

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT



2017

**Ministry of Health, Nutrition &
Indigenous Medicine, Sri Lanka**

Preface

The Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine is responsible for the protection and promotion of health of people in this country. The key functions of the Ministry include: setting policy guidelines; training and management of nursing and paramedical staff categories; management of teaching and specialised hospitals and the supply chain management of medicines, equipment and other devices. The Ministry consists of preventive, curative, administrative and rehabilitation sectors. Preventive health care institutions mainly consist of several programmes and directorates which provide technical guidance and training to public health staff who are working at central and provincial levels. Curative care institutions consist of teaching hospitals, specialised hospitals, provincial general hospitals, district general hospitals, base hospitals, divisional hospitals and primary medical care units.

It is well-known that Sri Lanka has achieved a commendable progress in health status measured in terms of health indices comparable to those of developed countries mainly due to sound social policies of free healthcare and education adopted by successive governments. The important achievements in 2017 in the health sector include revising the National Health Policy of 1996 and the Strategic Framework for the period 2016-2025, launching of National Policy on Health Information and National Strategies on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies. Public health guidelines were also issued for prevention of diabetes, coronary heart disease and cancer as well.

Health, being one of the largest consumers of government funded sectors, needs advancement with a comprehensive planning and monitoring mechanism and a competent human resource to drive it. The Ministry has initiated activities to restructure the provision of Primary Healthcare Services during this year to optimise equitable distribution of health services with the intention of providing Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which is ensuring that all people get quality healthcare services, where and when they need them, without suffering financial hardship. UHC has been chosen by the World Health Organisation as the theme for the World Health Day celebrations this year.

This Annual Performance Report gives a broad overview of the performance of directorates, programmes and hospitals belonging to the Ministry in 2017.

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SECTION I: HEALTH & NUTRITION

1.0 Overview

Vision

A healthier nation that contributes to its economic, social, mental and spiritual development

Mission

To contribute to social and economic development of Sri Lanka by achieving the highest attainable health status through promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services of high quality made available and accessible to people of Sri Lanka

Policy Objectives

- Strengthen service delivery to achieve preventive health goals
- Appropriate and accessible high-quality curative care for all Sri Lankan citizens
- Promotion of equitable access to quality rehabilitation care
- Strengthen evidence-based service delivery to support journey along the continuum of care
- Develop new strategies to reduce out-of-pocket spending and reduce financial risk
- Ensure a comprehensive health system through a better re-structuring including HRM
- Develop strategic partnership with all providers of health care

1.1 Duties and Functions:

Health & Nutrition

1. Formulation of policies, programmes and projects
2. Monitoring and evaluation with regard to the subjects of health and nutrition and those subjects that come under the purview of Departments, Statutory Institutions and Public Corporations listed below
3. Formulation of policies and standards required for public health services
4. Formulation and implementation of programmes to improve public health and nutrition
5. Implementation of rules and regulations in relation to international quarantine and sanitation
6. Regulation and supervision of the quality, standards and pricing of private hospitals and medical centres
7. Regulation and supervision of charitable medical institutions
8. Adoption of measures for the control, prevention and cure of epidemic, communicable and non-communicable diseases
9. Implementation of medical and oral health services of the School Health programme services
10. Matters relating to healthcare in estate sector
11. General sanitation
12. Implementation of the Thripasha Distribution Scheme
13. Management of all hospitals and staff employed therein (other than those under provincial councils)
14. Management and organization of all departments and services in scheduled training hospitals, and liaise with other higher medical education institutions
15. Matters relating to National Blood Transfusion Services
16. Matters relating to production, import and distribution of drugs
17. Administration and personnel management of Sri Lanka Medical Services
18. Expansion of training opportunities required for the enhancement of quality and skills of medical and paramedical services
19. Introduction of new strategies to expand research opportunities in health sector
20. Matters relating to national health insurance programmes

State-owned Enterprises

1. Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital
2. Wijeya Kumaratunga Memorial Hospital
3. National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol
4. National Medicinal Regulatory Authority
5. State Pharmaceutical Corporation
6. State Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Corporation
7. Sri Lanka Thriposha Ltd.
8. Ayurvedic Medical Council

