

Publication: Deccan Chronicle**Page No: 12****City: Hyderabad****Date: 30th April 2017****SAD | STATE ■ Doctors across India were assaulted by patients' kin recently**

75% docs faced violence at work

**DC CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, APRIL 29**

More than 75 per cent doctors in India have faced some form of violence at work, revealed a recent ongoing study by the Indian Medical Association.

It comes in the wake of several incidents of doctors being assaulted by irate relatives of patients reported from across India, including the national capital. Research

reveals that attacks on medical professionals generally peak during visiting hours or during and after emergency medical interventions, or after the patient has undergone surgery.

“For more than a decade now, violence against medical professionals has been happening, but it is only in the past few years that the issue has reached alarming proportions, manifesting in the form of severe abuse or physical assaults

■ Research reveals that attacks on medical professionals generally peak during visiting hours or during and after emergency medical interventions, or after the patient has undergone surgery

on doctors, nurses, and hospital staff. It is not a one off incident; cases have been reported from almost all parts of the

country India, year-after-year,” said Prof A.K. Agarwal, Dean, IIHMR.

He was speaking at a symposium on ‘violence against Medical professionals in India’, organised by Academy of Hospital Administration (AHA) and Indian Medical Association (IMA).

Last month, many resident doctors across major government hospitals in Delhi went on a one-day mass casual leave in support of their counterparts

in Maharashtra, demanding better security in government hospitals. To send their point across, many doctors at AIIMS also wore bike helmets to work. “Today, lack of trust between doctors and patients is a matter of grave concern. Lack of soft skills and humane approach on the part of medical professionals often adds to the problem. In many of the cases, it culminates in violence,” said Dr Agarwal.

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आईएमए मुख्यालय में संगोष्ठी, डॉक्टरों के साथ हिंसक घटनाएं बढ़ने पर की गई चर्चा

नई दिल्ली | डॉक्टरों के साथ आए दिन होने वाली हिंसक घटनाओं को लेकर राजधानी स्थित इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन के मुख्यालय में शनिवार को संगोष्ठी आयोजित की गई। बैठक में दिल्ली सहित देशभर के विशेषज्ञों ने शिरकत की। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन ने कहा कि भारत में 75 फीसदी से अधिक डॉक्टरों को कार्य के दौरान किसी ने किसी रूप में हिंसा का सामना करना पड़ा है। संगोष्ठी में चिकित्सक, स्वास्थ्य कर्मी, पुलिस अधिकारी, सरकारी अधिकारी और प्रशासनिक प्रतिनिधि शामिल हुए। इस मौके पर एकेडमी ऑफ हॉस्पिटल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (एएचए) के अध्यक्ष प्रो. एके अग्रवाल ने कहा कि एक दशक से अधिक समय से चिकित्सा पेशेवरों के साथ हिंसक घटनाएं हो रही हैं, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों में यह मुद्दा चिंताजनक स्थिति में पहुंच गया है। आईएमए के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष डॉ. केके अग्रवाल ने कहा कि चिकित्सा विश्वसनीय बनाए रखने के लिए पारदर्शिता जरूरी है। बहुत ही आदर सम्मान की नजर से देखे जाने वाले डॉक्टरों के समुदाय को अपने खुद के व्यवहार और जवाबदेही के बारे में आत्म निरीक्षण करना होगा।

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देश के 75 फीसदी डॉक्टरों से काम के दौरान हिंसा

नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

अध्ययन

इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन के एक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि भारत में 75 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा डॉक्टरों को काम के दौरान किसी न किसी रूप से हिंसा का सामना करना पड़ता है।

कई डॉक्टर, उनके सहायक और नर्सों इयूटी के दौरान अपनी जान जोखिम में डाल रहे हैं। शनिवार को एकेडमी ऑफ हॉस्पिटल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन द्वारा आयोजित एक गोष्ठी में डॉक्टरों ने इस पर चिंता जताई। स्वागत भाषण में

- आईएमए की गोष्ठी में चिकित्सकों ने मसले पर चिंता जताई
- डॉक्टरों ने कहा, जान जोखिम में डालकर इयूटी कर रहे सहकर्मी

आईआईएचएमआरके डीन और एएचए के अध्यक्ष प्रोफेसर एके अग्रवाल ने कहा कि एक दशक से अधिक समय से चिकित्सा पेशेवरों के साथ ऐसी घटनाएं होती रही हैं, लेकिन बीते कुछ वर्षों में यह मुद्दा चिंताजनक स्थिति में पहुंच गया है।

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Over 75% doctors have faced cases of violence

AGE CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, APRIL 29

More than 75 per cent doctors in India have faced some form of violence at work, revealed a recent ongoing study by the Indian Medical Association. It comes in the wake of several incidents of doctors being assaulted by irate relatives of patients reported from across India, including the national capital.

Research reveals that attacks on medical professionals generally peak during visiting hours or during and after emergency medical interventions, or after the patient has undergone surgery.

"For more than a decade now, violence against medical professionals has been happening, but it is only in the past few years that the issue has reached alarming proportions, manifesting in the form of severe abuse or physical assaults on doctors, nurses, and hospital staff. It is not a one off incident; cases have been reported from almost all parts of the country India, year-after-year," said Prof. A.K. Agarwal, Dean, IIHMR.

He was speaking at a symposium on 'violence

RECEIVING END

1 In March, Dr Rahul Mhamunkar of Dhule Civil Hospital was beaten up by the relatives of a patient after he referred the patient to another facility.

