

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE WHICH
EMPOWERS & PERMITS DOCTORS WITH
MDS ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY
DEGREE AS ONE OF THE
AUTHORISED SIGNATORY FOR LAB REPORTS

COMPILED BY:

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(Notified by Govt. of India & NABL Approved signatory for laboratory reports)

***LAB. DIRECTOR & SENIOR CONSULTANT**

TOHANA MANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS

KAINCHI CHOWK, CHANDIGARH ROAD, TOHANA, DIST. FATEHABAD

(AN NABL ACCREDITED MEDICAL LABORATORY)

***FOUNDER & PRESIDENT**

PRACTICING ORAL PATHOLOGISTS & MICROBIOLOGISTS ASSOCIATION (POPMA)

***DIRECTOR**

ACADEMY OF ORAL PATHOLOGY & LABORATORY MEDICINE (AOPLM)

IMPORTANT LEGAL INFORMATION FOR ALL MY ORAL PATHOLOGISTS FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES

The provisions related to the documentary evidence are provided under *Chapter-V of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872*.

- *Section 3* of the Act defines the term “document”. Any matter which is expressed or described on any substance by means of letters, figures or remarks or by more than one means and which can be used for recording the matter is considered as a “document”.
- Generally, the most common document which we have to deal with is described by letters. The documents are written in any language of communication such as Hindi, English, Urdu etc.
- The documents produced before the court as evidence are the documentary evidence and there must primary or secondary evidence to prove the contents of the documents.

Primary evidence has been defined under section 62 of the Indian Evidence Act and it means the original document when itself produced before the court for the inspection.

The secondary evidence has been defined under section 63 of the Act. The secondary evidence is the certified copy of the evidence or copy of original documents. Secondary evidence also includes the oral accounts given by a person about the contents of the document who has himself seen it.

Primary Evidence

Primary evidence is defined in section 62 of the Indian Evidence Act which states that the primary evidence is the best available proof of the existence of an object or a fact because it is the actual document or the authentic source of evidence. Primary evidence is different from secondary evidence, which is a copy or a substitute for it. If primary evidence is available to a party, then that person must offer it as evidence in the court. Subsequently, if primary evidence is not available due to the loss or destruction of the same, then the party may present a reliable substitute of it.

Secondary Evidence

Secondary evidence is the evidence that has been duplicated from a unique report or has been substituted from the first thing. For instance, a photocopy of a record or photo would be viewed as secondary evidence. However, the court prefers original or primary evidence. The courts usually try to avoid using secondary evidence wherever it is possible, and this approach is called the best evidence rule because these are copies of the original one and not the original document.

Evidence which is provided to the court in the written form is called Documentary Evidence as per section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

There are two types of documentary evidence, namely, public documents and private documents.

Public Documents:

Public Documents are those documents which are authenticated by a public officer and subsequently which is made available to the public at large for reference and use. Public documents also contain statements made by the public officer in their official capacity, which acts as admissible evidence of the fact in civil matters. These documents are also known as public records as these are issued or published for public knowledge.

Section 78 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 gives us six kinds of Public Documents:

1. Central Acts, orders or notifications – certified by the Heads of the departments concerned.
2. Proceedings of the Legislatures – Journals of those bodies or copies printed by the Govt.
3. Proclamations, orders or regulations issued by Her Majesty or Privy Council – by copies of extracts of London Gazette.
4. The acts of the executives or proceedings of the foreign legislatures.
5. Municipal bodies proceedings – publications of such body certified by their legal keeper.
6. Public documents of some other class in a foreign country might be proved by the original or certified copy issued by the lawful attendant of the document with a certificate and seal of a notary public, or Indian counsel or diplomatic agent.

Private documents:

Private documents are those documents which are prepared between persons for their usual business transactions and communications. These documents are kept in the custody of the private persons only and are not made available to the public at large. Certified copies of the private documents are generally not considered as evidence unless there is proof of the original copy is provided.

Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 gives us the method of getting certified copies of public documents from the public officer. It states that if a public document is open to inspection, it's copy may be issued to any person who is demanding it.

Application of the above legal information to the DCI MDS Regulations 2007 & 2017, DCI BDS Internship Regulations, 2011, DCI Code of Ethics, 2014, Right to Information (RTIs) to various Govt. & Private Dental Institutions filed by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

- *The Gazette of India* is a public journal and an authorised legal document of the Government of India, published weekly by the Department of Publication, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. *The Gazette* is printed by the Government of India Press.
- As a public journal, *The Gazette* prints official notices from the government. Publishing information in the *Gazette* is a legal necessity by which official documents come into force and enter the public domain.
- Ordinary gazettes are regularly published weekly on a particular day of the week whereas extraordinary gazettes are published every day depending upon the urgency of the matters to be published.
- Information obtained under the RTI Act is part of the documents held by Public Authority, who are Gazetted officers. A certified copy of a document received by virtue of the RTI Act is secondary evidence as provided under Section 63 of Evidence Act, 1872. It can be used as Secondary Evidence in Court, since it is part of the Government records and provided by Govt. Authorities, certified under Govt. Seal.
- For information obtained under the Act to be admissible in Court, it is essential that a certified copy of the same is obtained. The information can become important evidence and it can be used for proving one's stand-in Court. Hence, it is advisable to base the pleading based on such information and ask the parties involved in litigation to produce the document by way of discovery as provided under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. Once, the documents are placed in compliance with the order of the court, it can be treated as authenticated and genuine documents. However, such documents placed on record by way of discovery are still required to be either proved or disproved as provided under the Indian Evidence Act.

- **(2007) DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA (DCI) MDS REGULATIONS 2007 FOR THE SUBJECT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE OF INDIA PART III SEC 04 PAGE NO. 87-94 ALONG WITH RTI STATING THAT A DOCTOR CAN PERFORM THE PROCEDURES WHATEVER IS PRESENT IN THE SYLLABUS OF MDS ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY CURRICULUM.**
- **(2017) MINUTES OF MEETING OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE, GOVT OF INDIA HELD IN 2017 - MDS ORAL PATHOLOGY CAN BE SIGNATORY FOR LAB REPORTS**
- **(2018) MINUTES OF MEETING OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE, GOVT OF INDIA HELD IN 2018 - MDS ORAL PATHOLOGY CAN BE SIGNATORY FOR LAB REPORTS**
- **2018) APPROVAL LETTER REGARDING MDS ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY AS ONE OF THE AUTHORISED SIGNATORY FOR LAB REPORTS BY NABL TO DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA (DCI).**
- **(2016-2019) RTI REPLIES BY PRESTIGIOUS GOVERNMENT DENTAL INSTITUTIONS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF INDIA - QUALIFIED ORAL PATHOLOGIST/FACULTY/HOD/DOCTORS POSSESSING DEGREE OF MDS ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY ARE SIGNING THE LAB REPORTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY FROM PAST MANY YEARS.**
- **(2020) GAZETTE NOTIFICATION OF CLINICAL ESTABLISHMENT ACT DATED 14.2.2022 - MSc BIOCHEMISTRY CAN BE SIGNATORY FOR LAB REPORTS AFTER 3 YEARS OF LAB EXPERIENCE AND EVEN SPECIALIST OF A PARTICULAR FIELD CAN BE SIGNATORY**
- **(2020) LETTER OF NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION (BOARD OF GOVERNORS IN SUPERSESSION OF MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA) REGARDING SIGNING OF LAB REPORTS - MSc BIOCHEMISTRY CAN BE SIGNATORY FOR LAB REPORTS**
- **(2022) NABL DECISION LETTER FOR GRANT OF ACCREDITATION TO TOHANA MANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS - ALL THE LAB PERSONNELS PROPOSED BY THE LAB ARE ALLOWED TO REVIEW AND SIGN THE REPORTS. IN THIS, DR. BHUVAN NAGPAL WHO IS DIRECTOR OF THE LAB; IS ONE OF THE LAB PERSONNELS FOR REVIEWING AND AUTHORISATION OF REPORTS**

DCI MDS REGULATIONS 2007 & 2017

expression, interpretation of data and communication skills. It includes all components of course contents. It includes presentation and discussion on dissertation also.

ii. *Pedagogy Exercise: 20 marks*

A topic be given to each candidate in the beginning of clinical examination. He/she is asked to make a presentation on the topic for 8-10 minutes.

6. **ORAL PATHOLOGY & ORAL MICROBIOLOGY**

OBJECTIVES:

- To train a post graduate dental surgeon so as to ensure higher competence in both general and special pathology dealing with the nature of oral diseases, their causes, processes and effects.
- An oral pathologist is expected to perform routine histopathological evaluation of specimens relating to oral and perioral tissues, to carry out routine diagnostic procedures including hematological, cytological, microbiological, immunological and ultra structural investigations.
- He/she is expected to have an understanding of current research methodology, collection and interpretation of data, ability to carry out research projects on clinical and or epidemiological aspects, a working knowledge on current databases, automated data retrieval systems, referencing and skill in writing scientific papers.
- He/she is expected to present scientific data pertaining to the field, in conferences both as poster and verbal presentations and to take part in group discussions.

BROAD OUTLINE OF THEORETICAL, CLINICAL AND PRACTICAL COURSES

1. Study of principles of routine and special techniques used for histopathology including principles of histochemistry, immunochemistry, applied and theoretical biochemical basis of histochemistry as related to oral pathology.
2. Advanced histological and histopathological study of dental and oral tissues including embryonic considerations, clinical considerations, biology, histology, Pathology, prognosis and management of oral oncology, Concepts of oral premalignancy
3. Study of special and applied pathology of oral tissues as well as relation of local pathologic and clinical findings to systemic conditions.
4. Oral microbiology and their relationship to various branches of dentistry.
5. Oral microbiology affecting hard and soft tissues. Study of clinical changes and their significance to dental and oral diseases as related to oral pathology
6. Forensic odontology

7. Inter institutional postings such as cancer hospital, dermatology clinics, regional HIV detection centers, sophisticated instrumentation centers for electron microscopy and other techniques.
8. Maintenance of records of all postgraduates activities.
9. Library assignment.
10. University Dissertation.

A. COURSE CONTENTS:

First year

1) BIostatistics AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- Basic principles of biostatistics and study as applied to dentistry and research
- Collection/organization of data/measurement scales presentation of data and analysis.
- Measures of central tendency.
- Measures of variability.
- Sampling and planning of health survey.
- Probability, normal distribution and indicative statistics.
- Estimating population values.
- Tests of significance (parametric/non-parametric qualitative methods.)
- Analysis of variance
- Association, correlation and regression.

Approach:

- Didactic lectures on biostatistics and discussion on research methodology by eminent researchers.
- Two - day P.G. orientation course including general approach PG course, library and main dissertation, journal club topic selection and presentation, seminars, clinico-pathological meets, teaching methodology and use of audiovisual aids.

2) APPLIED GROSS ANATOMY OF HEAD AND NECK INCLUDING HISTOLOGY:

- Temporomandibular joint
- Trigeminal nerve and facial nerve
- Muscles of mastication
- Tongue
- Salivary glands
- Nerve supply; blood supply, lymphatic drainage and venous drainage of Oro dental tissues.
- Embryology
 - Development of face, palate, mandible, maxilla, tongue and applied aspects of the same
 - Development of teeth and dental tissues and developmental defects of oral and maxillofacial region and abnormalities of teeth
- Maxillary sinus
- Jaw muscles and facial muscles.

Genetics:

Introduction modes of inheritance, chromosomal anomalies of oral tissues and single gene disorders.

Approach:

- To be covered as didactic lectures.
- Posting in department of anatomy for dissection of head, face and neck.

3) PHYSIOLOGY (GENERAL AND ORAL):

- Saliva
- Pain
- Mastication
- Taste

- Deglutition
- Wound healing
- Vitamins (Influence on growth, development and structure of oral soft and hard tissues and paraoral tissues.)
- Calcium metabolism.
- Theories of mineralization.
- Tooth eruption and shedding.
- Hormones. (Influence on growth, development and structure of oral soft and hard tissues and para oral tissues.)
- Blood and its constituents.

Approach:

To be covered as didactic lectures.

4) CELL BIOLOGY:

- Cell-structure and function (ultrastructural and molecular aspects), intercellular junctions, cell cycle and division, cell cycle regulators, cell - cell and cell - extra cellular matrix interactions.
- Detailed molecular aspects of DNA, RNA, and intracellular organelles, transcription and translation and molecular biology techniques.

Approach:

To be covered as seminars and didactic lecture.

5) GENERAL HISTOLOGY:

Light and electron microscopy considerations of Epithelial tissues and glands, bone, hematopoietic system, lymphatic system, muscle, neural tissue, endocrinal system (thyroid, pituitary, parathyroid)

Approach:

- Topics to be covered as didactic lectures.
- Postings in the department of anatomy and histology for slide discussion
- Record book to be maintained.

6) BIOCHEMISTRY:

- Chemistry of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins.
- Methods of identification and purification.
- Metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins.
- Biological oxidation.
- Various techniques - cell fractionation and ultra filtration, centrifugation, Electrophoresis, Spectrophotometry, and radioactive techniques.

Approach:

- Topics to be covered as didactic lectures.
- Postings to the department of biochemistry to familiarize with various techniques
- Record book to be maintained.

7) GENERAL PATHOLOGY:

- Inflammation and chemical mediators, thrombosis, embolism, necrosis, repair, degeneration, shock, hemorrhage pathogenic mechanisms at molecular level and blood dyscrasias, Carcinogenesis and Neoplasia.

Approach:

To be covered as seminars and didactic lectures.

8) GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY:

- Definitions of various types of infections.
- Routes of infection and spread
- Sterilization, disinfection and antiseptics.
- Bacterial genetics.

- Physiology and growth of microorganisms.

Approach:

- To be covered as seminars and didactic lectures.
- Record book to be maintained.

9) BASIC IMMUNOLOGY:

- Basic principles of immunity, antigen and antibody reactions.
- Cell mediated immunity and Humoral immunity.
- Immunology of hypersensitivity.
- Immunological basis of the autoimmune phenomena.
- Immunodeficiency with relevance to opportunistic infections.
- Basic principles of transplantation and tumor immunity.

Approach:

To be covered as didactic lectures.

10) SYSTEMIC MICROBIOLOGY/APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY:

Morphology, classification, pathogenicity, mode of transmission, methods of prevention, collection and transport of specimen, for laboratory diagnosis, staining methods, common culture media, interpretation of laboratory reports and antibiotic sensitivity tests.

- Staphylococci
- Streptococci
- Corynebacterium diphtheria
- Mycobacteria
- Clostridia, bacteroides and fusobacteria
- Actinomycetales
- Spirochetes

Virology:

General properties: structure, broad classification of viruses, pathogenesis, pathology of viral infections.

Herpes virus: list of viruses included, lesions produced, pathogenesis, latency principles and laboratory diagnosis.

Hepatitis virus: list of viruses, pathogenesis, and mode of infection, list of diagnostic tests, and their interpretations, methods of prevention and control.

Human Immunodeficiency virus: structure with relevance to laboratory diagnosis, type of infection, laboratory tests and their interpretation, universal precautions, specific precautions and recent trends in diagnosis and prophylaxis.

Mycology:

- General properties of fungi, classification bases on disease, superficial, subcutaneous, deep opportunistic infections.
- General principles of fungal infections, diagnosis rapid diagnosis method of collection of sample and examination for fungi.

Approach:

- To be covered as seminars and didactic lectures
- Postings to the dept. of microbiology to familiarize with relevant diagnostic methods
- Record book to be maintained

11) ORAL BIOLOGY (ORAL AND DENTAL HISTOLOGY):

- Structure and function of oral, dental and paraoral tissues including their ultra structure, molecular and biochemical aspects.
- Study of morphology of permanent and deciduous teeth
(Lectures and practical demonstrations to be given by PG students)

Approach:

- To be covered as seminars and didactic lectures.
- Slide discussion on histological appearance of normal oral tissues.
- Record book to be maintained.

12) BASIC MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND TECHNIQUES:

experimental aspects - DNA extraction, PCR, western blotting.

Approach:

- To be covered as didactic lectures
- Postings in centers where facilities are available for demonstration of routine molecular biology techniques.
- Record book to be maintained.

13) BASIC HISTO TECHNIQUES AND MICROSCOPY:

- Routine hematological tests and clinical significance of the same.
- Biopsy procedures for oral lesions.
- Processing of tissues for Paraffin lesions.
- Microtome and principles of microtomy.
- Routine stains, principles and theories of staining techniques
- Microscope, principles and theories of microscopy.
- Light microscopy and various other types including electron microscopy.
- Methods of tissue preparation for ground sections, decalcified sections.

Approach:

- Topics to be covered as seminars.
- Preparation of ground and decalcified sections, tissue processing, sectioning and staining.
- Record book to be maintained

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES:

- Submission of synopsis of dissertation at the end of six months.
- Journal clubs and seminars to be presented by every post graduate student twice a month.
- To attend interdepartmental meetings.
- To attend dental camps based on the survey to be done.
- Part - I year ending examination to be conducted by the college.

SECOND YEAR**ORAL PATHOLOGY**

- Developmental defects of oral and maxillofacial region and abnormalities of teeth
- Dental caries (Introduction, Epidemiology, microbiology, cariogenic bacterial including properties, acid production in plaque, development of lesion, response of dentine - pulp unit, histopathology, root caries, sequelae and immunology).
- Pulpal and Periapical diseases
- Infections of oral and Para oral regions (bacterial, viral and fungal infections)
- Non - neoplastic disorders of salivary glands
- Bone pathology
- Hematological disorders
- Physical and chemical injuries, allergic and Immunological diseases.
- Cysts of odontogenic origin
- Dermatologic diseases.
- Periodontal diseases
- Oral manifestations of systemic diseases
- Facial pain and neuromuscular disorders including TMJ disorders
- Regressive alterations of teeth

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY:

- Laboratory investigations - Hematology, Microbiology and Urine analysis

- Postings to Clinical Pathology for relevant training
- Record book to be maintained.

SPECIALIZED HISTOTECHNIQUES AND SPECIAL STAINS:

Special staining techniques for different tissues.
Immunohistochemistry
Preparation of frozen sections and cytological smears

Approach:

Training to be imparted in the department or in other institutions having the facility
Record book to be maintained

RECORDING OF CASE HISTORY AND CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL DISCUSSIONS:

Approach:

Posting to the department of Oral medicine, Diagnosis and Radiology and Oral and Maxillo-facial surgery. Record of case histories to be maintained .

DERMATOLOGY:

Study of selected mucocutaneous lesions-etiopathogenesis, pathology, clinical presentation and diagnosis.

Approach:

- Posting to the dept of Dermatology of a Medical college
- Topics to be covered as Seminars
- Record of cases seen to be maintained.

ORAL ONCOLOGY:

Detailed study including Pathogenesis, molecular and biochemical changes of various tumors, tumor like lesions and Premalignant lesions affecting the hard and soft tissues of oral and paraoral tissues. Tumour markers

Approach:

To be covered as seminars

Posting to a Cancer center to amiliarize with the pathological appearances, diagnosis, radio-diagnosis and treatment modalities.

ORAL MICROBIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY:

- Normal Oral microbial flora
- Defense mechanism of the oral cavity
- Microbiology and immunology of Dental caries and Periodontal diseases
- Dental caries (Introduction, epidemiology, microbiology, cariogenic bacteria including properties, acid production in plaque, development of lesion, response of dentin-pulp unit, histopathology, root caries, sequelae and immunology)
- Tumor immunology
- Infections of Pulp and Periapical and periodontal tissues
- Oral sepsis and Bacterimia
- Microbial genetics
- Infections of oral and Para oral regions (bacterial, viral and fungal infections)

Approach:

To be covered as seminars

FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY:

Legal procedures like inquest, medico-legal evidences post mortem examination of violence around mouth and neck, identification of deceased individual-dental importance.
Bite marks rugae patterns and lip prints.

Approach:

To be covered as seminars

Posting to a Cancer center to familiarize with the pathological appearances, diagnosis, and radio-diagnosis and treatment modalities

HISTOPATHOLOGY - SLIDE DISCUSSION:

Record book to be maintained

LABORATORY TECHNIQUES AND DIAGNOSIS:

- Routine hematological tests and clinical significance of the same
- Biopsy procedures for oral lesions
- Processing of tissues for Paraffin sections
- Microtome and principles of microtomy
- Routine stains, principles and theories of staining techniques
- Microscope, principles and theories of microscopy
- Light microscopy and various other types including electron microscopy
- Methods of tissue preparation for ground sections, decalcified sections.
- Special stains and staining techniques for different tissues
- Immunohistochemistry
- Preparation of frozen sections and cytological smears

OTHER TOPICS IN ORAL PATHOLOGY.

- Detailed description of diseases affecting oral mucosa, teeth, supporting tissues & jaws
- Cysts of the oral & Para-oral regions
- Systemic diseases affecting oral cavity.

Approach:

Seminars & Slide discussions. Record notebook to be maintained. Training in histo-pathology slide reporting.

EXPERIMENTAL ASPECTS OF ORAL DISEASES:

Approach:

Posting is desirable in Centers where animal experimentation is carried out to familiarize with laboratory techniques, upkeep & care of experimental animals.

RECENT ADVANCES IN ORAL PATHOLOGY:

Approach:

Update of knowledge in Oral Pathology through study of recent journals & Internet browsing. Journal Clubs & Group discussions.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES:

- Library assignment to be submitted at the end of 6 months
- Commencement of dissertation work
- Journal clubs and seminars to be presented by every PG student
- Clinico - pathological discussions once in a month by every PG student
- To attend interdepartmental meetings.
- Lecture and practical classes and slide discussions to be taken for II BDS students in oral and dental anatomy, dental histology and oral physiology.
- Year ending examination (theory and practical) to be conducted by the college.

THIRD YEAR

- Non-neoplastic disorders of salivary glands.
- Bone pathology
- Physical and chemical injuries, allergic and Immunological diseases.
- Cysts of odontogenic origin
- Oral manifestations of systemic diseases

Approach:

To be covered as seminars
Slide discussions of the same
Record book to be maintained

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES:

- Visit to center of Animal experimentation to familiarize with Laboratory techniques, upkeep and care of animals
- Completion of Dissertation work and submission of the same, six months before the Final Examination
- Study of Journals, Internet Browsing, and group discussions, to update knowledge in the recent advances in Oral Pathology
- Lecture and Practical demonstrations for third B.D.S students in Oral pathology and Microbiology
- **Reporting of histopathology slides**
- Journal clubs and Seminars to be presented by every post graduate student twice a month
- Clinico-pathological discussions by every student once in a month
- To attend Inter-departmental meetings.

MONITORING LEARNING PROGRESS:

It is essential to monitor the learning progress of each candidate through continuous appraisal and regular assessment. It not only helps teachers to evaluate students, but also students to evaluate themselves. The monitoring be done by the staff of the department based on participation of students in various teaching / learning activities. It may be structured and assessment is done using checklists that assess various aspects. Checklists are given in Section IV.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION:**A. Theory****300 Marks**

Written examination shall consist of four question papers each of three hours duration. Total marks for each paper will be 100. Paper I, II, III shall consist of two long questions carrying 20 marks each and 6 short essay questions each carrying 10 marks. Paper IV will be on Essay. Questions on recent advances may be asked in any or all the papers. Distribution of topics for each paper will be as follows *:

- PAPER-I** : Applied Basic Sciences: Applied anatomy, Physiology (General and oral), Cell Biology, General Histology, Biochemistry, General Pathology, General and systemic Microbiology, Virology, Mycology, Basic Immunology, Oral Biology (oral and dental histology), Biostatistics and Research Methodology
- PAPER-II** : Oral pathology, Oral Microbiology & Immunology and Forensic Odontology
- PAPER-III** : Laboratory techniques and Diagnosis and Oncology
- PAPER-IV** : Essay

* The topics assigned to the different papers are generally evaluated under those sections. However a strict division of the subject may not be possible and some overlapping of topics is inevitable. Students should be prepared to answer overlapping topics.

B. Practical/Clinical - 200 Marks**1. Case Presentation**

- a) Long case - 20 marks
- b) Short case - 10 marks

2. Clinical Hematology (any two investigations) - 20 Marks

Hb%, bleeding time, clotting time, Total WBC count, Differential WBC count and ESR

3. Smear Presentation - 20 marks

Cytology or microbial smear and staining

4. Paraffin sectioning and H & E Staining - 30 Marks**5. Histopathology slide discussion - 100 Marks****C. Viva Voce 100 Marks**

- i. Viva-Voce examination: 80 marks



भारतीय दन्त परिषद
DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
(A STATUTORY BODY CONSTITUTED UNDER THE DENTISTS ACT, 1948)

BY SPEED POST/ONLINE
RTI MATTER

No.DE-109-26/RTI/31/A/2019-20/ 280

Dated the 28 May, 2020

Sub: **1st Appeal No. DENCHI/A/E/20/00006 dated 18.03.2020 preferred by Shri Hitesh Kumar, Punjab u/s 19(1) of the RTI Act, 2005.**

Appellant

Respondent

CPIO, Dental Council of India

ORDER

The undersigned has carefully perused your RTI application dated 10.02.2020 and its respective reply dated 24.02.2020 by the CPIO and as also the appeal dated 18.03.2020.


2. In the application dated 10.02.2020, the applicant has sought for the information in the questionnaire form prefixed by "is" and "can" which never come under the definition of information u/s 2(f) of the RTI Act, 2005. Moreover, the DCI has uploaded all its Act and Regulations made thereunder for the general information for the public which can also be perused by the applicant himself. However, what a dentist can do has been prescribed u/s 2 (d) & (e) of the Dentists Act, 1948 which, inter-alia, provides for as under:-

(d) "dentistry" includes— (i) the performance of any operation on, and the treatment on any disease, deficiency or lesion of, human teeth or jaws, and the performance of radiographic work in connection with human teeth or jaws or the oral cavity; (ii) the giving of any anaesthetic in connection with any such operation or treatment; (iii) the mechanical construction or the renewal of artificial dentures or restorative dental appliances; (iv) the performance of any operation on, or the giving of any treatment, advice or attendance to, any person preparatory to, or for the purpose of, or in connection with, the fitting, inserting, fixing, constructing, repairing or renewing of artificial dentures or restorative dental appliances, and the performance of any such operation and the giving of any such treatment, advice or attendance, as is usually performed or given by dentists;

(e) "dentist" means a person who practises dentistry;

3. It is also informed that a dentist can perform whatever is in his/her syllabus/course curriculum and had been trained to perform. The syllabus of BDS/MDS courses are already available on the official website of the DCI [i.e www.dciindia.gov.in](http://www.dciindia.gov.in) under the public domain.

4. The Appeal under reference is disposed of in above terms.


(Dr. Sabyasachi Saha)
Secretary & FAA
Dental Council of India

DCI BDS INTERNSHIP REGULATIONS, 2011

2. 1st Amendment to the Principal Regulations, published in Part III, Section 4, of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, on 11.1.2008.
3. 2nd Amendment to the Principal Regulations, published in Part III, Section 4, of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, on 29.10.2010.

Annexure-A

DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

Revised Internship Programme, 2011

CURRICULUM OF DENTAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

1. The duration of Internship shall be one year.
2. All parts of Internship shall be done in a Dental College duly recognized/approved by the Dental Council of India for the purpose of imparting education and training to Dental graduates in the country.
3. The Internship shall be paid stipendary allowance during the period of an Internship not extending beyond a period of one year.
4. The Internship shall be compulsory and rotating as per the regulations prescribed for the purpose.
5. The degree- BDS shall be granted after completion of Internship.

Determinants of Curriculum for Internship for Dental Graduates:

The curricular contents of internship training shall be based on.

- i) Dental health needs of the society.
- ii) Financial, material and manpower resources available for the purpose.
- iii) National Dental Health Policy.
- iv) Socio-economic conditions of the people in general.
- v) Existing Dental as also the primary health care concept, for the delivery of health services.
- vi) Task analysis of what graduates in Dentistry in various practice settings; private and government service actually perform.
- vii) Epidemiological studies conducted to find out prevalence of different dental health problems, taking into consideration the magnitude of dental problems, severity of dental problems and social disruption caused by these problems.

Oral pathology and microbiology

The interness shall perform the following:

1. History-recording and clinical examination
2. Blood, Urine and Sputum examination
3. Exfoliative Cytology and smears study
4. Biopsy- Laboratory Procedure & reporting

5 Cases
5 Cases
2 Cases
1 Case

Orthodontics

The interness shall observe the following procedures during their posting in

Orthodontics:

1. Detailed diagnostic procedures for 5 patients
2. Laboratory techniques including wire-bending for removable appliances; soldering and processing of myo-functional appliances.
3. Treatment of plan options and decisions.
4. Making of bands, bonding procedures and wire insertions.
5. Use of extra oral anchorage and observation of force values.
6. Retainers.
7. Observe handling of patients with oral habits causing malocclusions.

The dental graduates shall do the following laboratory work:-

1. Wire bending for removable appliances and space maintainers including welding and heat treatment

5 Cases
2 Cases

Objectives:

- A. To facilitate reinforcement of learning and acquisition of additional knowledge:-
 a) Reinforcement of knowledge.
 b) Techniques & resources available to the individual and the community; Social and cultural setting.
 c) Training in a phased manner, from a shared to a full responsibility.
- B. To facilitate the achievement of basic skills: attaining competence Vs. maintaining competence in:-
 i) History taking.
 ii) Clinical Examination.
 iii) Performance and interpretation of essential laboratory data.
 iv) Data analysis and inference.
 v) Communication skills aimed at imparting hope and optimism in the patient.
 vi) Attributes for developing working relationship in the Clinical setting and Community team work.
- C. To facilitate development of sound attitudes and habits:-
 i) Emphasis on individual and human beings, and not on disease/symptoms.
 ii) Provision of comprehensive care; rather than fragmentary treatment.
 iii) Continuing Dental Education and Learning of accepting the responsibility.
- D. To facilitate understanding of professional and ethical principles:-
 - Right and dignity of patients.
 - Consultation with other professionals and referral to seniors/institutions.
 - Obligations to peers, colleagues, patients, families and Community.
 - Provision of free professional services in an emergent situation.
- E. To initiate individual and group action, leading to disease prevention and dental health promotion, at the level of individuals families and the community.

Content (subject matter)

The compulsory rotating paid Dental Internship shall include training in Oral Medicine & Radiology; Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery; Prosthodontics; Periodontics; Conservative Dentistry; Pedodontics; Oral Pathology & Microbiology; Orthodontics and Community Dentistry.

General Guidelines:

- It shall be task-oriented training. The interns should participate in various institutional and field programmes and be given due responsibility to perform the activities in all departments of the Dental Colleges and associated institutions.
- To facilitate achievement of basic skills and attitudes the following facilities should be provided to all dental graduates:

- History taking, examination, diagnosis, charting and recording treatment plan of cases.
- Presentation of cases in a group of Seminar.
- Care and sterilization of instruments used.
- Performance and interpretation of essential laboratory tests and other relevant investigations.
- Data analysis and inference.
- Proper use of antibiotics, anti-inflammatory and other drugs, as well as other therapeutic modalities.
- Education of patients, their relatives and community on all aspects of dental health care while working in the institution as also in the field.
- Communication aimed at inspiring hope, confidence and optimism.
- Legal rights of patients and obligations of dental graduate under forensic jurisprudence.

1. Oral Medicine & Radiology:

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------------|
| 1. | Standardized examination of patients | 25 Cases |
| 2. | Exposure to clinical, pathological laboratory procedures and biopsies. | 5 Cases |
| 3. | Effective training in taking of Radiographs:
(Intra-oral) I.O. (Extra oral) E.O.
Cephalogram | 2 Full mouth
1
1 |
| 4. | Effective management of cases in wards- | 2 Cases |

2. Oral and Maxillofacial surgery

A. The Interns during their posting in oral surgery shall perform the following procedures:

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | Extractions | 50 |
| 2. | Surgical extractions | 2 |
| 3. | Impactions | 2 |
| 4. | Simple Intra Maxillary Fixation | 1 |
| 5. | Cysts enucleations | 1 |
| 6. | Incision and drainage | 2 |
| 7. | Alveoplasties, Biopsies & Frenectomies, etc. | 3 |

- v) History taking, examination, diagnosis, charting and recording treatment plan of cases.
- vi) Presentation of cases in a group of Seminar.
- vii) Care and sterilization of instruments used.
- viii) Performance and interpretation of essential laboratory tests and other relevant investigations.
- ix) Data analysis and inference.
- x) Proper use of antibiotics, anti-inflammatory and other drugs, as well as other therapeutic modalities.
- xi) Education of patients, their relatives and community on all aspects of dental health care while working in the institution as also in the field.
- xii) Communication aimed at inspiring hope, confidence and optimism.
- xiii) Legal rights of patients and obligations of dental graduate under forensic jurisprudence.

1. Oral Medicine & Radiology:

- | | | |
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- A. The Interness during their posting in oral surgery shall perform the following procedures:
- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | Extractions | 50 |
| 2. | Surgical extractions | 2 |
| 3. | Impactions | 2 |
| 4. | Simple Intra Maxillary Fixation | 1 |
| 5. | Cysts enucleations | 1 |
| 6. | Incision and drainage | 2 |
| 7. | Alveoloplasties, Biopsies & Frenectomies, etc. | 3 |

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2. Do extractions for radiotherapy cases.
3. Perform biopsies.
4. Observe varied cases of oral cancers.

C. The interness shall have 15 days posting in emergency services of a dental/general hospital with extended responsibilities in emergency dental care in the wards. During this period they shall attend to all emergencies under the direct supervision of oral surgeon during any operation:

1. Emergencies.
 - (i) Toothache; (ii) trigeminal neuralgia; (iii) Bleeding from mouth due to trauma, post extraction, bleeding disorder or haemophilia; (iv) Airway obstruction due to fracture mandible and maxilla; dislocation of mandible; syncope or vasovagal attacks; Ludwig's angina; tooth fracture; post intermaxillary fixation after general Anaesthesia.
2. Work in I.C.U. with particular reference to resuscitation procedures.
3. Conduct tutorials on medico-legal aspects including reporting on actual cases coming to casualty. They should have visits to law courts.

Prosthodontics

The dental graduates during their internship posting in Prosthodontics shall make:-

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Complete denture (upper & lower) | 2 |
| 2. | Removable Partial Denture | 4 |
| 3. | Fixed Partial Denture | 1 |
| 4. | Planned cast partial denture | 1 |
| 5. | Miscellaneous like relines/overdenture/repairs of Maxillofacial | 1 |

DCI CODE OF ETHICS, 2014

पाद टिप्पणी : मूल विनियम अर्थात् 'दंत चिकित्सक (आचार संहिता) विनियम, 2014' को भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण के भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (1) में दिनांक 21.8.1976 को प्रकाशित किया गया था।

**DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2014

No. DE-97-2014.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 20 read with Section 17A of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Dental Council of India with the previous sanction of the Central Government, in supersession of the Dentists (Code of Ethics) Regulations 1976, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, hereby makes the following **Dental Council of India (Code of Ethics) Regulations** :—

1. Short title and Commencement :

- 1.1 These regulations may be called the Revised Dentists (Code of Ethics) Regulations, 2014.
- 1.2 They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette of India.

2. Definitions :

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires;

- 2.1 'Act' means the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948);
- 2.2 'Council' means the Dental Council of India;
- 2.3 Dentist means any person with a register able dental degree (in Part A or Part B of the State Dental Register) either by virtue of a prior registration with the Council or one who has been conferred a Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) from any university recognized by the Council and shall be referred to as a Dentist or Dental Surgeon;
- 2.4 Post graduate dental degree refers to any postgraduate qualification such as M.D.S. in any discipline of dentistry received by convocation from a University recognized by the Dental Council of India or any other post graduate qualification equivalent to MDS that is recognized by the Council;

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(8.2.9) Through maintenance of websites about dentists or dental clinics where all information is factual will not be construed as unethical practice. Websites can also carry details of treatment facilities available and the fees for the same. This will in fact help patients to make informed choices through a transparent system. However websites should not make claims or statements that are not factual and therefore misleading to the public.

8.3 Publicity and Signage:

(8.3.1) Printing of self-photograph, or any such material of publicity in the letter head or on sign board of the consulting room or any such clinical establishment shall be regarded as acts of self-advertisement and unethical conduct on the part of the physician. However, printing of sketches, diagrams, picture of human system shall not be treated as unethical;

(8.3.2) Using or exhibition of any sign, other than a sign which in its character, position, size and wording is merely such as may reasonably be required to indicate to persons seeking the exact location of, and entrance to, the premises at which the dental practice is carried on is considered unethical. These include:

(8.3.2.1) Use of sign-board with the use of such words which trivialize the dignity of the profession or notices in regard to practice on premises other than those in which a practice is actually carried on, or show cases, or flickering light signs and the use of any sign showing any matter other than his name and qualifications as defined under Clause (j) of Section 2 of the Act;

(8.3.2.2) Affixing a sign-board on a Chemist's shop or in places where the dentist does not reside or work.

(8.3.3) A Dental Surgeon shall not claim to be a specialist either through displayed signs on the name board and / or the office stationary (visiting cards, letterheads, etc..) unless he has a special qualification (which is recognized by the Council) in that Specialty. A Dental Surgeon can however practice all branches of Dentistry provided he shows adequate qualification, competence and bona fide training in the concerned branch or branches.



Oral Pathology

8.4 Patent and Copyrights:

A Dental Surgeon may patent surgical instruments, appliances and medicine or Copyright applications, methods and procedures. However, it shall be unethical if the benefits of such patents or copyrights are not made available in situations where the interest of large population is involved.

8.5 Running an Open Shop (Dispensing of Drugs and Appliances by Physicians):

A Dental Surgeon should not run an open shop for sale of medicine for dispensing prescriptions prescribed by doctors other than him or for sale of dental medical or surgical appliances. It is not unethical for a Dental Surgeon to prescribe, supply or sell drugs, remedies or dental appliances in his

8.10 Naming and Styling of Dental Establishments:

A Dental Surgeon or a group of Dentists/ Dental Surgeons shall refer to their establishment as a dental clinic. It may however be referred to as a dental hospital if the practice involves surgical treatment of oral and dental diseases under local or general anaesthesia and if the patients need to be maintained as an in-patient for part of a day or for several days for post-operative care provided the hospital fulfils the statutory requirements for such hospitals or establishments in the respective States.

8.11 Contravention of Statutory Provisions:

A Dental Surgeon shall not contravene any of the acts referred to in Article 3.9 of this document, Revised Dentists Code of Ethics Regulations, 2014, and named in Annexure 3 of the same document and the rules made there under as amended from time to time, involving an abuse of privileges conferred there under upon a dentist, whether such contravention has been the subject of criminal proceedings or not.

8.12 Signing of Certificates:

A Registered Dental Surgeon is bound by law to give, or may from time to time be called upon or requested to give certain certificates, notification, reports and other documents of similar character signed by them in their professional capacity for subsequent use in the courts, or elsewhere for administrative purposes, etc. Such documents, among others, include the ones given at Appendix 4 of this document, Revised Dentists Code of Ethics Regulations, 2014. A Dental Surgeon shall not sign under his name and authority any certificate which is untrue, misleading or improper, or give false certificates or testimonials directly or indirectly to any person or persons. He shall however deem it his duty to sign all necessary certificates relating to health of the patients.

8.13 Doctor-Patient Sexual Misconduct:

A Dental Surgeon shall not be involved in immorality involving abuse of professional relationship and involve in sexual misconduct with a patient by misusing fiduciary relationship.

8.14 Abiding by all Laws of the Land:

A Dental Surgeon shall not aid or abet in any violation of the laws of the land or be involved in an offence which may be convicted by a court of law for offences involving

(8.15.2.6) Ensure that undue animal experimentations are not done and when these are necessary they are done in a scientific and a humane way.

(8.15.2.7) Ensure that while accepting such an assignment a Dental Surgeon shall have the freedom to publish the results of the research in the greater interest of the society by inserting such a clause in the MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) or any other document / agreement for any such assignment.

8.15.3 Maintaining Professional Autonomy:

In dealing with pharmaceutical and allied healthcare industry, a Dental Surgeon shall always ensure that there shall never be any compromise either with his/her own professional autonomy and / or with the autonomy and freedom of the medical institution.

8.15.4 Affiliation:

A Dental Surgeon may work for pharmaceutical and allied healthcare industries in advisory capacities, as consultants, as researchers, as treating doctors or in any other professional capacity. In doing so, a medical practitioner shall always:

(8.15.4.1) Ensure that his professional integrity and freedom are maintained.

(8.15.4.2) Ensure that patients' interest is not compromised in any way.

(8.15.4.3) Ensure that such affiliations are within the law.

(8.15.4.4) Ensure that such affiliations/employments are fully transparent and disclosed.

8.15.5 Endorsement:

A Dental surgeon shall not endorse any drug or product of the industry publically. Any study conducted on the efficacy or otherwise of such products shall be presented to and / or through appropriate scientific bodies or published in appropriate scientific journals in a proper way.

A Dental surgeon is free to choose whom he will serve. He should, however, respond to any request for his assistance in an emergency. Once having undertaken a case, the Dental Surgeon should not neglect the patient, nor should he withdraw from the case without giving adequate notice to the patient and his family. He shall not wilfully commit an act of negligence that may deprive his patient or patients from necessary Dental/Medical care.

CHAPTER 3

DUTIES OF DENTAL SURGEONS AND SPECIALISTS IN CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Consultation Etiquettes:

(5.1.1) A Dental Surgeon should ordinarily be able to deal with all common diseases of the Oral cavity by virtue of his qualification and training. However, if the patient requires expert care of a specialist, appropriate references to Dental or Medical specialists may be made according to the nature of the problem. It is the duty of a specialist to refer the patient back to the patient's original dentist after the treatment for which the referral was made. While the specialist can collect his or her fees it would be unethical to pay commissions or any kind of gratuity to the referring General surgeon.

(5.1.2) A Dental Surgeon shall not receive from the radiologist, laboratory or dispensing chemist any kind of commission in the form of money, gifts or gratuity for referrals. All referrals for investigation should be judicious, justifiable and done in the best interests of the patient to arrive at a diagnosis.

5.2 Consultation for Patient's Benefit:

In every consultation, the benefit to the patient is of foremost importance. All Dental Surgeons engaged in the case should be frank with the patient and his attendants.

5.3 Punctuality in Consultation:

Punctuality for consultations should be observed by a Dental Surgeon except in the case of unavoidable professional delays which are justifiable.

5.4 Opinions and Disclosure:

His representatives made by any Consulting Healthca

interest of public health. He should observe the provisions of the State Acts like Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940; Pharmacy Act, 1948; Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act, 1985; Environmental Protection Act, 1986; Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954; Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and such other Acts, Rules, Regulations made by the Central/State Governments or local Administrative Bodies or any other relevant Act relating to the protection and promotion of public health.

Signing Professional Certificates, Reports and other Documents :

A Registered Dental Surgeon involved independently in the treatment of dental and oral surgical problems may be called upon to sign certificates, notifications, reports etc. He is bound to issue such certificates and to sign them. Documents relating to disability, injury in the oral and maxillofacial region and deaths occurring while under the care of such dental surgeons should be signed by them in their professional capacity for subsequent use in the courts or for administrative purposes etc. Such documents, among others, include the ones given at Appendix 4. Any registered dental surgeon who is shown to have signed or given under his name and authority any such certificate, notification, report or document of a similar character which is untrue, misleading or improper, is liable to have his name deleted from the Register.

CHAPTER 2

DUTIES OF DENTAL PRACTITIONERS TO THEIR PATIENTS

Obligations to Patient:

(4.1.1) Though a Dental Surgeon is not bound to treat each and every person asking his services, he should be mindful of the high character of his profession and should be ready to attend to emergencies reporting to the clinic and should be mindful of the high character of his profession in the course of his professional duties.

photocopies /carbon copies of such submissions. receipt for all documents. It is prudent to keep certified

- (3.3.3) A Registered Dental practitioner shall maintain a Register of Medical Certificates giving full details of certificates issued. When issuing a medical certificate he shall always enter the identification marks of the patient and keep a copy of the certificate. He shall not omit to record the signature and/or thumb mark, address and at least one identification mark of the patient on the medical certificates or report. The medical certificate shall be prepared as in Appendix 2 of this document, Revised Dentists Code of Ethics Regulations, 2012.
- (3.3.4) Efforts shall be made to digitalize dental/ medical records for quick retrieval.

3.4

Display of Registration Numbers :

- (3.4.1) Every Dental practitioner shall display the registration number accorded to him by the State Dental Council in his clinic and in all his prescriptions, certificates and money receipts given to his patients.
- (3.4.2) Dental Surgeons shall display as suffix to their names only recognized Dental degrees which are recognized by the Council or other qualifications such as certificates/diplomas and memberships/honours/ fellowships which are conferred by recognized Universities/ recognized bodies approved by the Council and obtained by convocation in person or in absentia. Any other qualifications such as medical degrees, doctorates, post doctoral degrees or any degree that has bearing on the person's knowledge or exemplary qualification may be used as suffix in a manner that does not convey to the observer or patient a false impression regarding the practitioner's knowledge or ability as a dental professional. Abbreviations of memberships in association or organizations of professionals should not be used as abbreviations in a manner that is misleading to the public [refer to Article 8.5.3 of this document, Revised Dentists Code of Ethics Regulations, 2012 for relevant details].

5

Prescription of Drugs :

Every dental surgeon should take care to prescribe and administer drugs in a responsible manner and ensure safe and rational use of drugs. He should as far as possible, prescribe drugs in a generic form.

6

Highest Quality Assurance in patient care :

Every Dental practitioner should ensure quality treatment that does not compromise the outcome of treatment. He must be vigilant about malpractice by other practitioners that may jeopardize the lives of patients. He should not employ any practice which may cause harm to the public. All practitioners should be aware of unethical practices. Dental Surgeons shall not employ in

**MINUTES OF MEETING
OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH
& FAMILY WELFARE,
2017 & 2018**

8th Nov 2017

1.1.3 of MCI Code of Ethics, the Laboratory reports can be signed only by doctors registered with MCI. Further MCI has no regulatory power to take action against Laboratory professionals like MSc/ PhD / Lab.Technologists.

It was noted that there is no consensus and conflicting views were emerging in the sub-committee regarding procedure, authority and mode of testing competency level and final individual signatory authority on the lab reports. The chair observed that further deliberations may be required on the subject. Chairman asked the member of sub-committee to forward their detailed views so that final consensus can be arrived on the subject. However no new views have been received till the issue of these minutes.

After discussions and deliberations, the following points were recommended:

1. There is a Court order that cannot be overruled and has to be followed. Non-medical Laboratory professionals cannot trespass into diagnostic area. As per the Court Order, the interpretation of the Lab. Report cannot be done by MSc / PhD / Technologists Laboratory Professionals; However the Hon'ble High Court has not taken cognizance of following issues:

- (i). Data related to registration status and competency levels of MSc/PhD/technologists is not available
- (ii). MSc/PhD/technologists are currently not regulated by any council. A vast number of such personnel are available who should not be functioning without regulation.
- (iii). As per Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998 (Amended upto 8-6-2017) of MCI, in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology and Microbiology, non-medical teachers may be appointed to the extent of 30% of the total number of posts in the department.
- (iv). The Indian Medical Council Act empowers only the medical professionals (Doctors) to sign the Laboratory Report. The draft notification for medical diagnostic laboratories issued under Clinical Establishments Act also requires the Laboratory Report to be signed by atleast an MBBS doctor.
- (v). Accountability in terms of Consumer laws and medico legal applications will also need to be settled in case of non-medical laboratory personals.
- (vi). The order of Hon'ble High Court has made provision for the Laboratory test results to be signed by MSc/Phd Laboratory Professionals. There is distinct difference between Indian Medical Council Act and order of High Court.

✓ 2. Regarding signing of Laboratory Reports by those holding MDS qualification in Oral pathology and radiology, it may be allowed as per Dental Council Act.

3. Ministry will have to consider regulating Laboratory professionals belonging to various branches like Biochemistry, Microbiology and Genetics etc. by a separate Council. Consultation with Ministry of Law will be necessary for further decision in this regard.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

14th March 2018

reports. Accordingly, a rectification petition needs to be filed by MCI in this regard. MCI representative agreed for the same.

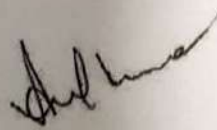
It was noted by sub-committee, that sub-section 15(2) (c) of IMC Act which expressly provides that "No person other than a medical practitioner shall be entitled to sign or authenticate a medical or fitness certificate or any other certificate required by law to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner". The same was also reiterated by Executive Committee of MCI in its letter dated 14 June 2017 that "All lab reports to be signed /countersigned by persons registered with MCI/State Medical Councils".