1.2 National Health Profile

Indicator	Value	Reporting Year	Source
Total mid-year population (in thousands)	21,203	2016	Registrar General's Department
Population density (persons per square kilometer)	338	2016	
Crude Birth Rate (per thousand persons)	15.6	2016	
Crude Death Rate (per thousand persons)	6.2	2016	
Urban population (%)	18.2%	2012	Census of Population & Housing 2012
Life expectancy at birth			Department of Census and Statistics
Female	78.6	2011-2013	
Male	72		
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2013	Registrar General's Department
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	2013	
Under-five mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	10	2013	
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	26.8	2013	
Low-birth weight (per 100 live births)	16.0	2015	Medical Statistics Unit
Percentage of under-five children			Family Health Bureau
Underweight (weight-for-age)	15.6	2015	
Wasting (acute undernutrition, weight-for-height)	12.2	2015	
Stunting (chronic undernutrition, height-for-age)	9.6	2015	

1.3 Human Resource Profile of Line Ministry Institutions - 2017

Category	Approved 2015-12-31	Total Approved Up to 2017	In-position as at Dec 2017
Accountant	69	77	54
Attendant	5,874	6,243	4,793
Consultant Dental Surgeon	61	67	59
Dental Surgeon	628	666	666
Dental Technician	42	52	33
Dispenser	114	131	112
ECG Recordist	292	391	236
EEG Recordist	64	89	88
Entomological Officer	31	36	24
Food & Drugs Inspector	72	72	13
Legal Officer	5	5	3
Medical Administrator	167	177	101
Medical Consultant	1,217	1,464	1,446
Medical Laboratory Technologist	1,249	1,368	1,132
Medical Officer	11,555	12,892	11,132
Non-medical Administrator	55	57	44
Nursing Service Officer	24,407	27,844	23,155
Occupational Therapist	136	169	122
Ophthalmic Technologist	120	149	140
Orthoptist	16	22	12
Other Executive Officer	46	51	25
Other primary level non-skilled	19,928	21,395	19,281
Other primary level semi-skilled	1,695	2,001	1,164
Other primary level-skilled	1,210	1,301	1,006
Other secondary and tertiary level officers	2,613	2,952	2,134
Other Technical Service Officers and Equivalent	323	409	144
Pharmacist	1,029	1,209	1,017
Physiotherapist	425	509	457
Public Health Inspector	183	200	181
Public Health Laboratory Technician	109	123	53
Public Health Midwife	1,448	1,709	1,110
Public Management Assistant	2,316	2,481	1,609
Radiographer	630	748	447
RMO/AMO	136	136	104
School Dental Therapist	19	26	7
SLIT Categories	150	175	82
Sri Lanka Engineering Services	19	19	13
Sri Lanka Scientific Service Officers	96	114	72
Total	78,549	87,529	72,271

1.4 Summary of the Annual Financial Performance - 2017

Object Code	Description	Estimate 2017	Revised Budget 2017	Expenditure 2017
Recurrent Expenditure		119,449,973	124,626,973	116,836,343
	Personal Emoluments	59,616,650	64,979,438	64,271,026
1001	Salaries and Wages	21,465,850	24,805,528	24,230,039
1002	Overtime and holiday payments	11,402,200	14,827,250	14,822,776
1003	Other allowances	26,748,600	25,346,660	25,218,211
	Travelling Expenses	193,300	227,615	225,592
1101	Domestic	148,800	119,115	117,730
1102	Foreign	44,500	108,500	107,862
	Supplies	48,195,050	47,109,143	41,384,713
1201	Stationary and office requisites	239,000	272,576	271,489
1202	Fuel	391,000	382,410	379,521
1203	Diets and uniforms	1,990,550	1,648,407	1,643,003
1204	Medical supplies	45,100,000	44,276,350	38,563,173
1205	Other	474,500	529,400	527,527
	Maintenance Expenditure	654,999	695,444	692,090
1301	Vehicles	252,300	259,248	258,208
1302	Plant and machinery	145,000	179,252	177,402
1303	Buildings and structures	257,699	256,944	256,480
	Services	5,666,650	6,382,309	6,188,093
1401	Transport	20,800	14,405	14,127
1402	Postal and communication	144,200	504,844	499,604
1403	Electricity and water	2,583,900	2,232,775	2,202,664
1404	Rents and local taxes	239,750	148,325	147,276
1408	Lease rentals for vehicles	170,000	94,700	547
1409	Other	2,508,000	3,387,260	3,323,875
	Transfers	5,123,324	5,233,024	4,074,829
	Welfare programmes	2,800,000	2,800,000	1,692,338
1503	Public institutions	1,641,500	1,769,715	1,754,711
1505	Subscription and contribution fee	23,100	23,100	22,979
1506	Property loan interest to public servants	551,300	530,315	523,609
1507	Grants to provincial councils	0	0	0
1508	Other	107,424	109,894	81,192
	Other Recurrent Expenditure	0	0	0
1703	Implementation of Official Languages Policy	0	0	0

