

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 721  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5<sup>TH</sup> February, 2021**

**DOCTORATE OF MEDICINE IN ENDOCRINOLOGY**

**721. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of patients of sugar, high BP, thyroid and female hormonal disorders are increasing day by day in the country and there is a shortage of doctors in the country for the treatment of such patients, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for not allowing the non-clinical doctors interested to do D.M. Endocrinology while the Government incur huge expenditure on their study every year;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to give concessions to the non-clinical doctors to do D.M. Endocrinology;
- (d) if so, the time by which the Government proposes to grant such permission; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a): The exact number of patients in India with diabetes (Sugar) Hypertension (High B.P.), Thyroid and female Hormonal disorder are not known. Various studies indicate that the patients with diabetes and Hypertension are gradually increasing. In so far as Thyroid and Hormonal disorders are concerned, the available data does not indicate the rising trend.

As on date there are 9,843 seats in various medical colleges for post graduate training of doctors who can treat these diseases.

(b): DM(Endocrinology) is a super specialist qualification which imparts highest level of clinical training to the doctor, who has experience of treating the patients for three years while undergoing post graduate training as MD student. Only a specialist doctor having MD qualification in clinical subjects as General Medicine or Paediatrics, etc. is fit to acquire further expertise for treatment of endocrine related diseases like Diabetes, thyroid diseases, etc.

(c): No

(d) & (e): In view of 'C' above, does not arise.