2. After the Supreme Court Judgement, if any stakeholder is aggrieved by the court judgement, they may take action as they think appropriate.
3. The draft minimum standard may be re-visited to clarify what type of lab (basic/medium/advance) shall be available at what level of facilities keeping in view the available qualified manpower in the country. If required, the categorisation of lab into three levels may be more explicitly stated. The members of the sub-committee were requested to give inputs, if any, in this regard.

④ It was brought to the notice of sub-committee that dental doctors holding MDS qualification in oral pathology are also qualified to sign pathology reports of their respective field. Thus it was agreed, in case of laboratory work related to oral & dental diseases, the report may also be signed /countersigned by doctors having MDS degree in oral pathology. This is also in conformity with dentist Act 1948. This may be applicable to all levels of laboratories, i.e. for basic to advance.

5. Regarding some new laboratory technologies, like molecular genetics it was agreed that this is used not only for medico-legal, but also for diagnostic and prognostic purposes. At present this field is being taught to the medical doctors pursuing post-graduation in pathology and biochemistry. MCI representative informed that now DM courses in molecular biology and cytogenetic have been approved by MCI.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.



NABL DECISION LETTER FOR
GRANT OF ACCREDITATION & LEAD
ASSESSOR'S OBSERVATION REPORT
OF
TOHANA MANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS
IN WHICH DR. BHUVAN NAGPAL
(A DOCTOR WITH
MDS ORAL PATHOLOGY &
MICROBIOLOGY QUALIFICATION) IS
APPROVED BY NABL TO SIGN LAB
REPORTS



National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories

(A Constituent Board of Quality Council of India)

NABL/M-3428

17.03.2022

BHUVAN NAGPAL
TOHANA MANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS
RAJASTHAN MEDICAL CENTRE,
CHANDIGARH ROAD
TOHANA, HARYANA-125120
Mobile: 7027038190
E-mail: dr.bhuvanagpal@gmail.com

Subject: Grant of accreditation as per ISO 15189:2012

Dear Sir,

With reference to the final assessment application submitted by the laboratory, please note that the assessment report has been evaluated at NABL. In view of the same, NABL is pleased to inform regarding grant of accreditation in accordance with ISO 15189:2012 in the field of Medical testing for the disciplines of Clinical Biochemistry, Haematology and Microbiology & Infectious disease serology as per the scope recommended by the assessment team. However, following is advised which the laboratory has to address in 10 days:

- Submit an undertaking to give commitment to ensure compliance to NABL 133 and NABL 131 at all times in future, duly signed by top management.

Issue related to non-compliance to NABL 133 dealt as per procedure is closed. However, laboratory is informed to strictly adhere to the requirements of NABL 133 in future.

The following is also advised which the laboratory has to address and same will be verified in the next assessment:

- Improvement of %CV for the test at S. No. 14 in Form 72.
- Disclaimer in the test reports of Dengue Serology that test results should be confirmed by an ELISA based test.

Test at S.No. 24 marked inadequate in Form 72 to be included in scope as NC No. 14 pertaining to this test is closed.

✓ All the personnel proposed by the laboratory to review the results and authorize the release of reports are accepted.

With respect to the persons to review the results and authorize the release of reports, it is the responsibility of laboratory to abide by the National/ Regional/ State/ Local regulatory requirements/ Acts/ Rules/ Legal orders/ Court Decisions/ Orders issued by Government/ Statutory Bodies as applicable and effective from time to time.

The accreditation certificate MC-5096 (Valid from 16/03/2022 till 15/03/2024) is in process of preparation and will be issued on web-portal shortly.

The accreditation is subjected to the continued compliance of the NABL standards through satisfactory Onsite Surveillance (within 10-12 months), during the accreditation period. Being an accredited laboratory of NABL, lab must fulfill the Terms and conditions laid down in the document NABL 131. Lab shall refer and follow NABL 133 while using the NABL symbol (for claiming the NABL accreditation).

NABL is allowing its accredited CABs (testing, calibration and medical laboratories) to use 'NABL Accredited CAB Combined ILAC MRA Mark' on their test / calibration reports through a valid Agreement. For more details, please refer NABL document NABL 133 available on NABL website www.nabl-india.org under publications section.

Yours Sincerely,
Mitali Gupta
mitaligupta@nabl.qcin.org



Name of Laboratory	TOHANA MANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS	Contact Person	BHUVAN NAGPAL
Mobile	7027030100	Email	dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com
Username	nabl021030	Application Category	First Accreditation
Accreditation Standard	ISO 15189:2012		

Instructions

Information & Instructions for completing an Application Form

1. The applicant laboratory shall undertake to carry out its testing activities in such a way as to meet the requirement of ISO 15189:2012, NABL specific criteria, other relevant requirements of NABL and the regulatory authorities, as applicable at all times.
2. Applicant laboratories are advised to ensure that the latest versions of NABL documents are available with them.
3. The application fee and other necessary charges related to accreditation process is given in NABL document NABL 100 'General Information Brochure' under NABL Finance and NABL Fee Structure'. NABL 100 is available on NABL website.
4. Laboratories are advised to familiarize themselves with NABL 100 'General Information Brochure', NABL 201 'Procedure for dealing with Changes in Accredited Conformity Assessment Body's Operations', NABL 216 'Procedures for Dealing with Adverse Decisions' and NABL 131 'Terms and Conditions for Obtaining and Maintaining Accreditation' before filling up this form.
5. The applicant laboratory shall provide photocopy of appropriate document(s) in support of the legal status claimed (eg Registration Certificate under Indian companies Act, Limited Liability Act, Partnership Act, Registration of Business as Sole Proprietor, Indian trust Act, Societies Registration Act, Any Government notification in support of establishment of institution/ laboratory or any approval from local or regulatory bodies etc.) The name of the organization / laboratory shall not be different from the name given in the proof of legal identity certificate. If it is different, valid reasons for the same shall be furnished.
6. The applicant laboratory shall intimate NABL about any change in the information provided in this application such as scope applied for accreditation, personnel, and location etc. within 15 days from the date of changes.
7. NABL expects applicant laboratories that are to be accredited to follow the test methods as mentioned in the current National or International standards and as stipulated by regulatory bodies. Where such methods do not exist, other validated methods are acceptable. In case laboratory uses in-house validated methods the validation data should be submitted along with the application.
8. The applicant laboratory must participate satisfactorily in the Proficiency Testing program/EQAS conducted by APLAC or NABL any other national or international accredited/ recognized PT provider. For participation in PT, refer NABL document NABL 163.
9. The laboratory shall also inform NABL in advance about any reservation regarding appointment of Lead Assessor/ Assessor for the assessment.
10. The applicant laboratory shall be given due notice of any intended changes relating to NABL accreditation criteria and will also be given such time, as in the opinion of NABL is reasonable to carry out the necessary adjustments to its procedure(s). The laboratory shall inform NABL when such adjustments have been completed.
11. The application must be filled up carefully to provide required information in such a manner that further correspondence for seeking clarifications are not required. Particularly the scope of accreditation shall be complete to indicate unambiguously:
 - a. materials or items tested
 - b. specific tests or types of tests performed
 - c. specification, standard (method) or technique used
 - d. range of testing/ limit of detection for each test (as applicable)
 - e. % CV (or) uncertainty of measurement (MU) for each test (wherever applicable) at a confidence probability of 95%.
12. The laboratory locations, tests, which the laboratory intends to cover, vide NABL accreditation must be listed clearly. The tests those are performed at site should be clearly identified in the scope of accreditation.

Note: Multilocation laboratory: A laboratory with more than one location in the same city with same legal identity and with overlapping scopes in different locations. The details of each location shall be explicitly mentioned in application form. In events where the laboratory operates from different city/ state, each laboratory shall apply separately for accreditation except those cases where safety or regulatory requirements are there for operation of the laboratory. In such cases, the laboratory shall provide the proper justification.

13. The laboratory shall offer the NABL or its representative cooperation in
- undertaking any check to verify testing capability of the laboratory.
 - the laboratory shall unambiguously provide names of all authorized signatories who are responsible for authenticity and issue of test certificates and reports.
 - offering access to relevant areas of the laboratory including primary sample collection centres for witnessing the activity being performed.
 - examination of all relevant documentation and records.
 - interaction with all relevant personnel.
14. The laboratory shall discharge all non-conformities raised during the assessment within the stipulated time. The same shall be verified to the satisfaction of NABL. The final decision on accreditation shall rest with NABL.
15. The application shall be kept confidential by NABL and information obtained during the processing of application, assessment visit and grant of accreditation shall be safeguarded and dealt with impartiality until required by Law. The procedure for processing of application for accreditation is given in NABL 100.
- I have read the above information and instructions.

Lab General Details

Details	Data Fedded by Lab
Name of the Laboratory	TOHANA MANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS
Type of Laboratory	Private
GSTIN	NA
Country	India
State/Province	Haryana
City	Tohana
Landline	-
Does the laboratory operate from different locations having same legal identity within the city	No
Are you from SEZ region(Special economic zone)	No
Whether any individual or organization has provided consultancy for preparing towards NABL Accreditation	No
Whether any adverse action has been initiated/taken by NABL against the laboratory in the past years.	No
Contact Person for NABL	
Name	BHUVAN NAGPAL
Designation	Director
Mobile No	7027038190
Landline No	-
Fax	-
Email	dr.bhuvanrpal@gmail.com
Category of Facility(s) Applied Under the Scope of Accreditation	
Permanent Facility	Yes
Site Facility	No
Mobile Facility	No
Parent Organization Details	
Name of the Parent Organization Applicable?	No
Legal Identity Details	
Legal Identity Name	TOHANA MANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS
Legal Identity Type	Partnership Act
Partnership Act Certificate	Download
Type of Laboratory by Service	Open to Others
Category for Which Accreditation is Being Sought	Small Laboratories (51 - 100 patients/ day/location)
Number of Collection Centers	00

Detail of primary sample collection facilities including function or any other source of collection sample	Download
Other Accreditation	no
Internal Audit and Management Review	
Start Date /Schedule of Last Internal Audit	12-06-2021
End Date /Schedule of Last Internal Audit	13-06-2021
Whether all requirements of ISO 15189:2012 covering all activities of laboratory have been audited at least once in last one year	Yes
Whether various locations (including collection centers) were covered in the audit	Yes
Whether pre and post examination activities were included in the audit schedule	Yes
Start Date of Last Management Review	17-07-2021
End Date of Last Management Review	17-07-2021
File Uploads	
Lab Organization Chart	Download
Parent Organization Chart	No File found
Quality Manual File	Download

Disciplines

S.No	Discipline
1	Clinical Biochemistry
2	Haematology
3	Microbiology & Infectious disease serology

Lab Location Details

Details	Data Feeded by Lab
Address	RAJASTHAN MEDICAL CENTRE, CHANDIGARH ROAD, TOHANA
City	Tohana
District	FATEHABAD
Pin Code	125120
Contact No	7027038190
Fax No.	-
E-mail	dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com
Laboratory size	Small Laboratories

Accreditation Details

S. No	Type of Samples Examined	Specific Tests	Standard	Range of Testing	%CV/MU(±)	Test Performed at
Discipline: Clinical Biochemistry						
1	Fluoride Plasma	Glucose	GOD-POD	2.34 mg/dl to 500 mg/dl	3.2	Permanent Facility
2	Serum	Albumin	BCG	0.1 gm/dL to 7.2 gm/dL	3.2	Permanent Facility
3	Serum	Alkaline Phosphatase	AMP	3.2 U/L to 1080 U/L	3.3	Permanent Facility
4	Serum	Bilirubin Direct	Diazo	0.01 mg/dL to 23.0 mg/dL	1.3	Permanent Facility
5	Serum	Bilirubin Total	Diazo	0.08 mg/dL to 23.0 mg/dL	1.3	Permanent Facility
6	Serum	Calcium	Arsenazo	0.6 mg/dL to 16.0 mg/dL	1.4	Permanent Facility
7	Serum	Cholesterol	CHOD-PAP	4.2 mg/dL to 695.0 mg/dL	5.9	Permanent Facility
8	Serum	Creatinine	Enzymatic	0.042 mg/dL to 64.5 mg/dL	2.6	Permanent Facility

42	Serum	Widal	Slide Agglutination	Qualitative (1:20 to 1:320)	NA	Permanent facility
43	Urine	Urine Pregnancy Test	HCG	Qualitative (Negative/Positive)	NA	Permanent facility
44	Whole Blood	Malaria Antigen by P.V. & P.F.	Rapid Immunochromatography	Qualitative (Negative/Positive)	NA	Permanent facility

Organisation Details

Details	Data Feeded by Lab
Discipline: Clinical Biochemistry, Haematology, Microbiology and Infectious disease serology	
Employee Type	Others
Name	Mr. -Ravinder Nagpal
Designation	Chief Administrator and Accounts Officer
Qualification	BSc Medical, BEd, CAIIB
Specialization	Administration and Finance
Experience in Years Related to Present Work	40
Relevant Training	yes
Remarks	
Is this personnel proposed to report, review and authorization of results (Signing of test reports) of CABS's	No
Employee Type	Chief Executive of the Laboratory
Name	Dr. -Bhuvan Nagpal
Qualification	MDS Oral Pathology and Microbiology, MSc Biochemistry
Specialization	Clinical Biochemistry and Head and Neck Pathology
Experience in Years Related to Present Work	03
Relevant Training	yes
Landline No	01692-231400
Mobile No	8168029497
Email	dr.bhuvanagpal@gmail.com
Is this personnel proposed to report, review and authorization of results (Signing of test reports) of CABS's	Yes
Specimen Signature File	Download
Part time / Full time	Full Time
Employee Type	Person responsible for management system
Name	Mr. -Arvind Sharma
Designation	Quality Manager
Qualification	BscMLT
Specialization	Quality Assurance
Experience in Years Related to Present Work	10
Relevant Training	QMSIA151892012
Landline No	-
Mobile No	7503725805
Email	arvind.sharma1984@gmail.com
Is this personnel proposed to report, review and authorization of results (Signing of test reports) of CABS's	No
Employee Type	Others
Name	Dr. -Priyanka Mittal
Designation	Consultant Pathologist
Qualification	MD
Specialization	Pathology
Experience in Years Related to Present Work	5
Relevant Training	CME App Haryana 2019
Remarks	
Is this personnel proposed to report, review and authorization of results (Signing of test reports) of CABS's	Yes
Specimen Signature File	Download
Part time / Full time	Full Time



National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories

(A Constituent Board of Quality Council of India)

NABL/M-3428

17.03.2022

BHUVAN NAGPAL
TOHANA MANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS
RAJASTHAN MEDICAL CENTRE,
CHANDIGARH ROAD
TOHANA, HARYANA-125120
Mobile: 7027038190
E-mail: dr.bhuvanagpal@gmail.com

Subject: Grant of accreditation as per ISO 15189:2012

Dear Sir,

With reference to the final assessment application submitted by the laboratory, please note that the assessment report has been evaluated at NABL. In view of the same, NABL is pleased to inform regarding grant of accreditation in accordance with ISO 15189:2012 in the field of Medical testing for the disciplines of Clinical Biochemistry, Haematology and Microbiology & Infectious disease serology as per the scope recommended by the assessment team. However, following is advised which the laboratory has to address in 10 days:

- Submit an undertaking to give commitment to ensure compliance to NABL 133 and NABL 131 at all times in future, duly signed by top management.

Issue related to non-compliance to NABL 133 dealt as per procedure is closed. However, laboratory is informed to strictly adhere to the requirements of NABL 133 in future.

The following is also advised which the laboratory has to address and same will be verified in the next assessment:

- Improvement of %CV for the test at S. No. 14 in Form 72.
- Disclaimer in the test reports of Dengue Serology that test results should be confirmed by an ELISA based test.

Test at S.No. 24 marked inadequate in Form 72 to be included in scope as NC No. 14 pertaining to this test is closed.

All the personnel proposed by the laboratory to review the results and authorize the release of reports are accepted.

With respect to the persons to review the results and authorize the release of reports, it is the responsibility of laboratory to abide by the National/ Regional/ State/ Local regulatory requirements/ Acts/ Rules/ Legal orders/ Court Decisions/ Orders issued by Government/ Statutory Bodies as applicable and effective from time to time.

The accreditation certificate MC-5096 (Valid from 16/03/2022 till 15/03/2024) is in process of preparation and will be issued on web-portal shortly.

The accreditation is subjected to the continued compliance of the NABL standards through satisfactory Onsite Surveillance (within 10-12 months), during the accreditation period. Being an accredited laboratory of NABL, lab must fulfill the Terms and conditions laid down in the document NABL 131. Lab shall refer and follow NABL 133 while using the NABL symbol (for claiming the NABL accreditation).

NABL is allowing its accredited CABs (testing, calibration and medical laboratories) to use 'NABL Accredited CAB Combined ILAC MRA Mark' on their test/calibration reports through a valid Agreement. For more details, please refer NABL document NABL 133 available on NABL website www.nabl-india.org under publications section.

Yours Sincerely,
Mitali Gupta
mitaligupta@nablqcin.org





National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories

(A Constituent Board of Quality Council of India)

NABL / M-3428

05.06.2023

BHUVAN NAGPAL
TOHANA MANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS
RAJASTHAN MEDICAL
CENTRE, CHANDIGARH ROAD, TOHANA
TOHANA, HARYANA-125120
Mobile: 7027038190
E-mail: dr.bhuvanragnpal@gmail.com

Subject: Continuation of Accreditation

Dear Sir,

NABL is pleased to inform you of the continuation of accreditation in accordance with ISO 15189:2012 in the field of Medical testing for the disciplines of Clinical Biochemistry, Haematology and Microbiology & Infectious disease serology as per the existing scope

All the personnel proposed by the laboratory to review the results and authorize the release of reports are accepted.

With respect to the persons to review the results and authorize the release of reports, it is the responsibility of the laboratory to abide by the National/ Regional/ State/ Local regulatory requirements/ Acts/ Rules/ Legal orders/ Court Decisions/ Orders issued by Government/ Statutory Bodies as applicable and effective from time to time.

The laboratory is required to apply for Renewal application six months prior to the expiration of the accreditation certificate.

The accreditation is subject to satisfactory compliance to the terms and conditions (NABL 131) and adequate use of NABL Symbol (NABL 133).

Yours Sincerely,
Narul
narul@qcin.org

NABL House, Plot 45, Sector 44, Gurugram 122 003, Haryana, India
Tel No.: +91-124-4679700 (30 lines) * Fax: +91-124-4679799 * Website: www.nabl-india.org



NAME OF LAB: Tohana Manglam Diagnostics, TOHANA, Haryana

Auditee: Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

Assessor: Dr. Dilip Kumar

Date of Audit: 25th & 26th March 2023

OBSERVATIONS

1. Clause 4.1

The lab has legal entity and registered via registrar of firms under Indian Partnership Act 1932 vide no.06-010-2018-00062 dated 25.7.2018

The lab is headed by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal (MDS Oral Pathology & Microbiology). He has an overall experience of 4.5 years.

Quality Manager is Dr. Anupam. She is on medical leave. Deputy QM is Mr. Anil Kumar who has undergone 4 days training course on ISO 15189:2012

Dr. G.R. Gupta who is MD PATHOLOGY is back up pathologist.

Quality policy and objectives are defined.

Ethical document is signed by the staff.

2. Clause 4.2

The quality manual is made and contains description of all clauses. Roles and responsibilities have been defined. The processes are made in form of flow charts

3. Clause 4.3

The procedure is documented. Master list of documents seen. No obsolete documents seen at the work place. Master list of documents is updated .

4. Clause 4.4

If the TAT is delayed, the same is informed to the patient

5. Clause 4.5

The referral laboratories are Prognosis Laboratory, New Delhi and Dr. Remedies Labs Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad

MoU is made. Evaluation of referral laboratory is done

6. Clause 4.6

The list of suppliers is made. Supplier evaluation is done

7. Clause 4.7

Interpretation is given on the reports and telephonic discussions held with clinicians as told. Feedback forms are made for the clinicians.

8. Clause 4.8

The procedure for complaint is documented. Complaint records available



9. Clause 4.9

The procedure for nonconformities is documented. NC records are available

10. Clause 4.10 & 4.11

The CA and PA recorded against NCs and complaints

11. Clause 4.12

Continual improvement action plan is made.

12. Clause 4.13

Procedure for records is made. Various technical and management records are retrievable and available.

13. Clause 4.14

Quality indicators being followed are: sample rejections, repeat samples, equipment downtime, Reporting error, TAT, critical alert, complaints, EQAS, CV percent. Performance is satisfactory.

Internal audit is done on 6.6.2022. It was conducted by Dr. Ankush Kalra external resource. He is trained on ISO 15189. IA is done independent of activity. Total 4 no. of NCs were raised. All closed. Checklist used for audit is evidenced.

Feedback forms are available and feedbacks are being obtained.

Though employee feedback forms are made but staff suggestion records are not available **(NC raised)**

Risk analysis is done.

14. Clause 4.15

MRM is done on 6.7.22. Attendance records are available. MRM minutes are recorded and contain discussion on all points as per 4.15.2

Responsibility and due date is defined for actionable points.

15. Clause 5.1:

The procedure for personnel is documented. Training records are available. Competency evaluation is done. Personnel files maintained. JDs are made. Vaccination records available for Hepatitis B. Antibody titres have been done.

16. Clause 5.2

Infrastructure is satisfactory. Temp and humidity conditions monitoring records are available.

17. Clause 5.3

Equipment for CBC is Mindray BC-20 s (2 in number) 3 part differential.

IQ, OQ and PQ records are available. PQ records include intra run precision study, linearity, carryover. The study is done in month of June 2022.

Inventory records are available. Initial acceptance records of reagents are available.

New lot verification for reagents is done with two samples.

18. Clause 5.4

Sample collection manual is available and contains relevant details

19. Clause 5.5

SOPs are made. BRI is satisfactory

Clause 5.6 Equipment calibration records are available. Calibration is done on 10.1.2023. Calibrator SC- CAL lot no. PLUS 0123 date of expiry 2.5.23.

20.

Quality assurance is satisfactory. Two levels of IQC twice daily are being run daily. LJ charts have been plotted. CV percent values are derived.

PT is with RML Lucknow. The PT results are witnessed for year 2022. They are satisfactory wrt Z score performance. ILC is done for PS for MP and reticulocyte count

Interinstrument comparison data is not sufficient for analysis. Two samples are run in a month **(NC raised)**

No internal quality control measures for functioning of pH meter are available **(NC raised)**

21. Clause 5.7

BMW contract is with Invision Enviro services, Sirsa. State authorization is available. MoU witnessed and attached

Autoclave records lack biological indicators records. NC raised by TA.

22. Clause 5.8

Report format is satisfactory. No misuse of NABL symbol is seen.

23. Clause 5.9

Amendment records are available. Log is maintained.

24. Clause 5.10

LIS verification records are available.

Signatory authority status: Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal who is MDS (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) is found to be competent for Hematology tests under the scope of accreditation. He is also recommended for clinical biochemistry and serology disciplines.

DECLARATION OF IMPARTIALITY & CONFIDENTIALITY
(to be filled in by each Assessor and enclosed with the Assessment report)

Name	Dr. Dilip Kumar	Assessor ID: (To be filled in by NABL Sect.)
Designation	Associate Director & Manager Quality	
Organisation	Max Health Care Institute Ltd.	
Address	Max Lab, Max Super Speciality Hospital, Saket, New Delhi	
Capacity	Lead Assessor / Technical Assessor / Technical Expert / Observer	
CAB* Assessed	Tohana Manglam Diagnostics, Tohana, Haryana	
Date of Assessment	25th&26th March, 2023	
Type of Assessment	QM Adequacy / Pre-Assessment / Final assessment / <u>Onsite Surveillance</u> / Re-Assessment / Supplementary visit	

*CAB – Conformity Assessment Body (Testing / **Medical** / Calibration laboratory / Proficiency Testing Provider (PTP) / Reference Material Producer (RMP))

I Dr. Dilip Kumar hereby declare that I have not offered any consultancy, guidance, supervision or other services to the laboratory (e.g. internal audit), in any way.


I am / am not* an ex-employee of the laboratory and am/ am not* related to any person of the management of the laboratory.

I got an opportunity to go through various documents like Management System Document / Quality Manual (howsoever named), Procedural Manuals, Work instructions, Internal reports etc. of the above laboratory and other related information that might have been given by NABL. I undertake to maintain strict confidentiality of the information acquired in course of discharge of my responsibility and shall not disclose to any person other than that required by NABL.

*Strike out which is not applicable

Date: 25.03.23

Place: Tohana
, Haryana


Signature

National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories				
Doc. No.: NABL 217	Assessment Forms and Checklist (based on ISO 15189: 2012)			
Issue No.: 06	Issue Date: 16-Feb-2021	Amend. No.: --	Amend. Date: --	Page 1 of 75

ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

NAF - 1

Name of the Laboratory: Tohana Manglam Diagnostics , Tohana , Haryana				
Contact Person for NABL: Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal			Date(s) of Visit: 25-26.03.2023	
Type of Visit: Final Assessment / Onsite Surveillance / Re-Assessment / Supplementary Visit				
Field: Medical		Discipline (s): Hematology, Clinical Biochemistry, Microbiology & Infectious Disease Serology		
Facility (s): <u>Permanent</u> / Site / Mobile				
Assessment Standard: ISO 15189 2012 Specific Criteria of NABL: 112				
Assessment Timings		Opening/Closing Date/Time	Meeting	Daily Debriefing Date / Time (at the end of each day)
Morning 9.30 AM to 1.30 PM Afternoon: 2 PM to 5 PM		Opening Meeting: 25.3.23/ 9.30 AM Closing Meeting: 26.3.23/ 2 PM		Day 1: 25.3.23/ 4 PM Day 2: Day 3:
Name and Expertise of the Assessor	Schedule of Locations/ Department/ Section/ Activity to be Assessed (date wise)			
	Day 1		Day 2	
	Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
Lead Assessor Dr. Dilip Kumar	Opening meeting , checklist 1, QMS documents testing	Checklist 1 + Retesting	Checklist 1, Documents,	Compilation & Closing
Assessor 1 Dr. Deep Gagneja	Opening meeting , checklist 2, documents Testing	Checklist 2 + Retesting, compilation		
Assessor 2 Dr. Leena Chand	Opening meeting , checklist 2, documents Testing	Checklist 2 + Retesting	Checklist 1, Documents,	Compilation & Closing
Assessor 3				
Observer (only for observation)				
I declare that the assessment schedule has been prepared after discussing with the assessment team members.				
Dr. Dilip Kumar				
Signature and name of Lead Assessor				

DETAILS OF TESTING / RE-TESTING / REPLICATE WITNESSED DURING ASSESSMENT
(To be filled in by the Technical Assessor)

Name of the Laboratory: Tohana Manglam		Location(s): Tohana			
Diagnostics Tohana		Facility (Permanent / Site / Mobile):		Date(s) of Assessment: 25 th 26 th 27 th March	
Discipline: Haematology		Materials or Products tested: EDTA Blood			
Component, parameter or characteristic tested/ Specific Test Performed/ Tests or type of tests performed	Hb	TLC	RBC	Platelet	MCV
Test Method Specification against which tests are performed and/or the techniques/ equipment used	Calometric noncyanide	Electric Impedance	Elect. Impedance	Elect. Impedance	Calculated
Range of Testing / Limits of detection	0.01-25gm	1-300x10 ⁹ /L	0.01-8x10 ¹² /L	0.01x3W	0-250fL
% CV / Measurement Uncertainty expressed as (±) of Observed Value**	1.6%	4.4	1.06	6.53	3.89

1. Fresh Sample

Sample ID	RMC-50	Retic - RMC-19
Tested by	Mr. Parveen	
Results of Test Witnessed	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

2. Re-testing/replicate testing of Retained Sample

Sample ID	RMC-50	RMC-50	RMC-50	KMC-50	RMC-50
Date of Earlier Testing	24.3.22	24.3.22	24.3.22	24.3.22	24.3.22
Earlier Tested by	Mr. Parveen	Mr. Parveen	Mr. Parveen	Mr. Parveen	Mr. Parveen
Earlier Reported Results	Hb 14.3	TLC 9.0	RBC 4.52	PLT 307	MCV 94.9
Results of Test Witnessed	14.4	TLC 9.1	4.57	307	95.1
Test conducted by (same person)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Test conducted by (different person)					!

3. Testing of CRM / SRM

Reference Material	Hb	TLC	RBC	PLT	MCV
Level	Normal	High	High	High	Low
Specified Value	11.6-14.6 5.5-6.3	19-24	5.32-5.92	542-662	73-283.2
Results of Test Witnessed	6.2	24.4	5.46	574	99.0

Remarks:

Deviations observed, if any	None
Conclusion on the technical competence of the lab for the test witnessed	Satisfactory

(Enclose/upload all supporting data sheets for tests witnessed)

(Signature)
(Signature & Name of Assessor)
(Dr. DILIP KUMAR)



Tohana Manglam Diagnostics
Near RMC Hospital Kanchi Chowk Tohana, Fatehabad-125120

TMD/LAB/PSL/01

Month/Year: March 2023

Date of 1st Run: 24/3/23		Date of 2nd Run: 25/3/2023							
Retained Sample Log									
Instrument: BC 20s									
Sr.No.	Lab.No	Test Name	2nd Run	1st Run	% Difference	Percentage%	Allowable limit		Remarks
							Reference	Pass/Fail	
1	Rmc-50	WBC	9.1	9.0	-1.11%	± 15%	CLIA	PASS	OK
2	Rmc-50	RBC	4.57	4.52	-1.10%	± 6%	CLIA	PASS	OK
3	Rmc-50	HGB	14.4	14.3	-0.69%	± 7%	CLIA	PASS	OK
4	Rmc-50	HCT	43.4	42.9	-1.16%	± 6%	CLIA	PASS	OK
5	Rmc-50	MCV	95.1	94.9	-0.21%	± 10%	CLIA	PASS	OK
6	Rmc-50	MCH	31.6	31.7	0.31%	± 10%	CLIA	PASS	OK
7	Rmc-50	MCHC	33.2	33.4	0.59%	± 10%	CLIA	PASS	OK
8	Rmc-50	PLT	307	307	0.0%	± 25%	CLIA	PASS	OK

Acceptable criteria: The observed CV% should be less than the manufacturer study of that analyte.

Review and Corrective action:

[Handwritten signature]

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
Lab. Director
TOHANAMANGLAM DIAGNOSTICS,
Kainchi Chowk, Chandigarh Road
Tohana-125120 (Haryana)

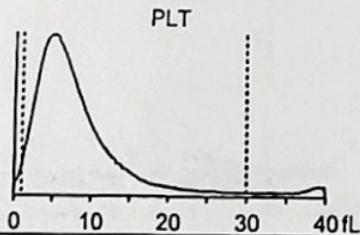
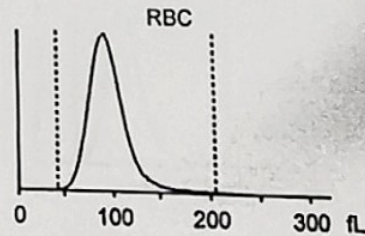
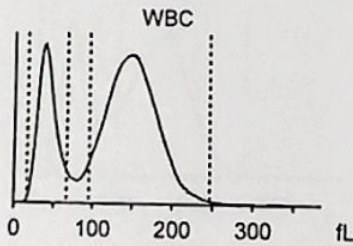
Approved By:

Issue date: 01/01/2023

Hematology Analysis Report

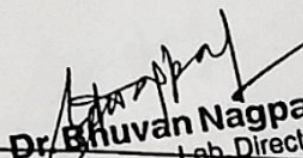
First Name: _____ Last Name: **MAKHAN SINGH** Gender: Male Age: _____
 Sample ID: 502236642-02 Patient Type: _____ Patient ID: RMC-50
 Dpt.: _____ Time of Analysis: 24/03/2023 13:30 Mode: WB

Modules	Result	Unit	Ref. Ranges
1 WBC	9.0	10 ³ /uL	4.0 - 10.0
2 Lymph#	2.3	10 ³ /uL	0.8 - 4.0
3 Mid#	0.4	10 ³ /uL	0.1 - 1.5
4 Gran#	6.3	10 ³ /uL	2.0 - 7.0
5 Lymph%	25.7	%	20.0 - 40.0
6 Mid%	4.4	%	3.0 - 15.0
7 Gran%	69.9	%	50.0 - 70.0
8 RBC	4.52	10 ⁶ /uL	3.50 - 5.50
9 HGB	14.3	g/dL	11.0 - 16.0
10 HCT	42.9	%	37.0 - 54.0
11 MCV	94.9	fL	80.0 - 100.0
12 MCH	31.7	pg	27.0 - 34.0
13 MCHC	33.4	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
14 RDW-CV	14.3	%	11.0 - 16.0
15 RDW-SD	47.3	fL	35.0 - 56.0
16 PLT	307	10 ³ /uL	150 - 450
17 MPV	8.3	fL	6.5 - 12.0
18 PDW	16.3	%	15.0 - 17.0
19 PCT	0.255	%	0.108 - 0.282
20 P-LCC	54	10 ⁹ /L	30 - 90
21 P-LCR	17.5	%	11.0 - 45.0
22 *NLR	H 2.72		0.00 - 0.00
23 *PLR	H 133.29		0.00 - 0.00



Clinician: _____ Operator: _____ Administrator: _____
 Draw Time: _____ Delivery Time: _____

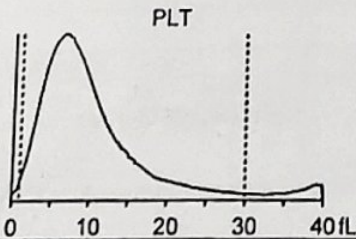
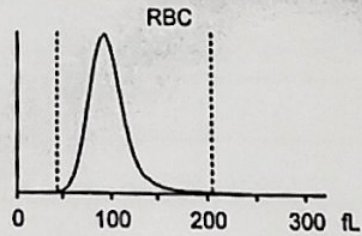
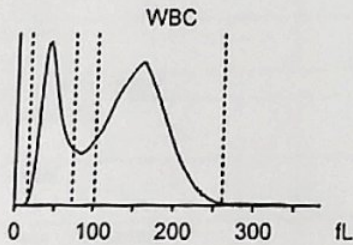
Comments: [This report only applies to the corresponding sample analyzed]
 *For research use only, not for diagnostic use.


Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
 Lab. Director
TOHANAMAYAM DIAGNOSTICS
 Kainchi Chowk, Chandigarh Road
 Tohana-125120 (Haryana)
 Validated on: 25/03/2023 13:09

Hematology Analysis Report

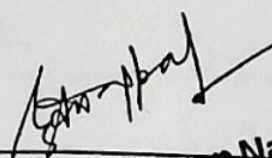
First Name: _____ Last Name: **MAKHAN SINGH** Gender: **Male** Age: **37 Years**
 Sample ID: **502236642-02** Patient Type: _____ Patient ID: **RMC-50**
 Dpt.: _____ Time of Analysis: **25/03/2023 13:11** Mode: **WB**

Modules	Result	Unit	Ref. Ranges
1 WBC	9.1	10 ³ /uL	4.0 - 10.0
2 Lymph#	2.5	10 ³ /uL	0.8 - 4.0
3 Mid#	0.7	10 ³ /uL	0.1 - 1.5
4 Gran#	5.9	10 ³ /uL	2.0 - 7.0
5 Lymph%	27.2	%	20.0 - 40.0
6 Mid%	8.2	%	3.0 - 15.0
7 Gran%	64.6	%	50.0 - 70.0
8 RBC	4.57	10 ⁶ /uL	4.00 - 5.50
9 HGB	14.4	g/dL	12.0 - 16.0
10 HCT	43.4	%	40.0 - 54.0
11 MCV	95.1	fL	80.0 - 100.0
12 MCH	31.6	pg	27.0 - 34.0
13 MCHC	33.2	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
14 RDW-CV	14.8	%	11.0 - 16.0
15 RDW-SD	49.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
16 PLT	307	10 ³ /uL	150 - 450
17 MPV	10.1	fL	6.5 - 12.0
18 PDW	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0
19 PCT	H 0.311	%	0.108 - 0.282
20 P-LCC	84	10 ⁹ /L	30 - 90
21 P-LCR	27.5	%	11.0 - 45.0
22 *NLR	H 2.38		0.00 - 0.00
23 *PLR	H 122.76		0.00 - 0.00



Clinician: _____ Operator: _____ Administrator: _____
 Draw Time: _____ Delivery Time: _____

Comments: [This report only applies to the corresponding sample analyzed]
 *For research use only, not for diagnostic use.


Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
 Lab. Director
 TOHANAMANS LAM DIAGNOSTICS,
 Kainchi Chowk, Chandigarh Road
 Tohana-125120 (Haryana)

DETAILS OF TESTING / RE-TESTING / REPLICATE WITNESSED DURING ASSESSMENT
(To be filled in by the Technical Assessor)

Name of the Laboratory: Tohana Manglam Diagnostics Tohana		Location(s): <i>Tohana</i>	
Discipline: <i>Haematology</i>	Facility (Permanent / Site / Mobile):	Date(s) of Assessment:	
Materials or Products tested	SLIDE		
Component, parameter or characteristic tested/ Specific Test Performed/ Tests or type of tests performed	<i>D/C & P/S Examination</i>		
Test Method Specification against which tests are performed and/or the techniques/ equipment used	<i>Manual method</i>		
Range of Testing / Limits of detection	<i>0 - 100 %</i>		
% CV / Measurement Uncertainty expressed as (±) of Observed Value**			

1. Fresh Sample

Sample ID	<i>RMC-19</i>
Tested by	<i>Dr. Nagpur</i>
Results of Test Witnessed	<i>Satisfactory</i>

2. Re-testing/replicate testing of Retained Sample

Sample ID	
Date of Earlier Testing	
Earlier Tested by	
Earlier Reported Results	
Results of Test Witnessed	
Test conducted by (same person)	
Test conducted by (different person)	

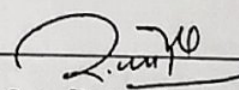
3. Testing of CRM / SRM

Reference Material	
Specified Value	
Results of Test Witnessed	

Remarks:

Deviations observed, if any	<i>None</i>
Conclusion on the technical competence of the lab for the test witnessed	<i>Satisfactory</i>

(Enclose/upload all supporting data sheets for tests witnessed)


 (Mr. DILIP KUMAR)
 (Signature & Name of Assessor)

RECOMMENDED SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION

Name of the Laboratory: Tohana Manglam Diagnostic

Date(s) of assessment: 25-26 Mar 2023

Discipline: Hematology		Facility (Permanent / Site/ Mobile) -		Location:		
Sl.	Materials or Products tested	Component, parameter or characteristic tested/ Specific Test Performed/ Tests or type of tests performed	*Test Method Specification against which tests are performed and/or the techniques/ equipment used	Range of Testing/ Limits of detection	% CV / Measurement Uncertainty expressed as (\pm) of Observed Value**	Assessment Technique used by Assessor(s) (Test Witness / Document review / Interviewing / File Review / Record Review)
1	Whole Blood EDTA	Haemoglobin	Colorimetric Non-Cyanide	0.01 gm/dL to 25.0 gm/dL	1.6	Test witness
2	Whole Blood EDTA	RBC	Electrical Impedance Method	0.0 $10^8/uL$ to 8.0 $10^8/uL$	1.06	Test witness
3	Whole Blood EDTA	Basophils	Manual Method	1 % to 100 %	NA	Test witness
4	Whole Blood EDTA	Eosinophil	Manual Method	1 % to 100 %	NA	Test witness
5	Whole Blood EDTA	Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate	Westergren Method	1 mm/1st hour to 100 mm/1st hour	NA	Documents review
6	Whole Blood EDTA	Malaria Parasite	Thick & Thin Microscopy	Qualitative	NA	Test witness
7	Whole Blood EDTA	MCH	Calculated	NA pg to NA pg	1.48	Test witness
8	Whole Blood EDTA	MCHC	Calculated	NA g/dL to NA g/dL	2.04	Test witness
9	Whole Blood EDTA	MCV	Calculated	0.0 fL to 250.0 fL	3.89	Test witness
10	Whole Blood EDTA	Monocyte	Manual Method	1 % to 100 %	NA	Test witness
11	Whole Blood EDTA	MPV	Calculated	NA fL to NA fL	4.8	Test witness
12	Whole Blood EDTA	PBF	Giemsa Stain & Microscopy	Qualitative	NA	Test witness
13	Whole Blood EDTA	Platelet	Electrical Impedance Method	0.0 $10^9/uL$ to 3000 $10^9/uL$	6.53	Test witness
14	Whole Blood EDTA	RDW-CV	Calculated	NA % to NA %	2.06	Test witness
15	Whole Blood EDTA	Reticulocyte	Supravital Stain (Brilliant cresyl blue)/Manual Method	1 % to 100 %	NA	Test witness

(Signature)
(Dr. Bhuran Nagpal)

(Signature)
(Dr. DILIP KUMAR)

16	Whole Blood EDTA	WBC	Electrical Method	Impedence	1.0 $10^9/uL$ to 300 $10^9/uL$	4.4	
17	Whole Blood EDTA	HCT / PCV	Calculation		1 % to 67 %	3.2	
18	Whole Blood EDTA	Lymphocyte	Manual		1 % to 100 %	NA	
19	Whole Blood EDTA	Neutrophil	Manual		1 % to 100 %	NA	

* Kindly mention publications like IFCC, CLSI etc., wherever applicable.

* The value at which uncertainty of measurement estimated shall also be specified.

** The laboratories are required to maintain records of estimation of % CV / Measurement Uncertainty (MU)

<p>Signature, Date & Name of CAB Representative</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> 25.3.23</p>	<p>Signature, Date & Name of Assessor(s)</p> <p>(Mr. DILIP KUMAR)</p>	<p>Signature, Date & Name of Lead Assessor</p> <p>(Mr. DILIP KUMAR)</p>
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Tohana Manglam Diagnostics

A Complete Medical Laboratory



Rajasthan Medical Centre, Chandigarh Road, Tohana, Distt. Fatehabad, Haryana - 125120
Ph. : 01692-231400, 93064-63911, 99923-99332, 080690-93911, 080690-93912, 99918-91021, 81681-30105

25/03/2023 Patient Id 502236709 Lab No. RMC-30 Sample Collected 25/03/2023 11:59:36
Mrs. ANITA W/O RAMTIRATH Received Date 25/03/2023 11:59:36
29 Yrs Female Ref Dr. Dr. R K MEENA Report Date 25/03/2023 13:37:54
UHID - 222317090 Printing Date 25/03/2023 13:37:56
Sample Whole Blood EDTA Mob.: 9466737125



Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
Complete Blood Count (CBC)			
Haemoglobin HB (Method: Colorimetric Non-Cyanide)	12.60	gm/dL	12.00 - 15.00
Red Blood Cells (Method: Impedence)	4.03	mil/mm ³	3.80 - 4.80
Packed Cell Volume (PCV) (Method: Calculated)	37.60	%	36.00 - 46.00
Mean Corpuscular Vol (MCV) (Method: Calculated)	93.20	fL	83.00 - 101.00
Mean Corp. Hb (MCH) (Method: Calculated)	31.40	pg	27.00 - 32.00
Mean Corp. Hb Conc. (MCHC) (Method: Calculated)	33.70	%	31.50 - 34.50
Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW) (Method: Calculated)	14.60	%	11.50 - 15.00
Total Leucocytic Count (TLC) (Method: Impedence)	12.10	thou/mm ³	4.00 - 10.00
Differential Leucocyte Counts			
Neutrophils (Method: Manual)	63	%	40 - 80
Lymphocytes (Method: Manual)	32	%	20 - 40
Eosinophils (Method: Manual)	01	%	01 - 06
Monocytes (Method: Manual)	04	%	02 - 10
Total Platelet Count (Method: Manual)	295.0	thou/cumm	150.0 - 410.0
Mean Platelets Volume (MPV) (Method: Calculated)	13.7	fL	7.3 - 11.0

Peripheral Smear (PBF)

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology)

M.Sc. (Biochemistry)

Laboratory Director & Senior Consultant

Reg. No. (HSDC) HN-5238

Page No: 1 of 5

Dr. G. R. Gupta

M.D. (Pathology)

Sr. Consultant Backup Pathologist

Reg. No. (HMC) HN-4186

*Refer to Quality policy and conditions of reporting overleaf

Website : www.tohanamanglamdiagnostics.com | Email : tohanamanglamdiagnostics@gmail.com



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ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL
PATHOLOGY

IS A RECOGNISED
INTERNATIONAL SPECIALTY OF
PATHOLOGY AND THE FACT HAS
BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED
BY ROYAL COLLEGE OF
PATHOLOGISTS, UK



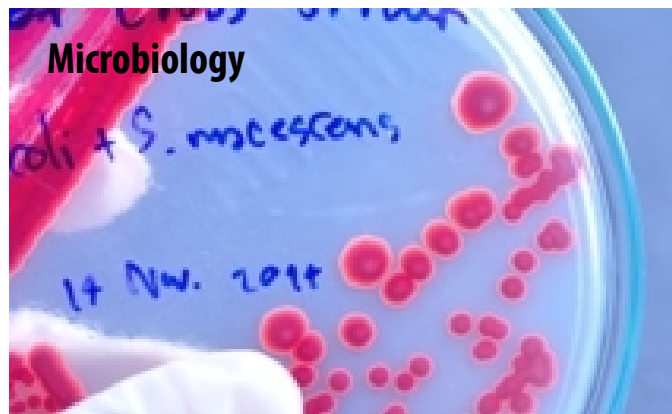
SPECIALIST AREA



Immunology



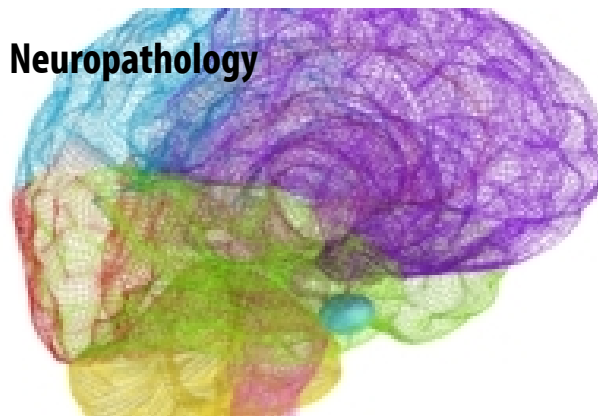
Microbiology



Molecular Pathology



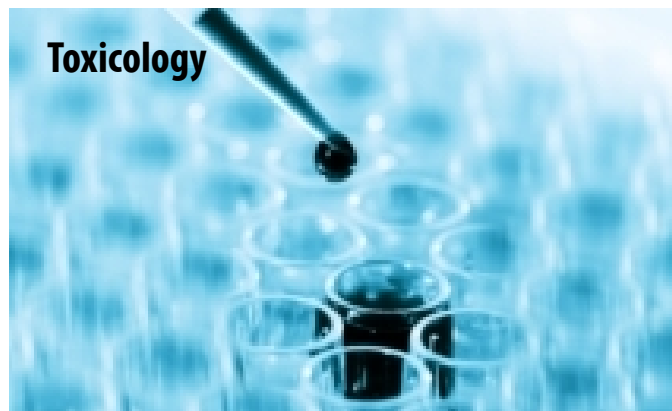
Neuropathology



Prenatal, Perinatal and Paediatric Pathology



Toxicology



Veterinary Pathology



The Royal College of Pathologists
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[Map and Directions](#)

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**BRITISH SOCIETY OF
ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL
PATHOLOGY (BSOMP)
CURRICULUM FOR SPECIALTY
TRAINING IN ORAL PATHOLOGY**

The Scope of Oral Pathology

Introduction

The specialised field of diagnostic histopathology dealing with diseases of the mouth and its associated structures, of the ear, nose and throat and of the structures in the neck has been referred to, rather loosely from time-to-time, as either oral pathology, oral and maxillofacial pathology or head and neck pathology. This has led to a degree of confusion regarding the scope and levels of competency that might be expected of a pathologist from a dental background on award of a CCST in the diagnosis of diseases of this anatomical region. For these reasons the Oral Pathology Sub-Committee of the SAC for the Additional Dental Specialties was asked to review these issues and to produce draft recommendations for consideration by the Council of the British Society for Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Background

The specialised field of pathology within Histopathology currently recognised by The Royal College of Pathologists is referred to as Oral Pathology and this is also the term used by the General Dental Council for the purpose of specialist registration.