Object Code	Description	Estimate 2017	Provision for 2017	Expenditure
Capital Expenditure		39,598,000,000	45,594,000,000	27,267,795,870.53
	Rehabilitation and improvement of capital assets	6,394,950,000	6,468,390,753	5,100,620,460
2001	Buildings and structures	3,648,200,000	3,708,200,000	2,979,644,278
2002	Plant, machinery and equipment	2,654,450,000	2,654,450,000	2,042,842,168
2003	Vehicles	92,300,000	105,740,753	78,134,014
	Acquisition of capital assets	24,512,300,000	28,636,374,025	14,870,264,083
2101	Vehicles	106,000,000	1,233,000,000	81,222,400
2102	Furniture and office equipment	435,200,000	543,578,774	314,805,502
2103	Plant, machinery and equipment	9,911,650,000	10,629,652,333	7,821,890,509
2104	Buildings and structures	14,046,050,000	16,216,742,918	6,652,305,422
2106	Software development	13,400,000	13,400,000	40,250
	Capital transfers	1,242,500,000	1,242,500,000	604,917,329
2201	Public institutions	1,230,500,000	1,230,500,000	596,558,845
2202	Development assistance	12,000,000	12,000,000	8,358,484
	Capacity building	773,900,000	773,900,000	627,232,195
2401	Staff training	773,900,000	773,900,000	627,232,195
	Other capital expenditure	6,674,350,000	8,472,835,222	6,064,761,804
2506	Infrastructure development	1,607,500,000	2,338,573,121	2,070,980,631
	Research and development	116,000,000	118,327,354	81,553,677
	Other	4,950,850,000	6,015,934,747	3,912,227,496

2.0 Major Achievements

➤ Revising policies

Revising the Sri Lanka National Health Policy of 1996 for the period of 2016-2025 was a major task carried out in 2017. The new strategic plan consists of four separate volumes of Health Master Plan for each of the following areas; (vol. i) preventive health services, (vol. ii) curative care, (vol. iii) rehabilitative care and (vol. iv) for health administration & human resources for health. These documents were prepared following discussions carried out at many stakeholder meetings under the guidance of the respective Deputy Director Generals.

In addition, policies on tobacco taxation, migrant health, health information and National Strategies on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies were developed.



➤ Halting and reversing the NCD burden

The Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine was successful in implementing the traffic light system indicating sugar content in beverages as one mechanism to halt and reverse the NCD burden.



The total number of Healthy Lifestyle Centres (HLS) has been increased to 846 and the number of Well-Woman Clinics (WWC) have been increased to 906. Screening for non-communicable diseases and providing health information takes place in HLCs while in WWCs there is screening for cervical and breast cancers for all women at or above 35 years.

The new tobacco taxation policy was implemented to discourage smoking. Sri Lanka has also been selected to receive dedicated international support to take action to reduce tobacco use.

➤ **Assisting the elderly and persons living with disabilities**

The Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and WHO conducted a multi-stakeholder meeting on 11th of October 2017 to develop a framework to introduce and improve access to essential assistive products and technology for persons with disabilities and elders in Sri Lanka



Source: WHO

More than 60 stakeholders from the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine; Ministry of Social Empowerment, Welfare and Kandyan Heritage; members of the National and Provincial Government Authorities; academia; NGOs; civil society and the private sector participated in the discussion.

➤ **Second Global Consultation on Migrant Health: resetting the agenda**



The 2nd Global Consultation on Migrant Health was jointly organized by International Organization for Migration (IOM), WHO and the Government of Sri Lanka. This was held from 21st to 23rd of February 2017 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The purpose of this consultation was to create a global platform for multi-sectoral dialogue and political commitment to enhance the health of migrants.

This consultation was conducted successfully with over 150 delegates participating from 40 countries.

➤ **National Health Research Symposium December 4th & 5th at BMICH**



The National Health Research Symposium held on the 4th and 5th of December at BMICH with 'Promoting Research Culture by Sharing Evidence Based Research, Best Practices and Innovations' as the theme. This was organized by the Education, Training and Research division of the Ministry of Health along with the National Health Research Council. This symposium was conducted successfully for the first time in Sri Lanka and the occasion was graced by the Prime Minister Hon. Ranil Wickremesinghe.

➤ **Opening of National Dental Teaching Hospital, Sri Lanka**

The nine-storied building of the National Dental Hospital was declared open by His Excellency President Maithripala Sirisena in the presence of the Honourable Minister of Health on 31st January.



The building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.2 billion and has three theatres, one intensive care unit, 12 OPD rooms and nine specialized care units in Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Restorative

Dentistry, Orthodontics, Oral Pathology and Preventive Oral Health. The first patient was registered using the new computer system by the President. A foundation stone was also laid for the second phase of the construction.

