



GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

MEGHALAYA MEDICAL ATTENDANCE RULES

FOR THE YEAR 1981

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA**ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR****Health and Family Welfare Department****NOTIFICATION**The 4th December, 1981

No. Health. 136/80:- In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to make the following rules, namely:-

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| Short title and commencement | <p>1. (1) These rules may be called the Meghalaya Medical Attendance Rules, 1981.</p> <p>(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of May, 1981.</p> |
| Extent of Application | <p>2. (1) These Rules shall apply to all the State Government servants and State Government pensioners and shall cover the members of the families of Government servants and spouses of Government pensioners –</p> <p>(2) They shall not apply to persons who are -</p> <p>(a) Not in whole time employment of Government.</p> <p>(b) Appointed on contract basis except when the contract provides otherwise.</p> <p>(c) Paid otherwise than on monthly basis including those paid on piece rates basis.</p> |
| Definitions | <p>3. In these rules, unless, there is anything repugnant to the subject or context:-</p> <p>(a) ‘Government’ means the Government of Meghalaya.</p> <p>(b) ‘Authorised Medical Attendant’ means a Government doctor declared as such by the Director of Health Services from time to time.</p> <p>(c) ‘Government Hospital’ means and includes all Hospitals, Civil Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries and other Health Institutions maintained by the State Government.</p> <p>(d) ‘Patient’ means a Government servant or a member of his/her family or a Government pensioner or his/her spouse who requires medical attendance and treatment.</p> |

(e) 'Medical Attendance' means attendance in a Government Hospital or at the residence of the patient and includes:-

- (i) Such pathological, bacteriological, radiological or other methods of examination for the purpose of diagnosis, carried out in a Government hospital or laboratory at the instance of the authorised medical attendant irrespective of whether the patient is hospitalised or not, and
- (ii) Such consultation with any other Medical Officer or Specialist in the service of Government as the Medical Attendant certifies to be necessary to such extent and in such manner as the Medical Officer or the Specialist may, in consultation with the authorised Medical Attendant, determine.

(f) 'Treatment' means the use of all medical and surgical facilities are available at the Government hospital in which a patient is treated and includes:-

- (i) The employment of such pathological, bacteriological, radiological, or any other methods as are considered necessary by the authorised medical attendant;
- (ii) Dental treatment where the diagnosis of the physiological or other disability from which a patient is suffering indicates the teeth are the source of disturbance provided it is of a major kind such as treatment of jaw bone disease, wholesale removal of teeth etc.,
- (iii) The supply of such medicines, vaccines sera or other therapeutic substances as are ordinarily available in the Government hospital;
- (iv) Such accommodation as is ordinarily provided in the Government hospital to which the patient is admitted and is suited to his status;
- (v) The services of such nursing staff are ordinarily employed by the Government hospital to which the patient is admitted.
- (vi) The medical attendance described in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) but does not include diet or provision, at the request of the patient, of accommodation superior to that described in sub-clause (iv) :-

Note- Surgical operation needed for the removal of odontones and impacted wisdom tooth also fall under the category of dental treatment of a major kind. Treatment of gum boils come under oral Surgery of the mouth and as such, as admissible under the rule. Treatment for pyorrhoea conjunctivities of teeth is, however, not covered.

(g) 'Family' means the family of a Government servant consisting of:-

(i) Wife or husband, as the case may be.

(ii) Parents ordinarily residing with and wholly dependent on the Government servant, and

(iii) Non-earning sons upto the age of 25 years and unmarried daughters.

Note- (1) Parents include step-parents.

(2) The term 'sons' and 'daughters' includes children adopted under any law or custom and step-children residing with and wholly dependent on the Government servant.

Indoor Patient

4. (1) A patient shall be entitled to medical attendance or treatment at the nearest Government hospital within the State free of charge.

(2) Cost of medicines necessary for the indoor patient purchased by the patient from outside the hospital shall be reimbursed to him.

Treatment at Residence

5. Where the authorised medical attendant is of the opinion that owing to the severity of the illness –

(1) A patient who is not in a position to visit the nearest hospital may receive medical attendance and treatment at his residence.

(2) Written information may be sent to the authorised medical attendant about his illness and the patient shall be attended to at his residence free of charge

Treatment at another Government hospital

6. The authorised medical attendant, if considered necessary, may refer a patient to another Government hospital and the patient shall receive medical attendance and treatment at the referred hospital free of charge.

Scale of accommodation as indoor patient

7. (1) Accommodation in a Government hospital shall be provided in accordance with the scale suitable to the status of the patient as may be determined by Government from time to time.

(2) At the commencement of these rules, accommodation shall be provided as follows:-

Pay of Government Servant/Pay of Pensioner immediately before retirement.	Accommodation
Rs. 1,400.00 and above	Private Ward with single bed in a room (Special type).
Rs. 625.00 and above but below 1,400.00	Private Ward with two beds in a room (Ordinary type) or in single bed in a small room.
Rs. 425.00 and above but below 1,400.00	Private Ward with six beds in a room or ten beds in a room or twelve beds in a room depending on availability at the time of admission.
Rs. 425.00 and below	General Ward

Hospitalisation in a private Hospital.

8. (1) Where seat are not available in a Government hospital and where the authorised medical attendant recommends immediate hospitalisation, the patient may seek admission in a private hospital and receive medical attendance and treatment.

(2) Non-availability of accommodation in a Government hospital shall be certified by the following authorities.

(a) In the case of Civil Hospital at the district or Sub-Divisional headquarters by the Superintendent of the Hospital, if there is one, or by the Sub-divisional Medical and Health Officer in which the Hospital is situated, if there is no Superintendent.