In the Regulations and Guidelines for the Examinations for Membership of the Royal College of Pathologists, Oral Pathology refers to all aspects of the pathology of the mouth and related tissues. This general description has remained unchanged for many years and originally reflected the academic and service responsibilities of Oral Pathologists based within academic departments in dental schools. However, as the specialty has developed the scope and complexity of diagnostic work undertaken has increased. This accelerated significantly following the emergence and development of the specialty of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS), reflecting the range of surgery undertaken by specialists in OMFS, the blurring of some boundaries between OMFS, ENT and plastic surgery and the development of cancer services.

As a consequence it is likely that there will be an increasing awareness of the need for more consultant pathologists within the NHS with specialist knowledge of this area, particularly from NHS Trusts with cancer centres, for which candidates from a dental, as well as a medical background should be eligible to apply. Candidates from a dental background could enhance the level of service provided through their specialised knowledge of the anatomy and function of the head and neck region, together with their awareness of clinical aspects relating to the management of oral and related diseases. In addition, a multi-professional approach to the provision of diagnostic services could increase the workforce in histopathology. However, the breadth of experience of trainees in Oral Pathology is not well understood by those outwith the specialty, and this could disadvantage applicants from a dental background applying for appropriate NHS appointments. It is hoped, therefore that this review will be helpful not only to trainees and those planning specialist training programmes but, ultimately, to other histopathologists and Trust Managers.

Recommendation

As a first step, since many NHS histopathologists and managers are likely to be aware of the specialty of OMFS, we recommend that the name of our specialty should be amended to Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology (in line with that of our Society) and, if accepted by the BSOMP, that Council should pursue this through the General Dental Council and the Royal College of Pathologists.

Competency expected for the award of a CCST in Oral Pathology (Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology)

The level of competency must be sufficient so that on completion of training the Oral Pathologist (Oral and Maxillofacial Pathologist) must be capable of providing an independent diagnostic service at the level required for the award of a CCST in the specialty, be able to offer a specialist opinion on referred cases and be able to provide specialist advice to clinicians with direct responsibility for the treatment of patients.

Because of differences in the structure of training programmes, case mix between centres and special interests of trainers and/or of trainees, some variation in experience in the different fields of histopathology in the head and neck region is to be expected. For this reason the following phrases have been used to describe the levels of competency expected in different aspects of head and neck pathology for the award of a CCST in Oral Pathology:

- (1) "to be able to diagnose"; material for which accurate and complete reports are expected, taking account of all relevant specialist reporting guidelines.
- (2) "to be able to offer at least a working diagnosis"; material with which trainee will be familiar and will have had experience of reporting but for which further investigations and/or discussion with a specialist are required before issuing a definitive report (eg neoplasms of bone and soft tissue; rare types of odontogenic tumours).
- (3) "to be able to offer at least a differential diagnosis"; material that the trainee will be aware of but may have had only limited or no experience of directly reporting. This group will include some rare/uncommon lesions diagnosable after further investigations and/or research, and lesions for which a specialist opinion will be required (eg aspects of ENT pathology, neoplasia of the lymphoreticular system).

For the award of a CCST in Oral Pathology a trainee will be required to demonstrate professional competency in the diagnosis of the following disorders:

Section A

This Section deals with levels of competency expected in the diagnosis of diseases which comprise the main area of expertise of a specialist in Oral Pathology.

1. Oral Cavity.

Trainees will be expected to be able to diagnose disorders of the teeth and their supporting structures and lesions derived from odontogenic tissues. They will be expected to be able to recognise structural abnormalities of the dental hard tissues of developmental origin, be able to diagnose the main types affecting dentine and to offer at least a differential diagnosis of rarer disorders including those of cementum. They will be expected to be aware of and to be able to advise on and offer at least a differential diagnosis of developmental disorders of enamel. However, since experience of these is likely to be limited and facilities for ground sections may not be routinely available, competency to diagnose these disorders on ground section will not be expected. The ability to diagnose dental caries, pulpitis and its periapical sequelae will be expected.

Trainees will be expected to be able to diagnose all odontogenic and non-odontogenic cysts of the jaws and all odontogenic tumours (or, to be able to offer at least a working diagnosis of rarer types). They will be expected to be able to diagnose all developmental,

inflammatory, pre-neoplastic and neoplastic disorders of the oral mucosa (or at least give a working/differential diagnosis of rarer types including malignant lymphomas) and to be capable of providing accurate and complete reports on resection specimens for oral cancer, in accordance with relevant specialist reporting guidelines.

2. Major and minor salivary glands and other mucosal glands.

Trainees will be expected to be able to diagnose all inflammatory and cystic disorders of the major and minor salivary glands and of sinonasal, pharyngeal and laryngeal minor glands (or at least offer a working diagnosis or differential diagnosis where appropriate, for example, in the case of granulomatous inflammation). They will be expected to offer at least a working or differential diagnosis of lymphoid infiltration of the major and/or minor glands and of malignant lymphomas involving lymph nodes associated with the major glands.

They will be expected to be able to diagnose all primary epithelial neoplasms of these glands (or at least offer a working diagnosis of rare types), and to be able to offer at least a working diagnosis of developmental disorders relevant to histopathology and common mesenchymal tumours, (for example polycystic disease of the parotid; haemangiomas and lymphangiomas). At least a working or differential diagnosis of other mesenchymal tumours (including malignant lymphomas) and of metastatic tumours to the major glands will be expected.

An awareness and ability to advise on similar disease processes affecting the lacrimal gland will be expected but since experience of these is likely to be limited, competency in their diagnosis is not required.

3. Jaws, craniofacial bones and temporomandibular joint

Trainees will be expected to be able to diagnose inflammatory and reactive lesions involving bone, bone marrow or periosteum and, in association with appropriate radiographic and biochemical data, fibro-osseous and cemento-osseous lesions of the jaws and craniofacial bones, Paget's disease of bone and giant-cell lesions of bone, including cherubism.

They will be expected to be able to diagnose benign neoplasms of bone and cartilage, to offer a working diagnosis of the main types of malignant neoplasms and to be able to offer a differential diagnosis of rarer types.

They will be expected to be able to offer a working or differential diagnosis of abnormal lymphoreticular or haemopoietic proliferation in the bone marrow and of Langerhans cell histiocytosis and metastatic malignant disease.

They will be expected to be aware of and be able to advise on other generalised disorders of bone that may involve the jaws, including developmental and acquired osteodystrophies, but diagnosis of these is not expected on biopsies from the jaws or craniofacial bones.

They will be expected to be able to diagnose or offer at least a working diagnosis of non-neoplastic disorders of the temporomandibular joint and at least a working or differential diagnosis of benign and malignant neoplasms.

Section B

This section deals mainly with levels of competency expected in the diagnosis of diseases of other structures and tissues in the head and neck, particularly ENT pathology and lymph node dissections of the neck. Comments on competency in cytology, related techniques and frozen sections are also included.

1. Ear, sinonasal tract and nasopharynx

It is expected that all trainees in Oral Pathology will have some experience in ENT pathology. However, it is appreciated that this will vary from centre to centre, particularly for trainees from academic departments of oral pathology, reflecting patterns of referral of specimens and local reporting practices. The competencies included in this section are the minimum required for the award of a CCST. However, it is expected that candidates with MRC Path in Oral Pathology wishing to apply for NHS Consultant posts in head and neck pathology will have acquired a broader experience and training in ENT pathology will be able to provide evidence to support this.

Trainees will be expected to be able to diagnose disorders of the skin of the external ear and of the external auditory meatus at levels of competency described for skin.

They will be expected to be aware of and be able to offer at least a differential diagnosis of cholesteatoma and aural polyp, and of paragangliomas involving this region.

Trainees will be expected to be able to diagnose or offer a working diagnosis of inflammatory and neoplastic diseases of the mucosa and associated minor glands of the sinonasal tract and nasopharynx (or at least give a differential diagnosis in appropriate cases) and to offer at least a working or differential diagnosis for malignant lymphomas, tumours of soft tissues and bone and other rare tumours of neuroectodermal/central nervous system origin such as neuroblastoma, chordoma and meningioma that may present in this area.

2. Pharynx and larynx

Trainees will be expected to be able to diagnose or offer a working diagnosis of inflammatory and neoplastic disorders arising from the pharyngeal mucosa and underlying glands and of inflammatory, reactive and other non-neoplastic disorders of tonsillar/pharyngeal lymphoid tissue (or at least give a differential diagnosis in appropriate cases). They will be expected to be able to give at least a working or differential diagnosis of malignant lymphomas and other soft tissue tumours.

They will be expected to be aware of inflammatory, reactive and neoplastic disorders involving laryngeal mucosa and underlying glands and to be able to diagnose vocal cord polyps and interpret laryngeal epithelial dysplasia. They will be expected to be aware of the principles of trimming and reporting of resection specimens for pharyngeal and laryngeal cancer, in accordance with relevant specialist reporting guidelines.

3. Facial and neck skin

Trainees will be expected to be able to diagnose squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, actinic keratosis and epidermal dysplasia (or at least offer a working or differential diagnosis in difficult cases) and to offer at least a working or differential diagnosis for melanocytic naevi and common benign adnexal tumours such as pilomatricoma. A working or differential diagnosis only will be expected for malignant melanoma of skin and for malignant adnexal tumours.

They will be expected to be able to diagnose common dermal cysts and to be aware of and recognise other inflammatory and neoplastic processes in the dermis and subcutaneous tissues but competence in their diagnosis is not expected

4. Neck and thyroid gland

Trainees will be expected to be able to diagnose non-neoplastic disorders of lymph nodes, (or at least offer a working or differential diagnosis in appropriate cases such as in granulomatous inflammation), and to offer at least a working or differential diagnosis of malignant lymphomas and of metastatic malignant disease. They will be expected to be capable of providing accurate and complete reports on cervical lymph node dissection specimens in accordance with relevant specialist reporting guidelines.

They will be expected to be able to diagnose developmental cysts in the neck and to offer at least a working or differential diagnosis of paraganglioma and of soft tissue tumours.

They will be expected to be aware of disorders of the thyroid gland and to be able to offer at least a differential diagnosis of the main types of thyroid carcinomas presenting as metastatic deposits in the neck. They will not be expected to be able to diagnose tumours within the gland or to be able to deal with thyroidectomy specimens.

5. Cytology, fine-needle aspiration (FNA), true-cut needle biopsies and frozen sections

It is expected that Trainees will be familiar with these techniques and of their applications and limitations in relation to diseases in the head and neck region. It is expected that they will be able to interpret such material from salivary tumours and cervical masses as a triage to identify the presence of carcinoma, or at least of squamous cell carcinoma but it is not expected that they will be competent to offer working diagnoses.

**CLINICAL ESTABLISHMENTS ACT
(CENTRAL GOVT.) AMENDED
RULES), 2020
MENTION OF A
SPECIALIST PERSON IN
PATHOLOGY LABORATORY**

अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम 2016 के अनुसार			
(ख) सुरक्षा विचार - प्राथम्य मुद्दों आदि का उपयोग	आवश्यक	आवश्यक	आवश्यक
(ग) रोगी सुचना और शिक्षा	आवश्यक	आवश्यक	आवश्यक
(घ) उपकरणों और संकरकों के अंशान्त(कैलिब्रेशन) की प्रक्रिया	आवश्यक	आवश्यक	आवश्यक
(च.) उपकरण सभी प्रक्रियाओं के मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं की पुष्टिकता	आवश्यक	आवश्यक	आवश्यक
(ज) शिकायत रजिस्ट्रीकरण और निपटान की क्रियाविधि	आवश्यक	आवश्यक	आवश्यक
(झ) बाह्य गुणवत्ता- आश्वासन योजना या अंतर्प्रयोगशाला सुलना यथा स्थिति रूप में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण	वांछनीय	वांछनीय	वांछनीय
(ञ) किए गए परीक्षणों की प्रवीणता परीक्षण संबंधी नीति।	वांछनीय	वांछनीय	वांछनीय

[फा. सं. जेड. 28013/40/2017-एमएस]

सुधीर कुमार, संयुक्त सचिव

नोट: मूल नियम तारीख 23 मई, 2012 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि 387(अ) के तहत भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-II, धारा 3, उप धारा (i) में प्रकाशित किए गए हैं।

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th May, 2018

G.S.R. 468(E).—Whereas the draft of certain rules to amend the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 was published, as required under section 52 of the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (23 of 2010), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Health and Family Welfare, number G.S.R. 441(E), dated the 5th May, 2017 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby:

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the public have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 52 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012, namely:—

RULES

- (1) These rules may be called the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- In the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012, (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 2, after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—
'(bb) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to these rules'.
- In the said rules, after rule 8, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—
"8A. Minimum Standards for Medical Diagnostic Laboratories (or Pathological Laboratories) — Every clinical establishment relating to diagnosis or treatment of diseases, where pathological, bacteriological,

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2020

G.S.R. 115(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 52 of the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (23 of 2010), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the **Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Amendment Rules, 2020.**
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012, in the Schedule for heading at Sl. No. III relating to 'HUMAN RESOURCE' and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely: -

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"III	HUMAN RESOURCE			
	<p>a) Minimum qualification of Technical Head of Laboratory or Specialist or *Authorised Signatories.</p> <p>NOTE: 1. *The authorised signatory will be liable for authenticity of the laboratory report only.</p> <p>2. Medical tests should normally be undertaken on the advice of a registered medical practitioner.</p>	<p>Essential –</p> <p>1. MBBS registered with MCI or State Medical Council with at least one year training or work experience in a Medical Diagnostic Laboratory of same or higher level in a Government or Recognised medical college or hospital or institution or organisation.</p> <p>Those working in Government sector shall be exempted from the aforesaid training or experience or</p> <p>2. M.Sc in Pathology or Medical Microbiology or Medical Biochemistry from a recognised university or institution with at least three years training or work experience in a Medical Diagnostic Laboratory of same or higher level in a Government or Recognised medical college or hospital or institution or organisation shall be entitled to conduct the tests, generate and sign test reports in respect of tests of their respective specialty, without recording any opinion or interpretation of laboratory results.</p> <p>All such test reports generated must</p>	<p>Essential –</p> <p>1. Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Diplomate of National Board (DNB) in Pathology or Biochemistry or Medical Microbiology or Laboratory Medicine or Diploma in Clinical Pathology (DCP), registered with MCI or State Medical Council.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>2. MBBS with Ph.D qualification in the field of Pathology or Microbiology or Biochemistry or Genetics or Biotechnology or Immunology or Molecular Biology or Applied Biology from a recognised university or institution and having experience of at least three years post Ph.D in a Laboratory of same or higher level in a Government or Recognised medical college or hospital or institution or organisation shall be entitled to conduct the tests, generate, sign and issue test reports in respect of tests of their respective specialty.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>3. M.Sc. with Ph.D qualification in the field of Pathology or Medical Microbiology or Medical Biochemistry or Medical Genetics or Biotechnology or Immunology or Molecular Biology or Applied Biology from a recognised university or institution and having experience of at least three years post Ph.D in a Laboratory of same or higher level in a Government or Recognised medical college or hospital or institution or organisation shall be entitled to</p>	<p>Essential –</p> <p>1. Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Diplomate of National Board (DNB) in Pathology or Biochemistry or Medical Microbiology or Laboratory Medicine or Diploma in Clinical Pathology (DCP), registered with MCI or State Medical Council.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>2. MBBS with Ph.D qualification in the field of Pathology or Microbiology or Biochemistry or Genetics or Biotechnology or Immunology or Molecular Biology or Applied Biology from a recognised university or institution and having experience of at least three years post Ph.D in a Laboratory of same or higher level in a Government or Recognised medical college or hospital or institution or organisation shall be entitled to conduct the tests, generate, sign and issue test reports in respect of tests of their respective specialty.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>3. M.Sc. with Ph.D qualification in the field of Pathology or Medical Microbiology or Medical Biochemistry or Medical Genetics or Biotechnology or Immunology or Molecular Biology or Applied Biology from a recognised university or institution and having experience of at least three years post Ph.D in a</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<p>necessarily bear a disclaimer to the effect that the reports are strictly for the use of medical practitioners and are not medical diagnosis as such.</p> <p>Note: Laboratory technician with qualification as mentioned in Part III (b) of this Notification working in a Medical Diagnostic Laboratory registered under a Central or State Clinical Establishments Registration Act, as applicable, and a Health care worker in a Government National Health program trained for conducting identified specific tests, may conduct the tests and generate test results which shall be submitted to the signatory authority at Sl. Nos. 1 or 2 as applicable.</p>	<p>conduct the tests, generate and sign test reports in respect of tests of their respective specialty, without recording any opinion or interpretation of lab results.</p> <p>All such test reports generated must necessarily bear a disclaimer to the effect that the reports are strictly for the use of medical practitioners and are not medical diagnosis as such.</p> <p>Note: Interpretation of lab results or opinion there on, wherever required by the signatory authority at Sl. No.3, such test reports may be co-signed by the signatory authority at Sl. Nos. 1 or 2, after recording opinion or interpretation. Co-signee medical doctor shall be responsible only for the opinion or interpretation given.</p> <p>Desirable: If any special test of other speciality is done, it is desirable that specialist of that subject needs be there on full time or part time or outsourced basis.</p> <p>*Special test means any other apart from routine basic biochemistry, hematology, or medical microbiology tests as listed in basic composite laboratory.</p> <p>Illustration:</p> <p>(i) Special Tests pertaining to Bio-Chemistry and Microbiology shall be reported by Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Diplomate of National Board (DNB) or Ph.D in Bio-Chemistry and Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Diplomate of National Board (DNB) or Ph.D in Micro-biology respectively.</p> <p>(ii) Biopsies or Cytology specimens has to be reported by a person possessing Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Diplomate of National Board (DNB) or Ph.D in Pathology.</p>	<p>Laboratory of same or higher level in a Government or Recognised medical college or hospital or institution or organisation shall be entitled to conduct the tests, generate and sign test reports in respect of tests of their respective specialty, without recording any opinion or interpretation of lab results.</p> <p>All such test reports generated must necessarily bear a disclaimer to the effect that the reports are strictly for the use of medical practitioners and are not medical diagnosis as such.</p> <p>Note: Interpretation of lab results or opinion there on, wherever required by the signatory authority at Sl. No.3, such test reports may be co-signed by the signatory authority at Sl. Nos.1 or 2, after recording opinion or interpretation.</p> <p>Co-signee medical doctor shall be responsible only for the opinion or interpretation given.</p> <p>Desirable: If any special test* of other speciality is done, it is desirable that specialist of that subject needs be there on full time or part time or outsourced basis.</p> <p>*Special test means any other apart from routine basic biochemistry, hematology, or medical microbiology tests as listed in basic composite laboratory.</p> <p>Illustration:</p> <p>(i) Special Tests pertaining to Bio-Chemistry and Microbiology shall be reported by Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Diplomate of National Board (DNB) or Ph.D in Bio-Chemistry and Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Diplomate of National Board (DNB) or Ph.D in Micro-biology respectively.</p>

genetic, radiological, chemical, biological investigations or other diagnostic or investigative services, are usually carried on with the aid of laboratory or other medical equipment, shall comply with the minimum standards of facilities and services as specified in the Schedule."

4. In the said rules, after rule 9, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:-

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Type of Laboratory	Basic Composite	Medium	Advanced
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I	Scope of Services	These tests (as mentioned below) can be performed in mobile laboratory at field locations also.	In addition to the tests performed in basic composite laboratory, including tests mentioned as under.	In addition to tests performed in medium laboratory, additional tests mentioned as under.
	(a) Biochemistry	Routine Biochemistry tests like Blood Sugar, Renal Function Tests, Liver Function Tests, Amylase. Lipase, Lipid profile, Cerebro -Spinal Fluid (CSF) and other biological fluids (glucose and protein), Oral Glucose Tolerance Test, Electrolytes, Calcium or Phosphate, HbA1c, any bio chemistry based rapid test.	Hormone Bioassay, Tumor markers, plasma protein electrophoresis	(a) coagulation profile, Drug monitoring and toxicology assay, (b) Molecular genetics, tests for detection of inborn errors of metabolism
	(b) Haematology	Haemogram, Bleeding Time, Clotting Time, Prothrombin Time, Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time, Blood grouping and matching.	Coagulation Assay	All other Haematology tests also.
	(c) Histopathology	Nil	May do, subject to availability of equipment and specialist	<u>Histopathology Examination</u>
	(d) Molecular Genetics	Nil	May do, subject to availability of equipment and specialist	Molecular genetics
	(e) Cytopathology	Nil	PAP smear, Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology(FNAC), sputum and CSF cytology	Immuno Cytochemistry. Other biological fluid cytology; <u>Ultrasound or CT guided FNAC.</u>
	(f) Immuno-histopathology	Nil	Nil	Immunohisto-chemistry:
	(g) Medical Microbiology & Immunology	Basic tests like Rapid Test (Point of Care tests) for infection, urine routine examination and microscopy, Hanging drop for Vibrio cholerae, Stool for ova, cyst. All HIV positive rapid	(a) Serological tests for viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites (b) Cultural Sensitivity tests: Bacterial or fungal (c) Other special stains besides Gram's stain.	(a) Culture sensitivity tests for viruses. (b) Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RTPCR) tests. (c) Tissue diagnosis test for infectious diseases.

RTI FILED BY DR. BHUVAN NAGPAL TO THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT DENTAL INSTITUTIONS ACROSS INDIA REGARDING THE SCOPE OF INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ARE SIGNED BY DOCTORS HOLDING QUALIFICATION OF M.D.S. (ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY):

1. MAULANA AZAD INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI
2. FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES, KING GEORGE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW, UP
3. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE, RAIPUR, CHHATTISGARH
4. NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA
5. GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, NAGPUR, MAHARASHTRA
6. GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BENGALURU, KARNATAKA
7. GOA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, GOA, MAHARASHTRA
8. MAHATMA GANDHI POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES, PUDUCHERRY
9. GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE, TRIVANDRU, KERELA
10. GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT
11. GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, AURANGABAD, MAHARASHTRA
12. TN GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU
13. DR R AHMAD DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, KOLKATTA, WEST BENGAL
14. CENTRE FOR DENTAL SCIENCES & RESEARCH, ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), NEW DELHI
15. GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE, KOTTAYAM, KERELA
16. RUHS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES, JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN
17. GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE, MEDICAL COLLEGE CAMPUS, KOZHIKODE, KERELA
18. GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA
19. GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, HYDERABAD, TELANGANA
20. POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES, ROHTAK, HARYANA
21. SCB DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, CUTTACK, ODISSA
22. DR HARVANSI SINGH JUDGE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES & HOSPITAL, CHANDIGARH

To

Subject: Application for seeking information under Right to Information Act, 2005.

1. **Name of the Applicant:** Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
2. **Gender:** Male
3. **Father's full Name:** Mr. Ravinder Nath Nagpal
4. **Address for correspondence:** 1021, Urban Estate – II, Hisar, Haryana - 125005
5. **Telephone No.:** +91-7027038190
6. **E-mail ID :** dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Declaration of the Applicant.

I am a bonafide citizen of India and owe allegiance to the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India and have not voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country.

Place:

Date:

(Signature of the applicant)

- **Particulars of information sought under RTI Act, 2005**

1. What all **diagnostic procedures** are performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in your institute on regular basis?
2. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **hematological investigations**? If yes, what all different hematological investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of hematological investigations which come to the department daily.
3. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **histopathological investigations**? If yes, what all different histopathological cases are being reported in the department regularly and who signs the reports? Please mention the equipment by which the histopathological sections are being made and the average number of biopsy samples which come to the department daily.
4. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **special staining and immunohistochemical staining**? If yes, what all special stains and immunohistochemical stains are done regularly in the department?
5. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **clinical pathology (urine, stool, semen & sputum) investigations**? If yes, who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of clinical pathology which come to the department daily.
6. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **microbiological investigations**? If yes, what all different microbiological investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of microbiological investigations which come to the department daily.

7. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **cytological investigations**? If yes, who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of cytological investigations which come to the department daily.
8. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **biochemical investigations**? If yes, what all different biochemical investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of biochemical investigations which come to the department daily.
9. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **serological/immunological investigations**? If yes, what all different serological/immunological investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of serological/immunological investigations which come to the department daily.
10. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **ultrastructural investigations**? If yes, who signs the reports?
11. Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform **molecular biology/pathology investigations**? If yes, what all different molecular biology/pathology investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples which come to the department daily.
12. Does the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology perform Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), brush biopsies and different types of scalpel biopsies?

- **Information to be sought in printed form.**
- **Indian postal order of Rs. 10/- in the name of Public Information Officer, attached.**

No. F.1 (86)/MADC&H/RTI/P IV /5740
 To

Dated: 13/12/16

Sh Bhuvan Nagpal,
 1021, Urban Estate II,
 Hisar, Haryana- 125005

Sub: Information under RTI Act, 2005 in r/o Bhuvan Nagpal (ID No. RTI/MAIDS/ 398 dated 16/11/2016).

Sr. With reference to your RTI application received, on the basis of information available, I am to inform you as under:-

Sl. No.	Point	Answer
1	What all diagnostic procedures are performed in the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology in your institute on a regular basis?	The following diagnoses are done in Deptt of Oral Pathology of MAIDS :- Histopathology examination Special Stains for tissue sections Immunohistochemical analysis of tissue sections Cytological analysis- exfoliative cytology Hematological investigations Basic biochemistry analysis FNAC
2	Does department of Oral pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform hematological investigations? If yes, what all different hematological investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and average number of samples of hematological investigations which come to the department daily.	a) Yes b) Following haematological investigations are done: Complete Blood Count, Bleeding time, Clotting time, ESR c) <u>Qualified Oral pathologist signs the reports</u> a) Complete Blood Count is performed by automated machines and Bleeding time, Clotting time, ESR are done manually Average number of samples of hematological investigations: 15-20 samples per day
3	Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform histopathological investigations? If yes, what all different histopathological cases are being reported in the department regularly and who signs the reports? Please mention the equipment by which the histopathological sections are being made and the average number of biopsy samples which come to the department daily.	a) Yes b) All cases of maxillofacial pathology biopsied at the institute are reported in the department on a day to day basis. c) Histopathological sections are made using semi-automatic microtome Average number per day: 2-3 samples

<p>4 Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform special staining and immunohistochemical staining? If yes, what all special stains and immunohistochemical stains are done regularly in the department?</p>	<p>Yes, special staining and immunohistochemical staining is performed as and when required to aid in diagnosis of a case.</p>
<p>5 Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform clinical pathology (urine, stool, semen & sputum) investigations? If yes, who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of clinical pathology which come to the department daily.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>6 Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform microbiological investigations? If yes, what all different microbiological investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports. Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of microbiological investigations which come to the department daily.</p>	<p>Basic microbiology for post graduate academic interest. No microbiologic reporting is performed.</p>
<p>7 Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform cytological investigations? If yes, who signs the reports? Please mention method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of cytological investigation which come to the department daily.</p>	<p>a) Yes b) Qualified oral pathologists sign the reports c) Exfoliative oral cytology using spatula is performed Average number of samples per day: 2-3</p>
<p>8 Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform biochemical investigations? If yes, what all different biochemical investigations are being performed in the department and which signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of biochemical investigations which come to the department daily.</p>	<p>a) Yes the following biochemical investigations are regularly done: 1. Blood sugar, Lipid profile, LFT, KFT using fully automated analyser 2. Biochemical investigations are performed with well calibrated fully automatic analysers with internal and external quality control. Average number of samples of biochemical investigations: 15-18 per day</p>
<p>9 Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform</p>	<p>No</p>

serological/immunological investigations? If yes what all different serological/immunological investigations re being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of serological/immunological investigations which come to the department daily.

- 10 Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform ultra structural investigations? If yes, who signs the reports? No
- 11 Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform molecular biology/ pathology investigations. If yes, what all different molecular biology/pathology investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples which come to the department daily. PCR based investigations for post graduate academic and research requirements. Not for diagnostic purposes.
- 12 Does the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology perform Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), brush biopsies and different types of scalpel biopsies? Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC)

If you are not satisfied with the above reply, you may file an appeal before the First Appellate Authority within 30 days at given address:-

Dr Mahesh Verma, Director-Principal/First Appellate Authority, Room No 114, First Floor, Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, BSZ Marg, New Delhi-2.

Yours faithfully
Aadithya B. Urs
10/12/16
(Dr. Aadithya . B. Urs)
P.I.O. (MAIDS)

कुलसचिव कार्यालय,
किंग जार्ज चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।

संख्या 7644 / 268 / आर०टी०आई०सेल / 2017
पंजीकृत डाक द्वारा

दिनांक 09/01 / 2017

डा० भुवन नागपाल,
1021, अरबन एस्टेट-II, हिसार,
हरियाणा-125005

कृपया अपने पत्र दिनांक 01.12.2016 का संन्दर्भ ले, जिसके द्वारा सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अन्तर्गत सूचना चाही है।

उक्त के संन्दर्भ में विभागाध्यक्ष, ओरल पैथालाजी एण्ड माइक्रोलाजी विभाग, दन्त विज्ञान संकाय, किंग जार्ज चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ ने अपने पत्र सं०-585/ओरल पैथ/16 दिनांक 31.12.2016 के द्वारा सूचना उपलब्ध करायी है, जो इस पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।

संलग्नक:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

सहायक जन सूचना अधिकारी



King George's Medical University, (U.P.), Lucknow

Faculty of Dental Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY

Phone : (0522) 2258700, 2258701, 2258702 Ext.

Ref. No.5.85./Oral Path/16

Date ...31/12/16.....

सेवा में,

सहायक जन सूचना अधिकारी,
के०जी०एम०यू०,
उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।

महोदय,

कृपया आप अपने कार्यालय पत्र सं० 7193/318/आर०टी०आई०सेल/2015-16 दिनांक 22.12.2016 का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करे जोकि डा० भुवन नागपाल, 1021, अरबन एस्टेट-11, हिसार, हरियाणा ने सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अन्तर्गत सूचना की माँग की है।

अतः इस पत्र के साथ वांछित सूचना संलग्न करते हुए आपको आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित की जा रही है।

सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

धन्यवाद।

संलग्नक- उपरोक्तानुसार

भवदीय

(डा० शालिनी गुप्ता)

कार्यवाहक विभागाध्यक्ष

ACTILAD

Deptt. of Oral Pathology
Faculty of Dental Sciences

K. G. M. U. U. P.

Lucknow

1-Diagnostic Procedures

- (a) Hematological investigations.
- (b) Histopathological investigations.

2-Yes -Hematological investigations are performed.

(a) Hb, TLC, DLC, CBC (Automated Cell Counter), ESR (Wintrobe method), Blood Group (ABO RH Factor), Blood Sugar Test (Fasting , PP, Random- G.O.D. P.O.D. Method), BT (Duke Method), CT (Wright's Method)

(b) Viral Markers- (HIV, HBsAg, HCV for Screening Test)

© Equipments- Automated Cell Counter, Centrifugal Machine, Water Bath, Shaker, Spectrophotometer, ESR Stand, ESR Tube.

(d) Average number of samples of hematological investigations- approximately 15 per day.

(e) Reports signed by faculty members.

3-Yes- Histopathological Investigations are performed

(A) Different histopathological Cases are- Pre cancers, Benign & Malignant Connective Tissue Tumors, Common Pathological Diseases affecting the epithelium of Oral Cavity, Salivary gland tumors, Bacterial & Mycotic diseases affecting the Oral Cavity, Lip and Tongue disorders.

(B) Equipments used for biopsy are-

- (a) Tissue Processing Machine,
- (b) Tissue Embedding Machine,
- (c) Microtome.

©Average number of biopsy sample - one per day.

(d) Reports signed by faculty members.

4-Yes- performed

Special Stains - PAS, Alcian Blue, Masson's trichrome.

IHC - Not done on regular basis.

5-No.

6-No.

7-Yes- Reports signed by faculty members.

Exfoliative cytology method - Smears are taken by wooden spatula, fixed with biofixed spray. Smears are stain by papapanicolaon stain according to modified rapid Pap method.

8-No.

9-No.

10-No

11-No

12-No.

[Signature]
30/12/16

[Signature]
30.12.16

शासकीय दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, रायपुर (छ.ग.)

क्रमांक /

/ जीडीसी / स्था. / 2016

रायपुर, दिनांक

प्रति,

ओरल पैथोलॉजी विभाग,
शासकीय दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय,
रायपुर (छ.ग.)

विषय :- सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत जानकारी बाबत।

संदर्भ इस कार्यालय में प्राप्त पत्र क्रमांक 8371 ,दिनांक 16.10.2016,, आवेदक- डॉ.
भुवन नागपाल।

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत लेख है कि सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के तहत आवेदक द्वारा चाही गई जानकारी आपके विभाग से संबंधित होने के कारण संदर्भित पत्र के द्वारा आपकी ओर हस्तांतरित किया जाता है।

कृपया जानकारी लौटती डाक से अधोहस्ताक्षरित कार्यालय में उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें, जानकारी देने में विलंब होने पर संपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी आपकी होगी।
संलग्न- आवेदक के आवेदन की छायाप्रति।

जन सूचना अधिकारी
शासकीय दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय,

रायपुर

क्रमांक / 6382 / जीडीसी / स्था. / 2016

रायपुर, दिनांक 17/11/16

प्रतिलिपि:-

1. डॉ. भुवन नागपाल, 1021, अरबन स्टेट- 2, हिसार, हरियाणा-125005 को
सूचनार्थ।

जन सूचना अधिकारी
शासकीय दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, रायपुर

शासकीय दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, रायपुर (छ.ग).
स्वशासी संस्था

क्रमांक / 7016 / जीडीसी / आर.टी.आई. / 2016 रायपुर, दिनांक 16.12.16
प्रति,

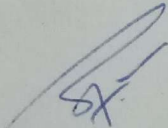
डॉ. भुवन नागपाल,
1021, अरबन स्टेट-2, हिसार,
हरियाणा- 125005

- विषय :- सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत जानकारी बाबत।
संदर्भ :- इस कार्यालय में प्राप्त आपका आवेदन क्रमांक 8741 दिनांक 16.11.2016।

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के तहत आपके द्वारा
चाही गई जानकारी प्राप्त करने हेतु रू 30.00 जमा करे।

तत्पश्चात् आपको जानकारी प्रदान की जावेगी।


जन सूचना अधिकारी
शासकीय दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, रायपुर

शासकीय दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, रायपुर (छ.ग).
स्वशासी संस्था

क्रमांक / 468 / जीडीसी / आर.टी.आई. / 2016 रायपुर, दिनांक 20/11/17
प्रति,

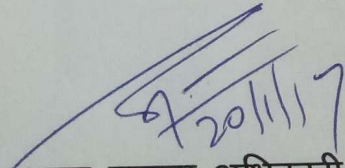
डॉ. भुवन नागपाल,
1021, अरबन स्टेट-2, हिसार,
हरियाणा- 125005

विषय :- सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत जानकारी बाबत।
संदर्भ :- इस कार्यालय में प्राप्त आपका आवेदन क्रमांक 8741 दिनांक 16.11.2016।

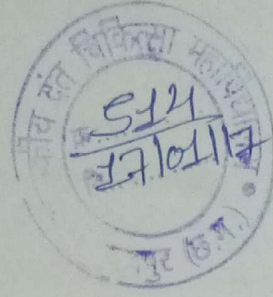
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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के तहत आपके द्वारा
चाही गई जानकारी संबंधित शाखा से प्राप्त कर आपकी ओर मूलतः प्रेषित है।

संलग्न:- ओरल पैथोलॉजी विभाग से प्राप्त जानकारी 15 पेज।


जन सूचना अधिकारी
शासकीय दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, रायपुर

जन सूचना अधिकारी
शास.दल चिकि. महक
रायपुर (छत्ता)



विषय:- सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के तहत जानकारी वाबल।

संदर्भ:- आपके पत्र क्र 6381/जी डीसी/स्था./2016 रायपुर दिनांक
17/11/16

उपर्युक्त संदर्भित विषयगत लेख है
कि ओरल पैथोलॉजी विभाग से चाही गयी जानकारी, इस
पत्र के साथ संलग्न कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु आपकी
ओर साहज प्रेषित है।

संलग्न - चाही गई जानकारी 15 प्रति

दिनांक - 17/01/17

Soneali
विभागाध्यक्ष

ओरल पैथोलॉजी
विभाग
शास.दल चिकि. महक
रायपुर (छत्ता)

1- What all diagnostic procedures are performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in your institute on regular basis ?

Ans Diagnostic procedures performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in GDCH, Raipur are:

Histopathology of biopsy specimen: Exfoliative cytology: Haematology; Blood Biochemistry ; Urine analysis

Sawali
PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
RAIPUR (C.G.)

2-Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform Hematological investigations? If yes what all different hematological investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mention the method/ equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of hematological investigations which come to the department daily.

ans- Hematological investigations are performed as per Encl.-1. by manual method. Average No. of hematological investigations are 40-45/ month.

S. S. S. S.
PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
RAIPUR



Evel - 1

DEPTT. OF PATHOLOGY

GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE, RAIPUR

Name Age / Sex

PD No. Ref, Deptt.

R / No. Date

TOTAL W.B.C. COUNT Cu. m.m.

NEUTROPHILS %

LYMPHOCYTES %

EOSINOPHILS %

MONOCYTES %

BASOPHILS %

HAEMOGLOBIN gm %

ESR m.m. / hr.

BT CT

BLOOD SUGAR (Fasting)

(PP)

(R)

Soneali

TECHNICIAN

PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
RAIPUR 49 001

DOCTOR

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

3-Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform histopathological investigations? If yes what all different histopathological cases are being reported in the department regularly and who signs the reports? Please mention the equipment by Which the histopathological sections are being made and te average number of biopsy samples which come to the department daily.

ans- Yes All the biopsy specimen received from various department of GDCH, raipur are being reported in the department regularly & they are signed by the Department teaching staff. Histopathological sections are done with Semiatomatic Microtome . Average number of biopsy samples received aere 10-15/month.

Sareesh
PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
RAIPUR

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

4- Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform special staining and immunohistochemical staining ? If yes, what all special stains and immunohistochemical stains are done regularly in the department?

Ans-Yes.PAS staining is done regularly as per requirement.

Seneel

PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
RAIPUR

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

5- Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform clinical pathology (urine, stool, semen & sputum) investigations If, yes, who signs the reports? Please mention the method/ equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of clinical pathology which come to the department daily.

Ans-Yes . Urine investigations are done& they are signed by the Department teaching staff. Method of it-Reagent strip method(ENCL-1)

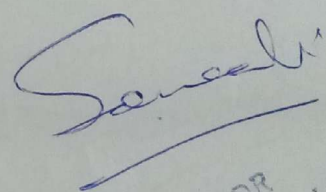
Sanchali

PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
RAIPUR

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

6- Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform microbiological investigations? If yes, what all different microbiological investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mentions the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of microbialogitions investigations which come to the department daily.

Ans-No



PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
(R.C.G.)

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

7- Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform cytological investigations? If yes, who signs the reports? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of cytological investigations which come to the department daily.

Ans-Reports are signed by the Department teaching staff. Method-Scrap method for exfoliated cells with PAP Staining.
Average number of samples of cytological investigations are 15-20/month

Sarali

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

8- Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform biochemical investigations? If yes, what all different biochemical investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mentions the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of biochemical investigations which come to the department daily.

Ans- Yes, Reports are signed by the Department teaching staff. Semiautomatic Biochemical Analyser & Reagents. Average number of samples -4 to 8/day (Encl-2)

Seneeli

PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
RAIPUR

DEPTT. OF PATHOLOGY

GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE, RAIPUR

Name Age / Sex

DPD No. Ref. Deptt.

R/No. Date.....

Test	Result	Unit	Notmal Range
Blood Glucose			
(Fasting)		mg/dl	70-110
(PP)		mg/dl	70-140
(R)		mg/dl	70-140
UREA		mg/dl	10-45
CREATININE		mg/dl	0.4-1.4
CHOLESTEROL		mg/dl	140-220
TRIGLYCERIDE		mg/dl	35-165
HDL-C		mg/dl	30-85
LDL-C		mg/dl	50-140
S. BILIRUBIN			
TOTAL		mg/dl	UP to 1.5
DIRECT		mg/dl	UP to 0.5
INDIRECT		mg/dl	UP to 1.0
ALKPHOSPHATES		U/L	25-147
SGOT		U/L	UP to 40
SGPT		U/L	10-50

TECHNICIAN

Sonali

PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
RAIPUR (C.G.)

DOCTOR

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

9- Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform serological/immunological investigations? If yes, what all different serological/immunological investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mentions the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of serological/immunological investigations which come to the department daily.

Ans- No

Suresh

PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL
RAIPUR COLLEGE

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

10- Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform ultrastructural investigations? If yes, who signs the reports?

Ans- No

Sonal

PROFESSOR
GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE
1111261

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

11- Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform molecular biology/ pathology investigations? If yes, what all different molecular biology/ pathology investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports? Please mentions the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of which come to the department daily.

Ans- No

Sauvali
PROFESSOR
GOVT. D. ...

Information sought under RTI Act, 2005

12- Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform Fine Needle Aspiraton Cytology (FNAC), brush biopsies and different tpes of scalpel biopsies

Ans- No

Seneali

PROFESSOR
GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
RAIPUR (C.G.)



BRIHANMUMBAI MAHANAGARPALIKA

Nair Hospital Dental College,

Dr. A. L. Nair Road, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008

Ph No : 022-23082714 Extn.202

No. DC/RTI- 119/Estt.

Dt. 01.12.2016

To,
Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate – II,
Hisar, Haryana – 125005.

Sub: Application for obtaining information under the right to information act 2005 dt. 15.11.2016.

Sir,

With reference to your application received on 15.11.2016 under right to information act 2005 the pointwise information given by Oral Pathology & Microbiology Department is annexed herewith.

This disposes of your application submitted under R.T.I 2005.

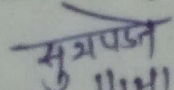
The Dean, Nair Hospital Dental College is the first appellate Authority under R.T.I.2005 act whose office address is as under.

Dean,

Nair Hospital Dental College
Dr. A.L. Nair Road, Mumbai Central
Mumbai – 400 008.
Tele.No. 23082714, Extn. No. 202

Thanks.

Yours Faithfully


Public Information Officer
Administrative Officer
Nair Hospital Dental College

Date : 21/11/2016

To,

Administrative Officer,

Nair Hospital Dental College.

Subject : Reply to RTI application of Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

Reply to the particulars of information sought under RTI / 119 :

1. Diagnostic procedures performed regularly in the Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in Nair Hospital Dental College are as follows
 - 1) Routine blood investigation
 - 2) Differential Blood count
 - 3) Complete blood count
 - 4) ESR investigation
 - 5) Urine examination
 - 6) Histopathology reporting

2. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College performs hematological investigations as under ;
 - 1) Routine blood investigation – Haemoglobin estimation : Sahli's method; Bleeding time : Capillary tube method; Clotting time : Duke's method
 - 2) Differential Blood count : using Wright's stain and manual counting under microscope
 - 3) Complete Blood count comprising of above two reports
 - 4) ESR investigation : Westergreens methodBlood reports are given using ERMA PCE 210 Automatic Blood Cell Counter for parameters such as WBC, LY, MO, GR, LY%, MO%, GR%, RBC, HgB, HCT, MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW, PLT, PCT, MPV, PDW. Reports are signed by the teaching staff in Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology, Nair Hospital Dental College.
Average daily patient blood samples : 20 samples / day

3. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College performs histopathological investigations . Regularly reported cases

include various oral lesions and conditions affecting the oral cavity. Reports are signed by the teaching staff in Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology, Nair Hospital Dental College. Histopathological sections are made with Leica RM2245 microtome.

Average daily patient biopsy samples : 2-3 samples / day.

4. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College performs PAS stain as regular special stain. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College does not perform Immunohistochemical staining .
5. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College performs clinical pathology examination only for urine samples. Reports are signed by the teaching staff in Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology, Nair Hospital Dental College. Urine examination is performed using protein and glucose estimation colour coded paper strips. Average weekly patient urine samples : 2-3 samples / week.
6. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College does not perform microbiological investigations.
7. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College performs cytological investigations . Reports are signed by the teaching staff in Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology, Nair Hospital Dental College. Cytological investigation are stained using H&E stain. Average patient cytological samples : as and when samples arrive (Very rare).
8. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College does not perform biochemical investigations.
9. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College does not perform serological/ immunological investigations.
10. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College does not perform ultrastructural investigations.
11. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College does not perform molecular biology/pathology investigations
12. Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology , Nair Hospital Dental College does not perform FNAC, brush biopsy and scalpel biopsies.

Desai
DR. RAJIV S. DESAI
PROFESSOR & HEAD
DEPT. OF ORAL PATHOLOGY
NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE,
MUMBAI - 400 008

महाराष्ट्र शासन

शासकीय दंत महाविद्यालय व रुग्णालय, नागपूर

Government Dental College & Hospital, Nagpur

Govt. Medical College Campus, Medical Square, Nagpur - 440003, M.S. (INDIA)

Telephone No. 0712- 2743400 /2744496

Fax No. 0712- 2743400

Email - dean.gdcngp@gmail.com

GDCHM/RTI 2005/Mr.Bhuvan Nagpal/2017

324

Dt.12/07/2017

To,

Mr.Ravinder Nath Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate-II, Hisar,
Haryana-125005

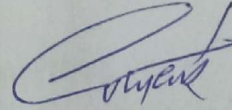
Subject :- Regarding the information under Right To Information 2005.

Reference :- Your RTI application Dt.1.12.2016 (received on dt.9.12.2016)

Sir,

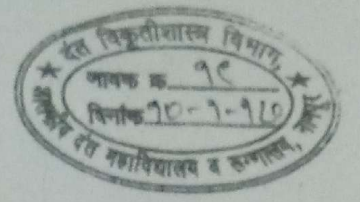
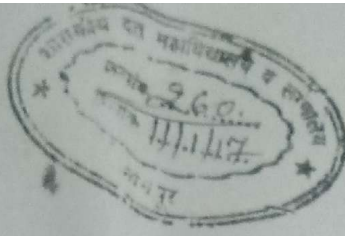
With reference your application cited above, I am submitting herewith the information received from the Professor of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of this college for your kind information.

Encl :- as above.



(Mr. M.R. Waghdhare)

Public Information Officer/Administrative Officer
Govt. Dental College & Hospital Nagpur.



दंत विकृतीशास्त्र विभाग
शासकीय दंत महाविद्यालय व रुग्णालय, नागपूर.

प्रति,

अधिष्ठाता,
शासकीय दंत महाविद्यालय व रुग्णालय,
नागपूर.

विषय : माहिती अधिकार २००५ अंतर्गत मागितलेली माहिती सादर करण्याबाबत.....

संदर्भ : पत्र क्र. शादमरुना / अधिष्ठाता / १११७१/१६, दि. १२.२०१६

माननीय महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयाकरीता आपले संदर्भांकित पत्रान्वये विभागाची माहिती आपण दिलेल्या निर्देशनाप्रमाणे या पत्रा सोबत जोडून आपणास सादर करित आहे.

आपल्या माहिती व योग्य कार्यवाही करिता विनंतीपूर्वक सादर.

माहिती अधिकार
११/१/१६

दि. १०.०१.१७

११/१/१६

१६
११/१

वि. प्रि. वि. वि.
प्राध्यापक व विभाग प्रमुख
दंत विकृतीशास्त्र विभाग,
शासकीय दंत महाविद्यालय व रुग्णालय
नागपूर-४४०००३

1. Following diagnostic procedures are performed in the department of oral pathology and microbiology, GDC & H, Nagpur on regular basis:

- a. Hematological procedures
- b. Cytological investigations
- c. FNAC
- d. Histopathology
- e. Punch Biopsies
- f. Microbial smears
- g. Biochemical procedures
- h. Immunohistochemical procedures

2. Yes, **hematological investigations** are performed on routine basis in the department of

oral pathology and microbiology, GDC & H, Nagpur:

- a. Complete blood count

Method: Fully automated blood cell counter

Equipment: Trivitron's Cellanium 19+ analyser

Average No. of patients – 200/month

- b. Bleeding time

Method: Duke's method

Equipment: Filter paper

Average No. of patients – 160/month

- c. Clotting time

Method: capillary method

Equipment: capillary tube

Average No. of patients – 160/month

d. Hemoglobin

Method: sahli's method and automated analyser

Equipment: Sahli's hemoglobinometer and Trivitron's Cellanium 19+ analyser

Average No. of patients – 160/month

e. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate

Method: Wintrobe method

Equipment: Wintrobe's tube

Average No. of patients – 2-3/month

3. Yes, **histopathological** investigations are performed on routine basis in the department of oral pathology and microbiology, GDC & H, Nagpur

Following cases are reported routinely in the department

- a. Oral potentially malignant disorders
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Gingival lesions
- d. Odontogenic cysts and tumors
- e. Lesions and tumors of bone
- f. Soft tissue lesions and tumors
- g. Mucocutaneous lesions

Paraffin embedding station Medite, Lab systems

semi - automatic microtome Leica Rm 2145

Routine stain used hematoxylin and eosin stain

Average no. of biopsies – 33/month

4. Yes, **special staining and immunohistochemical** investigations are performed on routine basis in the department of oral pathology and microbiology, GDC & H, Nagpur

Periodic acid Schiff staining is done on routine basis in the department

IHC markers performed routinely are:

- Anti S100
- Anti Vimentin
- Anti Calretinin
- Anti Desmin
- Anti Pancytokeratin
- Anti Calretinin

5. Urine, stool, semen & sputum investigations are not performed in this department

6. Yes, **microbial** investigations are performed on routine basis in the department of oral pathology and microbiology, GDC & H, Nagpur

Gram positive and negative bacteria, acid fast bacteria and candida are tested.