➤ **Laying of foundation stone for National Kidney Hospital, Sri Lanka**



The foundation stone for the first kidney hospital in South Asia, to be built in Polonnaruwa, was laid during the first week of December. The 200-bedded hospital will be equipped with all modern medical equipment to treat kidney disease. A 100-bedded dialysis unit will also be established within the hospital. Kidney transplants, laboratory services and health advisory services for kidney patients will also be conducted within the new hospital.

➤ **Sri Lanka recipient of the World No Tobacco Day Award for the third time**

The World No Tobacco Day award is a prestigious award bestowed by the WHO for countries for their accomplishments in the field of tobacco control. The award was officially presented to His Excellency President Maithripala Sirisena by the Regional Director of WHO South East Asia Region, Dr. Poonam Khetrpal Singh on 23rd November 2017. This award was received for the third time in 2017.



➤ **Opening of the new state-of-the-art Epilepsy Unit at National Hospital of Sri Lanka – 26th October 2017**



The new ten-floored Epilepsy Unit situated in the National Hospital of Sri Lanka was declared open by His Excellency President Maithripala Sirisena on 26th October 2017. The Unit has a special 100-bedded ward for patients and has state-of-the-art equipment and facilities to manage patients with epilepsy.

➤ **First-ever heart transplant surgery in Sri Lanka**

The first-ever heart transplant surgery took place on the 7th of July, 2017 in Kandy Teaching Hospital and was a complete success. This is a very complicated surgery and therefore, was headed by a team of experts including three cardiac surgeons, a transplant surgeon, a cardiologist, anaesthesiologists and other supportive staff. The heart was harvested from a 25-year old youth who was declared brain dead following a serious head injury after a road traffic accident. The parents of the donor had agreed to donate the heart along with his liver and kidneys. The heart was received by a female patient suffering from cardiomyopathy from Anuradhapura. The dedication of the healthcare team and the kindness of the parents of the youth are highly appreciated.



➤ Sri Lanka's first lower limb transplant surgery

The first-ever lower limb transplant surgery was conducted successfully in Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura by a dedicated team headed by Consultant Vascular Surgeons, making history in the field of organ transplantation. The leg was transplanted from a 52-year old who was declared as brain dead. The recipient was a 32-year old whose left limb was amputated following an accident which occurred one year ago.



➤ New OPD complex for National Hospital of Sri Lanka

The old Out-Patient Department (OPD) complex of the National Hospital of Sri Lanka (NHSL) is to be replaced by a new 22-floored OPD complex. The Government of China will provide a grant for the construction of nine floors while a soft loan will be provided for the balance work.



The foundation stone laying ceremony was held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary celebrations of the Accident Ward at the NHSL. The new OPD complex is due to be constructed in two phases. The opening of this OPD Complex will be of significant benefit to people who seek OPD services.

3.0 Programmes, Campaigns and Directorates under the Line Ministry

3.1 Control of Communicable Diseases

3.1.1 Epidemiology Unit

The Epidemiology Unit is mainly responsible for the control of communicable diseases in Sri Lanka. The key functions carried out by the Epidemiology Unit are: prevention and control of majority of communicable diseases including vaccine preventable diseases and surveillance of chronic kidney disease; conducting the National Immunization Programme; acting as the Emergency Response Unit for disease control activities during disasters; training of undergraduates, post-graduates and clinical and field health staff and undertaking research.

Major achievements during the year:

HPV vaccine was introduced to the National Immunization Programme in 2017. Vaccine implementation is done through a school-based immunization programme at grade six for girls for prevention of cervical cancer. A long-term research study (cohort study) fully funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) on chronic kidney disease of unknown origin is also planned jointly with the World Health Organization (WHO). The main purpose of this study is to identify the causative agent/agents for this unknown kidney disease. The first part of the study was implemented from mid July 2017 onwards. Initial data collection and analysis was conducted in 2017. In addition, screening guidelines for Chronic Kidney Disease in Sri Lanka were revised and reprinted in 2017. The Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) Coverage survey was conducted in Puttalam District in 2017.

3.1.2 Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Control Programme

The National Programme for Tuberculosis (TB) Control and Chest Diseases carries out several functions related to chest diseases. These functions are formulation of policies and guidelines for control of TB and other respiratory diseases in the country; planning, organization, implementation, coordination, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of TB and other respiratory disease control activities throughout the country; coordination within the ministry and with other national and international stakeholders; ensure uninterrupted drug supply and other logistics for the programme activities in the country; provision of technical guidance and financial assistance; human resource development; organization of diagnostic services; advocacy, communication and social mobilization (ACSM) for TB and other respiratory diseases; disease surveillance and maintenance of an information management system on TB and other respiratory diseases; conduction of operational research and management of institutions under its direct administration.

