Dental Care centre was opened at Panchsheel Park, New Delhi. Max Super Specialty Hospital in Saket was founded in 2006 and Max Hospital, Gurgaon was opened in 2007.

In July 2014 the company formed a joint venture with LIFE Healthcare Group, the second largest private hospital operator in South Africa, with the two groups each holding a 46.4% equity stake in the new venture to be known as Max India.

**Branches of Max Hospitals**

- Max Super Speciality Hospital, Saket
- Max Super Speciality Hospital (A unit of Devki Devi Foundation), Saket
- Max Super Speciality Hospital, Patparganj
- Max Hospital, Pitampura
- Max Hospital, Noida
- Max Multispeciality Centre, Panchsheel Park
- Max Hospital, Gurgaon
- Max Super Speciality Hospital, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi
- Max Super Speciality Hospital, Mohali, Punjab
- Max Super Speciality Hospital, Bathinda, Punjab
- Max Super Speciality Hospital, Dehradun, Uttarakhan
Chairman

Analjit Singh is the Founder & Chairman of Max India Limited, Chairman of Max New York Life Insurance Company Limited; Max Healthcare Institute Limited and Max Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited.

He has been awarded the ‘Padma Bhushan’ Award. He is also the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee. In addition, he is the Chairman, Board of Governors, The Doon School, Dehradun.

Specialty Centres at Max Healthcare

Max Heart and Vascular Institute is a 220-bed cardiovascular facility located at Saket, in South Delhi. This institute was opened in 2001. The services available at this institute are all types of Coronary, Carotid, Renal & Peripheral Angiographies, all types of Coronary, Carotid, Renal & Peripheral Angioplasties and Stenting, Balloon Mitral, Aortic and Pulmonary Valvuloplasty, Rotational and Directional Atherectomy, Intravascular Ultrasound (IVUS) and Thrombectomies.
Max Institute of Neuro Sciences

Max Institute of Neuro Sciences is fitted with Novalis Tx, Rapid ARC, PET CT and Brachytherapy. The procedures performed here include Spine Surgery, Brain tumour surgery, Disk replacement surgery, Endovascular Neurosurgery and more.

Max Institute of Orthopaedics & Joint Replacement Surgery is a tertiary care centre located in South Delhi. This institute works on the concept of “early mobilization, minimal discomfort” and provides treatments like Knee Replacement Surgery, Hip Replacement Surgery, Spine Surgery, Sports Injury treatment or any other orthopaedic surgery.

Max Cancer Centre uses technologies like Novalis Tx Radiosurgery, Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT), Image Guided Radiation Therapy (IGRT), Stereotactic Radio Surgery (SRS), Radiation Therapy (SRT), and Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT).

Max Institute of Minimal Access, Metabolic & Bariatric Surgery has been accredited as the International Centre of Excellence (COE) by the Surgical Review Corporation, USA.
under the leadership of Vice Chairman and Director Pradeep Chowbey. This is the first institute in India to get this award.

**Max Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** has been established to provide healthcare to women. The team of experts contains gynaecologists, sonologists, radiologists, and psychological counselors.

**Exhibit 3.12**

**Max Institute of Paediatrics**

A Child being treated at Max Institute of Paediatrics

**Max Institute of Paediatrics** provides a wide range of child care services that include general paediatrics including immunisation, neonatal surgery, neonatal care and numerous paediatric sub-specialities such as paediatric gastroenterology, nephrology, endocrinology, developmental paediatrics and adolescent medicine.

**Max Institute of Aesthetic & Reconstructive Surgery** is located in Saket and equipped with Delhi's first ever VASER Lipo Technology. The list of medical services available here in the field of Aesthetic Surgery includes Facelift, Rhinoplasty, Breast Augmentation, Vaserc Liposuction (Ultrasonic liposuction), Breast Reduction, Abdominoplasty etc. It also offers Opd procedures like Botox & Fillers. Cancer Reconstruction is its forte especially Head & Neck Reconstruction and Breast Reconstruction.

