2nd WHO Global Summit on Traditional Medicine — India to Host

● India will co-host the 2nd WHO Global Summit on Traditional Medicine in New Delhi from **17–19 December 2025**.
● The summit aims to bring together global leaders, policymakers, researchers and traditional medicine practitioners to promote *evidence-based integration* of traditional medicine into mainstream health systems.
● This reflects India's growing role in global traditional and integrative medicine.

Expansion of Public-Health Infrastructure under Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (AAMs)

● As of 31 October 2025, India has operationalised **1,80,906 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs** nationwide.
● Over **38 crore hypertension screenings** have been completed under associated public-health efforts — a major step toward managing non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

Rising Concern Over Obesity & Metabolic Disorders

● According to government statements, obesity in India is being treated as a serious public-health crisis, not merely a cosmetic issue — especially given rising rates of metabolic disorders.
● Experts are urging shifts in public health policy to recognise and address obesity systematically.

Tech & Digital Health: Integration of AI-Based Diagnostics

● India is moving toward integrating AI-based diagnostic tools into healthcare services, reflecting a broader push for digital health and innovation in diagnostics.

Lok Nayak Hospital in Delhi Launches Model Treatment Centre for Hepatitis

- The hospital inaugurated a Model Treatment Centre under the national programme for viral hepatitis control, offering comprehensive care for Hepatitis B and C.
- The centre includes screening, diagnosis, personalized treatment — including care for children — and coordination with other healthcare programmes (e.g., for HIV patients).

System Improvements: National Health Authority (NHA) Addresses Doctor-Registration Issues

- The NHA has responded to technical glitches in the National Medical Register (NMR) system that were affecting doctors' registrations. The government says the issues are being resolved.

🧠 What This Means for Public Health in India

- The large scale of AAMs and NCD screenings shows serious government commitment to preventive and primary healthcare, aiming to catch conditions like hypertension early.

- Recognizing obesity as a public-health issue could lead to broader policy and community efforts — perhaps campaigns and medical guidelines to manage metabolic risks.

- Combining traditional medicine (via the upcoming WHO summit) with modern healthcare and digital diagnostics reflects a hybrid approach — potentially widening access, especially in rural/underserved areas.

- Improved infrastructure (like the hepatitis treatment centre) and better health-system tools (like NMR fixes) may strengthen India's capacity to tackle chronic diseases and expand medical workforce coverage.