Major achievements during the year:

Approximately, 60% of construction of the District Chest Clinic (DCC) at Nuwara Eliya has been completed. Three Microscopy Centres have also been constructed in selected Base Hospitals. Construction of Sputum Collection Booths in Anuradhapura, Badulla and Kandy and refurbishment of Chest Clinics of Galle, Puttlam and Kalmunai are also on-going. Initial preparations for the construction of a High Dependency Unit (HDU) at National Hospital for Respiratory Diseases (NHRD) have been carried out and the Final Report of the survey on knowledge, attitude and practices on TB among general public has been prepared and is ready for dissemination. Training Manual for Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR) TB, the National Manual on TB, Training Manual for Public Health Inspectors and Nurses and updated Guidelines for Management of Childhood TB have been prepared and are available for dissemination. Data have been collected for the Drug Resistant Survey.

3.1.3 Leprosy Control Programme

The Anti-Leprosy Campaign functions as the focal point of leprosy control activities in Sri Lanka. The Campaign is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of leprosy control activities and implementation of National Leprosy Strategy 2016–2020 using different programme indicators. The following tasks are also carried out by the Campaign: build and sustain partnership with partners and coordinate support for the Leprosy Programme Action Plans, training of all categories of staff on leprosy and leprosy control, disease control through early detection by screening the population at risk of developing leprosy especially in the identified high endemic districts focusing mainly on screening activities and contact tracing, providing services to all leprosy affected persons with special emphasis on rehabilitation of persons with disability and improving the quality of services provided to leprosy patients in dermatology clinics.

Major achievements during the year:

The Anti-Leprosy Campaign supported the conducting of 66 clinics last year. Fourteen house-to-house surveys were conducted in endemic districts to identify possible patients with leprosy. Fifty-six programmes for district health staff involved in leprosy detection, prevention and control were conducted along with four programmes to train pharmacists who are involved in handling leprosy medication. The Campaign was successful in developing and providing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for patients on self-care along with patient education leaflets.

3.1.4 Quarantine Services

The key functions of the Quarantine Division are as follows: developing policies and guidelines related to border health security and International Health Regulations (IHR)- 2005; supervision and monitoring of activities of Public Health Offices at Points of Entry (ports and airports); providing technical guidance to staff of port/airport health offices at Points of Entry (PoEs); inspection of vessels and cargo for contamination, to maintain vessels and cargo in a condition that they are free of sources of infection or contamination, including vectors and reservoirs; supervision for de-ratting, disinfection or decontamination of baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels and human remains or sanitary measures for persons; inspection of vessels/flights and issuance of free pratique; issuance of ship sanitation certificates through port health offices at authorized ports; ensure environment sanitation and vector control at PoEs; provision of yellow fever vaccine, oral polio vaccine, meningococcal vaccine and anti-malarial prophylaxis to travellers through Assistant Port Health Office at MRI; maintain IHR core-capacities at PoEs; monitoring the implementation of IHR- 2005, Quarantine Act, Food Act, NATA, Nuisance Act and other relevant acts; training public health staff on border health security and IHR 2005 and support to implement migration health policy by establishing in-bound health assessment procedure for long stay visa applicants.

Major achievements during the year:

Repairs of several buildings were carried out. Four in-service training programmes were conducted. With the support of Health Promotion Bureau several video advertisements were prepared.

3.2 Control of Vector-Borne Diseases

3.2.1 Dengue Control Programme

The year of 2017 saw one of the largest epidemics of Dengue fever with a total of 185,532 cases reported during the year. This can be converted to a rate of 883.5 cases per 100,000 population. In 2016 this rate was 271.9 per 100,000 population demonstrating a rate of increase of more than three times. A total of 440 deaths were reported from the country (case fatality rate is 0.24 per 100 cases). Majority were males (55%) between 25-49 years of age (37%). Western province reported the highest number of cases (42%) and deaths (48%).

The National Dengue Control Unit implemented several activities to minimize the morbidity and mortality due to Dengue. An intensified Dengue Prevention and Control Programme, with many activities to enhance early diagnosis, proactive case management, integrated vector control and community empowerment, was launched in June 2017. Many tasks under strengthening integrated

vector management; improving case management; strengthening dengue control and prevention activities at national, provincial and district levels; social mobilization for elimination of breeding places and improvement of resources at central and regional level were carried out successfully.