(b) In the case of Primary Health Centres and Dispensaries by the District Health Officer in the District in which the Primary Health Centre or Dispensary is situated.

(3) In case of acute emergency the Authorised Medical Attendance may refer the patient to the nearest private hospital subject the approval by the Director of Health Services.

(4) Re-imburement of expenditure incurred by the patient for accommodation in private hospitals shall be restricted to what a private person would have incurred in a Government hospital had he been accommodated in a ward to which the patient is entitled.

(5) Re-imburement of the expenditure incurred by the patient for medical attendance and treatment in the private hospital shall not exceed the expenditure that would have been incurred by a private person admitted in a private ward of a Government hospital.

(Explanation:- Re-imburement means re-imburement to the Government servant or Government pensioner, as the case may be).

(6) Expenditure incurred by the patient in excess of the admissible limits shall be borne by the patient himself/herself.

Fell diseases

9. (1) Fell diseases like tuberculosis, cancer, polio, leprosy and other chronic diseases like bronchitis, peptic ulcer, heart diseases, mental diseases, psychosis, epilepsy and paraplegia which require prolonged treatment whether in the hospital or outside involving use of costly medicines purchased on an authorised prescription shall fully re-imbursible:

Provided, that re-imburement of the cost of preparations which are primarily of food, toilet, disinfectant, etc., shall not be admissible.

(2) 'Authorised Medical Attendant' for the purpose of this rule shall be any Medical Attendant authorised by the Director of Health Services from time to time on this behalf.

Treatment at
Institutions outside
the State.

10. (1) Cases requiring specialised treatment in specialised Institutions outside the State for which treatment facilities are not available within the State, the authorised medical attendant, not below the rank of a Superintendent of a Government hospital or a Civil Surgeon may, with the prior approval of the Director of Health Services refer the patient for treatment to such recognised Institutions and the cost of treatment thereof shall be re-imbursed by Government.

(2) The diseases for which this facility will be available and the Institutions to which the authorised medical attendant may refer the patients shall be decided by Government from time to time.

(3) At the commencement of these rules, the institutions shall be as follows:-

NAME OF INSTITUTIONS

- (a) Calcutta Medical College Hospital/Seth Suklai Kanani Memorial Hospital, Calcutta.
- (b) Tata Cancer Institute, Bombay.
- (c) Jaslok Career Institute, Bombay.
- (d) Cancer Institute, Adyar, Madras.
- (e) Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore.
- (f) Mental Hospital, Ranchi.
- (g) Eye Hospital, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh.
- (h) Chittaranjan Cancer Institute, Calcutta.
- (i) All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi.
- (j) School of Tropical Medicines, Calcutta.
- (k) B. B. Cancer Institute, Gauhati.

Travelling Allowance for patient.

11. (1) When a patient is required to travel from his headquarters to a referred Hospital on the advice of the Authorised Medical Attendant as provided in their rules, he/she shall, if he/she is a Government servant, be entitled to travelling allowance by air, rail or road as on tour for journeys from his headquarters to the referred hospital and back.

(2) A member (patients) of a Government servant's family who is not a Government servant will be entitled to the same rates of travelling allowance as applicable to the Government servant.

(3) A Government pensioner or his spouse will be entitled to the rates of travelling allowance which the pensioner was entitled to immediately before his retirement.

Attendant accompanying the patient

12. (1) Where the Authorised Medical Attendant considers it necessary, he may allow an attendant to accompany the patient from headquarters to the referred hospital and back.

(2) The attendant, if a Government servant shall be entitled to draw travelling allowance by air, rail or road as on duty.

(3) The attendant who is not a Government servant shall be entitled to actual single railway fare according to the class to which the patient is entitled under the T.A. rules.

(4) Where the patient is not in a condition to travel by rail and road, the patient and the attendant may, with the prior approval of the Director of Health Services, be allowed to travel by air.

Exclusion of treatment in Private Institution.

13. Government do not undertake any liability to reimburse the expenses incurred by a patient for medical attendance, or treatment including purchase of drugs, medicines, sera; vaccines etc., in a private institution even if prescribed by the authorised medical attendant except as provided specifically in these rules.

Medical Allowance

14. A Medical Allowance at a flat rate of Rs. 50.00 per month shall be paid to every Government servant to cover the expenses on minor ailments not requiring prolonged treatment or hospitalisation outside Government hospitals.

Advance for expenses on treatment.

15. (1) The State Government may grant an advance to the patient not exceeding three fourths of the anticipated cost of treatment to patient referred for treatment in an approved outside institution subject to a certification by the Director of Health Services.

(2) The advance shall be adjusted against the final reimbursement bill without delay.

(3) An amount in excess of the final bill shall be refunded by the Government servant in one single instalment.

Provided that the Government may allow such refund in monthly instalments after considering the pecuniary circumstances of the patient.

Relaxation of the Rules

16. Where the Governor of Meghalaya is satisfied that the operation of any of these rules cause undue hardship in any particular cases, he may by order, dispense with or relax the operation of that rule to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may consider necessary in a just and equitable manner.

Power of Interpretation.

17. If any question arises relating to the interpretation of these rules; it shall be referred to the Government of Meghalaya in the Health Department whose decision thereon shall be final.

Repeal

18. The following rules, scheme and instructions are repealed:-

(i) Rules regarding medical treatment of Government servants.

(ii) Contributory Health Service Scheme.

(iii) Liberalised Medical Treatment Benefit Scheme.

(iv) All other instructions governing medical treatment of Government servants issued by Government from time to time.

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