**Max Eye Care** is a centre for eye surgery in Panchsheel Park, South Delhi. This centre provides a wide range of services including Ophthalmology, Photo-Dynamic Therapy,
Aesthetic Plastic Eye Surgery, Glaucoma surgery, small incision cataract surgery (SICS), Neuroophthalmology, and many more:

- Max Dental Care
- Department of Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences
- Department of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Obesity
- Department of ENT
- Department of Physiotherapy & Rehabilitation
- Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Department
- Department of Nuclear Medicine

**Accreditation**
The Max Institute of Minimal Access, Metabolic & Bariatric Surgery has accredited as a centre of Excellence for providing state-of-the-art Clinical Services and Surgical Training Programmes for Abdominal Wall Hernia Surgery.

Max Super Specialty Hospital, Saket was awarded FICCI award for Operational Excellence in Healthcare Delivery.

FICCI awarded Max Super Specialty Hospital, Patparganj with the Healthcare award for Operational Excellence in Environmental Conservation.

Max Healthcare was awarded the DL Shah National Award on 'Economics of Quality' from Quality Council of India.

Max Super Specialty Hospital and Max Devki Devi Heart & Vascular Institute at Saket, the two tertiary care hospitals of Max Healthcare, are the first two hospitals of North India to have received the prestigious accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Hospital & Healthcare Providers.

Max Labs 24x7 at MSSH, Saket was certified by The National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).
Five Hospitals of Max Healthcare are ISO 9001:2000 certified. They are located at MHVI-Saket, Max Balaji - Patparganj, Max Hospitals at Pitampura and NOIDA and Max Med Center – Panchsheel. Max Hospital - Pitampura has also been certified for ISO: 14001:2004.

With over 1900 beds and 11 top hospitals in Delhi-NCR, Punjab and Uttarakhand, 2100 world-class doctors and 9300 support staff, Max Healthcare is one of the leading chain of hospitals in India. With 525 ICU beds & the most advanced technology, our state-of-the-art infrastructure is rated the best in North India thereby making Max Healthcare one of the best hospitals in India.

Exhibit 3.13
Max Medcentre, Panchsheel Park

First Medcentre with OP facilities & day care surgeries
Founded in 1985, Max India Limited is a Public Limited company listed in the NSE and BSE with over 37,000 shareholders. Quality, medical & service excellence and detailing are the pillars of this institution.

Exhibit 3.14
Max Hospital, Pitampura

First hospital to be ISO certified & first high end secondary care centre in North Delhi.
Exhibit 3.15
Max Heart & Vascular Institute, Saket

First Super Tertiary Care Facility with Advanced Cardiac Life Support Ambulances and Air Evacuation Service

Exhibit 3.16
Max Hospital, Patparganj

1st Multispecialty Tertiary Care centre in East Delhi with 147 Beds, 3 OTs and 1 Cath Lab

Exhibit 3.17
Max Hospital, Gurgaon

High End Secondary Care Centre in Gurgaon
Max Healthcare receives accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Hospital and Healthcare providers in 2007 and Max Blood bank receives Accreditation in 2009

Max Healthcare extended its footprint in North India (in PPP with Govt. of Punjab) in September 2011. Max Healthcare Consolidated its position in Delhi & NCR through the launch of its 300 bedded Facility in Shalimar Bagh in November 2011.

At Max Super Speciality Hospitals, it is the level of service and eye for detail in everything that management and nurses do, that truly sets it apart and makes it the care provider of choice for millions of patients.

Max Healthcare opened its first Super Speciality hospital in Uttarakhand in May 2012. The Secondary Care Hospital of Max Healthcare in Greater Noida focuses on Mother and Child care with Non-invasive Cardiology, Orthopaedics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Nephrology etc.
Exhibit 3.19  
Max Super Speciality Hospitals

Max Super Speciality Hospital, Mohali and Bathinda

Max Super Speciality Hospital, Dehradun and Greater Noida

Exhibit 3.20  
Max Healthcare receives Award

Max Healthcare receives D L Shah National Award on 'Economics of Quality' by Quality Council of India

Exhibit 3.22
Awards and Accreditations

Awards won by Max Hospital

Vision and Mission
To set the industry standards in cure, care and comfort
Vision and Mission Statements of Max Hospital

The Logo Story

The cross is the accepted symbol for Healthcare the world over. The hands that is seen within it are inspired by Michaelangelo's famous painting on the roof of the Sistine Chapel showing the birth of Adam. In this work, which has endured for centuries, God bestows the gift of life on mankind through his touch, a truly fitting symbol for a group that endeavours to enhance the quality of life through healing and care. The green colour is chosen it is fresh, close to nature and symbolic of life.