3.2.2 Filariasis Control Programme

The Anti-Filariasis Campaign carries out strengthening of parasitological surveillance and reactive case detection; strengthening of entomological surveillance and response; morbidity management and disability prevention; advocacy, communication and social mobilization, engaging in operational research, quality control and improvement and monitoring and evaluation in Sri Lanka.

Major achievements during the year:

In endemic districts, night blood film surveys were conducted in order to strengthen the parasitological surveillance and control activities. Mosquitoes were collected and examined for filarial parasites as a part of entomological surveillance. Parasitological surveys were conducted in non-endemic districts to detect the lymphatic filariasis status in the country.

In addition, the Campaign carried out eight self-care training programmes for lymphoedema patients in order to alleviate suffering and prevent disability of affected individuals. Eight training programmes on disability management among health staff at government hospitals were also carried out successfully in 2017. Filariasis treatment guidelines were also disseminated throughout the country as well.

3.2.3 Malaria Control Programme

The Anti-Malaria Campaign has been able to sustain malaria-free status and maintain zero mortality from malaria in Sri Lanka.

Fifty-seven (57) imported malaria cases had been reported during the year and all were treated successfully. Case investigations and responses were done according to the national guidelines. The Anti-Malaria Campaign coordinated to sustain malaria elimination status by prevention of re-introduction of malaria to Sri Lanka and to maintain zero mortality due to malaria in Sri Lanka

Major achievements during the year:

Approximately 2,520 Mobile Malaria Clinics were deployed in 2017 and nearly 80 high-risk groups were screened. For entomological surveillance activities, 4,070 days of surveys were carried out. There were 109 training programmes conducted on different topics related to malaria prevention and control.

3.3 Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

3.3.1 National Cancer Control Programme

The National Cancer Control Programme carries out the following functions: primary prevention of cancers by public awareness and empowerment, cancer screening and early detection, improvement of diagnosis and treatment facilities of cancers, improvement of rehabilitation, survivorship care and palliative care facilities, cancer surveillance and improvement of cancer information systems, development and improvement of infrastructure, professional training/capacity building of healthcare staff, research and utilization of its findings and monitoring and evaluation of cancer prevention and control activities.

Major achievements during the year:

Purchased 50 self-breast examination mannequins. They were distributed among 27 Medical Officer of Health (MOH) areas representing all districts, while 17 were distributed among Nursing Training Schools. Further, one each was given for the Cancer Early Detection Centre at Narahenpita and for the Colombo Municipal Council. Therefore, a total of 46 mannequins have been distributed by the end of 2017. Three guidelines for the cancers of breast, thyroid and colorectum were developed and finalized. Data collection was completed and data analysis is currently underway for the research titled 'Delays in breast cancer care: Types, associated factors and the effect on quality adjusted life years among female breast cancer patients attending state cancer treatment centers in Sri Lanka'. Data collection of the first phase has been completed for and now data entry is taking place in the research on "Psychosocial needs and psychological distress of the primary caregivers of children & adolescents with cancers, at the Apeksha Hospital, Maharagama and the impact of an intervention to address their emotional and informational needs". Strategic Framework on Palliative care was drafted through consultative meetings. It was submitted to the National Steering Committee on Palliative Care & professional colleges for further observations.

Guide books on palliative care for medical officers & nursing officers were drafted. Editorial work is in progress. Training programmes on prevention and control of cancers for dental surgeons and primary health care staff were conducted in 12 districts. A total of 340 school teachers were trained on primary prevention of cancers especially on tobacco control.

Development of infrastructure in cancer treatment centres took place in 2017 as well. A Cytotoxic Isolator was purchased for DGH Chilaw. The following units/hospitals were supported to obtain equipment necessary for cancer detection and treatment: TH Batticaloa, DGH Polonnaruwa, DGH Nuwara Eliya, TH Kandy.

3.3.2 Mental Health Services

The key functions of the Mental Health (MH) Directorate are: advocate to the policy makers on important areas of MH which need priority, formulation or revision of policies related to MH, develop strategic plans on mental health, alcohol and substance use, suicides and other relevant areas under the purview of the directorate, advocate and support strengthening of infrastructure facilities and human resources for mental health services, formulate national medium term and annual plans of MH and facilitate the development of provincial/district plans relevant to MH, establish and maintain partnership networks within and between government ministries, professional bodies, private organizations, development partners, civil societies and consumer groups, develop /revise technical and managerial guidelines and protocols/formats including relevant duty lists with involvement of professional bodies and other relevant stakeholders, develop programme specific IEC/training materials, build capacities of relevant staff, ensure provision of psychological first aid and mental health services in emergencies, disasters and special situations, monitor and evaluate the Mental Health Programme at central level, ensure availability of updated database on mental health for programmatic action, and identify the areas that need investigation and conduct operational research.

