

2020

रजिस्ट्री सं. सी.एल.-33004/99

REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग III—खण्ड 4  
PART III—Section 4

शासक के प्रकाशित

सं. 357]

नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, जसतम्बर 7, 2020/भाद्र 16, 1942

No. 357]

NEW DELHI, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2020/BHADRA 16, 1942



भारत का राजपत्र  
The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-07092020-221590

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

भारतीय आयर् वजि ान पररषद ् के अजधक्रमण म े ें िामी बोडि

सि ोधन अजधसचु ना नई

ददल्ली, 2 जसतम्बर, 2020

सं. भा.आ.प.-18(1)/2020-मडे /118224.—भारतीय आयर्विज्ञान पररषद ् अजधजनयम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 33 द्वारा प्रदत्त िजियों का इस्टेमाल करत े हुए, भारतीय आयर्विज्ञान पररषद ् के अजधक्रमण म े ें िामी बोडि, "स्नातकोत्तर जचदकत्सा जिधा जवजनयमावली, 2000" म े ें पुनः संिोधन करत े के जलए केंद्र सरकार की पुवि स्टवीकजत स े जनस्रजलजखत जवजनयम बनाती है नामत :-

1. (i) इन जवजनयमों को "स्नातकोत्तर जचदकत्सा जिधा जवजनयमावली, 2020" कहा िाएगा।

(ii) ये सरकारी रािपत्र में उनके प्रकाशित की तारीख स े प्रवतु होंगे।

2. "स्नातकोत्तर जचदकत्सा जिधा जवजनयमावली, 2000" में जनस्रजलजखत अजभवधिन /जिोधन /जवलोप /प्रजतस्टथापन इसमें दिािए गए अनुसार दकए िाएंगे :

3. स्नातकोत्तर जचदकत्सा जिधा जवजनयमावली, 2000 की अनसुची में "एमडी (डॉक्टर ऑफ मेजडजसन)" िीपिक के अंतगति खंड "क" में, एमडी (मैररन मेजडजसन) के पश्चात ् जनस्रजलजखत िोडा िाएगा :

"एम.डी. (प्रयोगिला मेजडजसन)"

डॉ. राकेि कुमार वत्स, महामजखव

[जवजापन-III/4/असा./214/2020-21]

4125 GI/2020

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(1)

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY

[PART III—SEC. 4]

पाद रटप्पणी:

प्रधान जवजनयमावली, नामत: "स्नातकोत्तर जचदकत्सा जिधा जवजनयमावली, 2000" ददनांक 7 जिवर, 2000 को भारत के रािपत्र के भाग III, खंड 4 में प्रकाशित की गई थी और इस े भारतीय आयर्विज्ञान पररषद ् की ददनांक 03/3/2001; 06/10/2001; 16/03/2005; 23/03/2006; 20/10/2008; 25/03/2009; 21/07/2009;

17/11/2009; 09/12/2009; 16/04/2010; 08/12/2010;

27/12/2010; 09/02/2012; 27/02/2012; 28/03/2012; 17/04/2013; 01/02/2016; 17/06/2016; 08/08/2016;

31/01/2017; 11/03/2017; 06/05/2017; 27/06/2017;

31/07/2017; 20/02/2018; 05/04/2018; 28/01/2019; 08/03/2019; 15/03/2019 और 05/04/2019 की अजधसचना के अंतगित संिोधत की गई थी।

2020

रजिस्ट्रि नं. पी.एल.-33004/99

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असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग III—खण्ड 4  
PART III—Section 4

प्रावधान से प्रकाशित

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS IN SUPER-SESSION OF  
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA  
NOTIFICATION**

**New Delhi, the 2nd September, 2020**

**No. MCI - 18(1)/2020-Med./118224.**—In exercise of powers conferred by Section 33 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Board of Governors in Super-session of Medical Council of India with previous sanction of the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations to further amend the "Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000" namely:—

- (i) These Regulation may be called the "Postgraduate Medical Education (Amendment) Regulation, 2020."  
(ii) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- In the "Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000", the following additions/modifications/deletions/substitutions, shall be as indicated therein:-
- In Schedule of the Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000, Clause "A" under the heading "M.D.(Doctor of Medicine)", the following shall be added after, M.D.(Marine Medicine):-

"M.D.(Laboratory Medicine)"

Dr. RAKESH KUMAR VATS, Secy. General

[ADVT.-III/4/Ext./214/2020-21]