Method used: Gram staining

Zeil nelson staining

PAS staining

Average no of patients: 6/month

7. Yes, **cytological** investigations are performed on routine basis in the department of oral pathology and microbiology, GDC & H, Nagpur

a. Scrape cytology – Rapid PAP stain and H& E stain

Method used: scrape using wooden spatula or gauze

Average no of patients: 6/month

b. FNAC – Rapid PAP or H & E

Method used: FNAC hand method or FNAC gun is used

Average no of patients: 2/month

8. Yes, **biochemical** investigations are performed on routine basis in the department of oral pathology and microbiology, GDC & H, Nagpur

a. Blood glucose levels – RBS, FBS, PMBS

b. Serum Iron level

c. Serum total iron binding capacity

d. Glycosylated Hb level

e. Glucose estimation in saliva

f. Serum C – reactive protein estimation

Equipment/method:

Semiautomatic smart prietest biochemical analyzer

Average no. samples: blood glucose – 200/month

Other samples -1-2/month

9. Our department does not perform serological or immunological investigations

10. Our department does not perform ultrastructural investigations

11. Our department does not perform molecular biology/ pathology investigations

Investigations

12. Yes, **FNAC** are performed on routine basis in the department of oral pathology and microbiology, GDC & H, Nagpur, brush biopsies and scalpel biopsies are not performed in the department

All the above reports are signed by the teaching faculty of the department of oral pathology and microbiology, Nagpur with departmental stamp.



Government of Karnataka

GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BENGALURU.

[An Autonomous Institution under Govt. of Karnataka]

Fort, Victoria Hospital Campus, Bengaluru – 560 002.

www.karnataka.gov.in/gdcrib & Email-gdcribangalore@gmail.com

Ph: 26705053, 26703176.

No.GDCRI/ADM/02/2015-16

Office of the Dean cum Director

Date: 02/12/2016

To,
Mr.Ravinder natha Nagpal,
No.1021, Urban Estate –II,
Hisar,
Haryana – 125005

Sir,

Sub: Information under Right to Information Act-2005

Ref: Your application dated 08.11.2016.

With reference to the above subject, kindly find the enclosed information sought by you from the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology under RTI Act 2005.

This is for information.

Yours faithfully,

**State Information Officer &
Administrative Officer
Govt. Dental College and
Research Institute, Bangalore.**

Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology
GDCRI, Bengaluru

QUESTION NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What all diagnostic procedures are performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in your institute on regular basis?	Routine hematological and histopathological procedures, FNAC smears, Exfoliative cytology, special stains and IHC (Research purpose).
2	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in your institute perform hematologic investigations? If yes what all different hematological investigations are being reported in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average numbers of samples of hematologic investigations come to the department daily.	Yes, Random blood sugar- Glucometer Hemoglobin estimation- Sahli's method ESR- Westergren's method Bleeding time- Duke's method Coagulation time- Drop method Total and Differential count- WBC pipette Average number of patients- 30-40 patients per day Reports signed by oral pathologists and hematology senior technician.
3	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform histopathological investigations? If yes what all different histopathological investigations are being reported in the department regularly and who signs the report? Please mention the equipment by which the histopathological sections are being made and the average numbers of biopsy samples which come to the department daily.	Yes, Benign and malignant tumors of head and neck region, odontogenic cysts and tumors, salivary gland tumors, Inflammatory lesions and infections of the head and neck region Reports signed by oral pathologists. Histopathologic sections are made by microtome, while tissue processing is performed manually and with automatic tissue processor Average number- 2-3 per day
4	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform special staining and immunohistochemical staining? If yes what all special stains and immunohistochemical stains are done regularly in the department?	Yes, Special stains- PAS, Mucicarmine, VanGieson, Alcian blue, Toluidine blue, Masson trichrome, Acridine orange and PAP IHC- research purpose
5	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform clinical pathology (urine, stool, semen & sputum) investigations? If yes who signs the report? Please mention the method/equipment by which the	Yes, Urine examination Reports signed by oral pathologists and senior technician. Benedict's method Average number- 1 per day/ research

Sahana NS
28/11/2016

	investigations are performed and the average numbers of samples of clinical pathology which come to the department daily.	purpose
6	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform microbiological investigations ? If yes what all different microbiological investigations are being reported in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average numbers of samples of microbiological investigations which come to the department daily.	Yes, Swab, Cytology and Staining- Gram's stain and Ziehl Neelsen. Reports signed by oral pathologists. Average number- 1 per day done for research purpose
7	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform cytological investigations ? If yes who signs the report? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average numbers of samples of cytological investigations which come to the department daily.	Yes, Reports signed by oral pathologists Preparation of smears 2- 3 per day for research purpose
8	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform biochemical investigations ? If yes what all different biochemical investigations are being reported in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average numbers of samples of biochemical investigations which come to the department daily.	No, cases are referred to the attached medical lab facility
9	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform serological/immunological investigations ? If yes what all different serological/immunological investigations are being reported in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average numbers of samples of serological/immunological	No, cases are referred to the attached medical lab facility

Sahana NS
25/11/2016

Department of Oral Pathology & MICROBIOLOGY
GDCRI, Bengaluru

	investigations which come to the department daily.	
10	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform ultrastructural investigations? If yes who signs the report?	No, cases are referred to the attached medical lab facility
11	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform molecular biology/pathology investigations? If yes what all different molecular biology/pathology investigations are being reported in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method/equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average numbers of samples which come to the department daily.	No, cases are referred to the attached medical lab facility Setup for PCR is under process
12	Does Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC), brush biopsy, and different types of scalpel biopsies?	Brush biopsy is performed in department while other cases are referred to the attached medical lab facility

Sahana.M
25/11/2016



Government of Goa

Goa Dental College & Hospital

Bambolim-Goa

Reg. A.D.

Phone Nos: 0832-2459812-15 , Fax No.0832 2459816

RTI MATTER

No.12/01/GDCH-RTI/2016/2776

Dated:- 02/12/2016

To,

✓ Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate – II,
Hisar, Haryana, 125 005.

Sub.:- Information under RTI Act. 2005.

Sir,

As requested vide your RTI application letter dated 11/11/2016 the information is hereby enclosed herewith.

First Appellate Authority – Dean, Goa Dental College & Hospital.

Yours faithfully,

[Handwritten Signature]

**Public Information Officer/
Dy. Director (Admn.)**

Public Information Officer
Goa Dental College and
Hospital
Bambolim-Goa

Encl. As above.



GOA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL
 RECEIPT NO. 6000
 DATE: 28/11/2016
 29/11/10

No. GDCH/OPM-ANATI/203/2016

Dept. of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology
 Goa Dental College & Hospital
 Bambolim, Goa-403 202
 28 November, 2016

APPO.
 29/11/2016. *Deep Prakash*

The Public Information Officer,
 Goa Dental College & Hospital
 Bambolim, Goa.

Madam,

With reference to your note no. 12/01/GDCH-RTI/15-16/2656 dated 17 Nov, 2016, please find the relevant information requested as under:

The Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology, Goa Dental College & Hospital, offers the following routine diagnostic services to referred patients:

- i. Complete Blood Count
- ii. Routine Histopathology
- iii. Routine Biochemical Tests

All reports generated are signed out by a member of the teaching faculty.

The average daily number of patients:

HISTOPATHOLOGY	02
CYTOLOGY	07
HEMATOLOGY	10
BIOCHEMISTRY	02

The department is equipped with an automated haemalyser, automated biochemistry analyser, centrifuge, automated tissue processor, water bath, rotary microtome and accessories.

Special Stains: PAS, PTAH, Massons', Mallorys', van Gieson, Mucicarmine, Alcian-Blue, Papanicolau, etc.

Immunohistochemistry: as per postgraduate dissertation topics.

Clinical Pathology: nil.

Microbiological Investigations: nil, other than Gram's stain and AFB.

Serological/Immunological Investigations: nil.

Molecular Biology/Pathology Investigations: nil.

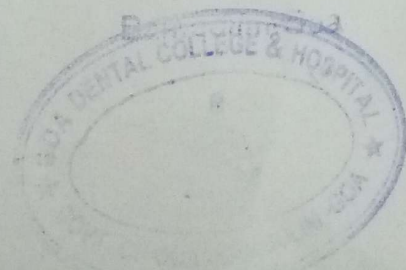
No FNAC/ Brush/Scalpel biopsies in department.

Yours sincerely,

Spadigam

Dr. Anita Spadigam
 Professor & Head
 Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology
 Goa Dental College & Hospital
 Bambolim, Goa.

Prakash
 Public Information Officer
 Goa Dental College and
 Hospital



FORM - 3FORM OF SUPPLY OF INFORMATION TO THE APPLICANT UNDER THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005No: 5788/MGPGI/Estt./E1/2016-17/ 38Date: 11.1.2017

From

Registrar-cum-Public Information Officer,
Mahatma Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Dental Sciences,
Govt. of Puducherry Instn.
Puducherry - 605 006.

To

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate - II,
Hisar,
Haryana - 125005.

Sir,

Please refer to your application I.D. No. 5788, dated 19.12.2016, addressed to the Public Information Officer, seeking 5 items of information on this Institution.

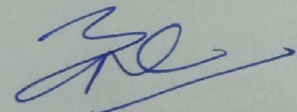
2. The information sought for is enclosed in the Annexure.
3. As per Section 19 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, if the reply is not satisfied, you may file an appeal to the First Appellate Authority of the Institute, within 30 days of the issue of this Order

Name and address of the First Appellate Authority:

Dr. V. RAMESH, DEAN - cum - First Appellate Authority
Mahatma Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Dental Sciences,
Govt. of Puducherry Instn., Gorimedu, Pondicherry - 605 006.

E-mail address: 1. mgpgids@bsnl.in2. mgpgids@gmail.com 3. mgdch.pon@nic.in Tel. No. 2278125

Yours faithfully,



(M. MAHABOUBATCHA)

Registrar - Cum - Public Information Officer

E-mail address: mgpgids@bsnl.inmgpgids@gmail.commgdch.pon@nic.inWebsite: <http://mgpgi.puducherry.gov.in>

Tel. No. 2279601-06

ANNEXURE

1. Information sought: Please give information about various diagnostic procedures/investigations which are performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in your institute on regular basis.

Information furnished: All diagnostic procedures/investigations as outlined in the Dental Council of India regulations are being done.

2. Information sought: What all different histopathological cases are being reported in the department regularly and who signs the reports? Please mention the equipment by which the histopathological sections are being made and the average number of biopsy samples which come to the department daily. Please mention about the special staining and immunohistochemical staining being done in the department regularly.

Information furnished: All types of oral lesions are being reported regularly. The reports are signed by the Head of the Department. Histopathology sections are made as per the required procedure. Special staining and IHC are done as per the needs.

3. Information sought: What all different cytological, clinical pathology (urine, stool, sputum & semen), hematological, biochemical, microbiological and serological investigations are being performed in the department and who signs the reports for the same?

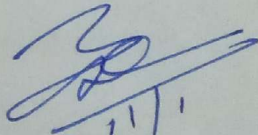
Information furnished: All types of investigations are done on case basis.

4. Information sought: Does department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of your institute perform ultra structural and molecular biology/pathology investigations? If yes who signs the reports?

Information furnished: Ultra structural studies are not done but molecular studies are done on case basis and signed by the authorized Oral pathologist.

5. Information sought: Does the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology perform FNAC, brush biopsies and different types of scalpel biopsies?

Information furnished: Yes


11/1
REGISTRAR - CUM - DIO
MAHATMA GANDHI
POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF
DENTAL SCIENCES
GOVT. OF PUDUCHERRY INSTN.
PUDUCHERRY

Regd / A D



GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
KERALA: 695011
Tel: - 0471 2528477,
2444092

No. E1-8412/2016/GDCT

Dated: 15/12/2016

To

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate - II
Hisar, Haryana - 125 005

Sir,

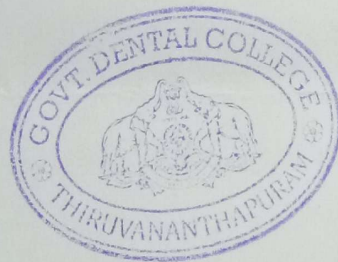
Sub:- Details Sought under RIA 2005

Ref:- Your request dated: 11/11/2016 received this office on
18/11/2016

.....
I am furnishing herewith the reply referred in your letter cited as follows.

1. Histopathology, Hematology, Urine
2. Yes
 - a) Total count and differential count of WBC
 - b) Bleeding and clotting time
 - c) RBC count
 - d) Lab Technician
 - e) Using Hematoanalyzer
 - f) 35-50 patients per day
3. Yes
 - a) Mucosal lesion and odontogenic lesions
 - b) A faculty member signs the report
 - c) Automatic tissue processor
 - d) 3-5 biopsy samples per day
4. No

- 5.
- a) Urine - albumin
 - b) Urine - Sugar
 - c) Lab Technician signs the report
 - d) Urine analysis reagent strip method
 - e) 35-50 patients per day
6. No
- 7.
- a) Candida smear
 - b) Faculty signs the report
 - c) Gention violet staining
 - d) 2-5 per day
8. No
9. No
10. No
11. No
12. No



Yours faithfully

Satheed

T.S. SATHEE DEVI
A.A & PIO

If you were not satisfy with this reply, you can file appeal to the appellate authority within 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Appellate Authority: Dr. N.Retnakumari
Principal, Govt. Dental College
Thiruvananthapuram - 695 011

SPEED POST

No. DCH/EST-1,2/805 /17
Office Of The Dean
Govt. Dental College & Hospital
Civil Hospital Campus, Asarwa
Ahmedabad-380016
Date-9 /01/17

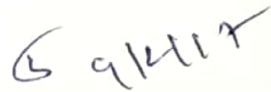
To,
Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate-ii, hisar, Haryana-125005

Subject:- R.T.I. (Seeking Information)

Res. Sir,

This is to inform you that Seeking Information apply by you is attached here with.

Encl:- As above


public information
Govt. Dental College & Hospital
Ahmedabad

Good Pathology - 8
13/11/17

196
010
13/11/17

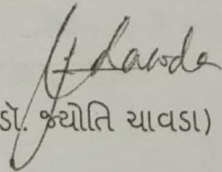
ઓરલ પેથોલોજી વિભાગ
સ. ઇ. મ. અને રૂગ્ગાલય
અમદાવાદ.
તા. ૧૩/૦૧/૨૦૧૭

પ્રતિ,
જાહેર માહિતી અધિકારી
સ. ઇ. મ. અને રૂગ્ગાલય,
અમદાવાદ.

વિષય: માહિતી અધિકાર અધિનિયમ-૨૦૦૫ અંતર્ગત માહિતી પુરી પાડવા
બાબત, ડો. ભુવન નાગપાલ (હરિયાણા)
સંદર્ભ: આપના તા.૯/૦૧/૨૦૧૭ ના પત્ર નંબર ડીસીએચ/એસ્ટા૧-૨/૨૯૭-
૨૯૮/૧૭

શ્રીમાન,

ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અન્વયેના સંદર્ભ હેઠળના પત્ર અંગે જણાવવાનું કે અરજદાર
ડો. ભુવન નાગપાલે તેઓની તા.૯/૧૧/૨૦૧૬ ની અરજીમાં માહિતી અધિકાર
અધિનિયમ ૨૦૦૫ હેઠળ જે માહિતી માંગેલ છે તે તમામ ૧ થી ૧૨ મુદ્દા માં પૂરજો દ્વારા
માહિતી માંગેલ છે આમ અરજદારશ્રીએ પ્રશ્નને પ્રત્યુત્તર માંગેલ હોઈ આરટીઆઈ
એક્ટ-૨૦૦૫ અનુસાર અરજદારશ્રીને માહિતી આપવાની રહેતી નથી જે આપને વિદિત થાય.


(ડૉ. જ્યોતિ ચાવડા)

પ્રાધ્યાપક,

ઓરલ પેથોલોજી વિભાગ

13/11/17

Ushaben

Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Aurangabad

शासकीय दंत महाविद्यालय व रुग्णालय, औरंगाबाद. - ४३१ ००१

दुरध्वनी क्रमांक : २४०२३८१, २४०२३८२

फॅक्स क्रमांक (०२४०) - २४०२३८३

जा.क्रं.शादंमरुऔ/मा.अ./लघुटंक/ 269 /२०१७

दिनांक :- 13 JAN 2017

By Speed Post

To,
✓ Dr. Buvan Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate-II,
Hisar,
Haryana-125005

Sub :- Information under RTI Act 2005....

Ref :- Yopur application Dated 01-12-20016

With reference to the abovementioned subject this I to inform you that, Your application under reference seeking information under RTI Act is not in the format prescribed in the Gazette published by Govt. Of Maharashtra dt.20.01.2012 (Section-4,part-3k).

After going through your application, it is observed that the information your have asked is on more than one subject, moreover the information is asked in the form of questions. Considering the above fact it is not mandatory for our office to provide the information asked by you.

P. Munde
9/1/17

Public Information Officer,
Govt. Dental College & Hospital,
Aurangabad

BY RPAD

Tamilnadu Government Dental
College and Hospital
Chennai-3
Dated.31.01.2017

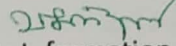
L.Dis.No. 2452/RTI/2017

Sir

Sub: Information sought under RTI Act 2005 – Regarding

Ref: Your Application Dated.15.11.2016

With reference to the RTI petition cited the Reply to the information sought for,
under RTI Act 2005 is furnished in the Annexure

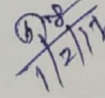

Public Information Officer
Tamil Nadu Government Dental
College & Hospital, Chennai-3

To

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
S/O Ravinder Nath Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate –II, Hisar,
Haryana - 125005
E6, Sathyasraya Apartment,
132,L.B.Road, Thiruvanmaiur, Chennai -600041

Copy Submitted to:

The Director of the Medical Education, Chennai-10
Stock/Spare


1/2/17

<p>For Item 1 to 12</p>	<p>The information sought under Item 1 to 12 do not fall under the meaning of information as per the section 2(f) & (j) of the RTI ACT 2005, which is extracted hereunder;</p> <p>Section 2(f) reads "information" means any material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force;</p> <p>Section 2(j) reads "right to information" means the right of information accessible under this Act which is held by or under the control of any public authority and includes the right to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) inspection of work, documents, records; (ii) taking notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) obtaining information in the form of diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts where such information is stored in a computer or in any other device;

To
Dental Co
Chennai

28/05/2008
Public Information officer
Tamil Nadu Government
Dental College & Hospital
Chennai - 1



Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Application for seeking information under Right to Information Act, 2005

1 message

supdch@gmail.com <supdch@gmail.com>

Fri, Jun 16, 2017 at 12:33 PM

To: "dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com" <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

This is to inform you that as per your letter dated 03.06.2017. Place Hisar I would like to state that no such post of Public Information Officer exists in this institution.

Principal Dr.R.Ahmed Dental College & Hospital is the Head of this institution & the e-mail I.D. is

principaldch@hotmail.com

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

RTI MATTER

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

(RTI CELL)

No.F.35-2055/2018/RTI-Estt.I

Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-29.

Dated the: 11 DEC 2018

To

1. Dr. Chitra Sarkar, Professor cum CPIO Department of Pathology(NSC),
AIIMS, New Delhi,
2. Dr. Rama Choudhary, Professor cum CPIO, Department of Microbiology,
AIIMS, New Delhi

Subject: -RTI application Registration bearing No. AIIMS/R/2018/51113 Dated 30.11.2018, of Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal, Seeking Information under RTI Act.

Sir

The RTI Cell AIIMS, New Delhi has received the above mentioned RTI application through the RTI Web Portal vide Registration bearing No. **AIIMS/R/2018/51113 Dated 30.11.2018**, Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal, 1021, Urban Estate-II, Hisar -125005 (H) seeking information under RTI Act.

The same is being transferred herewith to yours Departments/Sections/Units in terms of provisions contained in Section 6 (3) of RTI Act with a request to kindly furnish the sought information pertaining to your's Departments/Sections/Units in the application to the applicant directly as per provisions of the Act.

In case the sought information by the applicant does not fall under your jurisdiction, it may please be further transferred under Section 6(3) of the RTI Act to the concerned public authority directly to whom the subject matter is more closely connected under intimation to the applicant.

It is also requested to kindly acknowledge the same to the undersigned.

Yours faithfully



(LALIT ORAON)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER &
NODAL CPIO

Copy to:

1. Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal, 1021, Urban Estate-II, Hisar -125005 (H)



CENTRE FOR DENTAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
ANSARI NAGAR, NEW DELHI- 110029

No. F. 1-40/2018/RTI/Estt./CDER

Dated: 16th Jan, 2018

To

✓ Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate-II,
Hisar-125005, Haryana.

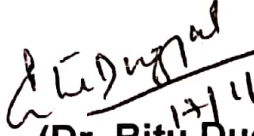
Sub: Providing information under RTI Act, 2005.

Sir,

This has reference to your letter dated 30.11.2018 under RTI Act 2005, forwarded by RTI Cell AIIMS vide letter No. F. 35-2055/2018/RTI-Estt.I dated 11.12.2018 received at Estt. Section, CDER on 01.01.2019.

S.No.	Answer
1.to 4	<u>S.No. 1 to 4</u> As per Annexure-I (enclosed).

The undersigned is further to inform you that the Appellate Authority in the case is Dr. O.P. Kharbanda, Prof. & Chief, CDER, AIIMS and can be contacted / represented in case you feel unsatisfied with the provided information.


(Dr. Ritu Duggal)
14/1/19
Prof. & CPIO, CDER

Copy to:-

1. Prof. O.P. Kharbanda, Chief & Appellate Authority, CDER, AIIMS
2. RTI Cell

Sr. No.	Question	Reply																		
1	Please give information about various diagnostic procedures/investigations which are performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology on regular basis in Centre for Dental Education and Research (CDER), All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	Various Diagnostic procedures performed :- 1. Histopathology of incisional/excisional specimen 2. Immunohistochemistry 3. Cytopathology																		
2	<p>Please provide information about different histopathological cases which are being reported in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of the above mentioned institute regularly and about the authorised signatory for these reports.</p> <p>Please mention about the average number of biopsy samples which come to the department daily.</p> <p>Please mention about the special staining and immunohistochemical staining done in the department regularly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral Histopathology started since January 2018. Histopathological cases reported in 2018: - <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1. OPMD-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Malignant lesions of Epithelial origin-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Benign lesions of Connective tissue origin</td> <td style="text-align: right;">73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Malignant lesions of Connective tissue origin</td> <td style="text-align: right;">01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Odontogenic Cysts</td> <td style="text-align: right;">78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Odontogenic tumors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Salivary gland lesions</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Miscellaneous</td> <td style="text-align: right;">178</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Total- 626</td> </tr> </table> • Authorized signatory Dr. Deepika Mishra Assistant Professor Qualification:- MDS, Oral Pathology & Microbiology • Average Number of biopsy samples received daily :- approximately 4 samples/ day • Special Staining procedures done:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Periodic acid Schiff (PAS) ○ Grams Stain ○ ZN staining ○ Alcian Blue PAS ○ Mucicarmine ○ Gorcott- Methanamine silver (GMS) • Immunohistochemical markers available in Department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CD15, CD45, CD56, CDK4, CD99, CD3, Cd117 ○ Pan CK, CK8/18 ○ S100, HMB45 ○ Pax5, PCNA ○ MDM2, BCL2, ○ Calponin ○ Desmin, Ki67, p53, vimentin, SMA 	1. OPMD-	111	2. Malignant lesions of Epithelial origin-	132	3. Benign lesions of Connective tissue origin	73	4. Malignant lesions of Connective tissue origin	01	5. Odontogenic Cysts	78	6. Odontogenic tumors	30	7. Salivary gland lesions	23	8. Miscellaneous	178	Total- 626	
1. OPMD-	111																			
2. Malignant lesions of Epithelial origin-	132																			
3. Benign lesions of Connective tissue origin	73																			
4. Malignant lesions of Connective tissue origin	01																			
5. Odontogenic Cysts	78																			
6. Odontogenic tumors	30																			
7. Salivary gland lesions	23																			
8. Miscellaneous	178																			
Total- 626																				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CD56(NCAM-1) ○ EMA ○ MUC-2, MUC5AC ○ Myogenin
3	<p>Please provide information about haematological, biochemical, microbiological and serological, different cytological, clinical pathology (urine, stool, sputum & semen) investigations which are being performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of the above mentioned institute and also about the authorised signatory for those reports. Please mention the method/equipment by which these investigations are performed and the average number of samples of the mentioned investigations which come to the department daily.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • haematological, biochemical, microbiological and serological, different cytological, clinical pathology (urine, stool, sputum & semen) investigations which are not performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology • Not applicable
4	<p>Please tell whether department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of the above mentioned institute perform ultra structural, molecular biology, pathology investigations, fine needle Aspiration cytology, brush biopsies and different type of scalpel biopsies and also about the authorized signatory for those reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ultra structural, molecular biology, pathology investigations, and different type of scalpel biopsies are not performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology • Fine needle Aspiration cytology, brush biopsies are reported in department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology • Authorized signatory Dr. Deepika Mishra Assistant Professor Qualification:- MDS, Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Dr. Deepika Mishra
11/11/19

शासकीय दंत महाविद्यालय व रुग्णालय, औरंगाबाद. - ४३१ ००१

दुरध्वनी क्रमांक : २४०२३८१, २४०२३८२

फॅक्स क्रमांक (०२४०) - २४०२३८३

जा.क्रं.शादंमरुऔ/मा.अ./भुवन नागपाल/२९१ /२०१९

दिनांक :-
15 JAN 2019

प्रति,

डॉ.भुवन नागपाल,

१०२१, अर्बन इस्टेट-२,

हिसर, (हरियाणा)

पिन: १२५ ००५


मो.नं. ७०२७०३८१९०

विषय: माहिती अधिकार अधिनियम २००५ अंतर्गत माहिती पाठविणेबाबत.

संदर्भ: आपला कार्यालयास प्राप्त माहिती अर्ज दिनांक १७.१२.२०१८.

उपरोक्त संदर्भीय अर्जान्वये आपण माहिती अधिकार अधिनियम २००५ अंतर्गत या संस्थेकडून मागितलेली विकृती व अणुजीवशास्त्र विभागाशी संबंधित उपलब्ध असलेली माहिती एकूण पृष्ठ संख्या (१) यासोबत जोडले आहे.

सोबत : वरील प्रमाणे


जन माहिती अधिकारी,
शासकीय दंत महाविद्यालय व रुग्णालय,
औरंगाबाद.

Information regarding diagnostic procedures and investigations in Dept. of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, Government Dental College & Hospital Aurangabad--- as sought by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal, Haryana.

Department performs histopathological & Hematological investigations.
Different histopathological cases reported include oral malignant & potentially malignant lesions, odontogenic cysts and tumours, oral hard & soft tissue lesions, salivary gland lesions.
The authorized signatory for the histopathology reports are : Professor, Associate Professor & Assistant Professor of Dept. of Oral Pathology.
Average number of biopsies daily are 0 - 1 per day.

Special staining and IHC done regularly in department:

Periodic Acid Schiff's Stain & PAP Stain.

IHC not done regularly.

Hematological, biochemical, microbiological, serological, cytological, clinical pathology (urine, sputum, stool..) done in the department:

Hematological - CBC , BT, CT

Biochemical - Nil

Microbiological - Nil

Serological - Nil

Cytological – 0 -1 per day

Clinical Pathology (Urine, Sputum, Stool, Semen) : Nil

Method and equipment by which investigations are performed:

CBC : Automated Blood Cell counter (Benesphera, 3 part Hematology Analyzer – H33)

Peripheral blood smear.

Bleeding time : Duke's Method

Clotting time : Capillary Method

Average number of samples daily : 06 - 07 per day

Whether Dept. performs ultrastructural, molecular pathology, FNAC , brush biopsies : No

Types of scalpel biopsies performed in department & authorised signatory : None

Scalpel biopsies are performed in Department of Oral Surgery

Jyoti D. Bhavthankar
DR. JYOTI D. BHAVTHANKAR
Professor (Academic)
Dept. Of Oral Pathology And
Microbiology
Govt. Dental College Hospital Aurangabad.



PRINCIPAL

**GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE
KOTTAYAM**

(Affiliated to Kerala University of Health Sciences, Thrissur)

Phone / Fax : 0481 2594046

E mail : gdckottayam@gmail.com

Website: www.gdckottayam.org

Gandhinagar P.O. Kottayam,
Kerala-686 008

No.D/5294/2018/DCK

Dated 28.12.2018

To



Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
1021, URBAN ESTATE-II
HISAR, Pin-125005
Haryana

Sir,

Sub:- MES-DCK-General-Right to Information Act 2005-Information furnishing - Reg

Ref:- Your application received on 21.12.2018 as per letter NoDE-109-9/RTI/299/R/2018/7984, dated 13.12.2018 from the Assistant Secretary & P.I.O, Dental Council of India.

With reference to the above, the informations requested are furnished below.

1. i) Routine haematological examination
ii) Biopsy reporting services for oral and allied lesions
iii) Cytology including FNAC for oral and allied lesions
2. Cases of oral lesions including carcinomas, premalignancies, odontogenic cysts and tumors, fibro osseous lesions, benign tumors, oral manifestations of systemic disorders with or without haematological manifestations are the histopathological cases which are being reported regularly in the department.

On an average, 2-3 biopsy specimens are received daily.

Special stains like PAS, Mucicarmine and Van Gieson are done when indicated.

Immunohistochemical lab is being set up and currently no regular cases are done.

Authorised signatory for histopathology reporting are teaching faculty in the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, who are holders of MDS degree in Oral Pathology.

3. Routine blood examination, BT, CT, Hb estimation, Total WBC Count, Different WBC Count, Platelet count using Mindray hematology analyzer, ESR using Westergren method, Blood sugar by GOD/POD method, Urine sugar using Benedict's test are performed in the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology. Authorised signatories same as in 2.
4. FNAC, regular cytology and routine histopathology are done and reported by the Dept. of OMFP. Authorised signatories same as in 2.

Appeal can be filed, if you are not satisfied with this reply.

**Appellate Authority: Dr.V.T.Beena
Principal
Govt. Dental College, Kottayam**

Yours faithfully



**Shaji Thoamas
Accounts Officer &
State Public Information Officer**

Copy to: Assistant Secretary & Public Information Officer, Dental Council of India, Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110 002

Ak.28/12

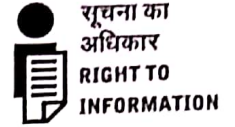
दूरभाष : 011-23238542, 23236740
Telephone : 011-23238542, 23236740
E-mail ई-मेल: secretary@dcilindia.org
Website : www.dcilindia.org.in



ऐयान-ए-गालिब मार्ग
कोटला रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110 002
Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg,
Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002

भारतीय दन्त परिषद
DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
(CONSTITUTED UNDER THE DENTISTS ACT, 1948)

BY SPEED POST
RTI MATTER



Dated the 9 January, 2019

No.DE-109-10/RTI/302/R/2018/ 8733

To

✓
Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate-II,
Hisar- 125 005
(Haryana)

Sub: **Information sought under RTI Act, 2005**

Sir,

I am to refer to your RTI application No. DENCIR/2018/50200 dated 07.12.2018 and DCI's letter dated 13.12.2018 whereby your application has been transferred u/s 6(3) of the RTI Act, 2005 to Govt. Dental College and Hospital, Jaipur. The Council is in receipt of letter dated 27.12.2018 from RUHS College of Dental Science & Hospital thereby furnishing the information as sought in your application. A copy of the same is enclosed herewith for your information.

Encl. as above

Yours faithfully,

Kusum
08/01/2019
(Kusum)

Assistant Secretary & P.I.O.
Dental Council of India

C.C.:

1. The President, Dental Council of India, New Delhi. (302)
2. Master Folder-RTI

30
SPEED POST

Office of the Public information officer,
RUHS College of Dental Science & Hospital,
Near T.B.Hospital, Subhash Nagar, Jaipur

No.RTI/ 2018-19/D 1520

Dated..27.12.2018

Assistant Secretary & P.I.O.
Dental Council Of India.
Aiwan -E- Ghalib Marg,
Kotla Road, New Delhi-110002.

411119
18799

RTI Sec
3/1

Subject: - Information under RTI desired by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal.

Kindly find enclosed herewith information under RTI asked by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal, Haryana at desired vide your letter no.DE-109-9/RTI/302/R/2018/7990 dated 13.12.18.

Enclosed:- As Above

Public Information officer,
RUHS College of Dental Science & Hospital,
Jaipur.

CIDC/Oral Pathn /18/339
21/12/2018

To,
The Public Information Officer,
RUHS College of Dental Science & Hospital,
Jaipur.

Subject: Information under RTI desired by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal.

This is in response to your letter no. RTI/2018-19/D 976 dated 18/12/18, we are hereby providing the required information under RTI desired by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal.

1. Various diagnostic procedures such as histopathological reporting both biopsy and cytological reporting, haematological investigations (as per DCI rule) are being performed on regular basis in the Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology.
2. Different histopathological cases such as odontogenic cyst, tumors, salivary gland neoplasms, oral precancer and cancer and other oral lesions are being reported in the Department. The signing authority is the teaching staff of Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology. Average number of biopsy samples in the Department is 1-2 cases per day. Various special stains and IHC stains are being done in the Department.
3. Haematological investigations prescribed by DCI are being done in the Department. Other haematological investigations, biochemical, microbiological, serological and clinical pathology (urine, stool, sputum, semen) investigation are being done in the attached Medical College Jaipur in SMS Hospital/ Institute of Respiratory Diseases as per the State Government policy of Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojna. The signatory authority of these tests is the faculty of respective Departments. Details regarding these investigations cannot be provided by this college as there is no segregation between the cases.
4. Exfoliative Cytology and Scalpel biopsies are being performed in the Department and are being signed by the concerned teaching faculty of the Department.

(Uma Gupta)
Dr. Uma Gupta 21-12-18
Head of Department
Oral Pathology and Microbiology
RUHS College of Dental Science & Hospital,
Jaipur.

Dated: 21-12-18

Tamilnadu Government Dental
College and Hospital
Chennai-3
Dated. 09.01.2019

L.Dis.No.2728/RTI/2018

Sir

Sub: Information sought under RTI Act 2005 – Regarding
Ref: 1.RTI application no.DENCI/R/2018/50195, Dated.07.12.2018, of Dr.Bhuvan
Nagpal, Haryana
2.Dental Council of India, No.DE-109-9/RTI/297/R2018/7980, dt.13th December, 2018
3.Received in this office letter dated.17.12.2018

With reference to your petition cited, the information called for under RTI Act 2005 is given below

1	Please give information about various diagnostic procedures/investigations which are performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology on regular basis in Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Chennai	1.Grossing 2.Clinical examination of cases submitted for pathological study.
2	a)Please provide information about different histopathological cases which are being reported in the department of Oral pathology & Microbiology of the above mentioned institute regularly.	a)The cases are reported under the following headings: Epithelial tumors/pathology, Mesenchymal tumors/Pathology, Salivary gland tumors/pathology, Bone lesions and tumors, Odontogenic cyst and tumors, Inflammatory/reactive/autoimmune lesions, Dermatopathology and miscellaneous lesion, Nevertheless, if the applicant prefers he/she may peruse the record to ascertain different cases under the above said headings in person.
	b)and about the authorized signatory for those reports,	Any recognized faculty who possess MDS degree in Oral pathology recognized by the Dental Council of India
	c)please mention about the average number of biopsy samples which come to the department daily. Please mention about the special staining and immunohistochemical staining done in the department regularly.	1.The special stains are not performed regularly for routine diagnosis in the Oral Pathology Department. 2.Immunohistochemistry is not performed in the Oral Pathology Department for diagnostic

purpose. However, for those cases that require immunohistochemistry will be sent to the Department/Institute of Pathology in the Government Medical Colleges in the state of Tamil Nadu and/or laboratories under the Chief Minister Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS)

3 a) Please provide information about hematological, biochemical, microbiological and serological, different cytological, clinical pathology (urine, stool, sputum & semen) investigations which are being performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of the above mentioned institute

1. Hematological investigations such as total count, differential count, RBC, HB%, PCV, platelet count, MVC, MCH, MCHC, ESR, BT and CT
2. Clinical Pathology – Urine sugar – dipstick (Uristix) one step rapid urine glucose test.
3. Biochemical investigations such as Glucose, Renal Function Test (urea, creatinine, uric acid, calcium, phosphorus) Liver function Test (SGOP, SGPT, Alkaline phosphatase, Total Protein, Albumin, GGT) Lipid profile (total cholesterol, TGL, HDL) Enzymes (Amylase, Lipase, LDH, CKMB, CKNAC).
4. Exfoliative cytology.
5. Microbiological investigations such as stains for bacterial and fungal diseases.
6. Serology-Not performed.

b) and also about the authorized signatory for those reports.

1. Biochemist
2. Laboratory technicians and counter signed by any recognized faculty who possess MDS degree in Oral Pathology recognized by the Dental Council of India.

c) Please mention the method/equipment by which these investigations are performed and the average number of samples of the mentioned investigations which come to the department daily.

1. Haematology-
 - (a) Complete Blood Count by sysmex XN-1000 Automated hematology analyzer.
 - (b) Westgren Method for ESR.
 - (c) B;rrfomh Time by Duke's method
 - (d) Clotting Time by Slide and Capillary tube method
2. Biochemistry-
 - (a) Automated clinical chemistry analyzer EM 360 Erba Mannheim
3. Exfoliative cytology with wooden spatula.

DCC.

		4.Average:- 70 cases per day for haematology, urine and biochemistry. For cytology ONE case per day.
4	Please tell whether department or Oral Pathology & Microbiology of the above mentioned institute perform ultrastructural, molecular biology/pathology investigations, Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), brush biopsies and different types of scalpel biopsies and also about the authorized signatory for those reports.	1.Ultrastructural and molecular biology / pathology investigations are not performed in the department of Oral Pathology. 2.The rest of the investigation does not pertain to the Department of Oral Pathology.

TO

Dr.BHuvan Nagpal,
1021, URBAN ESTATE -II,
HISAR, Pin:125005
State. Haryana
Phone No.+91-7027038190

Copy Submitted to:

1. The President, Dental Council of India, New Delhi. (297)
- 1.The Director of Medical Education, Chennai-10

Stock file

[Handwritten Signature]
Public Information Officer
[Handwritten Signature]
10/11/19

PRINCIAPL



GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE
MEDICAL COLLEGE CAMPUS
KOZHIIKODE - 673 008
Telefax: 0495-2356781
e-mail : govtdcc@gmail.com

G/783/18/DCC.

Date: 05-01-2019

✓ Dr. Bhuvan Nagapai,
1021, Urban Estate - II,
Hisar - 125005,
Haryana.

Sir,

Sub:- Govt. DCC.-General - Right to Information act 2005 details furnishing of
- reg.
Ref:- DE-109-9/RTI/300/R/2018/7988 dated: 13-12-2018

As per the reference cited, I am enclosing herewith the details of Diagnostic Procedures/Investigations performed in the department of Oral pathology & Microbiology Department of this college.

If you are not satisfied with this information you can approach the appellate authority or State information.

Appellate Authority:

Dr. Gilsa K. Vasunni, Principal, Dental College, Kozhikode.

Right Information Commissioner

Secretary, Right Information Act Commission
Thiruvananthapuram.

Yours faithfully,

5/1/2019

Smt. GEETHA .C.L

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

Encl: As above

RTI against Information

As per Reg: NO. DENC I/R/2018/50198

Diagnostic Procedures / Investigations performed in the
Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology on Regular
basis in Govt Dental College Kozhikode.

Routine Blood Examination

Bleeding Time, Clotting time

HCV, HIV and HbsAg Screening

Candidal Smear Examination

Cytosmear Examination.

Urine Sugar, Albumin.

Histopathologic Examination

Special Staining

Immunohistochemistry.

② * Histopathological Cases Reported.

Bone Tumours.

Cysts and Tumours of Head & Neck Region.

Dermatologic conditions affecting Oral Cavity

Benign and Malignant Tumours of Oral Cavity (epithelial and soft tissue neoplasms)

White and Red lesions of Oral Cavity

Pigmented lesions of oral Cavity

Vesiculobullous lesions of Oral Cavity

Reactive lesions of Oral Cavity

Salivary Gland Neoplasms and Non-neoplastic Conditions

Granulomatous Lesions of Oral Cavity

Hard tissue Anomalies.

* Authorized Signatory :- Professor and Head of the Department
Assistant Professors.

* Average number of Biopsy sample :- 2-3 / day.

* Special Staining Methods

PAP

PAS

Mucicarmine

van Gieson

Toluidine Blue

* Immunohistochemical Staining Methods

Cytokeratin

Desmin

Vimentin

Calretinin

Calponin

S-100

SMA

EMA

Kappa, Lambda

Lamvith

HSP

PCNA

③ Hematological Investigations	Method/ Equipment	Av. No./day	Authorized signature
• Routine Blood Examination	Blood cell counter/ Hematological Analyzer	15	K. P. ...
• ESR	Westergren's tube	15	"
• Bleeding time	Duke method	15	"
• clotting time	Capillary tube method	15	"

Biochemical Investigations.

• Urine Sugar	Benedict's Reagent	15	"
• Urine Albumin	Protein Denaturation Method	15	"

Microbiological Investigations

• Candida Smear	Using Methylene Blue	2	"
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Sexological Investigations

Nil			
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Cytological Investigations

• Candida Smear	PAP Staining	1	✓
• Cytosmear			

Clinical Pathology

• Urine Sugar			
• Urine Albumin			

Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology does not perform any ultrastructural, molecular biology / pathology investigations. FNAC, brush biopsies and different types of scalpel biopsies.

Signature
11/11/2019

SPEED POST



GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

St. George's Hospital Compound, P. B. Dello Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001.

Phone - 022 - 22620668, 69, 70. Fax - 022 - 22620789 Website : www.gdcmumbai.org



Date 08/01/2019.

No.GDCHM/SS/Mahiti Adhikar/ /2018

161-62

To,
✓ Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate-II,
Hisar - 125005, Haryana.

Sub :- Information with regard to diagnostic procedures / investigations in the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology at Government Dental College and Hospital, Mumbai under RTI Act, 2005.

Ref :- 1.DCI Letter No. DE-109-9/RTI/295/R/2018/7976, dated 12 Dec, 2018.
2.Letter of Oral Path. And Micro Depart, dated 4/1/2019.

Sir,

With reference to the above subject, I am herewith providing you the information as per your application under Right of Information Act-2005. Please find enclosed the copy of the same.

Shri J. R. Joshi

Public Information & Administrative Officer
Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Mumbai.

Copy, To, Respected, (Kusum) Assistant Secretary & P.I.O. Dental Council of India, Aiwani-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002.

RTI. No - 90/98
04/01/2019

Dept. of Oral Pathology and Microbiology,
Government Dental College and Hospital,
Mumbai - 400001
Date: 04/01/2019

To,
The Public Information Officer,
Administrative Officer,
Government Dental College and Hospital, Mumbai.

Subject: Regarding furnishing information sort by the RTI

Reference: GDCH, Mumbai, inward No/72: 17/12/2018 dated 12/12/2018 letter to from the DCI of Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal, Hisar, Haryana.

Respected Sir,

In context with the above mentioned subject and reference, the information sought under the right to information by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal is available on the college website of Government Dental College and Hospital , Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology , Mumbai .

The Government Dental College and Hospital, Mumbai website is as follows:

Website address: www.gdcmumbai.org

This is for your kind information and further necessary action.

Thanking you.

Yours Faithfully,

J. J. J.
04/01/2019



Integrated Business Solution



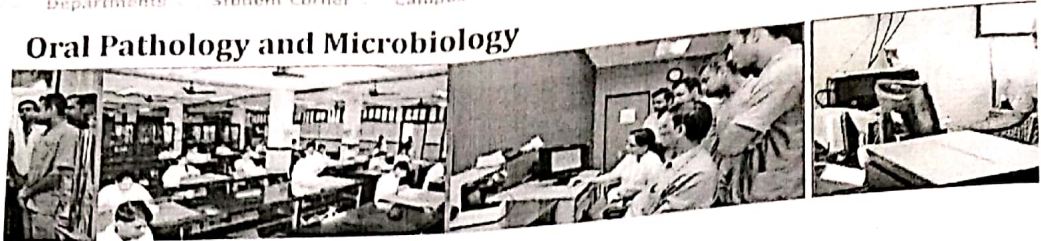
सत्यमेव जयते

Health is a state of physical, mental, social and spiritual well being and not mere

Home About Us Academics Departments Student Corner Campus & Facilities Gallery Alumni Training RTI ACT Contact Us

Notice Board

Oral Pathology and Microbiology



Head of Department



Name : Dr. Tabita Joy
Qualification : M.D.S.
E-Mail ID : dr.tabitajoy@gmail.com
Contact No. : 9821642474

Location In Building Scope Of Department

: Third Floor of GDC, Room No. 301.
Oral pathology is the specialty of Dentistry and Pathology which deals with the nature, identification, and management of diseases affecting the oral and maxillofacial regions. It is a science that investigates the causes, processes and effects of these diseases. The practice of Oral Pathology includes research, diagnosis of diseases using clinical, radiographic, microscopic, biochemical or other examinations, and management of patients. Oral pathologists offer biopsy services for dental and medical professionals, and many also offer clinical diagnosis and manage clinics (Clinical Pathology). Biopsies of patients with different Oral and Maxillofacial Pathological lesions, that is, Inflammatory, infectious, reactive, cystic, neoplastic and of other hard and soft tissues are received in the department. On an average more than 300 cases are reported annually and approximately 15-20 different laboratory investigations are performed per day which are reported by the teaching staff.

Patient Services

- Patient's Routine complete hemogram is done in the Department, both manually and by fully automate hematology analyzer. Patients who are referred from other departments in the institute are examined thoroughly and advised proper counselling. FNAC, brush biopsy and different types of scalpel biopsies of pathological lesions is performed by staff, Ph.D. Scholars and Post-graduate students in collaboration with the department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Histopathology examination/reporting of oral biopsies routinely done, while occasionally some special stains are also done as per the requirement of the case. Immunohistochemical markers are used in the department for Post-Graduate Academic and Research activities, which act as an adjunct for confirmatory diagnosis, academic and research activities.
- Routine Microbiological (Gram Stain) and Cytological (PAP and HE stain) for Oral Smears are done as and when required. Advanced investigations related to molecular biology if required as per the need, of the patient is referred to higher center, that is, TATA Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, which is augmented by Government support. As an when need may arise for ultrastructural investigations, we can send it to Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Mumbai, which is also a Government institution.

Activities

Academic Activities

- Seminars on specific topics weekly. Presentation and discussions on scientific articles from various international journals to update the advances in the field of Oral Pathology Microbiology and related basic sciences TWICE IN A WEEK. Discussion on histopathological slides reported from the department and retrieve from archives of departmental registry. Histopathologic slide seminar on specific topics once in 15 days. Case history presentation on PowerPoint and patients referred to the department. Active participation in seminar presented by the undergraduate students.

Clinical Activities

- Art and Photography work related to Academic, Clinical, Conferences, CDE Program Scientific Workshop: Photography Designing work related to Cultural Events, Sports and other Extra-Curricular Activities. Museum Illustration work related to academic activities.