Major achievements during the year:

The website for the Directorate of Mental Health was completed and the launching was done on 10th October 2017. An electronic-based Management Information System on mental health was developed, and staff members were trained and implementation commenced in October 2017. Training of staff was carried out to provide psychosocial first aid in the areas affected by disasters (Meethotamulla, Bulathsinhala, Ratnapura, Galle). Mobilization of staff from other areas was done and support was provided by visiting the areas and attending to the needs of the affected people. The Directorate was also successful in conducting programmes at national and district levels on 'Depression Let's Talk'. Several media programmes were also conducted. National Symposium on Alcohol, Health & Economy was held in collaboration with National Alcohol and Tobacco Control Authority (NATA) and several advocacy meetings were conducted during this symposium. The symposium was conducted with the participation of the Hon. Minister of Health and island wide programmes to improve wellbeing at work place were carried out.

3.3.3 Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Prevention and Control Programme

Screening for CKD was carried out among 253,353 people residing in high risk AGA divisions. Continuation of construction activities of CKD clinics were carried out in CKD/CKDu high risk areas as well.

Six clinics have already been constructed in several Base and Divisional Hospitals. Seven Dialysis Units have also been constructed. By end of 2016, there were 226 haemo-dialysis machines functioning in state sector hospitals. In 2017, another 278 machines were distributed among 73 health institutions along with the required ancillary equipment. Three contracts have been awarded for three of the five planned Renal Units. These three Renal Units are to be constructed at DGH Hambanthota, TH Batticaloa and DGH Trincomalee.

Health education material were designed and developed for public on prevention of CKD/CKDu. The Dialysis Units of several hospitals are planned to be expanded. Of these, the Dialysis Units in TH Kandy and DGH Polonnaruwa have been expanded and around 80% of the expansion work in the Unit at TH Karapitiya has been carried out. The expansion work in TH Karapitiya and NHSL are due to be completed in 2018. Procurement of equipment for these hospitals were initiated in 2017. Research on finding the aetiology for CKDu was embarked upon by the Epidemiology Unit in 2017 with completion of the baseline study. The duration of this study is five years. The findings will be used in taking policy decisions to halt and prevent the CKD problem in the country.

3.4 Maternal and Child Health Services

The Family Health Bureau (FHB) is responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of reproductive, maternal, new-born, child, adolescent and youth health (RMNCAYH) services in Sri Lanka.

Major achievements during the year:

To carry out strengthening of institutional maternal care services, 30 high dependency units (HDUs) were established. Quality assessment tools on maternal and new-born health were developed and quality assessment system for maternal and new-born health was implemented in 10 hospitals. Maternal and New-born Health Strategic Plan was developed for 2017-2025. Sri Lanka Every New-born Action Plan (SLENAP) 2017-2020 was developed and launched successfully. The FHB was also able to revise the Sri Lanka Code for the Promotion, Protection, Support of Breast Feeding and Marketing of Designated Products. Procurement and distribution of Multiple Micronutrients island-wide was implemented successfully in 2017 as well. The Child Health Strategic Plan 2017-2025 was

developed and disseminated. Five-hundred weighing scales & height measuring tapes and 10,000 Snellen's charts were distributed among Public Health Inspectors.

The standards on adolescent & youth-friendly health services were developed and printed and a package for PHMs on life skills development on sexual & reproductive health for adolescents was carried out. The FHB was able to conduct training programmes on breast feeding counselling, neonatal advanced life support, neonatal transport, neonatal information system (eIMMR). Two training programmes on Infant and Young Child feeding & Growth Monitoring and Promotion; 11 programmes on Early Child development training; 19 programmes on life skills training where 680 were trained were also spear-headed by the FHB. National maternal death reviews were completed in 28 health regions and the national and district-level maternal mortality statistics have been made available for 2016.

3.5 Oral Health Services

The Directorate of Dental Services ensures that oral health promotional activities are carried out at the community level and that essential dental equipment are provided for health institutions island-wide. Capacity building of dental professionals in quality and safety of oral healthcare, finalization of National Oral Health Policy document, finalization of National Oral Health Survey and recruitment of Dental Surgeons for Line Ministry Hospitals and provincial health institutions.

