

1. No shortage of essential drugs in Delhi government hospitals

In New Delhi, the health minister Pankaj Kumar Singh stated that there is **no shortage of essential medicines** in state-run hospitals, countering media reports claiming otherwise. He has ordered a swift review of drug supplies across government hospitals.

Why it matters: Drug-availability is a critical component of public health confidence and hospital functioning. Even the perception of shortages can reduce trust, increase out-of-pocket purchases and delay care.

Tip/Consideration: Keeping track of hospital drug-stock reports and patient experiences can help assess how accurately such statements reflect the ground situation.

2. AI in healthcare: Hyderabad hosts upcoming summit

In Hyderabad, the Telangana State Council of Higher Education (TSCHE) announced that the upcoming Commonwealth AI Global Summit 2025 (22-23 Nov) will focus heavily on AI in medicine, healthcare management and digital-health transformation. The summit is being organised with the Indian Medical Association (IMA) and international partners.

Why it matters: As India's healthcare system increasingly digitises, AI promises improvements in diagnostics, patient-monitoring, workflow automation and predictive analytics. This summit signals growing institutional support.

Consideration: With technology advancing, it's important to also track regulation, ethics, data privacy and how implementation reaches rural and under-served settings.

3. Medical education under scrutiny: FAIMA-RMS Survey 2025

The Federation of All India Medical Associations (FAIMA) released its “RMS Survey 2025”, highlighting major gaps in India’s medical education system: high academic pressure, infrastructure deficits, faculty shortages, limited clinical exposure and mental-health burdens among students and residents.

Why it matters: The quality of medical education impacts future doctors’ readiness, patient safety and long-term health system resilience.

Key findings:

- ~89 % respondents said infrastructure was poor
 - ~55 % noted staff shortages
 - Only ~44 % reported fully functional skills-labs
 - ~73.9 % felt excessive clerical workload
 - **Consideration:** Reform in medical education and training is critical; the survey may inform policy changes but implementation will take time.
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4. Chronic kidney disease burden in India

A recent report indicates that India had **138 million** cases of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in 2023, ranking second globally by number of cases.

Why it matters: CKD is a major public-health challenge, often linked with diabetes, hypertension, older age and other comorbidities. With such large numbers, the burden on health-care systems, costs and morbidity is substantial.

Consideration: Preventive strategies (early detection, managing blood-pressure, diabetes control, lifestyle interventions) are key.

5. Research updates: MedicalDialogues “Top Medical News”

The portal MedicalDialogues Media India listed several recent research highlights:

- Culture-negative endocarditis in female patients associated with worse prognosis.
- Bleeding in early pregnancy linked with higher risk of fetal malformations.
- Minimally invasive ablation (microwave/radiofrequency) may be effective alternatives to surgery in older adults with hyperparathyroidism.
- **Why it matters:** Such findings can influence clinical practice, patient counselling and guidelines in Indian settings.