Lab / Research

Dr. J V Tupkari

- Recipient of "Life Time Achievement Award" at the national conference - Indian Academy Of Oral Maxillofacial Pathologists held at Bangalore, Karnataka.
- Delivered guest lecture on "Fibro- Osseous Lesions - Diagnostic Difficulties And Challenges" at 21st speciality conference (IAOMP), Goa on 26-28 oct, 2012
- Delivered guest lecture on "Odontogenesis the Odontogenic tumor" at SMT dental college, Sangmit on 1st Dec. 2012- At YMT Dental College, Navi Mumbai on 11th January 2013- "Vesiculobullous Lesions"
- Delivered guest lecture on "Forensic Odontology For Dental Surgeons" Working In District/Civil Hospitals Of Maharashtra Government Dental College, Mumbai -01 under Director Of Health Services At CD

Articles

- [uniform](#)
- [Contract Basis Appointment for Professor Asst. Professor](#)
- [candam](#)
- [Assistant Professor In Anesthesia](#)
- [Binding](#)
- [Cotation for Stationary](#)
- [Cotation for cartage refilling](#)
- [Contract Basis Prof. Asso](#)

- [Prof Book Binding](#)
- [Appointment of Asso. Prof. And Prof. Contract Basis](#)
- [Dhobi Theka](#)
- [Regarding Documents for Externship](#)
- [Regarding NOC Externship](#)

Notice

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RTI REQUEST INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Question 1: Diagnostic procedures / investigations:

Ans:

- Brush biopsies
- Haematological investigations
- Routine histopathological techniques such as H & E
- Immunohistochemical analysis of biopsy specimen for a more specific diagnosis
- Special stains

Question 2: Different histopathological cases reported in our department:

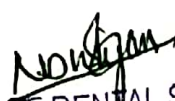
Ans:

- All grades and variants of oral squamous cell carcinomas.
- Different grades of epithelial dysplasias.
- Different grades of oral submucous fibrosis, Lichen planus, lichenoid reactions.
- Fibromas, Fibromatoses, lipomas.
- Radicular cyst, Odontogenic keratocyst, Dentigerous cyst, Calcifying odontogenic cyst, Mucocele.
- Neurilemmomas, Neurofibromas, Traumatic neuromas.
- Ameloblastomas (Plexiform, Follicular, Unicystic) including few hybrid lesions, Adenomatoid odontogenic tumour, Ameloblastic carcinoma and Odontomas.
- Hemangiomas, Pyogenic granulomas.
- Fibrous dysplasias, Ossifying fibromas.
- Salivary gland tumours like Pleomorphic adenoma, Mucoepidermoid carcinoma.
- Malignant melanoma, Verrucous carcinoma.
- **Average biopsy samples:** 3-4/day
- **Special stains:** Papanicolaou stain, Per-iodic acid schiff stain, Congo red, Giemsa, Masson trichrome stain, van Geison stain, Mucicarmine stain, Crystal violet stain.
- **Immunohistochemistry:** Routine immunohistochemical procedures with markers such as Ki 67, p 53, different cytokeratins, CD34, CD31, CD45, S-100, GLUT-1 and MUC-1
- **Authorized signatory:** Professor/ Associate Professor / Assistant Professor

Question 3: Information about haematological, biochemical, microbiological and cytological, different cytological, clinical pathology investigations

Ans:

- **Haematological investigations:** Complete blood picture, Random blood sugar,
- Biochemical investigations:** None
- **Microbiological investigations:** Gram stain, Ziehl-Neelson's stain


PROFESSOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
Govt. Dental College & Hospital
Government of Telangana,
Afzalgunj, Hyderabad-12.

- **Cytological investigations:** Either smear or brush biopsy from the site of the lesion followed by PAP stain.
- **Semen:** None

Method:

Haematological investigations:

- Collection of intravenous blood through antecubital vein followed by making a smear on glass slides for DLC or following the procedures of total RBC or WBC or platelet count.
- For haemoglobin percentage analysis Sahli's method is being followed.
- For random blood glucose analysis peripheral blood is collected which is then placed on disposable glucose strips which take up the blood through diffusion. Glucometer will then show the value of blood glucose in gram/dl.

Microbiological investigations:

- Sputum sample is collected from the patients suspected with tuberculosis. A smear is made of the sputum and air dried.
- Followed by, routine Gram staining procedure or Ziehl Neelson's staining procedure is followed.

Number of samples per day


- **Haematological:** 50-60/day
- **Cytology:** 4/day
- **Microbiology:** 0-1/day

Question 4: Whether, ultrastructural, molecular pathology investigations, FNAC, brush biopsies are performed ?

Ans:

- **Ultrastructural studies:** None
- **Molecular biology/pathology:** None
- **FNAC:**
 - Few cases showing prominent lymphnodes.
 - Few major salivary gland swellings.
 - Few swellings in the head and neck regions which are soft or fluctuant
- **Brush biopsy:** Yes
- **Scalpel biopsy:** Yes (when desired size of the tissue and desired site of the biopsy is required)

Authorized signatory: Professor/ Associate professor/ Assistant professor.(Teaching Faculty with MDS Oral Pathology degree)


PROFESSOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
 Govt. Dental College & Hospital,
 Government of Telangana,
 Afzalgunj, Hyderabad-12.

POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES, ROHTAK

No. PGIDS/A-VI/RTI/19/ 31

dt. 29/1/19

To


✓ Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate-II, Hisar, Pin-125005
Haryana

Subject Seeking Information under RTI Act-2005- Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal.

Kindly refer to letter no. DE-109-9/RTI/298/R/2018/7982 dated the 13 December 2018, on the subject cited above.

Please find enclosed herewith the desired information as desired by you.

This is for your kind information and necessary action.


State Public Information Officer
PGIDS, Rohtak

Endst. No. PGIDS/A-VI/RTI/19/

dt.

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Assistant Secretary & PIO
Dental Council of India Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110002 for
information and necessary action please w.r.t letter no. DE-109-
9/RTI/298/R/2018/7982 dated the 13 December 2018.

1
State Public Information Officer
PGIDS, Rohtak

DEPT. OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, PGIDS, ROHTAK

PGIDS/O. Path/No./19/54

Date: 28/1/19

The State Public Information Officer
PGIDS, Rohtak

Sub: Supplying information under RTI Act-20015- Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal


R/Sir,

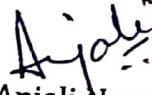
This is in reference to your letter no. PGIDS/RTI/18/A-VI/202 dated 29/12/18 the information sought in points 1-4 are questions rather than records.

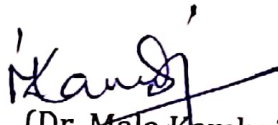
However the relevant information regarding various diagnostic procedures and investigations performed Dept. of Oral Pathology for the last one month is being provided as per attachment.

The authorized signatories for the histopathology reports are the regular consultants of the dept.

This is for your information and necessary action.

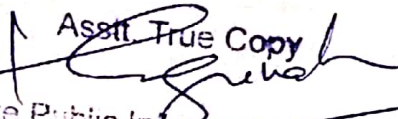

Dr. Anju
(Assoc. Prof.)


Dr. Anjali Narwal
(Assoc. Prof.)


(Dr. Mala Kamboj)
Sr. Prof. & Head
Oral Pathology
PGIDS, Rohtak

Enclosure: 1. Monthly dept. census

Received
B. B. Narwal
28/1/19

Assit. True Copy

State Public Information Officer,
PGIDS, Rohtak

PGIDS/O.PATH/18/ 640

DATED- 03/12/18

DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, PGIDS, ROHTAK

The Principal,
PGIDS, Rohtak

Subject: -Monthly census report for Nov. 2018

INVESTIGATION	TOTAL	INVESTIGATION	TOTAL
HB	134	BT	125
CT	125	TLC	00
DLC	00	ESR	01
BIOPSY	35	BLOOD GROUP	00
URINE- ALBUMIN	34	URINE- SUGAR	34
EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY	18	FNAC	04

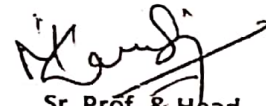
TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS- 193

" "MALE- " 110

" "FEMALE " 83

" INVESTIGATIONS- 510

NEW/FRESH PATIENTS- 193



Sr. Prof. & Head

Deptt. Of Oral Pathology

PGIDS

Asstt. True Copy

State Public Information Officer,
PGIDS, Rohtak

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL,
SCB DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, CUTTACK

RTI URGENT

Letter No...383... / Date...01/02/19

To

✓ Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate-II, Hisar,
Haryana-125 005,

Sub: Supply of information on RTI Application of Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal, Haryana

Sir,

In inviting to the subject cited above, I am furnishing herewith the required information as desired by you.

<p>Information about various diagnostic procedures/investigations which are performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology on regular basis in SCB Dental College & Hospital, Cuttack</p>	<p>Supplicating the information that is desired under Question-1, the various diagnostic procedures/ investigations performed in the dept of Oral Pathology & Microbiology on regular basis in S.C.B. Dental College and Hospital, Cuttack are as follows-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Histopathological diagnosis of Oral and Paraoral lesions2. Scrape cytology and Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology under the spectrum of Cytopathological Investigations that include the same lesions as above as and when deemed required.3. Hematological investigations including C.B.C., Estimation of Serum Glucose etc. that are carried out as per the requisition.4. Immunohistochemical investigations are carried out as and when necessary.
<p>Information about different histopathological cases which are being reported in the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of SCB Dental College & Hospital, Cuttack regularly and about the authorized signatory for those reports. Average number of biopsy samples which come to the department daily. Special staining and immunohistochemical staining done in the department regularly.</p>	<p>That supplicating herewith the following information as desired under Question-2 are as follows-</p> <p>The different histopathological cases are the report of the oral and paraoral lesions as per the specimen received in the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology.</p> <p>The authorized signatory for all such reports is the faculty members under the guidance and supervision of the Head of the Department.</p> <p>The average number of biopsy samples received by the department are about 14/ week. The special staining and IHC staining are done as per the requirement.</p>

<p>Information about hematological, biochemical, microbiological and serological, different cytological, clinical pathology (urine, stool, sputum & Semen) investigations which are being performed in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of SCB Dental College & Hospital, Cuttack and also about the authorized signatory for those reports. The method / equipment by which these investigations are performed and the average number of samples of the mentioned investigations which come to the department daily.</p>	<p>The answers given in reference to Q1 &2 may be referred. However, the serological investigations and investigations in clinical pathology (Urine, Stool, Sputum and Semen) are performed in the department of General Pathology of the Medical College situated in the same premises as the Dental College. The authorized signatory for all such reports is the faculty members under the guidance and supervision of the Head of the Department. The standardized methods and equipments are utilized to carry out the aforesaid investigations. The average number of samples of Biopsy cases are 14/week, that of Cytopathology are 40/week and that of hematology are 130/week.</p>
<p>Whether Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of SCB Dental College & Hospital, Cuttack</p>	<p>The Ultrastructural and Molecular Biology/ Pathology investigations are not carried out in this institute. However, the scalpel biopsy and FNAC are performed as stated above.</p>

This is for your kind information.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

Hemamalini Rath

(Dr. Hemamalini Rath)

PIO, O/O the Principal,

SCB Dental College & Hospital,

Cuttack

Information Officer

O/O The Principal,

S.C.B. Dental College & Hospital, Cuttack

Memo No. 384 / Date 01/02/19

Copy forwarded to the Assistant Secretary & P.I.O, Dental Council of India, Aiwana-Galib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110 002 for information and with reference to It. no.DE-109-9/RTI/301/R/2018/7986, Dt.13.12.2018.

Hemamalini Rath

(Dr. Hemamalini Rath)

PIO, O/O the Principal,

SCB Dental College & Hospital,

Cuttack

Information Officer

O/O The Principal,

S.C.B. Dental College & Hospital, Cuttack

PANJAB UNIVERSITY
DR. HARVANSI SINGH JUDGE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES & HOSPITAL
SECTOR 25, CHANDIGARH
Phone Nos. 2534686, 2534687, 2534688

Speed Post

Dated 5/2/19

No. 93/IDS

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate-II,
Hisar-125005.

Sub: Information under RTI Act, 2005.

Sir,

This has reference to the application No. DENCI/R/2018/50207 dated 22.12.2018 received from Joint Secretary (L&A), Dental Council of India, New Delhi on the subject cited above.

The required information for the year 2018 is lying in 154 pages, so you are required to deposit Rs. 308/- on account of photocopy charges in the form of IPO OR Bank Draft OR depositing cash at SBI Counter, Panjab University in favour of the Registrar, Panjab University, Chandigarh. After depositing the payment, the information will be furnished to you.



Principal-cum-Professor
Principal-cum-Professor
Dr. Harvansh Singh Judge Institute of
Dental Science & Hospital
Panjab University, Chandigarh-160014

RTI TO
PRIVATE DENTAL COLLEGES
REGD. THE SCOPE OF
INVESTIGATIONS DONE IN THE
DEPT. OF ORAL PATHOLOGY &
MICROBIOLOGY

ANNAMALAI  UNIVERSITY

From The Public Information Officer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar - 608 002.	To Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal, No. 1021, Urban Estate - II, Hisar, Haryana - 125 005.
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File No. PIO/514/2018

Date : 28.12.2018

Sir,

Sub : Certain Information requested under the Right to Information Act. 2005 - Reply furnished - Reg.

Ref : Petitioner's Mail dated 07.12.2018, received from the Asst. Secretary and Public Information Officer, Dental Council of India, Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg., Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002, (Letter No. DE-109-9/RTI/303/R/2018/7974, received on 18.12.2018.

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With reference to the above, I am to inform you that the details are furnished below :

S.No	Information Required	Information
1	Please give information about various diagnostic procedures/investigations which are performed in the Dept. of Oral Pathology & Microbiology on regular basis in Faculty of Dentistry, Rajah Muthiah Dental College & Hospital, Annamalainagar, Tamil Nadu.	Routinely performed diagnostic procedures in the Dept. of Oral Pathology & Microbiology includes reporting of scalpel biopsies submitted from other departments (Mostly from the department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, FNAC, Cytology and Basis Hematology.
2	Please provide information about different histopathological cases which are being reported in the Dept. of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of the above mentioned institute regularly and about the authorized signatory for those reports. Please mention about the average number of biopsy samples which come to the department daily. Please mention about the special staining and immunohistochemical staining done in the department regularly.	The different cases reported in the department includes reactive lesions, Mucosal Lesions, Cysts and Cyst-like lesions, Benign & Malignant tumours and / or any other lesion that occur in the Oral & Maxillofacial region and reports are signed out by one of the nine qualified (MDS - Oral Pathology & Microbiology) oral pathologists of the department. Around 300 cases are being reported in the department per annum. Special stains available in the department now includes, PAS, PTAH, Van Gieson, Massons's trichrome, Toulidine blue, Mucicarmine, Reticulin, PAP and Alcian blue. Immunohistochemistry lab has around 60 markers for diagnosis & research purpose. (The availability of special stains & IHC markers change time to time depending on the need).
3	Please provide information about Hematological, Biochemical, Microbiological and Serological, different Cytological, Clinical pathology (urine, stool, sputum & semen) investigations which are being performed in the Dept. of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of the above mentioned institute and also about the authorized signatory for those reports. Please mention the method/ equipment by which these investigations are performed and the average number of samples of the mentioned investigations which come to the department daily.	Only routine hematological investigations such as TC, DC, Haemoglobin, ESR, Bleeding & Clotting time and the reports are signed out by qualified oral pathologists. Rest of the investigations, if required, are done in the pathology department of medical college. An average of 300 cases / month (average 12-15 cases / day) are reported.
4	Please tell whether Dept. of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of the above mentioned institute perform ultra structural, molecular biology/pathology investigations, Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), brush biopsies and different types of scalpel biopsies and also about the authorized signatory for those reports.	Among the mentioned investigations, only FNAC and exfoliative cytology are done on routine basis and the reports are signed out by qualified oral pathologists.

Copy to:

The Assistant Secretary and Public Information Officer,
 Dental Council of India,
 Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg.,
 Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002.

V. Narayanan
 Public Information Officer
 Annamalai University

31/12/18 2/3

 28/12/18



Dr. Pratibha Ramani MDS, DNB, PhD
Professor and Head, Department of Oral Pathology
Associate Dean of Research
Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals
162, Poonamalle High Road
Velappanchavadi, Chennai-600077
Ph:91 -44 -26801580-85
Email. Id: omaxpath2@gmail.com, asst.deanresearch@saveetha.com

To

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate – II,
Hisar, Haryana- 125005

Sir,

As per your Application dated 11-11-16 seeking information under Right to Information Act, 2005, we are sending you an attached copy of all the details.

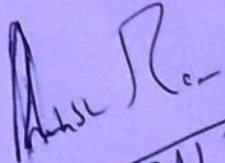
Thanking You,

Dr. Pratibha Ramani MDS, DNB, PhD
Professor & Head,
Department of Oral Pathology
Associate Dean of Research,
Saveetha Dental College
Chennai.



SI No.	QUESTIONS	EXPLANATIONS	SIGNATORY
1	Diagnostic procedure performed in Saveetha Dental College.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine histopathology • Cytology – Exfoliative / FNAC • Special staining • Microbial staining – PAS • Immunohistochemistry 	Department of Oral pathology: Signed by Qualified Oral pathologists.
2	Haematological investigation	Samples are send to centralised clinical laboratory of Saveetha Dental College.	Signed by Qualified General Pathologists, Biochemists.
3	Histopathological investigations	YES 1. Epithelial Pathology 2. Connective Tissue Pathology 3. Odontogenic Pathology 4. Skin Pathology 5. Hematopathology 6. Infections 7. Bone Pathology	Signed by the Qualified Oral Pathologists, Saveetha Dental College. Equipment- Leica-Microtome Average number of samples – 4/day
4	Special staining and IHC	YES <u>Special Stains –</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAS • Vangeison • Masson Trichrome • Congo Red • Picrosirius Red • Alcian Blue • Mucicarmine • Reticulin staining • Feulgen • PTAH • Alizarin red (Procure any specific stain on need) <u>Regularly used special stains</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAS • Vangeison • Mucicarmine • Giemsa • Leishman <u>IHC stains -</u> 45 Primary Antibodies <u>Regularly used IHC:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CK • Vimentin 	Signed by Qualified Oral Pathologists.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desmin • SMA • S100 • CD-34 <p><u>Lymphoma Panel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD3 • CD45 • CD20 • CD15 	
5	Clinical Pathology	Samples are send to centralised clinical laboratory of Saveetha Dental College.	Signed by Qualified General Pathologists, Biochemists. Microbiologists.
6	Microbiology	<p><u>Microbial stain –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geimsa • PAS – for fungi/ candida • Zeil neilson / AFB • Wade fite <p><u>Culture for candida - SDA/ Hichrome.</u> No. of samples – Rare / Occasionally used - Method - Standard</p>	Signed by Qualified Oral Pathologists of Saveetha Dental College.
7	Cytological Investigation	<p>YES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral Cytological Investigation reports • Exfoliative Cytology – H&E / PAP / Rapid PAP Staining • FNAC - H&E / PAP Staining 	Signed by Qualified Oral Pathologists.
8	Biochemical investigation	Samples are send to centralised clinical laboratory of Saveetha Dental College and reported.	Signed by Qualified Biochemists.
9	Serological/ immunological investigation	Samples are send to centralised clinical laboratory of Saveetha Dental College and	Signed by Qualified General Pathologists, Biochemists.
10	Ultrastructural investigation	NO	
11	Molecular biology/ Pathology investigation	PCR - Samples are send to centralised research laboratory of Saveetha Dental College and reported.	
12	FNAC, Brush & Scalpel biopsies	<p>YES</p> <p>Done in Triple O clinic.</p>	Qualified faculty of Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology.


DR. PRATIBHA RAMANI, MDS, DNB, PHD
 ASST. DEAN OF RESEARCH,
 SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE
 SAVEETHA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI.

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY, PUNE
(Established u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 vide Notification No. F.9-15/95-U.3 of the Government of India)

DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

(Recognised by the Dental Council of India)

REACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE BY NAAC, BANGALORE

: FOUNDER - CHANCELLOR :
DR. PATANGRAO KADAM
M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.



Katraj-Dhankawadi Educational Complex,
Pune-411 043. Maharashtra (INDIA)
Tel. : 24373266, 24367300
Fax : 020 - 24379163
E-mail : dchpune@bharatividyaapeeth.edu
Website : www.dchpune.bharatividyaapeeth.edu

: PRINCIPAL : Dr. (Mrs.) Amita Mali

Ref. No. : BVDU/DCH/1436 / 2016 - 2017

Date : 28 / 11 / 2016

Regd. Post A.D.

RTI MATTER

To,
Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
S/O Ravinder Nath Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate - II
Hisar, Haryana-5

Sir,

This has reference to your application Dated 9th Nov. 2016, received by our office on 15th Nov. 2016, seeking information under RTI act. 2005. It may kindly be noted that the Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University Dental College and Hospital, Pune is one of the constituent units of Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University which has been accredited with 'A' grade by National Assessment and Accreditation Council in 2004 and 2011. This university has also been given recognition under section 12(B) of the University Grants Commission Act. The Dental College and Hospital, Pune is offering the postgraduate courses in Oral Pathology and Microbiology for more than a decade.

This department is having all the requirements as prescribed by the Dental Council of India. Similarly all diagnostic procedures, hematological investigations, histopathological investigations, special staining and immunohistochemical staining, clinical pathology investigations, microbiological investigations etc. are regularly carried out as per the requirement.

BY SPEED POST

In addition to that the campus is also housing a Medical College and Hospital. The hospital which is situated in the same campus is of 900 bedded hospital with super speciality programmes. In case of need, the investigations and procedures can also be done at that hospital. We have a free hand to use their facilities for the benefit of our students and patients.

If you are not satisfied with these information, you can appeal to the first appellate authority whose address is given below.

Shri. G. Jayakumar

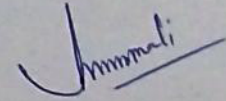
Registrar

Bharati Vidyapeeth University

Bharati Vidyapeeth Bhavan

Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg

Pune - 411 030



Dr. A. M. Mali

Information Officer
PRINCIPAL

Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University
DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL
Pune-Satara Road, Pune-411 043.

From,

Dr. Chaitanya Babu

The Head of the Department

Department of oral and maxillofacial pathology

The oxford dental college, Bangalore

To,

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

1021, Urban Estate-2

Hisar, Haryana-125005

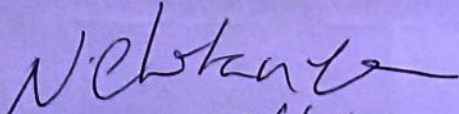
Sir,

Here with, we are enclosing the information sought under RTI Act, 2005.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Chaitanya Babu


26/11/16

1. What all diagnostic procedures are performed in the department of oral pathology and microbiology in your institute on regular basis?

Clinical pathology (urine), hematology, histopathology, cytology investigations are performed.

2. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute perform hematological investigations? If yes, what all different hematological investigations are performed in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method or equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of hematological investigations which come to the department daily?

YES. Complete blood count which includes hemoglobin, total count, differential count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, packed cell volume, red blood cell count, platelet count, bleeding time, clotting time, blood grouping, HIV HBsAg are performed and Qualified lab technician [DMLT (Diploma in medical laboratory technology)] signs the report. Hematology analyzer (SYSMAX) equipment is used and 30-40 samples per day which come to the department.

3. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute perform histopathological investigations? If yes, what all different histopathological cases are being reported in the department regularly and who signs the report? Please mention the method or equipment by which the histopathological sections are being made and the average number of samples of histopathological investigations which come to the department daily?

N. Chakraborty

Yes. Oral submucous fibrosis, Oral Leukoplakia, Oral Lichen planus, Lichenoid reaction, Ameloblastoma, Gingival hyperplasia, Squamous cell carcinoma, Radicular cyst, Dentigerous cyst, Keratocystic odontogenic cyst, Mucocele, Traumatic fibroma, Fibrous hyperplasia, Periapical granuloma and Oral pathologists signs the report. Microtome equipment is used to take histopathological sections. 4-5 biopsy samples will come to the department daily.

4. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute perform special staining and immunohistochemical staining? If yes, what all special stains and immunohistochemical stains cases are done regularly in the department?

Yes. Special stains like PAP STAIN (papanicolaou), PAS (periodic acid Schiff) STAIN, GEIMSA STAIN, MUCICARMINE STAIN

5. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute perform clinical pathology (urine, stool, semen and sputum) investigations? If yes, who signs the report? Please mention the method or equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of clinical pathology which come to the department daily?

Yes. Urine routine test by manual method. 5-6 samples will come to the department daily and Qualified lab technician [DMLT (Diploma in medical laboratory technology)]. 3-5 samples will come to the department daily.

6. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute perform microbiological investigations? If yes, what all different microbiological investigations are performed in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method or equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of microbiological investigations which come to the department daily?

Yes. Gram stain, ZN stain (Ziehl neelsen) and Oral pathologists signs the report. 5-6 samples will come for the department daily.

N. Chakraborty

7. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute perform cytological investigations? If yes, what all different cytological investigations are performed in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method or equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of cytological investigations which come to the department daily?

Yes. Fine needle aspiration cytology by manual method (smear preparation and PAP and Giemsa staining) and Oral pathologists signs the report. 1-2 samples will come to the department daily.

8. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute perform biochemical investigations? If yes, what all different biochemical investigations are performed in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method or equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of biochemical investigations which come to the department daily?

Yes. Urine sugar, Fasting blood sugar, post prandial blood sugar, random blood sugar, blood urea, serum creatinine and Qualified lab technician [DMLT (Diploma in medical laboratory technology)] . Equipment used is semi auto analyser. 30-35 samples will come to the department.

9. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute perform serological investigations? If yes, what all different serological investigations are performed in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method or equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of serological investigations which come to the department daily?

P. Chakraborty

Yes...HIV HBsAg by manual method and Qualified lab technician [DMLT (Diploma in medical laboratory technology)] .5-6 samples will come to the department daily.

10. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute perform ultrastructural investigations? If yes, who signs the report?

No.

11. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology of your institute molecular biology investigations? If yes, what all different molecular biology investigations are performed in the department and who signs the report? Please mention the method or equipment by which the investigations are performed and the average number of samples of molecular biology investigations which come to the department daily?

No.

12. Does department of oral pathology and microbiology perform Fine needle aspiration cytology, brush biopsies and different types of scalpel biopsies?

Yes.

Neelshankar

By speed post

Date : 25/11/2016

To

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

1021, Urban Estate-II, Hisar, Haryana -125005

The RTI Act 2005 is not applicable to KIDS under KIIT University.

But with respect to your request we are furnishing the various diagnostic procedures performed in the Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology, KIDS.

1. **Hematological investigations**

- Bleeding Time
- Clotting Time
- Hemoglobin estimation
- Differential Leukocyte Count (DLC)
- Total RBC count
- Total WBC count
- ESR

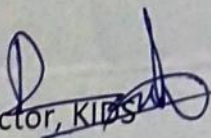
2. **Histopathological investigations**

3. **Cytology** – Papanicolaou (PAP) stain

4. Special stains – Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) stain

5. **Hepacard** – For detection of HB_sAG in Human Serum/Plasma

6. **HIV TRI-DOT** – Rapid visual test for differential detection of Antibodies to HIV-1 & HIV-2 in Human serum/plasma


Director, KIDS

Director
Kalinga Institute of Dental Sciences
Bhubaneswar 24



SGT UNIVERSITY

SHREE GURU GOBIND SINGH TRICENTENARY UNIVERSITY

(UGC Approved University)

GURGAON, Delhi-NCR

FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES

SGTU/FDS/OPI/1080

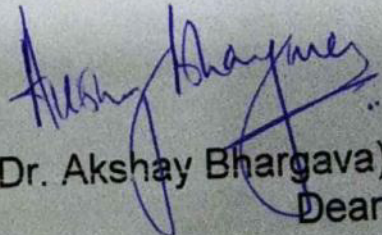
26th Dec 2016

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal S/o Mr. Ravinder Nath Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate-II, Hisar, Haryana – 125005
Telephone No : +91-7027038190
E-mail ID : dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Subject : Supply of Information Under RTI Act, 2005

Please refer your letter dated 09th Nov 2016 and subsequent letter dated 02nd Dec 2016.

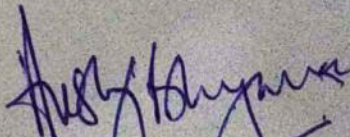
Desired information is sent vide Appendix 'A' herewith please.


(Dr. Akshay Bhargava)
Dean

Enclosure : 01

Appendix 'A'

1. Diagnostic procedures performed in the department include-Routine Histopathology, Cytology and Hematology.
2. Hematological investigations like bleeding time, clotting time, Hb, ESR, TLC, DLC, blood sugar estimation are ordinarily carried out and reports are signed by Faculty. Average number of patients referred for Hematological investigations to the department are around 10 per day.
3. Histopathological investigations are being carried out in the Department. Cases which are reported include-odontogenic cyst and tumors, salivary gland lesions, benign and malignant tumors of oral cavity, infections of oral cavity. Concerned faculty signs the report. Histopathological sections are done by Microm semiautomatic microtome. On an average two cases per day are referred to the department.
4. Special staining like PAS, PAP, Van Geison, Masson trichrome, Mucicarmine, Aician Blue, Toluidine blue, Gram stain, AFB staining are ordinarily done in the department as per the requirement. Immunohistochemical staining are being taught to the students as part of academic activities in the department and in our Medical College & Hospital.
5. Clinical pathological investigations as required for Dental patients are carried out in the Dental College, however some are carried out in association with our Medical College & Hospital.
6. Microbiological investigations are being taught to the students as part of academic activities in the Department and in our Medical College and Hospital.
7. Cytological investigations are being carried out. Concerned Faculty signs the report. On an average six cases daily are referred to the department.
8. Biochemical investigations are being taught to the students as part of academic activities in the department and in our Medical College & Hospital.
9. Serological / Immunological investigations are being taught to the students as part of academic activities in the department and in our Medical College & Hospital.
10. Ultrastructural investigations are referred.
11. Molecular biology are being taught to the students as part of academic activities.
12. FNAC and scalpel biopsies are carried out as part of academic activities and (as per the requirement) in association with other clinical departments in the Faculty of Dental Sciences.


(Dr. Akshay Bhargava)
Dean



RASHTREEYA SIKSHANA SAMITHI TRUST D. A. PANDU MEMORIAL R. V. DENTAL COLLEGE

- ✧ Affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka
- ✧ Recognised by Dental Council of India, New Delhi
- ✧ Accredited by National Assessment Accreditation Council (NAAC) "A" Grade
- ✧ Included under section 2 (f) of the UGC ACT-1956

Ref. : DAPM RVDC / 1653 / 16-17

Date :

Date: 04-01-2017

To ,

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
Haryana
India

Doctor,

Subject: Reply to information sought under Right to Information Act, 2005

This is with reference to your letter dated 1.12.2016, seeking information under Right to Information Act 2005. The requested information is herewith enclosed.

With Regards,

Principal
D.A.P.M.R.V. Dental College

Date: 04-01-2017
Place: Bengaluru

1. What all **diagnostic procedures** are performed in the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology in your institute on a regular basis?

Ans. Histopathological diagnosis of oral & maxillofacial diseases:

- Tissue processing
- Routine staining (Haematoxylin and Eosin stain)
- Special stains
- Histopathology reporting
- Cytopathology
- Stereomicroscopy
- Immunohistochemical techniques for the purpose of PG dissertation (if any) and research (if any)
- The department is equipped with a research microscope which encompasses different types of microscopy like bright field microscopy, dark field microscopy, phase contrast microscopy, polarizing microscopy and fluorescent microscopy.

2. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **hematological investigations**?

Ans. Yes

- (b) If yes, what all different haematological investigations are being performed in the department?

Ans. The various haematological investigations performed are as follows:

- i) Complete blood count
- ii) Peripheral smear
- iii) Bleeding time
- iv) Clotting time
- v) Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
- vi) Random blood sugar

- (c) Who signs the reports?

Ans. A General pathologist working as faculty of the institution signs the reports.

- (d) Please mention the method /equipment by which the investigations are performed.

Ans. Manual method is being followed and following equipments are used for tests:

- i. Haemometer for Hemoglobin estimation
- ii. Haemocytometer for WBC and RBC counts
- iii. Westgren's tube for ESR

(e) Please mention the average number of samples of haematological investigations which come to the department daily ?

Ans. 10-11

3. (a) Does the Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **histopathological investigations**?

Ans . Yes

(b) If yes, what all different histopathological cases are being reported in the department regularly?

• Ans .The following are the histopathological cases being reported ;

- Potentially malignant disorders
- Benign and malignant tumours of the oral cavity
- Odontogenic tumours
- Odontogenic and non-odontogenic cysts
- Neoplastic and non-neoplastic salivary gland lesions
- Developmental disorders
- Tumour like lesions of the oral cavity
- Bacterial, viral and fungal infections of the oral cavity
- Pulpal and periapical diseases
- Bone diseases pertaining to the oral cavity
- Mucocutaneous diseases

(c) Who signs the reports?

Ans .Each report is signed by the one of the faculty of the department on rotation basis. All reports are countersigned by the head of the department.

(d) Please mention the equipment by which the histopathological sections are being made.

Ans . Tissue sectioning is performed using semiautomatic microtome

(d) Please mention the average number of biopsy samples which come to the department daily?

Ans .2-3/day

4. (a) Does the department of oral Pathology and Microbiology perform **special staining and immunohistochemical staining**?

Ans. Yes

(b) If yes, what all special stains and immunohistochemical stains are done regularly in your department?

The following is the list of special stains which are performed in the department:

- Periodic acid Schiff (PAS) stain
- Mucicarmine stain
- Alcian Blue stain
- van Gieson stain
- Masson Trichrome stain
- Silver stains for microorganisms
- Giemsa stain
- Papanicolaou (PAP) Stain
- Alcian blue –PAS stain

Immunohistochemical stains are performed only for the purpose of research and postgraduate work and are currently not being carried out for the purpose of diagnosis of routine cases.

5. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **clinical pathology (urine, stool, semen and sputum) investigations?**

Yes. Only routine urine examination is being carried out. Examination of stool, semen and sputum is not done.

(b) If yes, who signs the report?

Ans. A General pathologist working as faculty of the institution signs the reports.

(c) Please mention the method /equipment by which the investigations are performed.

Ans. Manual method is followed and the equipments used are centrifuge and microscope.

(d) Please mention the average number of samples of clinical pathology which come to the department daily ?

Ans. 10-11/day

6. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **microbiological investigations?**

Ans. Gram's stain and Zeihl-Neelson stains are performed on need basis with the help of Department of General Microbiology

7. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **cytological investigations**?

Ans. Yes

(b) If yes, who signs the report?

Ans. Each report is signed by the one faculty of the department along with a countersignature by the head of the department.

(c) Please mention the method /equipment by which the investigations are performed.

Ans. The cytological smears received by the department, based upon the provisional diagnosis, are subjected to the following:

- a) Preparation of cytological smears
- b) Stains: Haematoxylin & Eosin, Gram's stain, PAP stain, PAS stain
- c) Cytopathology reporting

(d) Please mention the average number of samples of cytological investigations which come to the department daily?

Ans. 6-7 / day

8. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **biochemical investigations**?

Ans. Yes

(b) If yes, what all different biochemical investigations are being performed in the department?

Ans. Random blood sugar estimation is being carried out.

(c) Who signs the reports?

Ans. A General pathologist working as faculty of the institution signs the reports.

(d) Please mention the method /equipment by which the investigations are performed.

Ans. Manual method is being followed and Spectrometer is used.

(e) Please mention the average number of samples of biochemical investigations which come to the department daily?

Ans. 10-11/day

9. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **serological/immunological investigations**?

Ans. Yes

(b) If yes, what all different serological/immunological investigations are being performed in the department?

Ans. The serological tests carried out are: a) HbsAg and b) HIV Tridot.

Immunological investigations are not performed.

(c) Who signs the reports?

Ans. A General pathologist working as faculty of the institution signs the reports.

(d) Please mention the method /equipment by which the investigations are performed.

Ans. Manual method is being followed. The equipment used is card.

(e) Please mention the average number of samples of serological/immunological investigations which come to the department daily ?

Ans. HbSAg and HIV tridot performed only on need basis. Patients are referred to diagnostic laboratories for required investigations.

10. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **ultrastructural investigations**?

Ans. No. Whenever required, patients / students are referred to institutes with the facilities.

11. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **molecular biology / pathology investigations**?

Ans. No. Whenever required, patients / students are referred to institutes with the facilities.

12. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology perform Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), brush biopsies and different types of scalpel biopsies?

Ans. Yes, under the guidance of faculty of Departments of Oral Medicine and Radiology and Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.

9. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **serological/immunological investigations**?

Ans. Yes

(b) If yes, what all different serological/immunological investigations are being performed in the department?

Ans. The serological tests carried out are: a) HbsAg and b) HIV Tridot. Immunological investigations are not performed.

(c) Who signs the reports?

Ans. A General pathologist working as faculty of the institution signs the reports.

(d) Please mention the method /equipment by which the investigations are performed.

Ans. Manual method is being followed. The equipment used is card.

(e) Please mention the average number of samples of serological/immunological investigations which come to the department daily ?

Ans. HbSAg and HIV tridot performed only on need basis. Patients are referred to diagnostic laboratories for required investigations.

10. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **ultrastructural investigations**?

Ans. No. Whenever required, patients / students are referred to institutes with the facilities.

11. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology of your institute perform **molecular biology / pathology investigations**?

Ans. No. Whenever required, patients / students are referred to institutes with the facilities.

12. (a) Does the department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology perform Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), brush biopsies and different types of scalpel biopsies?

Ans. Yes.

RAGAS DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

(Unit of Ragas Educational Society)

Recognized by the Dental Council of India, New Delhi

Affiliated to The Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai

2/102, East Coast Road, Uthandi, Chennai - 600 119. INDIA.

Tele : (044) 24530002, 24530003 - 06. Principal (Dir) 24530001 Fax : (044) 24530009

Ref. No. 680/Ragas/2016 dated 04.01.2017

To:

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

S/o. Mr. Ravinder Nath Nagpal

No. 1021, U.E. II

Hisar,

Haryana 125 005

Sub: Ragas Dental College & Hospital, Chennai, providing information under Right to Information Act 2005 – particulars – Furnished – Reg.

Ref: RTI letter dated 15.11.2016 from Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal, Hisar, Haryana

Sir,

In response to your application cited, I am to state as follows:

The Ragas Dental College and Hospital is an **unaided, privately administered dental** (medical category) educational entity affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai, under the ambit of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Department, approved by the Dental Council of India and recognized by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi. The RTI act has been invoked under the assumption that all the above entities are established by Acts and thus, are under purview of the RTI act.

The RTI act, 2005 and its subsequent amendments define "**Information**" as "all those information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority" [(U/S 2 (F) of the RTI Act, 2005)]. In the present context, the public authority [as defined in U/S 2 (a - d, h) of RTI act] that governs the delivery of oral health care is the Dental Council of India while the admissions, teaching facilities, student intake, examination related matter are covered by the Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University and the Dental Council of India and the Directorate of Medical Education, Government of Tamil Nadu.

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Tele : (044) 24530002, 24530003 - 06. Principal (Dir) 24530001 Fax : (044) 24530009

: 2 :

Considering the lights of the judgments in the following cases:

1. Ravneet Kaur Vs Christian Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana – by Punjab and Haryana High court [AIR 1998 PH 2 (1997)116 PLR 320
2. Anandhi Mukta Sadguru Shree Mukayae Vandasji Swami Jayanthi Mahautsav Smark Trust vs VR Rudani, Hon`ble Supreme Court of India 1989AIR 1607, 1989 SCR (2) 697
3. Rajeshwar Mayour Kamgani Sahankari Sanstha Ltd vs State Information Commission, Amaravati at Honble Bombay high court (Nagpur)
4. Pradeep Kumar Biswas vs Indian Institute of Chemical Biology and others 2002(3) RSJ 265 (Para 40)
5. P. Bhaskaran and others vs Additional Secretary of Agriculture, Trivandrum, Kerala High court [AIR 1988 Keral 75(1) Para 29]
6. Ved Prakash Sharma vs Senior Welfare Association, CIC/SG/C/2009/001193/5009

The present information's sought under the ambit of RTI act cannot be covered under the RTI act, as the Department of Oral Pathology, Ragas Dental College and Hospital or its specific services (Information sought on) cannot be covered under the provisions of RTI act. Only few specific provisions listed in the RTI Act and its modifications can be covered in a non-funded, private entity.

The present Information concerns the methodology of oral health care delivery at the Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology at Ragas Dental College and Hospital, Chennai. Only details that can be accessed by the public authority[as mentioned above], ie. The Dental Council of India and the Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University are provided herewith:

To answer the queries:

1. All invasive and non-invasive diagnostic procedures as outlined by the Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology is performed on a regular basis.
2. i. All basic hematological investigations, as outlined by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology for performing oral health care delivery are done as per requirement.
ii. The reports are purely internal in nature and are reported as per standard reporting guidelines, confirming to Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology. The reports are authorized for internal use in consultation with Central Hematology lab of the General Medical Wing of the Hospital.

RAGAS DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

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Tele : (044) 24530002, 24530003 - 06. Principal (Dir) 24530001 Fax : (044) 24530009

: 3 :

- iii. The prescribed number of hematological investigations, as outlined by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology for performing oral health care delivery are performed in the Department of Oral Pathology, Ragas Dental College and Hospital, Chennai.
3.
 - i. All basic histopathological examination, as outlined by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology for performing oral health care delivery are done as per requirement.
 - ii. The reports are reported as per standard reporting guidelines, confirming to Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology.
 - iii. All qualified Oral Pathologists as per the Dental Council of India are empowered to sign the histopathological report. In the Department, as per seniority role, the top three faculties sign the report.
 - iv. All lesions, occurring in the maxillofacial region are seen and reported in the Department.
 - v. The prescribed number of histopathological investigations, as outlined by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology for performing oral health care delivery are performed in the Department of Oral Pathology, Ragas Dental College and Hospital, Chennai.
4.
 - i. The special stain including immunohistochemical staining for reporting common oral and midfacial lesions, as described more vide in the by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology is used for delivering oral health care
 - ii. Special stain including immunohistochemical staining are done on case by case basis and vary in type and quantity as per specific requirement of case.
5.
 - i. Clinical Pathology, as per by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology is used to deliver oral health care. The tests such as salivary pH, salivary flow rate, viscosity (qualitative), oral biofilm studies using standard commercial kits or manual testing (as case may be) is employed, based on necessity for diagnosis.
 - ii. Other common tests include Tzanck test and Sputum examination for TB in suspected oral cases.
 - iii. All qualified Oral Pathologists as per the Dental Council of India are empowered to sign the report. In the Department, as per seniority role, the top three faculties sign the report
 - iv. The above mentioned tests are done on a case by case basis and fluctuate widely in type and quantity as per specific requirement of case management.

RAGAS DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

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Tele : (044) 24530002, 24530003 - 06. Principal (Dir) 24530001 Fax : (044) 24530009

: 4 :

6.
 - i. Oral Microbiological investigation, as per by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology is used to deliver oral health care. The tests such as oral fungal/bacteria isolation, plaque examination, Dental Caries Activity tests, microbiological identification using standard commercial kits (testing media) or manual testing (as case may be) is employed.
 - ii. Other common tests include Tzanck test, Sputum examination for TB in suspected oral cases.
 - iii. All qualified Oral Pathologists as per the Dental Council of India are empowered to sign the pertinent report. In the Department, as per seniority role, the top three faculties sign the report
 - iv. The above mentioned tests are done on a case by case basis and fluctuate widely in type and quantity as per specific requirement of case management.
7.
 - i. Oral cytological investigation, as per by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology is used to deliver oral health care. The tests such as suspected white/red lesions, oral fungal/bacterial lesions/conditions/states/disorders for identification using standard commercial kits (testing media) or manual testing (as case may be) is employed.
 - ii. Other common tests include Tzanck test in suspected oral cases.
 - iii. All qualified Oral Pathologists as per the Dental Council of India are empowered to sign the pertinent report. In the Department, as per seniority role, the top three faculties sign the report
 - iv. The above mentioned tests are done on a case by case basis and fluctuate widely in type and quantity as per specific requirement of case management.
 - v. The prescribed number of oral cytological investigations, as outlined by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology for performing oral health care delivery are performed in the Department of Oral Pathology, Ragas Dental College and Hospital, Chennai.
8.
 - i. Oral Biochemical investigation, as per by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology is used to deliver oral health care. The tests salivary pH, oral biofilm investigations, oral glucose levels using standard commercial kits (testing media) or manual testing (as case may be) is employed.
 - ii. Other common tests are preliminary screening for Diabetes, which is interpreted with Central lab
 - iii. All qualified Oral Pathologists as per the Dental Council of India are empowered to sign the pertinent report. In the Department, as per seniority role, the top three faculties sign the report

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: 5 :

- iv. The above mentioned tests are done on a case by case basis and fluctuate widely in type and quantity as per specific requirement of case management.
9. i. Basic/common serological/immunological investigations such as ESR/ Mantoux tests are used as a screening tool. Only tests as described by Dental Council of India under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology is used to deliver oral health care. Standard commercial kits (testing media) or manual testing (as case may be) is employed.
- ii. Other common tests include Tzanck test in suspected oral cases.
- iii. All qualified Oral Pathologists as per the Dental Council of India are empowered to sign the pertinent report. In the Department, as per seniority role, the top three faculties sign the report
- iv. The above mentioned tests are done on a case by case basis and fluctuate widely in type and quantity as per specific requirement of case management.
10. As per the Dental Council of India, under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology, Ultra-structural investigations are optional and are not under purview of Essential component of diagnostic/ prognostic armentarium.
11. As per the Dental Council of India, under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology, Molecular pathology/ Pathology investigations are optional and are not under purview of Essential component of diagnostic/ prognostic armentarium
12. As outlined by the Dental Council of India, under its revised modification of MDS course, 2007 for the Department of Oral Pathology, the Department of oral pathology and Microbiology in consultation and liaison with the Depts of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery; Dept of Oral Medicine, Diagnosis and Radiology perform, FNAC and other forms of biopsies that is necessary for the well-being of the patient.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Master Raju
+ 11/17

Administrative Officer

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

RAGAS DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

CHENNAI-600 119.



MARATHA MANDAL'S
**NATHAJIRAO G. HALGEKAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL
SCIENCES & RESEARCH CENTRE BELGAUM**

☎ : 2477682
Fax : 0831-2479323

(Recognised by Dental Council of India & Govt. of India, New Delhi)
(Affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore-Karnataka)

Near K. S. R. P. Ground, R.S. No. 47A/2, Bauxite Road, BELGAUM - 590 010.

E-mail : mmnghids@gmail.com ♦ principal@mmdc.edu.in ♦ Website : mmdc.edu.in

SMT. RAJSHREE N. HALGEKAR
CHAIRPERSON

Ref. No. MM/BDS/mns/2016-17/1553

Date : 15/12/2016

To,
Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate-II,
Hisar, Haryana-125005.

Subject: Supply of information.

Sir,

With reference to your application dated 09.11.2016 received by us on 26.11.2016, seeking information, you are hereby informed that the Maratha Mandal's N G H Institute of Dental Sciences & Research Centre, Belagavi is purely unaided private college and it is not a public authority under RTI Act. Hence your application is hereby returned along with the Postal Order. this is for your kind information.

Thanking you,

With Regards.

Dr. Ramakant Nayak
Principal

M.M.'s N G Halgekar Institute of Dental Sciences
& Research Centre, Belgaum-590010



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BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

(Recognised by the Dental Council of India, New Delhi)
(Affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka, Bengaluru.)



Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

Ref.No.BDC/2016-2017/1967

Date: 30-11-2016

To

BY COURIER

Dr.Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate – II,
Hisar, Haryana – 125005.
Cell: +91-7027038190

Dear Sir,

Sub: Seeking information under Right to Information Act, 2005.
Ref: Your letter No.Nil dated 10th November 2016.

With reference to the above, I wish to bring to your kind notice that, our institution is a Private Dental College & Hospital and is not aided by the Government. The Right to Information Act is not applicable, as our Institution does not come under the preview of "Public Authority" as per the section 2(h) of the Right to Information Act 2005.

Under the circumstances and as per our legal advisers opinion the question of furnishing the details does not arise.