**Footnote:** The Principal Regulations namely, "Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000" were published in Part III, Section 4 of the Gazette of India on 7<sup>th</sup> Oct., 2000 and amended vide Medical Council of India Notification dated 03/03/2001; 06/10/2001; 16/03/2005; 23/03/2006; 20/10/2008; 25/03/2009; 21/07/2009; 17/11/2009; 09/12/2009; 16/04/2010; 08/12/2010; 27/12/2010; 09/02/2012; 27/02/2012; 28/03/2012; 17/04/2013; 01/02/2016; 17/06/2016; 08/08/2016; 31/01/2017; 11/03/2017; 06/05/2017; 27/06/2017; 31/07/2017; 20/02/2018; 05/04/2018; 28/01/2019; 08/03/2019; 15/03/2019 & 05/04/2019

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2017

# Making History from India in the USA. Journal Changes its Name



SciTeMed  
Publishing Group

EDITORIAL

Journal of Laboratory Medicine

## Medical Laboratory Disciplines: Time for Academic Reform and Structural Organization

A.K. Mukhopadhyay, MD\*

Department of Laboratory Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India.

*"Nothing is more powerful than an idea whose time has come"*

Victor Hugo

Laboratory medicine is understood differently in different countries. Pathology is oftentimes used as the generic name for all laboratory-related medical disciplines. However, it should be understood that laboratory medicine is synonymous with clinical pathology also referred to as fluids medicine, which also includes chemical pathology, laboratory hematology, toxicology, transfusion medicine, microbial pathol-

has embraced metabolomics, proteomics, genomics and epigenomics, while postgraduate training for medical microbiology ranges from bacteria to parasites, fungus to virus and bacteriophage, and their diagnosis in human conditions at cultural, biochemical, serological and molecular levels. Pathology, microbiology and biochemistry all teach immunology and molecular biology in the context of their respective subject matter. Strikingly, outside Unites States and across the globe, there are few postgraduate courses, which exclusively deals with holistic approaches to diagnostic patient care with appropriate training in automation, microscopy, accreditation, equipment and reagent procurement, and total quality management including safety, ethics and legal practice. There is an apparent need for the bolstering of laboratory medicine as a basic training requirement in postgraduate medical disciplines. worldwide.

Journal of Applied Clinical Pathology

EDITORIAL

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Laboratory medicine is understood differently in different countries. Pathology is oftentimes used as the generic name for all laboratory-related medical disciplines. However, it should be understood that laboratory medicine is synonymous with clinical pathology also referred to as fluids medicine, which also includes chemical pathology, laboratory hematology, toxicology, transfusion medicine, microbial pathology, and biochemical metabolism among others. Laboratory medicine is also an example of a "smart lab" paradigm that encompasses robotic automation, quality assurance and microscopy, and other related outputs. These are oriented more towards providing key patient-centric service and dealing with investigations of immediate relevance with the shortest possible turn-around-time (TAT). This collective expertise serves as a type of "medical detective", and "laboratory consultant" of the clinical consultants.

With the shift of generic nomenclature from pathology to laboratory medicine, the latter becomes inclusive of all laboratory-related medical disciplines as outlined above. This shift of focus has provided an opportunity for academic and organizational reforms of different laboratory-related medical disciplines.

and started a post-graduate course with a three-year residency program since 1997. Bangladesh took a similar approach, and following this example in India, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) established this independent discipline in 2014. Bangladesh in 2017 has started replacing their two-year diploma courses, Master in Philosophy degree in clinical pathology with three-year degree course in laboratory medicine. This bore out as a result of country's service needs: Laboratory medicine for countries such as India, Bangladesh and even Canada (where it is called "general pathology") is a diagnostic service facility managed by laboratory physicians, who are postgraduates in laboratory medicine. The arrangement is useful to deliver integrated diagnostic services in the area of clinical pathology, laboratory hematology, microbiology, clinical biochemistry and rapid molecular tests, ensuring quality results with minimum turn-around-time in their respective vast rural and semi urban areas. The palpable gains are in economizing the realities of space, time, manpower, knowledge and budget-cost centers. This arrangement offered a new option for students as well as for teachers. At a higher level, this also expanded the opportunity for the basic departments of pathology, microbiology and biochemistry to develop their respective post-doctoral fellowship courses such as neuro-, renal-, dermato- and gastrointestinal pathology, hematology, virology, parasitology, nanomedicine, genetics as well as, immuno-, and molecular medicine etc.

Having recognized the need of such academic orientation in labs,

**What eyes see, may not be True.**

**The same author, same article at the same issue of  
(?) two different journals!**

**Certainly this is not a case of Plagiarism!**