2 A senior woman medical officer at Sion hospital's pediatric ward was assaulted by a patient's relatives in March. It was the second such case at the hospital in four days.

3 Some days later, a doctor and a security guard were assaulted in Delhi's Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital by irate family members of a patient

against Medical professionals in India', organised by Academy of Hospital Administration (AHA) and Indian Medical Association (IMA).

Last month, many resident doctors across major government hospitals in

Delhi went on a one-day mass casual leave in support of their counterparts in Maharashtra, demanding better security in government hospitals. To send their point across, many doctors at AIIMS also wore bike helmets to work. "Today, lack of trust between doctors and patients is a matter of grave concern. Lack of soft skills and humane approach on the part of medical professionals often adds to the problem. In many of the cases, it culminates in violence," said Dr Agarwal.

Some of the topics discussed throughout the day included 'genesis of violence in hospitals', 'magnitude of the problem', 'hospital safety protocol formulation', 'violence prevention planning', 'risk analysis of violence against healthcare workers in emergency settings', and so on. Dr K.K. Agarwal, national president of IMA, said that vulnerable areas inside the hospital, like emergency settings and ICUs, need to be identified and paid special attention to. He also asked the doctor community to "introspect" its own behaviour and accountability.

Publication: The Statesman**Page No: 02****City: National****Date: 30th April 2017**

'Communication gap leads to violence against doctors'

ANJANA

NEW DELHI, 29 APRIL

Poor communication between medical practitioners and patients lead to violence against doctors, nurses and paramedics, observed a medical fraternity at national symposium here on Friday.

Members of medical fraternity in the symposium, titled "Violence Against Medical Professionals in India", feel that the key reason of conflict between patients and medical practitioners are lack of communication.

According to a study conducted by Indian Medical Association (IMA), 75 per cent of doctors in India have faced some form of violence at work. "Today, the lack of trust between the doctors and patients is a matter of grave concern. Lack of soft skills and humane approach

on the part of medical professionals often adds to the problem," said KK Aggarwal, national president, IMA.

article titled 'Violence against doctors in India' published in The Lancet, a prestigious British journal, in 2014 mentioned that the delays in attending patients, request of advance payments, withholding a deceased body until settlement of final billing, lack of coordination at the time of admission into hospital and unethical practices conducted by some doctors, are among the reasons provoking relatives to lose their temper and attacking doctors.

Dr L R Murmu, senior doctor at AIIMS, said, "The doctors must have soft skills and communicate with patients in an easy manner. Doctors must try to explain everything to the patient and his relatives so that the patient can trust doctors and do not

think that he is trying to make money in the name of prescriptions, medicines or test."

A study conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO) stated that between eight and 38 per cent of health workers suffer physical violence and it is perpetrated by patients and visitors.

Dr Himsweta Srivastava, Joint Secretary, Association of Obstetrician and Gynecology, GTB Hospital, said, "Doctors not only face violence by patients but also by fellow colleagues. I request doctors to please avoid criticising the fellow doctors and build a healthy relationship."

She also said that there is a need of quality improvement of services and infrastructures of hospitals. "The act of violence mostly happens in government hospital as compared to private hospitals as

they have security guards along with different stages of security check. So, the security services in the government hospitals must be improved," said Dr Srivastava, adding that the stricter laws would be made for the offenders.

The symposium was organised in the wake of increasing violence against doctors. In the past one month, more than seven cases of violence against doctors had been reported. For instance recently, a Mumbai doctor was thrashed by relatives of a 60-year old patient, which led to the protest by 40,000 doctors.

Organised by Academy of Hospital Administration (AHA) and Indian Medical Association (IMA), the reason of the symposium is to bring together all concerned stakeholders and provoke conversation with positive outcomes for curbing violence against medical professionals in India.



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75% doctors face some form of violence on duty: IMA

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, APRIL 30

Close on the heels of recent attacks on doctors in many parts of the country, the Indian Medical Association (IMA) has claimed that findings of its ongoing study have indicated that 75 per cent of doctors in India have faced some form of violence at work.

To focus attention on this issue and necessitate conversation with positive outcomes for curbing violence against medical professionals, Academy of Hospital Administration (AHA) and Indian Medical Association (IMA) jointly organised a national-level symposium on 'Violence against Medical Professionals in India' where speakers raised concerns over the growing violence against doctors and medical staff in India in recent years.

The symposium, which was held in the Capital at

the IMA Auditorium yesterday, brought together eminent medical practitioners, healthcare activists, community leaders in healthcare, senior police personnel, government officials, and administrative representatives, who shared their insights and suggestions for preventing violence against medical professionals.

"For more than a decade now, violence against medical professionals has been happening, but it is only in the last few years that the issue has reached alarming proportions, manifesting in the form of severe abuse or physical assaults on doctors, nurses, and hospital staff," said Dr A K Agarwal, Dean, IIHMR and president, AHA.

Today, the lack of trust between the doctors and patients is a matter of grave concern. Lack of soft skills and humane approach on the part of medical professionals often add to the

problem, pointed out Dr Agarwal while noting that in many of the cases, it leads to violence.

He said in order to prevent physical assaults of doctors, areas need to be identified inside the hospitals which are more vulnerable, such as emergency settings and ICUs while underscoring the need for community of doctors to introspect their own behaviour and accountability on the other side.

An article titled 'Violence against doctors in India' published in the journal *The Lancet* in 2014 listed delays in attending patients, request of advance payments, withholding a deceased body until settlement of final billing, lack of coordination at the time of admission into hospital, and unethical practices conducted by some doctors, among the reasons provoking relatives to lose their temper and attacking doctors.