Further I am herewith returning the Indian Postal order of Rs.10/- sent by you, for your kind perusal.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

K.K. Sadashiva Shetty
DR.K.SADASHIVA SHETTY
PRINCIPAL





KLE UNIVERSITY

(Formerly known as KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research)
[Declared as Deemed-to-be-University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 vide GoI (MHRD) Notification No.F.9-19/2000-U.3(A)]
Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (2nd Cycle) Placed in Category 'A' by MHRD (GoI)

ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

(ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಇ ಎಕ್ಯಾಡಮಿ ಆಫ್ ಹೈಯರ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಶನ್ ಆಂಡ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಎಂದು ಮುಂಚೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ)
[ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಶ್ರ: ಎಫ್.೯-೧೯/೨೦೦೦-ಯು.೩(ಎ)ರನ್ವಯ ೧೯೫೬ರ ವಿ.ಫ.ಆ.ಕಲಂ ೩ರಡಿ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ]
ನ್ಯಾಕ್‌ನಿಂದ 'ಎ' ಶ್ರೇಣಿ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ (೨ನೇ ಸೈಕಲ್) ಮಾ.ಸಂ.ಅ.ಸ(ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ)ದಿಂದ 'ಎ' ವರ್ಗ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾನೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ

Ref. No. KLEU/LGL-IX.02/2016-17/D- 3093

19th November, 2016

To,

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate - II,
Hisar, Haryana - 125 005
Mobile No. 7027038190.

Dear Sir,

Sub : Providing particular information solicited under RTI Act, 2005.

Ref : Your RTI application Form dated: 09/11/2016, with Rs. 10/- stamp received by us on 17/11/2016..

With reference to the above cited subject and references, this is to inform you that in view of the verdict passed by Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, in WP No. 25114 of 2009 in Manipal University Vs Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi Order, "RTI Act is not applicable to Deemed Universities".

The KLE University is a Deemed University established u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 vide Government of India Notification No. F.9-19/2000-U.3 (A), dated; 13th April, 2006 and KLE V.K. Institute of Dental Sciences, Belagavi is one of the constituent unit of KLE University. However the information sought does not come under the purview of Section 2(f) of RTI Act 2005. In pursuance of the same, the Rs. 10/- IPO and your application is returned herewith. Please acknowledge the receipt of the same.

This is for your kind information.

Thanking you,



Yours faithfully,

Prof. Dr. V.D. Patil
Registrar

Encl: As above.



Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Manipal



INSPIRED BY LIFE

A constituent college of Manipal University

MU: LEGAL: RTI : 2016
22nd November, 2016

Regd A. D.

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
S/o Mr Ravinder Nath Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate - II, Hisar,
Haryana - 125005
Phone: +91-7027038190

**Sub: 1. Your Application seeking information under RTI Act 2005.
2. Order passed by the Honourable High Court of Karnataka in WP
No.25114/2009 (GM-RES) dated 03.11.2015.**

With reference to above referred application, we would like to inform you that Manipal University has been declared to be a Deemed to be University. As per the above referred order of the Hon. High Court of Karnataka the RTI Act 2005 **is not applicable to Manipal University & its constituent institutions.** Hence, we are unable to comply your request.

We are returning herewith Indian Postal Order No. 31F 780252 worth Rs 10/- sent by you.

Yours sincerely,


22/11/16.
DEAN

DEAN

MANIPAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES
MANIPAL - 576 104



Nitte University



(Deemed University under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)
(Placed under Category 'A' by MHRD, Govt of India)
Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC

University Enclave, Medical Sciences Complex, Deralakatte, Mangalore - 575 018.

Tel.: 0824-2204300/01/02/03, Fax: 91-824-2204305 E-mail : info@nitte.edu.in, Website: www.nitte.edu.in

Through - RPAD

Date: 23.11.2016.

REF: NU-JKSHCH-RTI/REG/S3/2016/ 674

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
S/o Mr. Ravinder Nath Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate-II
Hisar- Haryana-125005

Sir,

Sub: Your Application dated 10.11.2016 Under RTI Act

With reference to Subject cited above,

We would wish to inform you that, A B Shetty Memorial Institute of Dental Sciences Derlakatte Mangalore is constituent institute under Nitte University.

Nitte University is not a Public Authority under Section 2(h) of the RTI Act, 2005 and the said Act is not applicable to us.

You are also informed that your application is not maintainable & its hereby rejected.

The IPO No 31 F780220 is returned here with.

Sincerely,


REGISTRAR
NITTE UNIVERSITY

Encl: Indian Postal Order No 31 F 780220
Cc : The Dean- ABSMIDS



Babu Banarasi Das College of Dental Sciences

(Formerly Uttar Pradesh Dental College & Research Centre, Lucknow)

Babu Banarasi Das University

BBD City, Faizabad Road, Lucknow - 227105 (U.P.) INDIA



Phone : +91-522-2815050, 3911001-02, 3911091 • Fax: +91-522-3911085 • E-mail : office@bbdcods.edu.in
Website : visit us @ www.bbdcods.edu.in

Date: March 13, 2018

To

Mr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate - II,
Hisar, Haryana - 125 005.

In reply to: Your letter dated 11.11.2016 seeking information under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Sir,

In response to your said letter dated 11.11.2016, you are informed as follows:-

1. That the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 are applicable only on public authorities as defined under Section 2 (h) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
2. That the Babu Banarasi Das College of Dental Sciences (hereinafter referred to as "BBDCODS" only) is run and managed by Babu Banarasi Das Educational Society, which is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Babu Banarasi Das Educational Society has its own object, its own rules and regulations and bye-laws and is governed by the Managing Committee of its own. BBDCODS is not owned, controlled or substantially financed by appropriate government. Hence BBDCODS is not a public authority under Section 2(h) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 and does not come under the purview of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
3. That it is also relevant to submit that the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow in its order dated 10.05.2010 passed in **Writ Petition no. 4264 (M/B) of 2010 (Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills, Sultanpur Vs. U.P. State Information Commissioner, Lucknow & another)** has held that the society which is not a body

established or constituted under the Constitution or by any other law made by the Parliament or State Legislation or order made by the Government and which is not, controlled or substantially financed by the Government does not fall within the definition of Section 2(h) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 and hence not governed under the Right to Information Act, 2005. True copy of the aforesaid order dated 10.05.2010 is annexed as **Annexure no. 1** to this reply. Moreover it is also submitted that the Hon'ble State Information Commissioner, U.P in a similar matter pertaining to Babu Banarasi Das National Institute of Technology and Management has held that BBDNITM does not come within the purview of Right to information Act, 2005 and the provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005 do not apply on the institution. A true copy of the order dated 09.07.2007 passed by the State Information Commissioner U.P. is annexed as **Annexure no. 2** to this reply.

WHEREFORE, in view of the above, you are hereby informed that BBDCODS is not a public authority and does not come under the purview of the Right to Information Act, 2005. Hence no information as sought by you vide your RTI application dated 11.11.2016 can be furnished to you by the BBDCODS. Please also find enclosed the IPO bearing no. 31F 780206 of Rs. 10/-, which was enclosed by you alongwith your aforesaid RTI Application.

Thanking you.



(R. K. Agarwal)
Chief Executive Director

Court No. - 1

Case - MISC. BENCH No. - 4264 of 2010

Petitioner :- Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd. Sultanpur

Respondent :- U.P. State Information Commissioner Lucknow And Another

Petitioner Counsel :- Pradeep Singh Somvanshi

Hon'ble Pradeep Kant, J.

Hon'ble Ritu Raj Awasthi, J.

Admit.

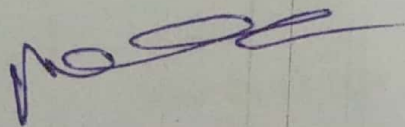
Issue notice.

Learned counsel for the petitioner seeks parity of the interim order dated 8.9.2008 passed in Writ Petition No. 45384 of 2008, in re: *Bisalpur Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Bisalpur, Pilibhit and others vs. U.P. State Information Commissioner and others*, urging that the Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd. is not covered under the Right to Information Act, as it does not fall within the definition of Section 2(f) of the Right to Information Act, as the Society is not a body established or constituted under the Constitution nor by any other law made by the Parliament or State Legislature or order made by the Government, and that the Society is not owned, controlled or substantially financed by the Government.

We, therefore, provide as an interim measure that in the meantime, the operation of the impugned order dated 18.3.2010 shall remain stayed till further orders of the Court.

Order Date :- 10.5.2010

Sachin



RTIs
TO
DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
(DCI)
AND
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
(MCI)

To
The Public Information Officer (PIO),
Dental Council of India (DCI),
Aiwan-E-Galib Marg,
Kotla Road, Temple Lane,
New Delhi – 110002

Subject: Application for seeking information under Right to Information Act, 2005.

1. **Name of the Applicant:** Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
2. **Gender:** Male
3. **Father's full Name:** Mr. Ravinder Nath Nagpal
4. **Address for correspondence:** 693, Bannimantap B Layout,
S. S. Nagar, Mysore (Karnataka) PIN - 570015
5. **Telephone No.:** 7829275348, 9066797361
6. **E-mail ID :** dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Declaration of the Applicant.

I am a bonafide citizen of India and owe allegiance to the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India and have not voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country.

Place

Date:

(Signature of the applicant)

- **Particulars of information sought under RTI Act, 2005**

1. As per DCI Revised MDS Regulations 2007, it is mentioned that an Oral Pathologist is expected to carry out routine hematological, cytological, microbiological, immunological & ultra structural investigations. **What all routine investigations as per DCI, an Oral Pathologist can perform in his practice?**
2. As per Medical Law in India, Can an Oral Pathologist be **authority to sign a blood/hematological report?** What all blood/hematological diseases/disorders an Oral Pathologist is authorized to diagnose?
3. Can the pathologies of head & neck region except from oral cavity & maxillofacial region be diagnosed by an Oral Pathologist? What all pathologies except from oral cavity & maxillofacial region, an Oral Pathologist is authorized to diagnose?
4. **Can an Oral Pathologist is authorized to set up his/her own diagnostic centre or Oral Pathology Laboratory?**
5. As per DCI Revised BDS Regulation 2007, it is mentioned that a dental surgeon can prescribe drugs for common medical & dental ailments. What are the **common medical & dental** ailments as per DCI, which a dental surgeon is authorized to prescribe drugs?
6. Is a dental surgeon authorized to **sign/give an age estimation certificate?**
7. Is a dental surgeon authorized to **sign/give death certificate?**

- **Information to be sought in printed form.**

- **Indian postal order in name of Public Information Officer, Dental Council of India, New Delhi is attached.**

दूरभाष : 23238542, 23236740
Telephone : 23238542, 23236740
तार : डेनकोसिड
Telegram : "DENCONCIND"
फैक्स : 0091-011-23231252
Fax : 0091-011-23231252
E-mail ई-मेल : secretary@dciindia.org
Website : www.dciindia.org



ऐयान-ए-गालिब-मार्ग
कोटला रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110 002
Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road,
New Delhi - 110 002

SPEED POST



सूचना का
अधिकार
RIGHT TO
INFORMATION

भारतीय दन्त परिषद DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

(CONSTITUTED UNDER THE DENTISTS ACT 1948)

No.DE-109-2014/ 17395

Dated the 3 March, 2015

To

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
S/o Shri Ravinder Nath Nagpal
693, Bannimantap B. Layout,
S.S. Nagar,
Mysore-570015 (Karnataka)

Sub: Information sought by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal R/o Mysore under RTI Act, 2005.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your RTI application dated 17.1.2015 (received in this office on 3.2.2015) on the subject mentioned above and to inform that you have sought interpretation of the Acts & Regulations which is not permissible under the RTI Act, 2005. However, a copy of the DCI Revised (Code of Ethics) Regulations, 2014, is enclosed herewith.

2. In view of the above, your aforesaid application is disposed of accordingly. The name of the 1st Appellate Authority is Col. (Retd.) Dr. S.K. Ojha, Offg. Secretary, Dental Council of India, Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002.

Yours faithfully,

(Anil Kumar)
Deputy Secretary & PIO
Dental Council of India

Encl.: As above.

C.C.:
The President, Dental Council of India, New Delhi. (322)

///

To
The Public Information Officer (PIO),
Dental Council of India (DCI),
Aiwan-E-GalibMarg,
Kotla Road,
Temple Lane,
New Delhi – 110002

Subject: Application for seeking information under Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

1. **Name of the Applicant:** Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
2. **Gender:** Male
3. **Father's full Name:** Mr. Ravinder Nath Nagpal
4. **Address for correspondence:**
693, Bannimantap B Layout, S. S. Nagar, Mysuru (Karnataka) -570015
5. **Telephone No.:** +91-7829275348, 9066797361
6. **E-mail ID:** dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Declaration by the Applicant:

I am a bonafide citizen of India and owe allegiance to the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India and have not voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country.

Place:

Date:

(Signature of the applicant)

- **Particulars of information sought under RTI Act, 2005**

1. How many dental colleges have MDS seats in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in India?
2. What is the total number of MDS seats in the subject of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in all the dental colleges across India?
3. How many faculty members (Professors, Readers & Senior Lecturers) are there in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology in all the dental colleges in India?
Please furnish details for individual dental college.
4. How many MDS seats in Oral Pathology & Microbiology were filled during the academic year 2015-2016 for all the dental colleges in India? Kindly provide data pertaining to each dental college.

- **Information to be sought in printed form.**

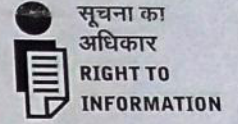
- **Indian postal order in name of Public Information Officer, Dental Council of India, New Delhi is attached.**

दूरभाष : 23238542, 23236740
Telephone : 23238542, 23236740
तार : डेनकासिंड
Telegram : "DENCONCIND"
फैक्स : 0091-011-23231252
Fax : 0091-011-23231252
E-mail ई-मेल : secretary@dciindia.org
Website : www.dciindia.org



ऐयान-ए-गालिब-मार्ग
कोटला रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110 002
Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road,
New Delhi - 110 002

**BY SPEED POST
RTI MATTER**



भारतीय दन्त परिषद
DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
(CONSTITUTED UNDER THE DENTISTS ACT 1948)

No.DE-109-2015/ 17692

Dated the 9 March, 2016

To

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
S/o Mr Ravinder Nath Nagpal
693, Bannimantap B Layout,
S.S. Nagar
Mysore-570015
Karnataka

Sub: Information sought by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal R/o Karnataka under RTI Act, 2005.

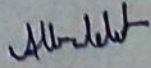
Sir,

I am directed to refer to your RTI application dated 16.2.2016 (received in this office on 19.2.2016) on the subject mentioned above and to furnish point wise information as under:-

- 1-2: There are 541 seats of MDS Course in the speciality of Oral Pathology & Microbiology at 167 dental colleges in India.
- 3: The information sought is voluminous and requires compilation of records. You may seek specific information.
- 4: The information sought is not available in the records of the Dental Council of India.

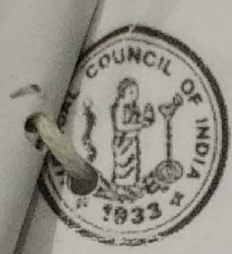
2. In view of the above, your aforesaid application is disposed of accordingly. The name of the 1st Appellate Authority is Dr. Dibyendu Mazumder, President, Dental Council of India, Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002.

Yours faithfully,


(Alka Mehta)
Assistant Secretary & P.I.O.
Dental Council of India

C.C.:
The President, Dental Council of India, New Delhi. (476)

//



भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद्
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

75
YEARS

पॉकेट - १४ सेक्टर - ८ द्वारका नई दिल्ली - 110 077
Pocket - 14, Sector - 8, Dwarka, New Delhi - 110 077

Platinum Jubilee
(1933 - 2008)

Speed Post
RTI Matter/Time bound

Date of RTI Application: 19/08/2016
Diary No.: DI/2016/149236 Diary Date: 02/09/2016

No. MCI-7(10)/2016-RTI/ 129922

Date: 14/09/16

✓ Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
S/o Mr. Ravinder Nath Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate - II,
Hisar, Haryana - 125005

Subject- Request for Information under the Right to Information Act, 2005

Sir/Madam,

This is with reference to your RTI application dated 19/08/2016 seeking information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 attaching therewith a fee of Rs.20/- paid by expired Postal Order No. 10G 134402 dated 27/02/2016 drawn in favour of Public Information officer, instead of the declared drawee in MCI i.e. **Accounts Officer, Medical Council of India.**

The Right to Information Rules, 2012 lays down that an application under Section 6 (3) of the RTI Act, 2005 shall be accompanied by a fees of rupees ten and the prescribed mode of payment of fees is in cash, to the public authority or by demand draft or Banker's cheque or Indian Postal Order payable to Accounts Officer of the Public Authority. The fee in cash is too paid in person in the office of Public Authority/Council. It cannot be send in cash by post as it is not permissible.

Hence your application is not in accordance with the provision of RTI Act and RTI Rules, 2012. Accordingly the fee sent by you is returned herewith for necessary action at your end.

Your application will not be processed further until the prescribed fee has been received by the Council in a correct mode, i.e. Accounts Officer, Medical Council of India. Accordingly Postal Order No. 10G 134402 dated 27/02/2016 of Rs.10/- is being returned herewith.

Kindly quote Diary No. in any future correspondence on the subject.

Name and Address of the Appellate Authority: -

Dr.Reena Nayyar, Secretary I/c.
Medical Council of India,
Pocket - 14, Sector - 8, Dwarka,
New Delhi-110077

Yours faithfully,

Shikhar Panjan

(Shikhar Panjan)
Law officer & CPIO



भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद्
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

पॉकेट - १४ सेक्टर - ८ द्वारका नई दिल्ली - 110 077
Pocket - 14, Sector - 8, Dwarka, New Delhi - 110 077

Speed Post
RTI Matter/Time bound

RTI No.:MEDCI/R/2016/01480
Diary No.: 157121 Date: 18/10/2016

No. MCI-7(10)/2016-RTI/

141721

Date:

02/11/16

✓ Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate - II, Hisar,
Haryana - 125005.

Subject: - Request for information under RTI Act, 2005.

Sir,

This is with reference to your applications dated 30/08/2016, on the subject noted above. In this regard, the point-wise reply as prepared with the assistance of deemed PIO is as under:-

Sl. No	Query	Reply
1	As per Medical Council of India (MCI), who is a medically qualified person? Can a person holding BDS/MDS/BAMS/BHMS be considered a medically qualified person?	Crossopathy is not permissible. Only those holding recognized medical qualifications under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 are entitled to practice modern system of medicine . The qualification awarded by Indian Board of Alternative Medicine is not recognized medical qualification under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 hence the right to practice medicine will not be enjoyed by such a person.
2	What all routine investigations as per MCI, an Oral Pathologist (a person holding MDS degree in the subject of Oral Pathology & Microbiology) can perform in his practice?	
3	As per Medical Law in India, Can an Oral Pathologist (a person holding MDS degree in the subject of Oral Pathology & Microbiology) be authorized to sign a blood/hematological report? If yes, what all blood/hematological disease/disorders an Oral Pathologist is authorized to diagnose?	It may be noted that BHMS Doctors are not permitted to practice Modern Medicine (Allopathic Medicine) . The Honble Supreme Court in Poonam Verma vs. Ashwin Patel (1966) SSC (4) 332 has held that " A person who does not have knowledge of a particular System of Medicine but practices in that System is a Quack and a mere pretender to medical knowledge or skill, or to put it differently, a Charlatan." Further, a copy of judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Poonam Verma vs. Ashwin Patel dated 10.05.1996 is enclosed for your perusal.
4	Can the pathologies of head & neck region except from oral cavity & maxillofacial region be diagnosed by an Oral Pathologist? What all pathologies except from oral cavity & maxillofacial region, an Oral Pathologist is authorized to diagnose?	
5	Can an Oral Pathologist is authorized to set up his/her own diagnostic centre or Oral Pathology Laboratory?	Further, qualifications namely BAMS and BHMS are subject to regulation by Central Council of Indian Medicine and Central Council of Homeopathy respectively. Their addresses are as under:-
6	What are the common medical ailments as per MCI?	

Central Council of Indian Medicine & Central Council of Homeopathy, Jawahar



भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद्
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

पॉकेट - १४ सेक्टर - ८ द्वारका नई दिल्ली - 110 077
Pocket - 14, Sector - 8, Dwarka, New Delhi - 110 077

		Lal Nehru Bhartiya Chikitsa Ayum Homeopathy Anusandhan Bhavan, 61 to 65, Institutional Area, Opposite D Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi - 110058.
7	What are the common medical & dental ailments which a MBBS/BDS is authorized to prescribe drugs?	The matter pertains to Dental College that falls within the purview of Dental Council of India. You may approach them. Their address is as under:
8	Is a dental surgeon (a person holding BDS/MDS degree) authorized to sign/give an age estimation certificate?	The CPIO, Dental Council of India, Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110 002.
9	Is a dental surgeon (a person holding BDS/MDS degree) authorized to sign/give death certificate?	

Name and Address of the Appellate Authority:

Dr. Reena Nayyar,
Secretary I/C & First Appellate Authority,
Medical Council of India,
Pocket - 14, Sector - 8,
Dwarka, New Delhi-110077

Yours faithfully

(Shikhar Ranjan)
Law Officer & CPIO

PETITIONER:
POONAM VERMA

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
ASHWIN PATEL & ORS

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 10/05/1996

BENCH:
AHMAD SAGHIR S. (J)
BENCH:
AHMAD SAGHIR S. (J)
KULDIP SINGH (J)

CITATION:
1996 AIR 2111 1996 SCC (4) 332
JT 1996 (5) 1 1996 SCALE (4) 364

ACT:

HEADNOTE:

JUDGMENT:

J U D G M E N T

S. SAGHIR AHMAD

"Similia Similibus Curantur" (Like Cures Like) is the basis of a system of therapeutics known popularly as Homoeopathy. It is based on the premise that most effective way to treat disease is to use drugs or other agents that produce the symptoms of the disease in healthy persons. This theory had its origin in or about 460 B.C. when the Greek physician, Hippocrates, noted the similarity between the effect of some drugs and the symptoms of the diseases they seemed to relieve. It was, however, in the late 18th Century that this theory was tested and popularised by German Physician, Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann as a new form of therapeutic treatment after six years test study of scores of drugs on himself and others. Ultimately, in 1796, he published his findings in a leading Medical journal under the caption "On a New Principle for Ascertaining the Curative Power of Drugs which set in motion a process of continued research in all directions including its Pharmacology with the result that Homoeopathy is taught today as a positive science in various Medical Colleges all over the country.

2. Respondent No. 1 pursued a 4 years' course in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery and after being declared successful in the Examination conducted by the Homoeopathic Medical College, Anand, Gujarat, he was awarded a Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery on the basis of which he was registered as a Medical Practitioner in 1983. Initially, he joined a private nursing home at Bombay where he worked, as he claims, as Chief Medical Officer from 1983 till he opened his own private clinic in 1989 and took up private practice.

3. Pramod Verma, husband of the appellant, was Sales Manager in M/s Encore Marketing P. Ltd. where the last salary drawn by him is said to be Rs.5,700/- out of which he

with the provisions of the Act. The particulars which are required to be entered in this register and the persons possessing requisite qualifications, whose names would be entered therein, are indicated in other Sub-sections of this Section.

25. Sub-section 12 (a) of Section 20 provides as under:

"Every registered practitioner shall be given a certificate of registration in the form prescribed by rules and shall practice Homoeopathy only. The registered practitioner shall display the certificate of registration, in a conspicuous place in his dispensary, clinic or place of practice."

26. On registration, a person gets the right to practice. This Section also provides that it shall be lawful for such person to use, after his name, the words "Registered Homoeopathic Practitioner" in full to indicate that his name has been entered in the register under the Act.

27. Under Section 23, the Maharashtra Council of Homoeopathy has been given the power to remove the name of any registered practitioner if he is found guilty of any misconduct. Explanation appended to Section 23(1) defines misconduct, inter alia, as any conduct which is infamous in relation to the profession.

28. The rights of Registered Practitioners are indicated in Section 28 which is quoted below:

"28. Notwithstanding anything in any law for the time being in force

(i) the expression "legally qualified medical practitioner" or "duly qualified medical practitioner" or any word importing a person recognised by law as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession shall, in all Acts of the Legislature in the State of Maharashtra and in all Central Acts (in their application to the State of Maharashtra) in so far as such Acts relate to any matters specified in List II or List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, include a practitioner whose name is entered in the register under this Act;

(ii) a certificate required by any Act from any medical practitioner or medical officer shall be valid if such certificate has been signed by a practitioner whose name is entered in the register under this Act;

(iii) a practitioner- whose name is entered in the register shall be eligible to hold any appointment as physician or other medical officer in any Homoeopathic dispensary, hospital or infirmary supported by or receiving a grant from the State Government and treating patients

fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both."

31. The impact of the above provisions is that no person can practice medicine in any State unless he possesses the requisite qualification and is enrolled as a Medical Practitioner on State Medical Register. The consequences for the breach of these provisions are indicated in Sub-section 3. If a person practices medicine without possessing either the requisite qualification or enrollment under the Act on any State Medical Register, he becomes liable to be punished with imprisonment or fine or both.

32. Apart from the Central Act mentioned above, there is the Maharashtra Medical Council Act 7 1965 dealing with the registration of Medical Practitioners and recognition of qualification and medical institutions. Section 2 (d) defines 'Medical Practitioner' or 'Practitioner' as under :

"Medical Practitioner or Practitioner means a person who is engaged in the practice of modern scientific medicine in any of its branches including surgery and obstetrics, but not including Veterinary medicine or surgery or the Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic or Biochemic system of medicine

(emphasis supplied)

33. It will be seen that the definition consists of two distinct parts; the first part contains the conclusive nature of phraseology and the latter part is the part which specifically excludes Homoeopathic Practitioner of Medical

To

**The Public Information Officer (PIO),
Dental Council of India,
Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road,
New Delhi - 110002**

Subject: Application for seeking information under Right to Information Act, 2005.

1. **Name of the Applicant:** Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
2. **Gender:** Male
3. **Father's full Name:** Mr. Ravinder Nath Nagpal
4. **Address for correspondence:** 1021, Urban Estate – II, Hisar,
Haryana - 125005
5. **Telephone No.:** +91-7027038190
6. **E-mail ID :** dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Declaration of the Applicant.

I am a bonafide citizen of India and owe allegiance to the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India and have not voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country.

Place:

Date:

(Signature of the applicant)

- **Particulars of information sought under RTI Act, 2005**

1. What all routine/diagnostic investigations as per Dental Council of India (DCI), an Oral Pathologist (a person holding MDS degree in the subject of Oral Pathology & Microbiology) can perform in his practice?
2. Can an Oral Pathologist be authorized to sign reports of hematological, histopathological, cytological, microbiological, serological and ultrastructural investigations as per DCI?
3. Can the pathologies of head & neck region except from oral cavity & maxillofacial region be diagnosed by an Oral Pathologist? If yes, what all pathologies except from oral cavity & maxillofacial region, an Oral Pathologist is authorized to diagnose?
4. What is the scope or domain for the practice of an Oral Pathologist as per DCI? Please explain what all diseases/disorders an Oral Pathologist can diagnose?
5. Can an Oral Pathologist is authorized/licensed to set up his/her own diagnostic centre or Oral Pathology Laboratory as per DCI?
6. What are the common medical & dental ailments as per DCI?
7. What are the common medical & dental ailments for which a BDS/MDS doctor is authorized to prescribe drugs as per DCI?
8. Is a dental surgeon (a person holding BDS/MDS degree) authorized to sign/give an age estimation certificate as per DCI?
9. Is a dental surgeon (a person holding BDS/MDS degree) authorized to sign/give death certificate as per DCI?

- **Information to be sought in printed form.**

- **Indian postal order in name of Public Information Officer, Dental Council of India, Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi – 110002 is attached.**

दूरभाष : 011-23238542, 23236740
Telephone : 011-23238542, 23236740
E-mail ई-मेल: secretary@dciindia.org
Website : www.dciindia.org.in



ऐवान-ए-ग़ालिब मार्ग
कोटला रोड़, नई दिल्ली - 110 002
Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg,
Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002

भारतीय दन्त परिषद
DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
(CONSTITUTED UNDER THE DENTISTS ACT, 1948)

**BY SPEED POST
RTI MATTER**



No.DE-109-2016/ 9905

Dated the 28 November, 2016

To ✓

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate-II,
Hisar, Haryana- 125005

Sub: Information sought by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal R/o Haryana under RTI Act, 2005.

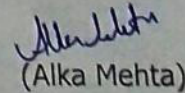
Sir,

I am directed to refer to your RTI application dated 09.11.2016 (received in this office on 15.11.2016) on the subject mentioned above, and to inform that the information sought requires interpretation of statutes which is not permissible under the RTI Act, 2005. As per the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, GOI, Department of Personnel & Training vide office Memorandum No. 1/4/2008-IR dated 25.04.2008 on RTI Act, 2005 which reads as under: -

"9 only such information is required to be supplied under the Act which already exists and is held by the public authority or held under the control of the public authority. It is not required under the Act to create information; or to interpret information; or to solve the problems raised by the applicants' or to furnish replies to hypothetical questions."

2. In view of the above, your aforesaid application is disposed of accordingly. The name of the 1st Appellate Authority is Dr. Sabyasachi Saha, Secretary, Dental Council of India, Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110 002.

Yours faithfully,


(Alka Mehta)

Assistant Secretary & P.I.O.
Dental Council of India

C.C.:

The President, Dental Council of India, New Delhi. (298)

भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद्
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

पॉकेट-14, सेक्टर-8, द्वारका, नई दिल्ली-110 077
Pocket-14, Sector-8, Dwarka, New Delhi-110 077

MCI-211(2)(RTI)/2016-Ethics/ 1545213

Date: 26/12/16

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate - II,
Hisar, Haryana - 125005.

RTI Appli. dt. : 15/11/2016
Diary No. : 163385
Diary Date : 24.11.2016

Subject: Application for seeking information under RTI Act, 2005.

Sir,

With reference to your RTI application dated 15/11/2016 (received in the Council office on 24.11.2016) on the subject noted above, the point wise reply of those query are as under: -

Query	Reply
1.What are the different branches of modern scientific medicine including surgery and obstetrics ?	The branch in medical course has been prescribed and is available in the Postgraduate Regulation, 2000 which in the public domain i.e. www.mciindia.org
2.Is Dentistry/Dental Surgery; a branch of modern scientific medicine ?	These queries does not pertain to this office. Therefore, RTI application is being transferred u/s 6(3) of RTI Act. to Dental Council of India, New Delhi.
3Dentistry/dental surgery comes under which system of medicine (allopathic/ayurvedic/homeopathy/unai/any other system of medicine) ?	
5.Can doctors with BDS/MDS degree the authorized/licensed to prescribe medicines for common medical & dental ailments under allopathic system of medicine ?	
6.Can a person bolding BDS/MDS degree prefix the title of 'Dr.' to his/her name ?	
4. As per Medical Council of India, what are the common medical ailments ?	This query is in the nature of eliciting opinion and therefore it does not constitute information as defined u/s 2(f) of the RTI Act, 2005.

Name & Address of Appellate Authority:

Dr. Reena Nayyar,
Secretary/IC & F.A.A.,
Medical Council of India,
Pocket - 14, Sector - 8,
Dwarka, New Delhi - 110077.

Yours faithfully

(Ashok Kumar Harit)
Deputy Secretary & PIO.

Contd.....2/-

दूरभाष : 011-23238542, 23236740
Telephone : 011-23238542, 23236740
E-mail : secretary@dcindia.org
Website : www.dciindia.org.in



ऐवान-ए-गालिब मार्ग
कोटला रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110 002
Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg,
Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002

BY SPEED POST
RTI MATTER



सूचना का
अधिकार
RIGHT TO
INFORMATION

भारतीय दन्त परिषद
DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
(CONSTITUTED UNDER THE DENTISTS ACT, 1948)

Dated the 18 January, 2017

No.DE-109-2016/ 12402

To ✓
Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate-II,
Hisar, Haryana- 125 005

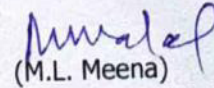
Sub: **Information sought under RTI Act, 2005- regarding**

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your RTI application dated 15.11.2016 (received in this office on 28.12.2016 u/s 6(3) of the RTI Act, 2005) forwarded by the Medical Council of India vide letter dated 26.12.2016 on the subject mentioned above, and to enclose herewith a copy each of the relevant provisions of the Dentists Act, 1948 and Revised Dentists (Code of Ethics) Regulations, 2014 for your information.

2. In view of the above, your aforesaid application is disposed of accordingly. The name of the 1st Appellate Authority is Dr. Sabyasachi Saha, Secretary, Dental Council of India, Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002.

Yours faithfully,


(M.L. Meena)

Joint Secretary (L&A) & PIO
Dental Council of India

C.C.:
The President, Dental Council of India, New Delhi. (346)

The Dentists Act, 1948

XXXXX

(d) "dentistry" includes—

(i) the performance of any operation on, and the treatment on any disease, deficiency or lesion of, human teeth or jaws, and the performance of radiographic or in connection with human teeth or jaws or the oral cavity;

(ii) the giving of any anaesthetic in connection with any such operation or treatment;

(iii) the mechanical construction or the renewal of artificial dentures or restorative dental appliances;

(iv) the performance of any operation on, or the giving of any treatment, advice or attendance to any person preparatory to, or for the purpose of, or in connection with, the fitting, inserting, fixing, constructing, repairing or renewing of artificial dentures or restorative dental appliances, and the performance of any such operation and the giving of any such treatment, advice or attendance, as is usually performed or given by dentists;

(e) "dentist" means a person who practices dentistry;

XXXXX

Revised Dentists (Code of Ethics) Regulations, 2014

XXXXX

3.5 Prescription of Drugs : Every dental surgeon should take care to prescribe and administer drugs in a responsible manner and ensure safe and rational use of drugs. He should as far as possible, prescribe drugs in a generic form

XXXXX

To
The Public Information Officer (PIO),
Dental Council of India (DCI),
Aiwan-E-GalibMarg,
Kotla Road,
Temple Lane,
New Delhi – 110002

Subject: Application for seeking information under Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

1. **Name of the Applicant:** Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
2. **Gender:** Male
3. **Father's full Name:** Mr. Ravinder Nath Nagpal
4. **Address for correspondence:**
1021, Urban Estate – II, Hisar, Haryana - 125005
5. **Telephone No.:** +91-7027038190
6. **E-mail ID:** dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Declaration by the Applicant:

I am a bonafide citizen of India and owe allegiance to the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India and have not voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country.

Place:

Date:

(Signature of the applicant)

- **Particulars of information sought under RTI Act, 2005**

1. Please enumerate the list of routine pathological/microbiological/biochemical investigations/tests which are performed in the dental colleges across India governed by Dental Council of India (DCI).
2. Kindly name the personnel/personnels who is authorized to sign the routine pathological/microbiological/biochemical investigation/test reports. Please give details of their qualifications and also mention about the minimum qualification for the authorized person who is signing these reports as per DCI.
3. As per DCI, can such personnel who are authorized signatory for pathological/microbiological/biochemical reports establish pathology laboratory? Please mention the list of investigations which can be performed by such authorized personnel.

- **Information to be sought in printed form.**

- **Indian postal order in name of Public Information Officer, Dental Council of India, New Delhi is attached.**

: 011-23238542, 23236740
: 011-23238542, 23236740
secretary@dcindia.org
www.dciindia.org.in



ऐवान-ए-ग़ालिब मार्ग
कोटला रोड़, नई दिल्ली - 110 002
Aiwan-E-Ghalib Marg,
Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002

भारतीय दन्त परिषद
DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA
(CONSTITUTED UNDER THE DENTISTS ACT, 1948)

BY SPEED POST
RTI MATTER



सूचना का
अधिकार
RIGHT TO
INFORMATION

No.DE-109-RTI/135/R/2017/ 8084

Dated the 14 August, 2017

To
Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal,
1021, Urban Estate-II,
Hisar, Haryana- 125 005

Sub: **Information sought under RTI Act, 2005- regarding**

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your RTI application dated 14.07.2017 (received in this office on 18.07.2017) on the subject mentioned above, and to inform that the information sought for does not pertain to this Council. As per the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, GOI, Department of Personnel & Training vide office Memorandum No. 1/4/2008-IR dated 25.04.2008 on RTI Act, 2005 which reads as under: -

"...9 only such information is required to be supplied under the Act which already exists and is held by the public authority or held under the control of the public authority. It is not required under the Act to create information; or to interpret information; or to solve the problems raised by the applicants' or to furnish replies to hypothetical questions."

2. In view of the above, your aforesaid application is disposed of accordingly. The name of the 1st Appellate Authority is Dr. Sabyasachi Saha, Secretary, Dental Council of India, Aiwan-E-Galib Marg, Kotla Road, New Delhi - 110 002.

Yours faithfully,

Kusum
14/08/17

(Kusum)

Assistant Secretary & P.I.O.
Dental Council of India

C.C.:
The President, Dental Council of India, New Delhi. (135)

MAILS SENT BY

DR. BHUVAN NAGPAL

REGARDING CONSIDERING

MDS ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY

DEGREE AS ONE OF THE

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY FOR

LAB REPORTS TO MINISTRY OF

HEALTH & FAMILY WEFARE,

NABL AND CLINICAL

ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

COMMITTEE FOR LABORATORY

HUMAN RESOURCE



Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Consideration/Inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree

1 message

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Sun, Dec 25, 2016 at 9:09 PM

To: director@nabl-india.org

To

The Director,

National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories,

NABL Secretariat, NABL House, Plot No. 45, Sector 44,

Gurgaon – 122002, Haryana

Subject: Consideration/Inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree as authorized signatory for routine and special laboratory tests as mentioned in Table 2 Qualification norms for authorized signatories under the section of Technical Requirements as given in the Doc. No. NABL 112, Issue No. 04, Issue Date: 09-May-2016.

Sir,

This is to bring to your kind notice that doctors having degree of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology), as defined by the Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulation, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), An Oral Pathologist has adequate training and competency to report the following laboratory tests:

1. Histopathology & Cytopathology
2. Routine Hematology
3. Clinical Pathology
4. Microbiology & Routine Serology
5. Routine Clinical Biochemistry
6. Molecular Pathology
7. Ultrastructural Investigations

Kindly consider for inclusion of Qualified Oral Pathologists as authorized signatory personnel for the above mentioned laboratory tests and please include M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) as one of the qualification for authorized signatory in your Qualification norms for authorized signatories under the section of Technical Requirements.

Thanking You

Yours Truly,

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

1021, Urban Estate – II,

Hisar, Haryana - 125005

Email: dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Attachments:

- 1. NABL Doc. No. 112, Issue No. 04, Issue Date: 09-May-2016 "Specific Criteria for Accreditation of Medical Laboratories"**
- 2. Dental Council of India Revised MDS Course Regulations, 2007 (Published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary Part III-Section 4 on November 21, 2007)**

2 attachments



DCI MDS REGULATIONS.pdf

17398K



NABL-112-doc New.pdf

1204K



Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Fwd: Consideration/Inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree

1 message

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Tue, May 30, 2017 at 9:17 PM

To: director@nabl-india.org

To

The Director,

National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories,

NABL Secretariat, NABL House, Plot No. 45, Sector 44,

Gurgaon – 122002, Haryana

Subject: Consideration/Inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree as authorized signatory for routine and special laboratory tests as mentioned in Table 2 Qualification norms for authorized signatories under the section of Technical Requirements as given in the Doc. No. NABL 112, Issue No. 04, Issue Date: 09-May-2016.

Sir,

This is to bring to your kind notice that doctors having degree of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology), as defined by the Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulation, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), An Oral Pathologist has adequate training and competency to report the following laboratory tests:

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5. Routine Clinical Biochemistry
6. Molecular Pathology
7. Ultrastructural Investigations

Kindly consider for inclusion of Qualified Oral Pathologists as authorized signatory personnel for the above mentioned laboratory tests and please include M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) as one of the qualification for authorized signatory in your Qualification norms for authorized signatories under the section of Technical Requirements.

Thanking You

Yours Truly,

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

1021, Urban Estate – II,

Hisar, Haryana - 125005

Phone: +91-7027038190


Email: dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Attachments:

- 1. NABL Doc. No. 112, Issue No. 04, Issue Date: 09-May-2016 "Specific Criteria for Accreditation of Medical Laboratories"**
- 2. Dental Council of India Revised MDS Course Regulations, 2007 (Published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary Part III-Section 4 on November 21, 2007)**

2 attachments

 **DCI MDS REGULATIONS.pdf**
17398K

 **NABL-112-doc New.pdf**
1204K



Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Fwd: Consideration/Inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree

1 message

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Tue, Aug 15, 2017 at 1:26 PM

To: director@nabl-india.orgCc: sectt@nabl.qcin.org

To

The Director,

National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories,

NABL Secretariat, NABL House, Plot No. 45, Sector 44,

Gurgaon – 122002, Haryana

Subject: Consideration/Inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree as authorized signatory for routine and special laboratory tests as mentioned in Table 2 Qualification norms for authorized signatories under the section of Technical Requirements as given in the Doc. No. NABL 112, Issue No. 04, Issue Date: 09-May-2016.

Sir,

This is to bring to your kind notice that doctors having degree of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology), as defined by the Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulation, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), An Oral Pathologist has adequate training and competency to report the following laboratory tests:

1. Histopathology & Cytopathology
2. Routine Hematology
3. Clinical Pathology
4. Microbiology & Routine Serology
5. Routine Clinical Biochemistry
6. Molecular Pathology
7. Ultrastructural Investigations

Kindly consider for inclusion of Qualified Oral Pathologists as authorized signatory personnel for the above mentioned laboratory tests and please include M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) as one of the qualification for authorized signatory in your Qualification norms for authorized signatories under the section of Technical Requirements.

Thanking You

Yours Truly,

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

1021, Urban Estate – II,

Hisar, Haryana - 125005

Email: dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Attachments:

- 1. NABL Doc. No. 112, Issue No. 04, Issue Date: 09-May-2016 "Specific Criteria for Accreditation of Medical Laboratories"**
- 2. Dental Council of India Revised MDS Course Regulations, 2007 (Published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary Part III-Section 4 on November 21, 2007)**

2 attachments



DCI MDS REGULATIONS.pdf

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NABL-112-doc New.pdf

1204K



Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Suggestion to Ammendment in Clinical Establishment (Central Government) Rules, 2012 – G.S.R. 441(E)

1 message

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Tue, May 30, 2017 at 9:55 PM

To: sunil.kumar20@gov.in

Suggestion to Ammendment in Clinical Establishment (Central Government) Rules, 2012 – G.S.R. 441(E)

From:

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

1021, Urban Estate – II, Hisar, Haryana – 125005

Email: dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Ph: +91-7027038190

To:

The Under Secretary (Medical Services), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,

Government of India, Room No. 508, D Wing, Nirman Bhavan,

New Delhi - 110011

Subject: Suggestion to consider for inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree as one of the minimum qualification of Laboratory Specialist under the Human Resource section of Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Amendment Rules, 2017 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary [Part II – Sec. 3(i)] dated 5th May, 2017

Sir,

This is to bring to your kind consideration that doctors having degree of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology), as defined by the Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India [Part III- Sec. 4] dated November 20th, 2007. An Oral Pathologist & Microbiologist has adequate training and competency to report the following laboratory tests:

1. Routine Hematology
2. Histopathology
3. Cytopathology
4. Clinical Pathology
5. Microbiology & Routine Serology
6. Routine Clinical Biochemistry
7. Molecular Genetics
8. Molecular Pathology
9. Ultrastructural Investigations

Therefore, it is suggested for inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) as one of the minimum qualification of signatories under Human Resource section of Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Amendment Rules, 2017.

Thanking You


Yours Truly,

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

Attachments:

1. Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Amendment Rules, 2017 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary [Part II – Sec. 3(i)] dated 5th May, 2017
2. Dental Council of India Revised MDS Course Regulations, 2007 Published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary [Part III-Sec. 4] dated November 20th, 2007 (Refer Sr. No. 6 Oral Pathology & Oral Microbiology, Page No. 89 onwards)

2 attachments

 **Clinical+Establishments++Amendment+Rules++2017..pdf**
324K

 **DCI MDS REGULATIONS.pdf**
17398K



Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Regarding inclusion of MDS (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) qualification as authorized signatory for lab reports as per the minutes of meeting of Sub-committee to finalize the draft notification in respect of minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories including signatory authority/technical head of medical diagnostic laboratory

1 message

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Wed, Nov 28, 2018 at 12:37 PM

To: sunil.kumar20@gov.in

Cc: dr.anilkumar@nic.in, drsudhirgupta@gmail.com, secretary@dcindia.org

From:

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal
1021, Urban Estate – II,
Hisar, Haryana – 125005

To:

Dr. Anil Kumar
Addl DDG (AK)
Member Secretary of Sub-Committee
Dte. GHS, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

Subject: Regarding inclusion of MDS (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) qualification as authorized signatory for lab reports as per the minutes of meeting of Sub-committee to finalize the draft notification in respect of minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories including signatory authority/technical head of medical diagnostic laboratory

Respected Sir,

This is to bring to your kind notice that as per the minutes of the meeting of Sub-committee to finalize the draft notification in respect of minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories including signatory authority/technical head of medical diagnostic laboratory held under the chairmanship of Dr. B D Athani, Spl. DGHS at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi held on 1st November 2017 and 8th March 2018, it was decided that doctors having qualification of MDS (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) can be signatory authority for lab reports but the same has not been included in the Gazette notification by Department of Health and Family Welfare pertaining to minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories Clinical Establishment Act dated 18th May 2018. You are hereby requested to kindly include the same and do the needful.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

Attachments:

1. Minutes of the meeting of Sub-committee to finalize the draft notification in respect of minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories including signatory authority/technical head of medical diagnostic laboratory held under the chairmanship of Dr. B D Athani, Spl. DGHS on 01-11-2017 at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Minutes of the 2nd meeting of sub-committee to discuss the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SLP (C) No. 28529/201-North Gujarat Pathologists Association & Ors.) decision and draft notification in respect of minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories including signatory authority/technical head of medical diagnostic laboratory under

Clinical Establishment Act held on 8th March 2018 under the chairmanship of Dr. B D Athani, Spl. DGHS at Resource Centre, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

3. The Gazette of India notification by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare pertaining to minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories Clinical Establishment Act dated 18th May 2018

3 attachments



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Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Suggestion to consider for inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree as one of the eligible qualification of Laboratory Specialist under Minimum standards for Medical Diagnostic Laboratories

1 message

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Sun, Dec 2, 2018 at 6:59 PM

To: manoj.jhalani@nic.in, director@nabl-india.org, sectt@nabl.qcin.org, secretary@dciindia.org

Cc: dr.anilkumar@nic.in, DRVEERU@yahoo.com

From:

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

1021, Urban Estate – II, Hisar, Haryana – 125005

Email: dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

Ph: 7027038190, 8168029497

To:

Mr. Manoj Jhalani

Addl. Secretary & Mission Director, NHM

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,

Government of India, Nirman Bhavan,

New Delhi - 110011

Subject: Suggestion to consider for inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree as one of the eligible/requisite qualification of Laboratory Specialist under Minimum standards for Medical Diagnostic Laboratories

Respected Sir,

This is to bring to your kind consideration that doctors having degree of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology), as defined by the Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulation, 2007 published in The Gazette of India [Part III-Sec. 4] dated November 20th, 2007. An Oral Pathologist & Microbiologist has adequate training and competency to report the following laboratory tests:

1. Histopathology of specimens belonging to Oral, Head & Neck region
2. Cytopathology of specimens belonging to Oral, Head & Neck region
3. Routine Hematology
4. Routine Clinical Biochemistry
5. Clinical Pathology
6. Oral Microbiology & Routine Serology
7. Molecular Genetics
8. Molecular Pathology
9. Ultrastructural Investigations

The justification for consideration of qualification of MDS (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) as one of the authorized signatory as per Dental Council of India is as under:

1. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page No. 87 under Subject Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology; 1st and 2nd objective states that:

“To train a postgraduate dental surgeon so as to ensure higher competence in both general and special pathology dealing with the nature of oral diseases, their causes, processes and effects”.

“An Oral Pathologist is expected to perform routine histopathological evaluation of specimens relating to oral and perioral tissues, to carry out routine diagnostic procedures including hematological, cytological, microbiological, immunological and ultrastructural investigations”.

2. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 91 under point no. 13; Basic Histotechniques and Microscopy, and Page no. 93 under section, Laboratory Techniques and Diagnosis, it is mentioned:

“Routine Hematological tests and clinical significance of the same”

3. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 91 under section of Clinical Pathology, it is mentioned:

“Laboratory investigations – Hematology, Microbiology and Urine Analysis”

4. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 94 under section of Scheme of examination in sub-section (B) Practical/Clinical, it is mentioned:

“Smear Preparation: Cytology or Microbial smear”

“Histopathology slide discussion”

5. Dental Council of India (DCI) B.D.S. Internship Regulations published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 15

“Blood, Urine and Sputum examination”

“Exfoliative Cytology and smears study”

“Biopsy- Laboratory procedure and reporting”

6. The following are Course contents as per Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4):

1. Biostatistics & Research Methodology
2. Applied Gross Anatomy including Histology
3. Physiology (General & Oral)
4. Cell Biology
5. General Histology
6. Biochemistry
7. General Pathology
8. General Microbiology
9. Basic immunology
10. Systemic Microbiology/Applied Microbiology
11. Virology
12. Mycology
13. Oral Biology
14. Basic Molecular Biology & Techniques
15. Basic Histotechniques And Microscopy
16. Oral Pathology
17. Clinical Pathology
18. Specialized Histotechniques And Special Stains
19. Recording of Case History And Clinic-Pathological Discussions
20. Dermatology
21. Oral Oncology
22. Oral Microbiology & Immunology
23. Forensic Odontology
24. Histopathology
25. Laboratory techniques and diagnosis
26. Experimental Aspects Of Oral Diseases
27. Recent Advances/Other Topics In Oral Pathology

Some other important points for which attention is required:

1. The specialized field of pathology dealing with the diseases of oral cavity and its associated structures (i.e. teeth, tongue, bony tissue (maxilla & mandible), joint (Temporo-mandibular joint; TMJ), lymph nodes, nerves, blood vessels), of the ear, nose and throat and of the structures in the neck has been referred to as either Oral Pathology or Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology or Head & Neck Pathology. **These structures are also part of human body and do have systemic implications from other organs of the human body as oral & perioral structures are connected with the rest of the human body which is a proven fact according to the recent scientific medical literature.** The doctors who are specially trained in this specific area are called Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologists and this title is acquired by getting degree of M.D.S. in Oral Pathology & Microbiology. They do have sound knowledge about the systemic implications from other organs of the body on the oral & maxillofacial region.

2. As per Medical Council of India (MCI); Minimum Qualification for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4) dated 5th Dec. 1998 under section of Index of Teaching specialties, it is mentioned that Dentistry is one of the recognized branches of modern scientific medicine. Dentistry is also taught during Phase – III of MBBS curriculum as a part of Surgery. As per Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page No. 6 under section of syllabus distribution among various specialties, it is mentioned that Oral Pathology & Microbiology is one of recognized branches under dentistry as per DCI. Therefore, Oral Pathology & Microbiology is an overlapping branch of dentistry as well as pathology and in turn a branch of modern scientific medicine. This fact has been acknowledged by Royal College of Pathologists, UK by considering Oral Pathology as one its recognized branches.

3. Routine Hematology –

- As per DCI Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), hematological diseases/disorders and routine hematological investigations which include Complete Blood Count (CBC) with peripheral smear are part of M.D.S. course curriculum and syllabus.
- Routine hematological investigations [majorly Complete Blood Count (CBC)] are performed and signed out on daily basis by Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist from past many years in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of many dental colleges across India.
- CBC (which includes Total RBC Count along with MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW, Total WBC count, Differential WBC count, Total Platelet Count, MPV, PDW) is required for diagnosing different types of anemia (in which glossitis is the major oral manifestation of anemia) and pyogenic infections affecting oral and maxillofacial region. CBC is also a choice of investigation done before any oral surgical procedure.

4. Clinical Pathology –

- Tzank smear is required for diagnosis of vesico-bullous lesions such as Pemphigus vulgaris, Bullous pemphigoid, Erosive lichen planus, Steven Johnson Syndrome, Herpes simplex, varicella, herpes zoster etc.
- Complete Urine analysis is required to know glucose to diagnose diadetes, bence-jones protein for multiple myeloma and uric acid crystals for gout.
- Sputum examination using AFB stain for diagnosis of tuberculosis
- Salivary examination & sialolith chemistry examination

5. Routine Serology –

- HIV, HBsAg & HCV (either by slide and agglutination method or ELISA) are required by either a dental/oral surgeon or a general surgeon before carrying out any surgical procedure. The results of the investigations will not alter if the surgery is performed either on oral & maxillofacial region or any other part of the body.

- VDRL – required for diagnosis of syphilis which has major oral manifestations like chancre, mucous patches, gumma, screwdriver-shaped incisor (Hutchinson's incisors) and Mulberry molars.
- CRP – required for acute inflammatory conditions either infections or tissue injury affecting oral & maxillofacial region. It is useful indicator in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) and Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA). SLE & RA has several oral & maxillofacial manifestations.
- RA factor – required for the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis which can affect TMJ

6. Routine Oral Microbiology –

- Examination of direct microbial smears by using different types microbial stains.
- Isolation of oral microflora (bacteria/fungus) using different culture techniques & sensitivity
- Examination of pus/purulent material drained from oral & maxillofacial region (e.g. fascial space infections)
- Caries Activity Tests

7. Routine Clinical Biochemistry –

- Blood sugar (Fasting, Post-Prandial;PP or Random) and HbA1c – are required for diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. Patients with diabetes mellitus presents with periodontitis and periodontal abscess as major oral manifestations. According to WHO, Periodontitis is considered sixth complication of diabetes mellitus. Random Blood Sugar (RBS) is commonly advised/prescribed investigation either by a dental/oral surgeon or a general surgeon for any kind of surgical procedure. The results of RBS will remain the same for that particular patient if the surgery is performed either on oral & maxillofacial region or any other part of the body.
- Lipid Profile (including cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL, LDL, VLDL) - can be used a useful marker in the early diagnosis of oral premalignant conditions like Oral Submucous Fibrosis (OSMF). OSMF is a common condition in Indian subcontinent which affects oral cavity particularly due to areca nut chewing habit. Studies have shown that the decreased serum lipid profile may be considered as a useful indicator for initial changes occurring in the cells of potentially malignant disorders like OSMF.
- Liver Function Tests; LFT (including Bilirubin, AST, ALT) - Studies have shown that oral mucosal lesions are commonly found in children with cirrhosis of the liver. Advanced liver disease promotes oral candidiasis. Glossitis and gingivitis are the common oral manifestations along with fetor hepaticus (a peculiar odor) in liver disease patients. Patients with advanced liver disease presents with bleeding tendencies. Therefore, LFT is required even before oral surgical procedures. Dental professionals and Neurologists prescribe Carbamazepine for Trigeminal Neuralgia. The drug; Carbamazepine causes hepatitis. Therefore, LFT is investigation of choice before prescribing this drug for trigeminal neuralgia. LFT is also required for diagnosis of SLE. The chances of acquiring hepatitis B & C is also high in dental professional, so in order to assess the status of liver, LFT is the investigation of choice.
- Kidney Function Tests; KFT (including urea, creatinine and serum electrolytes) - KFT is required for diagnosis of uremic stomatitis, renal osteodystrophy and systemic lupus erythematosus. It is also investigation of choice in trauma patients and other surgery patients. Urea and creatinine are also required before giving radio-opaque dyes for any imaging modality; that modality can be used for oral & maxillofacial region or for any other body part.

8. Molecular Pathology (including DNA extraction, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and western blotting) - PCR amplifies specific nucleic acid sequences by use of repeated cycles of DNA synthesis. Application of PCR has been extended to a wide variety of medical disciplines; fields of application include molecular genetics, pathology, microbiology, forensic medicine, and infectious diseases. The application of PCR in the context of oral & maxillofacial pathology is utilization of this technique to aid in the elucidation of the etiology of various oral & maxillofacial diseases. Studies have shown that PCR makes a useful contribution to the diagnosis of malignant lymphomas of the oral cavities. PCR is also an accurate method for diagnosis of many bacterial and viral diseases. e.g. Mycobacterium tuberculosis, hepatitis B virus

9. As of 2017, as per NABL published on the website, it is clarified that the laboratories are required to follow qualifications norms for authorized signatory mentioned in Table 1 of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) 112, Issue No.3, dated 1.02.2008 amended on 16.10.2012 and issue no. 04 dated 9.05.2016. As per NABL, M.Sc. & Ph.D in Medical Biochemistry and Medical Microbiology with certain years of experience are allowed to report routine hematology, clinical pathology, routine clinical biochemistry and routine microbiology and serology. **When non medical personnel's/professionals like M.Sc. & Ph.D in Medical Biochemistry or Medical Microbiology after certain years of experience can become authorized signatory for lab reports, then why can't a non-medical/dental doctor having MDS in Oral Pathology & Microbiology become authorized signatory for the same?**

10. **When NABL can allow an undergraduate degree holder (MBBS) to sign the lab reports after 3 years of experience, then why can't a postgraduate degree holder (M.D.S. in Oral Pathology & Microbiology) who is specially trained in general and special pathology is allowed to sign the lab reports?**

11. As per Clause No. 5.1.1.2 (Qualification norms for authorized signatories) under the section of Technical Requirements as given in the Doc. No. NABL 112, Issue No. 03, Amendment No. 04 Issue Date: 07-May-2018, it was considered by NABL that doctors with qualification of MDS in Oral Pathology & Microbiology can be authorized signatory for histopathology and cytopathology reports of specimens from oral and maxillofacial region and haemoglobin, Total WBC count, Differential WBC count, ESR, Bleeding Time and Clotting Time which are prescribed by Dental Professionals only. I want to highlight some points in regard to this:

- As Dentistry is an overlapping branch of medicine, surgery and pathology, doctors other than Dental Professionals (e.g. ENT Surgeons/General Surgeons/Orthopedic Surgeons/Plastic Surgeons) can be treating/performing surgical procedures on the pathologies of oral and maxillofacial region. **What should be done in cases where a doctor from non-dental/medical background prescribes routine hematology to Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist?**
- **What should be done if a patient by himself/herself comes for routine hematological investigations to an Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist?**
- **When a Dental Professional can prescribe any investigation to a General Pathologist, then why can't a non-dental/medical professional treating oral & maxillofacial pathology prescribe investigations to Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist?**

12. As per the minutes of the meeting of Sub-committee to finalize the draft notification in respect of minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories including signatory authority/technical head of medical diagnostic laboratory held under the chairmanship of Dr. B D Athani, Spl. DGHS at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi held on 1st November 2017 and 8th March 2018, it was decided that doctors having qualification of MDS (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) can be signatory authority for lab reports but still the same has not been included in the Gazette notification by Department of Health and Family Welfare pertaining to minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories Clinical Establishment Act dated 18th May 2018.

Therefore, it is suggested for inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) as one of eligible/requisite qualification of Laboratory Specialist under Minimum standards for Medical Diagnostic Laboratories.

Thanking You

Yours Truly,
Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal

 DCI BDS REGULATIONS - COMPLETE.pdf
 DCI REVISED INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME 2011.pdf
 DENTISTRY BRANCH OF MEDICINE.pdf
 nabl letter to dci.PDF
 NABL NEW GUIDELINES.pdf
 NABL-112-doc New.pdf
 reply by all gdc.pdf

Attachments:

1. **Dental Council of India Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 (Published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary Part III-Section 4 on November 21, 2007)**
2. **Dental Council of India Revised B.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 (Published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary Part III-Section 4 on September 10, 2007)**
3. **Dental Council of India (DCI) B.D.S. Internship Regulations (Published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary Part III, Section 4 on 2011)**
4. **Medical Council of India (MCI); Minimum Qualification for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4) dated 5th Dec. 1998**
5. **Reply by Govt. Dental Colleges from different parts of India in regard of Right To Information (RTI) Act, 2005 filed by Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal**
6. **NABL Doc. No. NABL 112, Issue No. 03, Amendment No. 04 Issue Date: 07-May-2018 "Specific Criteria for Accreditation of Medical Laboratories"**
7. **NABL Doc. No. 112, Issue No. 04, Issue Date: 09-May-2016 "Specific Criteria for Accreditation of Medical Laboratories"**
8. **Minutes of the meeting of Sub-committee to finalize the draft notification in respect of minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories including signatory authority/technical head of medical diagnostic laboratory held under the chairmanship of Dr. B D Athani, Spl. DGHS on 01-11-2017 at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.**
9. **Minutes of the 2nd meeting of sub-committee to discuss the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SLP (C) No. 28529/201- North Gujarat Pathologists Association & Ors.) decision and draft notification in respect of minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories including signatory authority/technical head of medical diagnostic laboratory under Clinical Establishment Act held on 8th March 2018 under the chairmanship of Dr. B D Athani, Spl. DGHS at Resource Centre, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.**
10. **The Gazette of India notification by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare pertaining to minimum standards of Medical Diagnostic Laboratories Clinical Establishment Act dated 18th May 2018**



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Gmail - Suggestion to consider for inclusion of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) degree as one of the eligible qualification of L...



DCI MDS REGULATIONS.pdf

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Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Request for consideration of suggestions/amendments regarding M.D.S. in Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology as authorized signatory mentioned in Clause No. 5.1.1.2 (Qualification norms for authorized signatories) under the section of Technical Requirements as given in the Doc. No. NABL 112, Issue No. 03, Amendment No. 04 Issue Date: 07-May-2018

1 message

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Fri, May 25, 2018 at 11:17 PM

To: director@nabl-india.org

Cc: sectt@nabl.qcin.org

To
The Director,
National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories,
NABL Secretariat, NABL House, Plot No. 45, Sector 44,
Gurgaon – 122002, Haryana

Subject: Request for consideration of suggestions/amendments regarding M.D.S. in Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology as authorized signatory mentioned in Clause No. 5.1.1.2 (Qualification norms for authorized signatories) under the section of Technical Requirements as given in the Doc. No. NABL 112, Issue No. 03, Amendment No. 04, Issue Date: 07-May-2018

This is to bring to your kind notice that many routine diagnostic/pathological investigations have not been mentioned under the domain of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologists [Doctors having degree of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) which is a recognized qualification granted by statutory body Dental Council of India (DCI)] as authorized signatory and a specific clause of “prescribed by Dental Professionals only” has also been made.

I want to draw your kind attention to the other investigations which are taught in M.D.S. course curriculum and is also included in the M.D.S. syllabus as laid down by Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4). These investigations are also performed regularly and signed by Qualified Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologists in the Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of various Dental Colleges across India from past many years.

1. Routine Hematology
2. Clinical Pathology
3. Routine Serology/Immunology
4. Routine Microbiology pertaining to Oral & Maxillofacial Region
5. Routine Clinical Biochemistry
6. Molecular Pathology

The justification for the above mentioned investigations is given as under:

1. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page No. 87 under Subject Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology; 1st and 2nd objective states that:

“To train a postgraduate dental surgeon so as to ensure higher competence in both general and special pathology dealing with the nature of oral diseases, their causes, processes and effects”.

“An Oral Pathologist is expected to perform routine histopathological evaluation of specimens relating to oral and perioral tissues, to carry out routine diagnostic procedures including hematological, cytological, microbiological, immunological and ultrastructural investigations”.

2. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 91 under point no. 13; Basic Histotechniques and Microscopy, and Page no. 93 under section, Laboratory Techniques and Diagnosis, it is mentioned: “Routine Hematological tests and clinical significance of the same”
3. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 91 under section of Clinical Pathology, it is mentioned: “Laboratory investigations – Hematology, Microbiology and Urine Analysis”
4. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 94 under section of Scheme of examination in sub-section (B) Practical/Clinical, it is mentioned: “Smear Preparation: Cytology or Microbial smear”
“Histopathology slide discussion”
5. Dental Council of India (DCI) B.D.S. Internship Regulations published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 15
“Blood, Urine and Sputum examination”
“Exfoliative Cytology and smears study”
“Biopsy- Laboratory procedure and reporting”
6. The following are Course contents as per Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4):
 1. Biostatistics & Research Methodology
 2. Applied Gross Anatomy including Histology
 3. Physiology (General & Oral)
 4. Cell Biology
 5. General Histology
 6. Biochemistry
 7. General Pathology
 8. General Microbiology
 9. Basic immunology
 10. Systemic Microbiology/Applied Microbiology
 11. Virology
 12. Mycology
 13. Oral Biology
 14. Basic Molecular Biology & Techniques
 15. Basic Histotechniques And Microscopy
 16. Oral Pathology
 17. Clinical Pathology
 18. Specialized Histotechniques And Special Stains
 19. Recording of Case History And Clinic-Pathological Discussions
 20. Dermatology
 21. Oral Oncology
 22. Oral Microbiology & Immunology
 23. Forensic Odontology
 24. Histopathology
 25. Laboratory techniques and diagnosis
 26. Experimental Aspects Of Oral Diseases
 27. Recent Advances/Other Topics In Oral Pathology

Therefore, as per Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), An Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist has adequate knowledge, training and competency to report the following laboratory tests:

1. Histopathology & Cytopathology of specimens belonging to oral & perioral tissues (page 93)
2. Routine Hematology (page 91)
3. Clinical Pathology - only urine, sputum (as per DCI) (page 91)
4. Routine Microbiology (page 87)
5. Routine Serology (page 87)
6. Routine Clinical Biochemistry (page 89)

7. Molecular Pathology (Page 91)
8. Ultrastructural Investigations (page 87)

Some other important points for which attention is required:

1. The specialized field of pathology dealing with the diseases of oral cavity and its associated structures (i.e. teeth, tongue, bony tissue (maxilla & mandible), joint (Temporo-mandibular joint; TMJ), lymph nodes, nerves, blood vessels), of the ear, nose and throat and of the structures in the neck has been referred to as either Oral Pathology or Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology or Head & Neck Pathology. These structures are also part of human body and do have systemic implications from other organs of the human body as oral & perioral structures are connected with the rest of the human body which is a proven fact according to the recent scientific medical literature. The doctors who are specially trained in this specific area are called Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologists and this title is acquired by getting degree of M.D.S. in Oral Pathology & Microbiology. They do have sound knowledge about the systemic implications from other organs of the body on the oral & maxillofacial region.
2. As per Medical Council of India (MCI); Minimum Qualification for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4) dated 5th Dec. 1998 under section of Index of Teaching specialities, it is mentioned that Dentistry is one of the recognized branches of modern scientific medicine. Dentistry is also taught during Phase – III of MBBS curriculum as a part of Surgery. As per Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page No. 6 under section of syllabus distribution among various specialities, it is mentioned that Oral Pathology & Microbiology is one of recognized branches under dentistry as per DCI. Therefore, Oral Pathology & Microbiology is an overlapping branch of dentistry as well as pathology and inturn a branch of modern scientific medicine. This fact has been acknowledged by Royal College of Pathologists,UK by considering Oral Pathology as one its recognized branches.
3. Routine Hematology –
 - Only haemoglobin, Total WBC count, Differential WBC count, ESR, Bleeding Time and Clotting Time has been considered for Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist to sign and that too which are prescribed by Dental Professionals only.
 - As per DCI Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), hematological diseases/disorders and routine hematological investigations which include Complete Blood Count (CBC) with peripheral smear are part of M.D.S. course curriculum and syllabus.
 - Routine hematological investigations [majorly Complete Blood Count (CBC)] are performed and signed out on daily basis by Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist from past many years in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of many dental colleges across India.
 - CBC (which includes Total RBC Count along with MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW, Total WBC count, Differential WBC count, Total Platelet Count, MPV, PDW) is required for diagnosing different types of anemia (in which glossitis is the major oral manifestation of anemia) and pyogenic infections affecting oral and maxillofacial region. CBC is also a choice of investigation done before any oral surgical procedure.
 - As Dentistry is an overlapping branch of medicine, surgery and pathology, doctors other than Dental Professionals (e.g. ENT Surgeons/General Surgeons/Orthopedic Surgeons/Plastic Surgeons) can be treating/performing surgical procedures on the pathologies of oral and maxillofacial region. What should be done in cases where a doctor from non-dental/medical background prescribes routine hematology to Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist?
 - What should be done if a patient by himself/herself comes for routine hematological investigations to an Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist?
 - When a Dental Professional can prescribe any investigation to a General Pathologist, then why can't a non-dental/medical professional treating oral & maxillofacial pathology prescribe investigations to Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist?
4. Clinical Pathology –
 - Tzank smear is required for diagnosis of vesico-bullous lesions such as Pemphigus vulgaris, Bullous pemphigoid, Erosive lichen planus, Steven Johnson Syndrome, Herpes simplex, varicella, herpes zoster etc.
 - Complete Urine analysis is required to know glucose to diagnose diadetes, bence-jones protein for multiple myeloma and uric acid crystals for gout.
 - Sputum examination using AFB stain for diagnosis of tuberculosis
 - Salivary examination & sialolith chemistry examination

5. Routine Serology –

- HIV, HBsAg & HCV (either by slide and agglutination method or ELISA) are required by either a dental/oral surgeon or a general surgeon before carrying out any surgical procedure. The results of the investigations will not alter if the surgery is performed either on oral & maxillofacial region or any other part of the body.
- VDRL – required for diagnosis of syphilis which has major oral manifestations like chancre, mucous patches, gumma, screwdriver-shaped incisor (Hutchinson's incisors) and Mulberry molars.
- CRP – required for acute inflammatory conditions either infections or tissue injury affecting oral & maxillofacial region. It is useful indicator in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) and Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA). SLE & RA has several oral & maxillofacial manifestations.
- RA factor – required for the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis which can affect TMJ

6. Routine Oral Microbiology –

- Examination of direct microbial smears by using different types microbial stains.
- Isolation of oral microflora (bacteria/fungus) using different culture techniques & sensitivity.
- Examination of pus/purulent material drained from oral & maxillofacial region (e.g. fascial space infections)
- Caries Activity Tests

7. Routine Clinical Biochemistry –

- Blood sugar (Fasting, Post-Prandial;PP or Random) and HbA1c – are required for diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. Patients with diabetes mellitus presents with periodontitis and periodontal abscess as major oral manifestations. According to WHO, Periodontitis is considered sixth complication of diabetes mellitus. Random Blood Sugar (RBS) is commonly advised/prescribed investigation either by a dental/oral surgeon or a general surgeon for any kind of surgical procedure. The results of RBS will remain the same for that particular patient if the surgery is performed either on oral & maxillofacial region or any other part of the body.
- Lipid Profile (including cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL, LDL, VLDL) - can be used a useful marker in the early diagnosis of oral premalignant conditions like Oral Submucous Fibrosis (OSMF). OSMF is a common condition in Indian subcontinent which affects oral cavity particularly due to areca nut chewing habit. Studies have shown that the decreased serum lipid profile may be considered as a useful indicator for initial changes occurring in the cells of potentially malignant disorders like OSMF.
- Liver Function Tests; LFT (including Bilirubin, AST, ALT) - Studies have shown that oral mucosal lesions are commonly found in children with cirrhosis of the liver. Advanced liver disease promotes oral candidiasis. Glossitis and gingivitis are the common oral manifestations along with fetor hepaticus (a peculiar odor) in liver disease patients. Patients with advanced liver disease presents with bleeding tendencies. Therefore, LFT is required even before oral surgical procedures. Dental professionals and Neurologists prescribe Carbamazepine for Trigeminal Neuralgia. The drug; Carbamazepine causes hepatitis. Therefore, LFT is investigation of choice before prescribing this drug for trigeminal neuralgia. LFT is also required for diagnosis of SLE. The chances of acquiring hepatitis B & C is also high in dental professional, so in order to assess the status of liver, LFT is the investigation of choice.
- Kidney Function Tests; KFT (including urea, creatinine and serum electrolytes) - KFT is required for diagnosis of uremic stomatitis, renal osteodystrophy and systemic lupus erythematosus. It is also investigation of choice in trauma patients and other surgery patients. Urea and creatinine are also required before giving radio-opaque dyes for any imaging modality; that modality can be used for oral & maxillofacial region or for any other body part.

8. Molecular Pathology (including DNA extraction, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and western blotting) - PCR amplifies specific nucleic acid sequences by use of repeated cycles of DNA synthesis. Application of PCR has been extended to a wide variety of medical disciplines; fields of application include molecular genetics, pathology, microbiology, forensic medicine, and infectious diseases. The application of PCR in the context of oral & maxillofacial pathology is utilization of this technique to aid in the elucidation of the etiology of various oral & maxillofacial diseases. Studies have shown that PCR makes a useful contribution to the diagnosis of malignant lymphomas of the oral cavities. PCR is also an accurate method for diagnosis of many bacterial and viral diseases. e.g. Mycobacterium tuberculosis, hepatitis B virus

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pathology, routine clinical biochemistry and routine microbiology and serology. When non medical personnel's/professionals like M.Sc. & Ph.D in Medical Biochemistry or Medical Microbiology after certain years of experience can become authorized signatory for lab reports, then why can't a non-medical/dental doctor having MDS in Oral Pathology & Microbiology become authorized signatory for the same?

10. When NABL can allow an undergraduate degree holder (MBBS) to sign the lab reports after 3 years of experience, then why can't a postgraduate degree holder (M.D.S. in Oral Pathology & Microbiology) who is specially trained in general and special pathology is allowed to sign the lab reports?

Thanking You





Yours Truly,

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Hisar, Haryana - 125005
Email: dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com

References:

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4 attachments

-  **reply by all gdc.pdf**
17159K
-  **DCI REVISED INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME 2011.pdf**
1975K
-  **DENTISTRY BRANCH OF MEDICINE.pdf**
1508K
-  **DCI MDS ORAL PATH. CURRICULUM.pdf**
1029K



Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Request for consideration of suggestions/amendments regarding M.D.S. in Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology as authorized signatory mentioned in Clause No. 5.1.1.2 (Qualification norms for authorized signatories) under the section of Technical Requirements as given in the Doc. No. NABL 112, Issue No. 03, Amendment No. 04 Issue Date: 07-May-2018

1 message

Dr. Bhuvan Nagpal <dr.bhuvannagpal@gmail.com>

Mon, Nov 26, 2018 at 4:05 PM

To: director@nabl-india.org, sectt@nabl.qcin.org, secretary@dciindia.org

To
The Director,
National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories,
NABL Secretariat, NABL House, Plot No. 45, Sector 44,
Gurgaon – 122002, Haryana

Subject: Request for consideration of suggestions/amendments regarding M.D.S. in Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology as authorized signatory mentioned in Clause No. 5.1.1.2 (Qualification norms for authorized signatories) under the section of Technical Requirements as given in the Doc. No. NABL 112, Issue No. 03, Amendment No. 04 Issue Date: 07-May-2018

This is to bring to your kind notice that many routine diagnostic/pathological investigations have not been mentioned under the domain of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologists [Doctors having degree of M.D.S. (Oral Pathology & Microbiology) which is a recognized qualification granted by statutory body Dental Council of India (DCI) governed by Govt. Of India] as authorized signatory and a specific clause of "prescribed by Dental Professionals only" has also been made.

I want to draw your kind attention to the other investigations which are taught in M.D.S. course curriculum and is included in the M.D.S. syllabus as laid down by Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4) and are also performed regularly and signed by Qualified Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologists in the Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of various Dental Colleges across India from past many years.

1. Routine Hematology
2. Clinical Pathology
3. Routine Serology/Immunology
4. Routine Microbiology pertaining to Oral & Maxillofacial Region
5. Routine Clinical Biochemistry
6. Molecular Pathology

The justification for the above mentioned investigations is given as under:

1. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page No. 87 under Subject Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology; 1st and 2nd objective states that:

"To train a postgraduate dental surgeon so as to ensure higher competence in both general and special pathology, dealing with the nature of oral diseases, their causes, processes and effects".

"An Oral Pathologist is expected to perform routine histopathological evaluation of specimens relating to oral and perioral tissues, to carry out routine diagnostic procedures including hematological, cytological, microbiological, immunological and ultrastructural investigations".

2. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 91 under point no. 13; Basic Histotechniques and Microscopy, and Page no. 93 under section, Laboratory Techniques and Diagnosis, it is mentioned:

"Routine Hematological tests and clinical significance of the same"

3. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 91 under section of Clinical Pathology, it is mentioned:

“Laboratory investigations – Hematology, Microbiology and Urine Analysis”

4. Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 94 under section of Scheme of examination in sub-section (B) Practical/Clinical, it is mentioned:

“Smear Preparation: Cytology or Microbial smear”

“Histopathology slide discussion”

5. Dental Council of India (DCI) B.D.S. Internship Regulations published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page no. 15

“Blood, Urine and Sputum examination”

“Exfoliative Cytology and smears study”

“Biopsy- Laboratory procedure and reporting”

6. The following are Course contents as per Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4):

1. Biostatistics & Research Methodology
2. Applied Gross Anatomy including Histology
3. Physiology (General & Oral)
4. Cell Biology
5. General Histology
6. Biochemistry.
7. General Pathology.
8. General Microbiology.
9. Basic immunology.
10. Systemic Microbiology/Applied Microbiology.
11. Virology.
12. Mycology.
13. Oral Biology
14. Basic Molecular Biology & Techniques
15. Basic Histotechniques And Microscopy
16. Oral Pathology
17. Clinical Pathology.
18. Specialized Histotechniques And Special Stains
19. Recording of Case History And Clinic-Pathological Discussions
20. Dermatology.
21. Oral Oncology.
22. Oral Microbiology & Immunology.
23. Forensic Odontology
24. Histopathology
25. Laboratory techniques and diagnosis
26. Experimental Aspects Of Oral Diseases
27. Recent Advances/Other Topics In Oral Pathology

Therefore, as per Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), An Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist has adequate knowledge, training and competency to report the following laboratory tests:

1. Histopathology & Cytopathology of specimens belonging to oral & perioral tissues (page 93)
2. Routine Hematology (page 91)
3. Clinical Pathology - only urine, sputum (as per DCI) (page 91)
4. Routine Microbiology (page 87)
5. Routine Serology (page 87)
6. Routine Clinical Biochemistry (page 89)
7. Molecular Pathology (Page 91)
8. Ultrastructural Investigations (page 87)

Some other important points for which attention is required:

1. The specialized field of pathology dealing with the diseases of oral cavity and its associated structures (i.e. teeth, tongue, bony tissue (maxilla & mandible), joint (Temporo-mandibular joint; TMJ), lymph nodes, nerves, blood vessels), of the ear, nose and throat and of the structures in the neck has been referred to as either Oral Pathology or Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology or Head & Neck Pathology. These structures are also part of human body and do have systemic implications from other organs of the human body as oral & perioral structures are connected with the rest of the human body, which is a proven fact according to the recent scientific medical literature. The doctors who are specially trained in this specific area are called Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologists and this title is

acquired by getting degree of M.D.S. in Oral Pathology & Microbiology. They do have sound knowledge about the systemic implications from other organs of the body on the oral & maxillofacial region.

2. As per Medical Council of India (MCI); Minimum Qualification for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4) dated 5th Dec. 1998 under section of Index of Teaching specialities, it is mentioned that Dentistry is one of the recognized branches of modern scientific medicine. Dentistry is also taught during Phase – III of MBBS curriculum as a part of Surgery. As per Dental Council of India (DCI) Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), Page No. 6 under section of syllabus distribution among various specialities, it is mentioned that Oral Pathology & Microbiology is one of recognized branches under dentistry as per DCI. Therefore,

Oral Pathology & Microbiology is an overlapping branch of dentistry as well as pathology and inturn a branch of modern scientific medicine. This fact has been acknowledged by Royal College of Pathologists,UK by considering Oral Pathology as one its recognized branches.

3. Routine Hematology –

- Only haemoglobin, Total WBC count, Differential WBC count, ESR, Bleeding Time and Clotting Time has been considered for Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist to sign and that too which are prescribed by Dental Professionals only.

- As per DCI Revised M.D.S. Course Regulations, 2007 published in The Gazette of India: Extraordinary (Part III, Section 4), hematological diseases/disorders and routine hematological investigations which include Complete Blood Count (CBC) with peripheral smear are part of M.D.S. course curriculum and syllabus.

- Routine hematological investigations [majorly Complete Blood Count (CBC)] are performed and signed out on daily basis by Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist from past many years in the department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology of many dental colleges across India.

- CBC (which includes Total RBC Count along with MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW, Total WBC count, Differential WBC count, Total Platelet Count, MPV, PDW) is required for diagnosing different types of anemia (in which glossitis is the major oral manifestation of anemia) and pyogenic infections affecting oral and maxillofacial region. CBC is also a choice of investigation done before any oral surgical procedure.

- As Dentistry is an overlapping branch of medicine, surgery and pathology, doctors other than Dental Professionals (e.g. ENT Surgeons/General Surgeons/Orthopedic Surgeons/Plastic Surgeons) can be treating/performing surgical procedures on the pathologies of oral and maxillofacial region. What should be done in cases where a doctor from non-dental/medical background prescribes routine hematology to Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist?

- What should be done if a patient by himself/herself comes for routine hematological investigations to an Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist?

- When a Dental Professional can prescribe any investigation to a General Pathologist, then why can't a non-dental/medical professional treating oral & maxillofacial pathology prescribe investigations to Oral & Maxillofacial Pathologist?

4. Clinical Pathology –

- Tzank smear is required for diagnosis of vesico-bullous lesions such as Pemphigus vulgaris, Bullous pemphigoid, Erosive lichen planus, Steven Johnson Syndrome, Herpes simplex, varicella, herpes zoster etc.

- Complete Urine analysis is required to know glucose to diagnose diadetes, bence-jones protein for multiple myeloma and uric acid crystals for gout.

- Sputum examination using AFB stain for diagnosis of tuberculosis

- Salivary examination & sialolith chemistry examination

5. Routine Serology –

- HIV, HBsAg & HCV (either by slide and agglutination method or ELISA) are required by either a dental/oral surgeon or a general surgeon before carrying out any surgical procedure. The results of the investigations will not alter if the surgery is performed either on oral & maxillofacial region or any other part of the body.

- VDRL – required for diagnosis of syphilis which has major oral manifestations like chancre, mucous patches, gumma, screwdriver-shaped incisor (Hutchinson's incisors) and Mulberry molars.

- CRP – required for acute inflammatory conditions either infections or tissue injury affecting oral & maxillofacial region. It is useful indicator in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) and Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA). SLE & RA has several oral & maxillofacial manifestations.

- RA factor – required for the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis which can affect TMJ
6. Routine Oral Microbiology –
 - Examination of direct microbial smears by using different types microbial stains.
 - Isolation of oral microflora (bacteria/fungus) using different culture techniques & sensitivity.
 - Examination of pus/purulent material drained from oral & maxillofacial region (e.g. fascial space infections)
 - Caries Activity Tests
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Thanking You

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Attachments:

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**DENTISTRY
IS A RECOGNISED
BRANCH/SPECIALTY OF
MEDICINE
ACCORDING TO MCI, NMC AND
JUDGEMENT PASSED BY
MADRAS HIGH COURT**

Salient Features of Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998

(AMENDED UPTO JULY 2016)

(PUBLISHED IN PART III, SECTION 4
OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA DATED 5TH DECEMBER 1998)

[Click here to view complete Regulation
\(Amendments incorporated in pdf\)](#)

Index of Teaching specialities.

1. Anatomy
2. Physiology
3. Biochemistry
4. Bio-Physics
5. Pharmacology
6. Pathology
7. Microbiology
8. Community Medicine
9. Forensic Medicine
10. General Medicine
11. General Surgery
12. Obstetrics and Gynaecology
13. Paediatrics
14. Tuberculosis and Respiratory Medicine/Pulmonary Medicine
15. Psychiatry
16. Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy
17. Orthopaedics
18. Anaesthesiology
19. Radio-Diagnosis
20. Radio-Therapy
21. Oto-Rhino-Laryngology
22. Ophthalmology
23. Nuclear Medicine
24. Nutrition
25. Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
26. Human Metabolism
27. Immuno Haematology and Blood Transfusion
28. Medical Genetics
29. Family Medicine
30. Aviation Medicine/Aerospace Medicine
31. Geriatrics
32. Health Administration
33. Hospital Administration
34. Sports Medicine
35. Tropical Medicine
36. Rheumatology
37. Health Education
38. Marine Medicine
39. Occupational Health
40. Public Health
41. Radiological Physics
42. Virology
43. Dentistry

SUPER SPECIALITIES

1. Cardiology
2. Clinical Haematology
3. Clinical Pharmacology
4. Endocrinology
5. Immunology
6. Medical Gastroenterology
7. Medical Genetics (Super-Speciality)
8. Medical Oncology
9. Neonatology
10. Nephrology

affiliated. He/She shall submit his application for migration within a period of 1 month of passing (Declaration of result of the 1st Professional MBBS examination) alongwith the above cited four "No Objection Certificates" to: (a) the Director of Medical Education of the State, if migration is sought from one college to another within the same State or (b) the Medical Council of India, if the migration is sought from one college to another located outside the State.

7. Training Period and Time Distribution

(1) Every student shall undergo a period of certified study extending over 4 ½ academic years divided into 9 semesters, (i.e. of 6 months each) from the date of commencement of his study for the subjects comprising the medical curriculum to the date of completion of the examination and followed by one year compulsory rotating internship. Each semester will consist of approximately 120 teaching days of 8 hours each college working time, including one hour of lunch.

(2) The period of 4 ½ years is divided into three phases as follows :-

a) **Phase-1** (two semesters) - consisting of Pre-clinical subjects (Human Anatomy, Physiology including Bio-Physics, Bio-chemistry and introduction to Community Medicine including Humanities). Besides 60 hours for introduction to Community Medicine including Humanities, rest of the time shall be somewhat equally divided between Anatomy and Physiology plus Biochemistry combined (Physiology 2/3 & Biochemistry 1/3).

b) **Phase-II** (3 semesters) - consisting of para-clinical/ clinical subjects.

During this phase teaching of para-clinical and clinical subjects shall be done concurrently.

The para-clinical subjects shall consist of Pathology, Pharmacology, Microbiology, Forensic Medicine including Toxicology and part of Community Medicine.

The clinical subjects shall consist of all those detailed below in Phase III.

Out of the time for Para-clinical teaching approximately equal time be allotted to Pathology, Pharmacology, Microbiology and Forensic Medicine and Community Medicine combined (1/3 Forensic Medicine & 2/3 Community Medicine). See Appendix-C.

c) **Phase-III** (Continuation of study of clinical subjects for seven semesters after passing Phase-I)

The clinical subjects to be taught during Phase II & III are Medicine and its allied specialties, Surgery and its allied specialties, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Community Medicine.

Besides clinical posting as per schedule mentioned herewith, rest of the teaching hours be divided for didactic lectures, demonstrations, seminars, group discussions etc. in various subjects. The time distribution shall be as per Appendix-C.

The **Medicine and its allied specialties training** will include General Medicine, Paediatrics, Tuberculosis and Chest, Skin and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Psychiatry, Radio-diagnosis, Infectious diseases etc. The **Surgery and its allied specialties training** will include General Surgery, Orthopaedic Surgery including Physio-therapy and Rehabilitation, Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology, Anaesthesia, **Dentistry**, Radio-therapy etc. The Obstetrics & Gynaecology training will include family medicine, family welfare planning etc.

(3) The first 2 semester (approximately 240 teaching days) shall be occupied in the Phase I (Pre-clinical) subjects and introduction to a broader understanding of the perspectives of medical education leading to delivery of health care. No student shall be permitted to join the Phase II (Para-clinical/clinical) group of subjects until he has passed in all the Phase I (Pre-clinical subjects) for which he will be permitted not more than four chances (actual examination), provided four chances are completed in three years from the date of enrollment.

In the above sub-section 7(3) the words "for which for which he will be permitted not more than four chances (actual examination), provided four chances are completed in three years from the date of enrollment" have been deleted in terms of notification published on 30.09.2003 in the Gazette of India .

(4) After passing pre-clinical subjects, 1 ½ year (3 semesters) shall be devoted to para-clinical subjects.

Phase II will be devoted to para-clinical & clinical subjects, along with clinical postings. During clinical phase (Phase III) pre-clinical and para-clinical teaching will be integrated into the teaching of clinical subjects where relevant.

(5) Didactic lectures should not exceed one third of the time schedule; two third schedule should include practicals, clinicals or/and group discussions. Learning process should include living experiences, problem oriented approach, case studies and community health care activities.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION
(POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION BOARD)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2022

**TEACHERS ELIGIBILITY QUALIFICATIONS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
REGULATIONS, 2022**

F. No. NMC/MCI-23(I)/2021-MED.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 of the National Medical Commission Act, 2019, the National Medical Commission, hereby makes the following Regulations, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement

- 1.3 These Regulations may be called the “Teachers Eligibility Qualifications in Medical Institutions Regulations, 2022”.
- 1.4 They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Objectives

Appointment and promotion of faculty in various teaching specialties imparting graduate and postgraduate medical education in medical institutions, falling within the purview of the National Medical Commission, has to be in accordance with the minimum qualifications and experience prescribed in these Regulations, so as to maintain a standard of teaching in medical institutions.

3. General Norms for Appointment of Faculty in Medical Institutions

Every appointing authority before making an appointment to a teaching post in a medical college or institution shall observe the following norms:

- 3.1 All Medical Teachers must possess a Postgraduate degree or equivalent qualification included in any one of the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and National Medical Commission Act, 2019. They must also be registered in a State Medical Register or National Medical Register, except in the case of teachers with non-medical qualifications.
- 3.2 The maximum age limit up to which a person can be appointed or granted extension or re-employed in service against the posts of Teacher or Medical Superintendent or Dean or Principal or Director or, as the case may be, which are required to be filled up as per the norms of the National Medical Commission in any Medical College/ Institution for imparting Graduate and Post-Graduate medical education shall be 70 years.
- 3.3 In the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry, non-medical graduates having M.Sc. (relevant medical) and PhD qualifications, granted by the recognized Medical College/Institute as regular on campus course in the subject concerned, can be appointed as Assistant Professors. A non-medical person cannot be appointed as Dean or Director or Principal or Medical Superintendent or Head of the Department.

Provided that non-medical graduates appointed as Assistant Professors in the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology and Microbiology on the basis of MSc degree prior to the coming into force of Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institution Regulations, 1998 on 05.12.1998, shall be eligible to be considered as Assistant Professors. However, PhD degree in concerned medical subject is essential for promotion to higher teaching position. Such persons shall also be eligible after their retirement to serve as faculty on the same position from which they had retired until the permissible age for serving in a Medical College.

- 3.4 The appointing authority may consider certain equivalent postgraduate qualifications, which may be approved by the National Medical Commission from time to time, to be the requisite recognized qualification in the subject concerned.
- 3.5 In cases where candidates with requisite experience are not available, a reference may be made by the appointing authority to the National Medical Commission for consideration on merits.

- 3.6 The position of Dean/Director/Principal of Medical College/Institution should be held by a person possessing recognized postgraduate medical degree from a recognized institution with a minimum of ten years teaching experience as Professor/Associate Professor in a Medical College/ Institution, out of which at least five years should be as Professor in the Department. Appointment to these posts shall be made on seniority-cum-merit basis. The Dean/Director/Principal of Medical Institution shall not hold the post of Head of the Department.
- 3.7 The Medical Superintendent of the affiliated teaching hospital shall possess a recognized postgraduate medical degree from a recognized Institution with a minimum of ten years teaching experience as Professor /Associate Professor in the relevant departments of the Hospital, out of which at least five years should be as Professor. Appointment to these posts shall be made on seniority-cum-merit basis. Medical Superintendent shall not occupy the position of the Head of the Department. However, he can head the unit.
- 3.8 The position of Dean/Director/Principal of Standalone Postgraduate Broad Specialty/Super Specialty Institution shall be held by a person possessing recognized postgraduate Degree from a recognized Institution with minimum of ten years teaching experience as Professor/Associate Professor, out of which, at least five years should be as Professor.
- 3.9 The Heads of the Departments of broad and super specialty courses shall possess a recognized Postgraduate broad specialty and super specialty degree, as the case may be, in the concerned specialty. This mandatory requirement is relaxed for five more years from the date of notification of this Regulation to all the Broad and Super Specialty courses which were started after 01 January, 2009.
- 3.10 Appointments to the administrative posts in Government Institutions including the in-charge arrangements, amongst eligible candidates, shall be on inter se vertical seniority based on date of entry into the Institution/Government Service.
- 3.11 The period spent by the teaching faculty towards acquisition of degree in Super Specialty subject on concurrent duties/deputation shall not be counted as teaching experience for fulfilling eligibility criteria for promotion in the concerned Super Specialty department.
- 3.12 For holders of MD - PhD in Medical Subjects, the period spent during PhD shall be considered equivalent to Senior Residency period and they are eligible for direct appointment as Assistant Professors in the concerned subject.
- 3.13 A person with MSc (Health Statistics/Medical Statistics/Bio Statistics/Statistics) with PhD from a recognized University shall be appointed as Assistant Professor of Statistics in the department of Community Medicine.

4. Determination of equivalence of the qualification of DNB (Broad Specialties) with MD/MS and DNB (Super Specialties) with DM/MCh

The Diplomate of National Board (DNB) in broad specialty and super specialty qualifications when granted in a medical institution with attached hospital or in a hospital with the strength of five hundred or more beds, by the National Board of Examinations, shall be equivalent in all respects to the corresponding broad specialty (MD/MS) and super specialty (DM/MCh) postgraduate qualification, but in all other cases, senior residency in a medical college for an additional period of one year shall be required for such qualification to be equivalent for the purposes of teaching.

5. Eligibility for being designated as Postgraduate Guide

- 5.1 **Broad Specialties:** A teacher in a Medical College or Institution having a total of 5 years of teaching experience as Assistant Professor and above after obtaining post-graduate degree in the concerned broad specialty subject shall be recognized as Post Graduate Guide in that specialty, provided the department has been recognized/permitted for conducting Postgraduate course in that subject.
- 5.2 **Super Specialties:** A teacher in a Medical College or Institution having a total of 3 years of teaching experience as Assistant Professor and above after obtaining Super Specialty degree in the concerned super specialty subject, shall be recognized as Post Graduate Guide in that Super

Specialty subject, provided the department has been recognized/ permitted for conducting Super Specialty courses in that subject.

Further, in the case of broad specialty/super specialty courses which were newly instituted, relaxation of qualification and experience for recognition as Post Graduate Guide was granted for ten years from the date of start of the course by the erstwhile Medical Council of India (MCI). This relaxation ceases to exist to all the existing super specialty courses on the day they complete ten years from the date on which they were started by erstwhile Medical Council of India. However, this relaxation of qualification and experience during transition period shall be extended by five more years from the date of notification of this Regulation to all the broad/super specialty courses which were started after 01 January, 2009. This relaxation is not applicable to the courses instituted before 2009.

6. Norms for Faculty Appointment and Promotion

The norms for Faculty Appointment and Promotion shall be as follows:

Table 1A. Norms for Faculty Appointment and Promotion in Broad Specialties (MD/MS) which are in existence for more than 10 years.

Posts	Academic Qualifications	Teaching and Research Experience
Professor 8 year post PG experience	MD/MS/DNB in the concerned subject.	i. Associate Professor in the subject for three years in a permitted/ recognized medical college/ institution. ii. Should have at least four Research publications (at least two as Associate Professor) [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals indexed in Medline, PubMed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iii. Should have completed the basic course in Medical Education Technology from Institutions designated by NMC. iv. Should have completed the Basic course in Biomedical Research from Institutions designated by NMC.
Associate Professor 5 years post PG experience	MD/MS/DNB in the concerned subject.	i. As Assistant Professor in the subject for four years in a permitted /recognized medical college/ institution. ii. Should have at least <u>two</u> Research publications [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals included in Medline, PubMed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iii. Should have completed the basic course in Medical Education Technology from Institutions designated by NMC. iv. Should have completed the basic course in

Posts	Academic Qualifications	Teaching and Research Experience
		Biomedical Research from Institutions designated by NMC.
Assistant Professor	MD/MS/DNB in the concerned subject.	One year as Senior Resident in the concerned subject in a recognized/ permitted medical college after acquiring MD/MS Degree.
Senior Resident (Medical Postgraduates) Tutors (Non-Medical Postgraduates)	<p>Senior Resident is one who is doing his residency in the concerned department after obtaining Medical Postgraduate degree (MD/MS/DNB).</p> <p>Non-medical Postgraduates with MSc (Medical) degree shall be called Tutors in whichever departments they are working.</p> <p>The posts of Senior Resident and Tutor are tenure positions not exceeding 3 years. The graduate must be below 45 years of age at the time of initial appointment.</p> <p>The posts of tenured Senior Residents and Tutors are not faculty positions.</p> <p>All other designations practiced earlier stands deleted.</p> <p>However, existing Tutors/Demonstrators/Registrars appointed on permanent basis shall be renamed as Senior Residents and Tutors, as the case may be, and continue to work till superannuation.</p> <p>The conditions mentioned above shall not be applicable to Senior Residents/Tutors/Demonstrators/Registrars who are appointed on permanent basis before the notification of these Regulations.</p>	

Table 1B: Index of Broad Specialties in which Persons with non-Medical Qualifications may be appointed as Faculty (Assistant Professor and beyond)

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification
1.	Anatomy	MSc (Medical Anatomy) with PhD Medical Anatomy
2.	Biochemistry	MSc (Medical Biochemistry) with PhD in Medical Biochemistry
3.	Physiology	MSc (Medical Physiology) with PhD in Medical Physiology

Table 1C. Norms for Faculty Appointment and Promotion in Broad Specialties (MD/MS) wherein the Broad Specialty Course was established by erstwhile MCI and is functional for less than Ten years and also for new Broad Specialty courses proposed to be instituted by National Medical Commission.

Posts	Academic Qualifications	Teaching and Research Experience
Professor	<p>MD/MS/DNB in the concerned subject.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>During Transition period</u></p> <p>MD/MS/DNB in broad specialty subjects as provided in Table 4.A</p>	<p>i. As Associate Professor for three years in the subjects as mentioned in Table 4.A in a permitted/ recognized/ medical college/ institution.</p> <p>ii. Special training for three years in the respective new broad specialty subject in a teaching Institution/Centre of Excellence with dedicated service in that specialty.</p>

Posts	Academic Qualifications	Teaching and Research Experience
		iii. Should have at least four Research publications (at least two as Associate Professor) [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals included in Medline, PubMed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iv. Should have completed the NMC recognized basic course in Medical Education Technology. v. Should have completed the basic course in Biomedical Research from Institution(s) designated by NMC.
Associate Professor	MD/MS/DNB in the concerned subject OR <u>During Transition Period</u> MD/MS/DNB in broad specialty as provided in Table 4.A .	i. As Assistant Professor for four years in the subject as mentioned in Table 4.A in a permitted/recognized medical college/institution. ii. Special training for three years in the respective new broad specialty subject in a teaching Institution/Centre of Excellence with dedicated service in that specialty. iii. Should have at least two Research publications [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals included in Medline, Pubmed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iv. Should have completed the basic course in Medical Education Technology from Institutions designated by NMC. v. Should have completed the basic course in Biomedical Research from Institutions designated by NMC.
Assistant Professor	MD/MS/DNB in the concerned subject OR <u>During Transition period</u> MD/MS/DNB in Broad specialty as provided in Table 4.A	Special training for three years in the respective new broad specialty subject in a teaching Institution/Centre of Excellence with dedicated service in that specialty.
Senior Resident (Medical Postgraduates) Tutors	Senior Resident is one who is doing his residency in the concerned department after obtaining Medical Postgraduate degree (MD/MS/DNB). Non-medical Postgraduates with MSc (Medical) degree shall be called Tutors in whichever departments they are working.	

Posts	Academic Qualifications	Teaching and Research Experience
(Non-Medical Postgraduates)	<p>The posts of Senior Resident and Tutor are tenured positions not exceeding 3 years. The graduate must be below 45 years of age at the time of initial appointment.</p> <p>The posts of tenured Senior Residents and Tutors are not faculty positions.</p> <p>All other designations practiced earlier stands deleted.</p> <p>However, existing Tutors/Demonstrators/Registrars appointed on permanent basis shall be renamed as Senior Residents and Tutors, as the case may be, and continue to work till superannuation.</p> <p>The conditions mentioned above shall not be applicable to Senior Residents/Tutors/Demonstrators/Registrars who are appointed on permanent basis before the notification of these Regulations.</p>	

Table 2. Norms for Faculty Appointment and Promotion in the Department of Dentistry in a Medical College

Posts	Academic Qualification	Teaching & Research Experience
Professor	MDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Associate Professor in the subject for three years in a permitted/ recognized medical/dental college/institution ii. Should have at least four Research publications (at least two as Associate Professor) [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals included in Medline, PubMed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iii. Should have completed the basic course in Medical Education Technology from Institutions designated by NMC. iv. Should have completed the basic course in Biomedical Research from Institutions designated by NMC.
Associate Professor	M.D.S.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. As Assistant Professor in the subject for four years in a permitted/ recognized medical/ dental college/ institution. ii. Should have at least two Research publications [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals included in Medline, PubMed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iii. Should have completed the basic course in Medical Education Technology from Institutions designated by NMC. iv. Should have completed the basic course in Biomedical Research from Institutions designated by NMC.
Asst. Professor	M.D.S.	One year as Senior Resident/Registrar/Tutor in the concerned subject in a recognized/Permitted medical/dental college after acquiring MDS Degree.
Senior Resident	M.D.S.	<p>Senior Resident is one who is doing his residency in Dentistry after obtaining MDS degree.</p> <p>The post of senior resident is a tenured position not exceeding</p>

Posts	Academic Qualification	Teaching & Research Experience
		3 years. The graduate must be below 45 years of age at the time of initial appointment

Table 3 A. Norms for Faculty Appointment and Promotion in Super Specialties (DM/MCh) wherein the Super Specialty Course is established by erstwhile MCI and is functioning for more than Ten years.

Posts	Academic Qualifications	Teaching and Research Experience
Professor	DM/MCh/DNB in the concerned subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Associate Professor in the subject for three years in a permitted/recognized medical college/institution. ii. Should have at least four Research publications (at least two as Associate Professor) [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals included in Medline, PubMed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iii. Should have completed the NMC recognized basic course in Medical Education Technology. iv. Should have completed the basic course in Biomedical Research from Institutions designated by NMC.
Associate Professor	DM/MCh/ DNB in the concerned subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. As Assistant Professor in the subject for two years in a permitted/recognized medical college/institution. ii. Should have at least two Research publications [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals included in Medline, PubMed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iii. Should have completed the basic course in Medical Education Technology from Institutions designated by NMC. iv. Should have completed the basic course in Biomedical Research from Institutions designated by NMC.
Assistant Professor	DM/MCh/ DNB in the concerned subject	
Senior Resident (Super Specialties)	DM/MCh student shall be designated as Senior Resident in the concerned subject.	

Table 3 B. Norms for Faculty Appointment and Promotion in Super Specialties (DM/MCh) wherein the Super Specialty Course is established by erstwhile MCI and is functional for less than Ten years and also for new courses proposed to be started by National Medical Commission.

Posts	Academic Qualifications	Teaching and Research Experience
Professor	DM/MCh./DNB in the concerned subject OR <u>During Transition period</u> MD/MS/DNB in the concerned Broad specialty subject as provided in Table 4.B.	i. Associate Professor for three years in the subject as mentioned in Table 4.B in a permitted/ recognized medical college/ institution. ii. Special Training for three years in the respective new Super Specialty subject in a teaching Institution/Centre of Excellence with dedicated service in that specialty. iii. Should have at least four Research publications (at least two as Associate Professor) [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals included in Medline, PubMed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iv. Should have completed the NMC recognized basic course in Medical Education Technology. v. Should have completed the basic course in Biomedical Research from Institutions designated by NMC.
Associate Professor	DM/MCh/ DNB in the concerned subject OR <u>During Transition period</u> MD/MS/DNB in concerned Broad specialty subject as provided in Table 4.B	i. As Assistant Professor for two years in the subject as mentioned in Table 4.B in a permitted/recognized medical college/ institution. ii. Special Training for three years in respective new Super Specialty department in a teaching Institution/Centre of Excellence with dedicated service in that specialty. iii. Should have at least two Research publications [only original papers, meta-analysis, systematic reviews, and case series that are published in journals included in Medline, PubMed, Central Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Expanded Embase, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DoAJ) will be considered]. iv. Should have completed the basic course in Medical Education Technology from Institutions designated by NMC.

Posts	Academic Qualifications	Teaching and Research Experience
		v. Should have completed the basic course in Biomedical Research from Institutions designated by NMC.
Assistant Professor	DM/MCh/DNB in the concerned subject OR <u>During Transition period</u> MD/MS/DNB in the concerned Broad specialty subject as provided in Table 4.B.	Special Training for three years in the respective new Super Specialty subject in a teaching Institution/Centre of Excellence with dedicated service in that specialty
Senior Resident (Super Specialties)	Registered to pursue DM/MCh in the concerned subject. OR MD/MS/DNB qualified graduates in the concerned broad specialty. This post of senior resident is a tenured position not exceeding 3 years. The graduate must be below 45 years of age at the time of initial appointment.	

7. Appointment of Faculty during transition period

- 7.1 The academic qualification for any new broad specialty or super specialty shall be the one shown at the time of notifying the new specialty. Persons appointed on the basis of the entry level qualification shall be eligible for promotion to the higher posts.
- 7.2 Persons appointed as teaching faculty during the transition period shall be eligible for promotion to the post of Associate Professor/ Professor even after the transition period of ten years are over. Such person shall also be entitled to hold the teaching position held by him until the age of 70 years in the same or any other recognized Medical Institution.
- 7.3 In the case of Broad Specialty / Super Specialty courses which were newly instituted, relaxation of qualification and experience for appointment as faculty during transition period was granted for ten years from the date of start of the course by erstwhile Medical Council of India. This relaxation ceases to exist for all the existing Broad Specialty / Super Specialty courses on the day they completed ten years from the date on which they were started by erstwhile Medical Council of India.
- 7.4 This relaxation of qualification and experience during transition period mentioned in clause 7.3, shall be extended for five more years from the date of notification of this Regulation to all the Broad and super specialty courses which were started after 01 January, 2009. This relaxation is not applicable to the departments instituted before 2009.

8. Norms for Determination of Teaching Designations for Consultants/Specialists employed by Central Government or State Governments or Local Self-Government or Public Funded Institutions for establishing a Medical College/starting a Postgraduate course

8.1 New Medical College:

A non-teaching Consultant or Specialist, possessing postgraduate medical degree, working for at least two years in the concerned specialty in a minimum 330 bedded non-teaching Government Hospital shall be eligible to be designated as Assistant Professor and be absorbed permanently, if that Hospital is being converted into a Government Medical College for imparting undergraduate medical education. The subsequent promotions to higher teaching designations would be as per these regulations. Provided further that this would only be a one time provision and so absorbed teacher should not be transferred from that Institution for five years. The subsequent appointment of any faculty would be as per these regulations.

8.2 **Stand-alone Postgraduate medical institution:** Consultants or specialists having the required postgraduate degree and experience of working in the concerned specialty /super-specialty department for a period of not less than 2 years in the institution or hospital, not attached to any medical college, where postgraduate teaching is being imparted as per section 9.3 of the Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2022, shall be eligible to be equated as an Assistant Professor in the department concerned. This has to be confirmed by the affiliating University. The subsequent promotions to higher teaching designations would be as per these regulations.

9. Norms for Determination of Teaching Designations for Consultants/Specialists in Medical Institutions of Defence Services

9.1 **Professor:** Specialist Medical Officers of the Armed Forces having minimum 8 years teaching experience after obtaining the requisite recognized postgraduate qualification in the subject, of which at least three years as Associate Professor in a teaching hospital of the Armed Forces, with two Research publications as per clause 6, can be considered eligible for appointment as Professor in the concerned subject.

9.2 **Associate Professor:** Specialist Medical Officer of the Armed Forces having minimum five years teaching experience after obtaining the requisite recognized postgraduate qualification in the subject, of which at least four years teaching experience as Assistant Professor in a teaching hospital of the Armed Forces, with two Research publication as per clause 6, can be considered eligible for appointment as Associate Professor in the concerned subject.

9.3 **Assistant Professor:** Specialist Medical Officers of the Armed Forces having minimum one year teaching experience after possessing requisite recognized post-graduate qualification in the subject, can be considered eligible for appointment as Assistant Professor in the concerned subject.

10. Visiting Faculty

With a view to enhance the comprehensiveness and quality of teaching of Postgraduate students in all the departments, Medical Colleges/ Institutions may appoint additional Faculty Members from abroad with equivalent qualifications as Visiting Faculty on part time basis. This International Visiting faculty shall be over and above the minimum faculty prescribed in the relevant “Minimum Requirements for Annual MBBS Admissions Regulations, 2020” and the “Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2022”.

11. Index of Teaching Specialties.

11.1 The nomenclature of the specialties/subjects shall be the same as that contained in the Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations- 2022. Any addition/deletion of a new specialty in these Regulations shall reflect in the corresponding table of these Regulations.

11.2 The teaching specialties and prior qualification for appointment of Faculty with Medical qualifications in the department of a Medical Institution shall be as per Table 4.A for broad specialties and Table 4.B for Super Specialties.

I. List of Departments in Broad Specialty:

(A) Medical Specialties (MD)

Sl. No.	Broad Specialty
01	Anatomy
02	Anesthesiology
03	Aerospace Medicine
04	Biochemistry
05	Community Medicine
06	Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy

Sl. No.	Broad Specialty
07	Emergency Medicine
08	Family Medicine
09	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology
10	General Medicine
11	Geriatrics
12	Community Health Administration
13	Hospital Administration
14	Transfusion Medicine
15	Master of Public Health (Epidemiology)
16	Microbiology
17	Marine Medicine
18	Nuclear Medicine
19	Pathology
20	Palliative Medicine
21	Paediatrics
22	Pharmacology
23	Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
24	Physiology
25	Psychiatry
26	Radio-diagnosis
27	Respiratory Medicine
28	Radiation Oncology

(B) Surgical broad Specialties (MS)

Sl.No.	Broad Specialty
1	Oto rhino laryngology-Head and Neck
2	General Surgery
3	Ophthalmology
4	Orthopedics
5	Obstetrics & Gynecology
6	Traumatology and Surgery

Table 4.A Broad Medical Specialties with academic qualifications

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
1.	Anatomy	MD/MS/DNB	As per section Table	Not applicable as ten years from

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
		(Anatomy)	1A and Table 1B under section 6 in the subject of Anatomy	the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
2.	Anesthesia	MD/MS/DNB (Anesthesia)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Anaesthesia	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
3.	Aerospace Medicine	MD/DNB (Aviation Medicine)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Aerospace Medicine.	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
4.	Biochemistry	MD/DNB (Biochemistry)	As per section Table 1A and Table 1B under section 6 in the subject of Biochemistry	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
5.	Community Medicine	MD/DNB (Community Medicine) MD (Community Health Administration)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Community Medicine	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
6.	Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy	MD/DNB (DVL)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
7.	Emergency Medicine	MD/DNB (Emergency Medicine)	As per Table 1C under section 6 in the Subject of Emergency Medicine	MD/MS/DNB 1. General Medicine 2. Anaesthesia 3. Respiratory Medicine 4. General Surgery 5. Orthopaedics Notification date: 21.07.2009. Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
8.	Family Medicine	MD/DNB (Family Medicine),	As per Table 1C under section 6 in the Subject of Family Medicine	MD/MS/DNB 1. General Medicine 2. Pediatrics 3. Obstetrics & Gynaecology 4. General Surgery

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
				The relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
9.	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	MD/DNB (Forensic Medicine & Toxicology)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI completed.
10.	General Medicine	MD/DNB (General Medicine)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of General Medicine	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
11.	Geriatrics	MD/DNB (Geriatrics)	As per Table 1C under section 6 in the Subject of Geriatrics	MD/DNB 1. Family Medicine 2. General Medicine The relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
12.	Community Health Administration	MD (Community Health Administration) MD (Community Medicine)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Community Health Administration	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
13.	Hospital Administration	MD (Hospital Administration)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Hospital Administration	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
14.	Transfusion Medicine	MD/DNB Transfusion Medicine	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Transfusion Medicine	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
15.	Master of Public Health (Epidemiology)	MPH (Master of Public Health in Epidemiology)	As per Table 1C under section 6 in the Subject of Master of Public Health in Epidemiology	MD/DNB Community Medicine Notification date: 08.12.2010 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
16.	Microbiology	MD/DNB (Microbiology)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Microbiology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
17.	Marine Medicine	MD (Marine)	As per Table 1C under section 6 in the	MD/DNB

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
		Medicine)	Subject of Marine Medicine	1. Physiology 2. General Medicine Notification date: 06.05.2017. Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
18.	Nuclear Medicine	MD/DNB (Nuclear Medicine)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Nuclear Medicine	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
19.	Pathology	MD/DNB (Pathology)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Pathology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
20.	Palliative Medicine	MD/DNB (Palliative Medicine)	As per Table 1C under section 6 in the Subject of Palliative Medicine	MD/DNB Anesthesiology Notification date: 21.07.2009. Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
21.	Pediatrics	MD/DNB (Pediatrics)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Paediatrics	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
22.	Pharmacology	MD/DNB (Pharmacology)/ MBBS with Ph.D. (Med. Pharmacology)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Pharmacology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
23.	Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	MD/DNB (Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation)	As per Table 1C under section 6 in the Subject of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	MS/MD/DNB 1. Medicine with Diploma in PMR 2. General Surgery 3. Orthopedics. The relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
24.	Physiology	MD/DNB (Physiology)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Physiology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
25.	Psychiatry	MD/DNB (Psychiatry)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Psychiatry	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
				is completed.
26.	Radio-Diagnosis	MD/DNB (Radio-Diagnosis)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Radio-Diagnosis	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
27.	Respiratory Medicine	MD/DNB (Respiratory Medicine)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Respiratory Medicine	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
28.	Radiation Oncology	MD/DNB (Radiation Oncology)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Radiation Oncology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
29.	Dentistry	MDS	As per Table 2 under section 6 in the Subject of Dentistry	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.

Table 4.A Surgical Broad Specialties with Academic qualifications:

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
1	Oto-rhino-laryngology-Head and Neck	MS/DNB (Oto-Rhino-Laryngology)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
2	General Surgery	MS/DNB (General Surgery)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of General Surgery.	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
3	Ophthalmology	MS/MD/DNB (Ophthalmology)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Ophthalmology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
4	Orthopedics	MS/DNB (Orthopedics)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Orthopaedics	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
5	Obstetrics and Gynecology	MD/MS/DNB(Obstetrics & Gynecology)	As per Table 1A under section 6 in the Subject of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	Not Applicable Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
6	Traumatology and Surgery	MS/DNB (Traumatology and Surgery)	As per Table 1C under section 6 in the Subject of Traumatology and Surgery	MD/MS/DNB 1. General Surgery 2. Orthopaedics Notification

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
				No.MCI.18(1)/2010-Med./45048 dated 08.12.2010 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.

II. List of Departments in Super Specialty:

(A) Medical Super Specialty Departments (DM)

S. No.	Name of the Specialty
1.	Cardiology
2.	Cardiac Anesthesia
3.	Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology
4.	Clinical Hematology
5.	Critical Care Medicine
6.	Endocrinology
7.	Hepatology
8.	Interventional Radiology
9.	Medical Gastroenterology
10.	Medical Genetics
11.	Medical Oncology
12.	Neonatology
13.	Nephrology
14.	Neuro-anesthesia
15.	Neurology
16.	Pediatric Cardiology
17.	Pediatric Gastroenterology
18.	Pediatric Neurology
19.	Pediatric Oncology
20.	Pediatric Hepatology
21.	Pediatric Nephrology
22.	Pediatric and Neonatal Anesthesia
23.	Pulmonary Medicine
24.	Virology

(B) Surgical Super Specialty Departments (MCh)

S. No.	Name of the Specialty
1	Cardiac Surgery
2	Gynecological Oncology
3	Hepato-Pancreato-Biliary Surgery

S. No.	Name of the Specialty
4	Head and Neck Surgery
5	Neuro-Surgery
6	Pediatric Surgery
7	Pediatric Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery
8	Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery
9	Surgical Oncology
10	Surgical Gastroenterology
11	Thoracic Surgery
12	Urology
13	Vascular Surgery

Table 4.B Medical Super Specialties with Academic qualifications:

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of Recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
1	Cardiology	DM/DNB (Cardiology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Cardiology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
2	Cardiac Anesthesia	DM/DNB (Cardiac Anesthesiology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Cardiac Anaesthesia	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
3	Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology	DM in Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology	MD/DNB 1. General Medicine 2. Pediatrics The relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
4	Clinical Haematology	DM/DNB (Clinical Haematology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Clinical Haematology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
5	Critical Care Medicine	DM/DNB (Critical Care Medicine)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Critical care Medicine	MD/DNB 1. Anaesthesiology 2. General Medicine 3. Respiratory Medicine 4. Emergency Medicine 5. DM in Pulmonary Medicine Notification No.MCI.18(1)/2010-Med./45048 dated 08.12.2010 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of Recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
				of these Regulations.
6	Endocrinology	DM/DNB (Endocrinology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Endocrinology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
7	Hepatology	DM (Hepatology)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Hepatology	DM/DNB 1. Gastroenterology 2. General Medicine The relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
8	Interventional Radiology	DM (Interventional Radiology)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Interventional Radiology	MD/DNB Radio Diagnosis The relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
9	Medical Gastroenterology	DM/DNB (Gastroenterology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Gastroenterology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
10	Medical Genetics	DM/DNB (Medical Genetics)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Medical Genetics	MD/DNB 1. General Medicine 2. Paediatrics 3. Obstetrics and Gynaecology The relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
11	Medical Oncology	DM/DNB (Medical Oncology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Medical Oncology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
12	Neonatology	DM/DNB (Neonatology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Neonatology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
13	Nephrology	DM/DNB (Nephrology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Nephrology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
14	Neuro-anesthesia	DM/DNB (Neuro-anesthesia)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Neuro-anesthesia	MD/DNB Anaesthesia Notification No.MCI.18(1)/2010-Med./45048 dated 08.12.2010

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of Recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
				Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
15	Neurology	DM/DNB (Neurology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Neurology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
16	Pediatric Cardiology	DM/DNB (Pediatric Cardiology)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Paediatric Cardiology	MD/DNB Paediatrics Notification date: 21.07.2009 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
17	Pediatric Gastroenterology	DM (Pediatric Gastroenterology)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Paediatric Gastroenterology	MD/DNB Paediatrics Notification date: 21.07.2009 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
18	Pediatric Neurology	DM/DNB (Pediatric Neurology)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Pediatric Neurology	MD/DNB Paediatrics Notification date: 21.07.2009 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
19	Pediatric Oncology	DM (Pediatric Oncology)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Paediatric Oncology	MD/DNB Paediatrics Notification date: 08.12.2010 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
20	Pediatric Hepatology	DM/DNB (Pediatric Hepatology)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Paediatric Hepatology	MD/DNB Paediatrics Notification date: 09.12.2009 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
21	Pediatric Nephrology	DM (Pediatric Nephrology)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Paediatric Nephrology	MD/DNB Paediatrics Notification no: MCI.18(1)/2010-Med/45048 dated: 08.12.2010 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of Recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
				of these Regulations
22	Pediatric and Neonatal Anesthesia	DM in Pediatric and Neonatal Anesthesia	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Paediatric and Neonatal Anaesthesia	MD/DNB in Anesthesia Notification date: 24.04.2012 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
23	Pulmonary Medicine	DM/DNB (Pulmonary Medicine)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Pulmonary Medicine	MD/DNB 1. Respiratory Medicine 2. General Medicine 3. Paediatrics Notification date: 21.07.2009 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
24	Virology	DM (Virology).	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Virology.	MD/DNB Microbiology Notification No.MCI.18(1)/2010-Med./45048 dated 08.12.2010 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations

Table 4.B Surgical Super Specialty with Academic qualifications:

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of Recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
1	Cardiac Surgery	M.Ch/DNB (Cardio Surgery)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Cardio Vascular and Thoracic Surgery	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
2	Gynecological Oncology	M.Ch/DNB (Gynecological Oncology)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Gynaecological Oncology	MD/MS/DNB Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations
3	Hepato-Pancreato-Biliary Surgery	M.Ch. (HPB Surgery).	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Hepato-Pancreato-	1. MCh/DNB Surgical Gastroenterology 2. MS / DNB General

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of Recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
			Biliary Surgery	Surgery Notification date: 09.12.2009 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
4	Head and Neck Surgery	M.Ch/DNB (Head and Neck Surgery)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Head and Neck Surgery	MS/DNB 1.General Surgery 2. Otorhinolaryngology Notification date: 21.02.2012 Hence the relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
5	Neuro-Surgery	M.Ch/DNB (Neuro Surgery)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Neuro-Surgery	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
6	Pediatric Surgery	M.Ch/DNB (Paediatric Surgery)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Paediatric Surgery	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
7	Pediatric Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery	M.Ch/DNB Pediatric Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Paediatric Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery	1. MCh/DNB Cardiovascular Surgery 2. MS/DNB in General Surgery. Notification date: 21.07.2009 Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
8	Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery	M.Ch/DNB (Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
9	Surgical Oncology	M.Ch./DNB (Surgical Oncology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Surgical Oncology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
10	Surgical Gastroenterology	M.Ch/DNB (Surgical Gastroenterology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Surgical Gastro	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from

S. No.	Name of the Specialty	Academic Qualification	Method of Recruitment	Academic Qualifications during Transition period
			Enterology	erstwhile MCI is completed.
11	Thoracic Surgery	M.Ch (Thoracic Surgery)	As per Table 3B under section 6 in the Subject of Thoracic Surgery	1.MCh/DNB Cardiothoracic Surgery 2. MS/DNB in General Surgery The relaxation is extended by five years from the date of the notification of these Regulations.
12	Urology	M.Ch/DNB (Urology)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Urology	Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.
13	Vascular Surgery	M.Ch./DNB (Vascular Surgery)	As per Table 3A under section 6 in the Subject of Vascular Surgery	Notification date: 06.10.2001 Not applicable as ten years from the date of notification to start the course from erstwhile MCI is completed.

12. General Norms regarding Foreign Postgraduate Qualifications for Equivalence

12.1 In the case of a person with Postgraduate medical qualifications awarded in United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, his qualifications can be considered as equivalent qualifications with MD/MS/DM/MCh, as the case may be, if he fulfils the following criteria in those countries.

United Kingdom: He should have completed Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST) or equivalent training with final FRCS/FRCP degree and registered in that country to practice in that specialty.

United States of America and Canada: He should have MD qualification with Residency Training Certificate in the relevant specialty in USA. For Super specialties, successful completion of Residency Training Programme along with completion of accredited Fellowship programme in the relevant super specialty is essential.

Australia and New Zealand: He should have completed supervised training programme culminating in the Fellowship of the respective Specialty (FRACS/FRACP). For Super Specialties, minimum two years of supervised sub specialty Fellowship programme in the respective Sub Specialty is essential.

12.2 He should have done his complete duration of training in those countries and be registered there to practice in that specialty.

12.3 In such cases he will be eligible for the post of Assistant Professor in the respective department and his subsequent promotions would be as per Teachers "Eligibility Qualifications in Medical Institutions Regulations – 2022".

12.4 Other qualifications will be evaluated by the NMC as and when reference is received.

13. Appeal

A teacher may apply to the National Medical Commission through the concerned Head of the Institution and University for determination of his eligibility for a teaching position in a Medical Institution in the case of ambiguity and controversy.

14. Saving Clause

Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, any appointment made under the Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institution Regulations, 1998 or the recommendation of the Councils prior to that, shall be protected.

15. Provision to amend the Teachers Eligibility Qualifications in Medical Institutions Regulations - 2022

National Medical Commission is empowered to make any addition, deletion, substitution or any other amendment to “Teachers Eligibility Qualifications in Medical Institutions Regulations – 2022”, as and when required.

16. Repeal: The “Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institution Regulations, 1998” is hereby repealed.

Dr. SANDHYA BHULLAR, Secy.

[ADVT.-III/4/Exty./657/2021-22]



1

W.P.(MD)No.4882 of 2023 etc.,

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

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DATED: 23.03.2023

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE G.R.SWAMINATHAN

WP(MD)Nos.4882, 5503, 5721, 5918, 6049 of 2023

and

**W.M.P.(MD)Nos.4561, 4563, 4565, 5122, 5123, 5326, 5330, 5331, 5334,
5506, 5507, 5704, 5706, 5708, 5709 of 2023**

In WP(MD)No.4882 of 2023 :-

1.Vetriselvi

2.Bhuvaneshwari

... Petitioners

Vs.

1.The Member Secretary,
Medical Services Recruitment Board,
Government of Tamilnadu,
359, Anna Salai, Chennai – 06.

2.The Secretary, Health Department,
Government of Tamilnadu, Chennai.

3.The Union of India,
Represented by its Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India, New Delhi.

... Respondents

Prayer: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus, to call for the records of the impugned selection list of the 1st respondent in Notification No. 02/MRB/2021 dated 16/02/23 and quash the same and further directing the



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W.P.(MD)No.4882 of 2023 etc.,

1st respondent to publish a fresh selection list by considering the candidature of the petitioners.

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For Petitioners : Mr.G.Prabhu Rajadurai
For R-1 : Mr.R.Baskaran
Additional Advocate General
Assisted by Mr.M.Mohamed Mohideen
For R-2 : Mr.G.Suriyananth,
Addl. Government Pleader.
For R3 : Mr.J.Alaguram Jothi,
Senior Panel Counsel.

In WP(MD)No.5503 of 2023 :-

Archana ... Petitioner

Vs.

- 1.The Member Secretary,
Medical Services Recruitment Board,
Government of Tamilnadu,
359, Anna Salai, Chennai – 06.
- 2.The Secretary, Health Department,
Government of Tamilnadu, Chennai.
- 3.The Union of India, Represented by its Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India,
New Delhi. ... Respondents



Prayer: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus to call for the records of the impugned selection list of the 1st respondent in Notification No. 02/MRB/2021 dated 16/02/23 and quash the same and further directing the 1st respondent to publish a fresh Selection list by considering the candidature of the petitioner.

For Petitioner : Mr.G.Prabhu Rajadurai
For R-1 : Mr.R.Baskaran
Additional Advocate General
Assisted by Mr.M.Mohamed Mohideen,
For R-2 : Mr.T.Villavankothai,
Addl. Government Pleader.
For R3 : Mr.S.Jeyasingh,
Senior Panel Counsel.

In WP(MD)No.5918 of 2023 :-

Muthu Karthikeyan ... Petitioner

Vs.

- 1.The Member Secretary,
Medical Services Recruitment Board,
Government of Tamilnadu,
359, Anna Salai, Chennai – 06.
- 2.The Secretary, Health Department,
Government of Tamilnadu, Chennai.
- 3.The Union of India,
Represented by its Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India, New Delhi.

4.E.Vimalraj ... Respondents



Prayer: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus, to call for the records of the impugned provisional selection list of the 1st respondent in Notification No. 02/MRB/2021 dated 13/03/23 and quash the same and further directing the 1st respondent to publish a fresh Selection list by considering the candidature of the petitioner.

For Petitioner : Mr.G.Prabhu Rajadurai
For R-1 : Mr.A.Baskaran,
Additional Advocate General,
Assisted by M.Mohamed Mohideen,
For R-2 : Mr.K.Balasubramani,
Spl. Government Pleader.
For R3 : Mr.K.Govindarajan,
Deputy Solicitor General of India

In WP(MD)No.5721 of 2023 :-

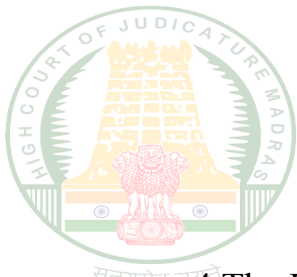
1.I.S.Gnanavel

2.S.Winston Churchill

... Petitioners

vs.

- 1.The Member Secretary,
Medical Services Recruitment Board,
7th Floor, DMS Building,
359, Anna Salai, Chennai – 06.
- 2.The Secretary, Health and Family Welfare ,
Roon No.156A, Nirmal Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110011.
- 3.The Secretary, Ministry of Ayush,
Ayush Bhawan, B-Block,
GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi – 110 023.



4. The Director (Regulations),
Food Safety and Standards Authority
of India, FDA Bhawan, Kolta Road,
New Delhi - 110 002.

... Respondents

Prayer: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus calling for the entire records of the 1st respondent pertaining to the impugned list of candidates published on 13.03.2023 by the 1st respondent, relating to the post of Food Safety Officer in connection with the selection process for the notification no. 02/MRB/2021 published on 13.03.2023 by the 1st respondent for the posts of Food Safety Officer quash the same as illegal and direct the respondent to allow only the candidate those who have completed their education i.e 1st to 10th Std, 12th Std, Bachelors of Siddha Medicine and Surgery (BSMS) Degree through tamil medium to avail PSTM quota, including the petitioners and proceed with the selection based on such new list, within the stipulated time period and pass such further or other orders as this Court may deem fit and proper for the circumstances of the case and thus render justice.

For Petitioner : Mr.G.Sakthi Rao
For R-1 : Mr.R.Baskaran,
Additional Advocate General,
Assisted by M.Mohamed Mohideen,
For R-2 : Mr.K.Balasubramani,
Special Government Pleader.
For R3 to R5 : Mr.R.Arjunarajan



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W.P.(MD)No.4882 of 2023 etc.,

In WP(MD)No.6049 of 2023 :-

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1.K.Venkatesan

2.S.Karthi

... Petitioners

vs.

The Member Secretary,
Medical Services Recruitment Board,
7th Floor, DMS Building,
359, Anna Salai, Chennai – 06.

... Respondent

Prayer: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus calling for the entire records of the respondent pertaining to the impugned list of candidates published on 13.03.2023 by the 1st respondent, relating to the post of Food Safety Officer in connection with the selection process for the notification no. 02/MRB/2021 published on 13.03.2023 by the 1st respondent for the post of Food Safety Officer quash the same as illegal and direct the respondent to allow only the candidate those who have completed their education i.e 1st to 10th Std, 12th Std, Bachelors of Siddha Medicine and Surgery (BSMS) Degree through tamil medium to avail PSTM quota, including the petitioners and proceed with the selection based on such new list, within the stipulated time period and pass such further or other orders as this Court may deem fit and proper for the circumstances of the case and thus render justice.

For Petitioner : Mr.G.Sakthi Rao

For Respondent : Mr.R.Baskaran,
Additional Advocate General,
Assisted by M.Mohamed Mohideen,



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COMMON ORDER

Shiv Visvanathan's "The Necessity of Knowledge Panchayats" published in the centre page of today's "The New Indian Express" looks at cognitive justice as dialogue among different systems of knowledge. The illustrious essayist is Nobel laureate S.Chandrasekhar's nephew. Should a tribal be considered a repository of botanical knowledge of trees and plants helping maintain the diversity or treated as illiterate and ignorant?. The article refers to indigenista movement in Brazil. The linear idea of development has to give way to cyclical and cosmological time.

The author's thoughts found resonance in me because I have already read and re-read Ashis Nandy's 'Alternative sciences' which analyses aspects of the lives of two Indian pioneers of science: physicist and plant physiologist Jagadis Chandra Bose and mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan. I was also reminded of Nammalvar who passed away recently and who was respected more than any agro-scientist having university degree.

2.Shiv Visvanathan and Ashis Nandy have helped me to resolve the issue of interpretation raised in these writ petitions. Justice



Markandeya Katju used to rhetorically ask : Why only Maxwell, why not

Mimamsa?. I wish to add respectfully that solutions to knotty legal problems can lie in the intersectional region of law and philosophy.

3. Medical Services Recruitment Board (MRB), Chennai issued notification calling for applications from eligible candidates for direct recruitment to the post of Food Safety Officer on temporary basis in Tamil Nadu Food Safety and Drug Administration Department. The petitioners are holders of degree in Siddha medicine. They are medical practitioners. The applications submitted by the petitioners were accepted and they were issued with hall tickets. They wrote the written examination held on 20.12.2022. However, the selection list published by the Board did not contain their names. They came to know that graduates in Siddha medicine were not considered. That led to the filing of these writ petitions.

4. The learned counsel appearing for the writ petitioners reiterated all the contentions set out in the affidavits filed in support of these writ petitions. They called upon this Court to quash the impugned list and direct the board to publish a fresh selection list by considering the candidature of the petitioners.



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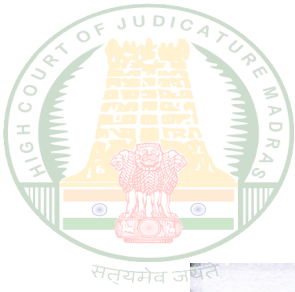
5.The Board has filed its counter affidavit. The learned Additional Advocate General appearing for the State as well as the Deputy Solicitor General of India appearing for the Central Government submitted that the issue now raised was considered by other High Courts already and that in the light of the orders passed by them, the present writ petitions deserve to be dismissed.

6.I carefully considered the rival contentions. The educational qualification prescribed for the post of Food Safety Officer is as follows :

“A Bachelor's degree in Food Technology or Dairy Technology or Biotechnology or Oil Technology or Agricultural Science or Veterinary Sciences or Bio-Chemistry or Microbiology or Master's Degree in Chemistry or a Bachelor's degree in medicine from a University recognised by the University Grants Commission.”

The stand of the respondents is that “Bachelor's degree in medicine” would refer only to modern scientific medicine in all its branches and includes surgery and obstetrics. According to them, it refers to MBBS degree and not other systems of medicine such as Siddha. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India have issued clarification in this regard on 12.10.2022.

7.The clarification provided by the said Authority is as follows :



WEB COPY 46643/2022/REGULATION-FSSAI

F. No. REG-11/1/2022-Regulation-FSSAI
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
(A Statutory Authority established under the Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006)
(Regulation division)
FDA Bhawan, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110 002

Dated, the 12th October, 2022

Subject: Clarification with respect to the qualification of Food Safety Officer -reg.

Rule 2.1.3(1) of Food safety and Standards Rules, 2011 specifies:-

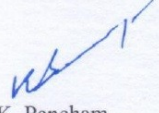
"Food Safety Officer shall be a whole time officer and shall, on the date on which he is so appointed possesses the following: (i) a degree in Food Technology or Dairy Technology or Biotechnology or Oil Technology or Agricultural Science or Veterinary Sciences or Bio-Chemistry or Microbiology or Masters Degree in Chemistry or degree in medicine from a recognized University, or (ii) any other equivalent/recognized qualification notified by the Central Government."

2. Many representations and RTIs have been received from stakeholders from time to time seeking clarifications in respect of the terms "Degree", "Degree in Medicine" and "equivalent/recognized qualification" specified in the qualifications of FSO in these Rules.

3. In this context, for the purpose of qualification of Food Safety Officer specified in Rule 2.1.3(1) of Food safety and Standards Rules, 2011, it may be clarified that:-

- i. The "degree" means the degrees as prescribed in Sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956).
- ii. For the "Degree in Medicine", Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in the matter of WP No. 2754 of 2015 Dr. Amit Pandey and ORs. Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and Ors observed that the degree in Medicine does not include any other system of medicine and it will not be proper to include or read any other degree awarded by councils under other acts in to degree of Medicine. Medicine is defined only under Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and not in other enactments.
- iii. In respect of the "equivalent qualification", the Central Government has not notified any such equivalent qualification so far. Hence, the only qualifications specified for the Food Safety Officer in the above-mentioned rules are applicable for the post of Food Safety Officer.

4. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


V.K. Pancham
Director (Regulations)

To
All Food Safety Commissioner

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Chairperson, FSSAI
2. PS to CEO, FSSAI



The above clarification only reiterates the position laid down by the

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Hon'ble Allahabad High Court. What has been produced before me is only

a copy of the interim order dated 27.01.2015 in Writ Application No.2754

of 2015. It was argued before the learned Judge that the expression

“Degree of medicine” would include other systems of medicine as defined

under Section 2(e) of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and

under Section 2(d) of the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973. The

learned Judge noted that the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 was

enacted by the Parliament and the Food Safety Rules were framed by the

Central Government. All the statutes are Central enactments and

“medicine” has been defined only under the Medical Council Act, 1956.

Therefore, the definition set out in the 2006 FSSA Act should be

understood in the light of the definition found in the 1956 Act. The

reasoning of the learned Judge is found in the following paragraphs :

“Had the Central Government intended to include other systems of medicines, within the meaning of 'degree of medicine' as defined under the Food Safety Rules, the same would have been clarified. The degree in 'Indian Medicine' or 'Homeopathy' cannot be said to be 'degree in medicine' or its equivalent.

Since the rule is unambiguous and clearly states 'degree in medicine' and does not include any other system



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of medicine, it would not be proper for this court to include or read any other degree awarded by the councils under other Acts referred above into the definition of 'medicine'. Medicine is defined only under the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 and not in the other enactments dealing with Indian Medicine viz. Indian Medicine Council Act 1970 and Homeopathy Act 1973, this is also evident from the qualification/degree as specified in the Schedule of the respective Acts.”

The aforesaid order is entitled to great respect but it is not binding on me. It is only an interim order. No final order has been produced before me. An interim order cannot have any precedential value.

8.The learned Additional Advocate General as well as the Dy.Solicitor General of India contended that the essential qualification for appointment to a post is a matter to be exclusively dealt with by the employer and that the writ court ought not to interfere in the matter. Reliance is placed on the decision of the Division Bench of the Rajasthan High Court reported in **2020 (2) RIW 1352 (Rajnish Sharma v. State of Rajasthan)**. Though this case related to the post of Food Safety Officer, the propositions laid down therein do not have any bearing on the question raised in these writ petitions.



9. Section 2(f) of The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 is as

follows :

“‘medicine’ means modern scientific medicine in all its branches and includes surgery and obstetrics, but does not include veterinary medicine and surgery”.

The National Medical Commission Act, 2019 also retains the very same definition as is evident from Section 2(j) thereof.

10. Section 37 of FSSAI Act 2006 is as follows :

“37. Food Safety Officer. (1) The Commissioner of Food Safety shall, by notification, appoint such persons as he thinks fit, having the qualifications prescribed by the Central Government, as Food Safety Officers for such local areas as he may assign to them for the purpose of performing functions under this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder.

(2) The State Government may authorise any officer of the State Government having the qualifications prescribed under sub-section (1) to perform the functions of a Food Safety Officer within a specified jurisdiction.”

Rule 2.1.3 of Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011 sets out the qualification for Food Safety Officer. It is as follows :



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“1. Qualification: Food Safety Officer shall be a whole time officer and shall, on the date on which he is so appointed possesses the following:

(i) a degree in Food Technology or Dairy Technology or Biotechnology or Oil Technology or Agricultural Science or Veterinary Sciences or Bio-Chemistry or Microbiology or Masters Degree in Chemistry or degree in medicine from a recognized University, or

(ii) any other equivalent/recognized qualification notified by the Central Government, and

(iii) has successfully completed training as specified by the Food Authority in a recognized institute or Institution approved for the purpose.

Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any article of food shall be appointed to be a Food Safety Officer under this rule.”

The stand of the respondents is that the definition of the term “medicine” as found in Section 2(f) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 must be imported into the aforesaid Rule prescribing qualification for the post of Food Safety Officer. The stand of the petitioners is that a wider meaning should be given and that the term “medicine” set out in Rule 2.1.3 of FSS Rules, 2011 would include Indian system of medicine also.



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11.The definition set out in Central Act 102 of 1956 is technical.

If the FSS Act, 2006 and the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 are in pari materia or if there is a broad overlap of the statutory schemes underlying them, then, the definition found in the earlier Act can be imported into the later Act. That is clearly not the case here. Central Act 102 of 1956 provides for the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India and the maintenance of a medical register for India and for matters connected therewith. Central Act 34 of 2006 is meant to consolidate the laws relating to food and to establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. I do not find anything common between the two statutes. Hence, it would not be proper to narrowly construe the qualification set out in Rule 2.1.3 in the light of Section 2(f) of the Central Act 102 of 1956. Nothing stopped the Central Government to couch the text of Rule 2.1.3 of FSS Rules, 2011 by referring to the definition set out in Section 2(f) of the Central Act 102 of 1956. On the other hand, the Rule does not exclude the Indian system of medicine.



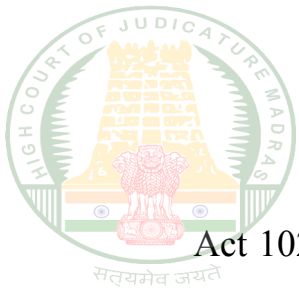
When the statutory Rule is broadly worded and a general expression is

used, it is not for the writ court to narrow down its scope.

12. There is a linguistic exercise known as “parsing”. I will now parse Rule 2.1.3 :

“a degree in Food Technology or
Dairy Technology or
Biotechnology or
Oil Technology or
Agricultural Science or
Veterinary Sciences or
Bio-Chemistry or
Microbiology or
Masters Degree in Chemistry or
degree in medicine from a recognized University.”

I am not able to find any common denominator among the qualifications prescribed above. Section 2(f) of Central Act 102 of 1956 specifically excludes veterinary medicine and surgery. But Rule 2.1.3 states that holders of degree in Veterinary Sciences are eligible. This inclusion of Veterinary Sciences as an eligibility qualification indicates that the Rule makers did not intend to be confined by the definition set out in Section 2(f) of Central Act 102 of 1956 but travel beyond. The Rule is broad and sweeping. Otherwise, the category excluded in Section 2(f) of the Central



Act 102 of 1956 will not be included in the Rule. It virtually declares that

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any science or medical graduate is eligible to become Food Safety Officer.

The expression “degree in medicine” cannot therefore be given a restrictive meaning.

13.“Medicine” has been defined in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary as follows :

“the study and treatment of diseases and injuries : advances in modern medicine – to study/practice medicine / traditional / conventional / orthodox medicine : alternative medicine.”

It has been defined in Cambridge Dictionary as follows :

“The science or practice of the treatment and prevention of disease. A substance taken by mouth in order to treat or prevent disease. Origin Latin *medicus* 'physician'.”

Since there is no common denominator in the eligibility qualifications prescribed in the 2011 Rules, I hold that the expression “Degree in medicine' should be understood expansively. Medical degree awarded by any recognized University would fall within the sweep of the Rule. Siddha system of medicine is unique to Tamil Nadu. It is part of Tamil Culture. Earlier, every temple in Tamil Nadu would have a functioning Siddha dispensary attached to it. I do not know if that is still the current position.



I take judicial notice of the fact that the department of Siddha is

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undertaking researches. The role played by the Siddha doctors during Covid crisis cannot be lost sight of. The term “Kabasura Kudineer” is a part of our vocabulary. When Dengue struck us, the Government itself promoted Nilavembu Kashayam. The Government is running siddha medical colleges. They have been duly recognized. The syllabus and course content indicate that the endeavour is to keep the students abreast of the modern developments. During the recent past, to gain entry into medical course, one has to clear an eligibility test known as “NEET”. It is stated that for pursuing any medical course namely, MBBS, BDS or Siddha, one has to pass “NEET”. The expression “degree in medicine” would therefore include degree in Siddha medicine if issued by a recognised University.

14. Disqualifying a Siddha degree holder in the selection process is illegal. Any system of knowledge can be dynamic. Any system may be ancient or modern. The question is whether it is up to date and relevant to our requirements. It is in the hands of the practitioners to keep a system of knowledge alive. It is for the government of Tamil Nadu to ensure that Siddha system of medicine remains current.



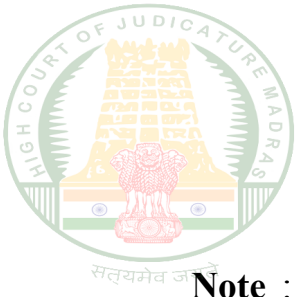
15.The modern age starts from the age of reason. We date it back

to 16th Century. Though the subsequent developments can be termed modern, we will still reject them as outdated and archaic if they are not up to date. It is on account of linear approach, we arbitrarily talk of ancient and modern. In a sense, nothing is ancient or modern. Everything depends on whether the system of knowledge or practice is a functioning reality. I hold that the expression “medicine” occurring in the Rule in question includes Siddha system of medicine also. This Indian or rather Tamil system of medicine also studies and treats a number of diseases. It may not have solution to all ailments. Allopathy system of medicine also does not answer all questions.

16.I therefore hold that the petitioners are entitled to be considered for the post of “Food Safety Officer”. The impugned selection list is quashed to the extent it excludes the petitioners. The respondents shall consider the petitioners also and issue a revised selection list. The writ petitions are allowed accordingly. No costs. Connected miscellaneous petitions are closed.

23.03.2023

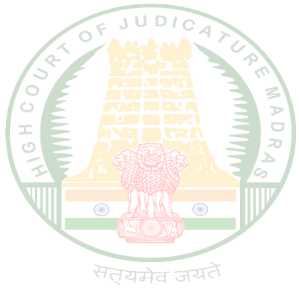
NCC : Yes / No
Index : Yes / No
Internet : Yes/ No
SKM



Note : Registry to issue revised order copy as the counsel requested for issuance of separate orders for Siddha/BDS. Since certified copy is yet to be issued, Registry to make the changes in the uploaded soft copy.

To:

- 1.The Member Secretary, Medical Services Recruitment Board,
Government of Tamilnadu, 359, Anna Salai, Chennai – 06.
- 2.The Secretary, Health Department, Government of Tamilnadu, Chennai.
- 3.The Secretary,The Union of India,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India, New Delhi.



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W.P.(MD)No.4882 of 2023 etc.,

G.R.SWAMINATHAN, J.

SKM

W.P.(MD)Nos.4882, 5503, 5721,
5918, 6049 of 2023

23.03.2023