Major achievements during the year:

Two awareness programmes for dental professionals on quality and safety of oral health services were conducted successfully. Two-cone beam CT scan machines, 150 mini-autoclave machines and 50 dental chairs were procured last year for several health institutions. Maintenance of dental equipment were completed at Ratnapura district, Institute of Oral Health, Maharagama and Prison Hospital Welikada. Construction of a new maternity hospital at Galle is underway and structural works of blocks A, B, C, D and E have been completed.

3.6 Training & Research

3.6.1 Medical Research Institute

The Medical Research Institute (MRI) provides national level medical laboratory diagnostic services and conducts research activities. It also is a training centre for post-graduate medical students and for medical laboratory technologists.

Major achievements during the year:

It is planned to establish a biosafety level 3–high risk laboratory at MRI which will be the only such facility available in Sri Lanka with capacity to study and diagnose more dangerous microorganisms. A Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) was appointed by Ministry of Health to finalize the highly technical specification details proposed by the Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB) and around 45% of progress of this activity has been achieved.

A new ten-storied building is planned for construction at MRI to provide necessary space required for upgrading and expansion of services. For this project, the recommendation of the Department of National Planning and the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been obtained. This project is currently awaiting clearance from the External Resources Department (ERD) and a funding source.

3.7 Nutrition

3.7.1 Nutrition Coordination Division

The Nutrition Coordination Division carries out the tasks mentioned below: guide implementation of District Nutrition Action Plans (DNAP) to overcome malnutrition in the districts; manage nutrition budget of Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine; coordinate nutrition interventions of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine; provide health ministry partnership for implementation of multi-sector Nutrition Action Plan; implementation of National Nutrition Information and Surveillance System and strengthening the logistics of Thripasha Programme & improve the quality of product.

Major achievements during the year:

For implementation of district specific targeted interventions to overcome nutrition problems (District Nutrition Action Plan-DNAP) the proposed activities were reviewed and funded island wide. The total approved budget was Rs. 32.9 million. The amount released for district-based activities was Rs. 17.6 million. Financial and technical reports were received from all districts and were assessed & the relevant feedback were provided. The amount utilized for district-based activities was Rs. 10.6 million which is 60% of the released money.

Three modules for preschool nutrition programme were developed and printed. Advocacy to district level programme managers via an orientation programme and TOT programmes were completed in Matara district. Total expenditure for the activity Rs. 0.4 million which was funded by UNICEF. Indicators of the National Nutrition Surveillance System was revised. These were disseminated to the districts and district level awareness meetings were conducted in 13 districts with assistance of Director Planning of District Secretariat. Training of district level coordinators on data entry and data analysis was also completed for all districts. The total expenditure for this activity was Rs. 1.1 million which was also funded by UNICEF.

3.7.2 Nutrition Division

The Nutrition Division revised, coordinated and conducted the monitoring and evaluation of the National Nutrition Policy. The unit was also responsible for the formulation of guidelines related to nutrition and carried out in-service training programmes, awareness sessions and other capacity building activities for health workers. The unit also coordinates with provincial and other grass root level organizations and officers ensuring effective implementation of nutrition programmes in the country. Conducting awareness programmes under the multi-sector Nutrition Action Plan is also a priority task of the unit.

Major achievements during the year:

Several consultative meetings were conducted to develop a country specific nutrition profiling model based on the WHO regional model. The final report and the created nutrition profile model has been submitted for review. Fifty percent of the allocation has been granted as an advance for the establishment / strengthening of new medical nutrition clinics. Construction is going on at the National Hospital of Sri Lanka (NHSL).

3.8 Disaster Preparedness & Response

The Disaster Preparedness and Response Division is responsible to carry out the following activities: improve structural, non-structural and functional capacities of health facilities through safe hospitals initiative; to improve human resources for health sector disaster management; to promote stakeholder coordination for health sector disaster management; to improve information support, knowledge management and research for health sector disaster management; to improve community participation towards health sector disaster management and to integrate results-based monitoring and evaluation to health sector disaster management.

Major achievements during the year:

This division was successful in printing the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment book, Guidelines for Disaster Management book and the Annual Report for 2016. In addition, equipment procurement was carried out for Colombo South Teaching Hospital. Procurement of equipment for Disaster Management Cells at Aranayaka and Bulathkohupitiya were also carried out in 2017.

3.9 Estate and Urban Health

Several tasks related to improvement of healthcare of the estate sector were carried out. Infrastructure facilities of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) clinics were improved, two programmes each on alcohol, tobacco and substance abuse prevention, gender-based violence and life skill programme for school teachers were carried out. Several estate health review meetings were also conducted. In addition, improvement of sanitary facilities in estate line rooms were also carried out in 2017.

As continuation of work from 2016, the following Primary Medical Care Unit (PMCU) and Divisional Hospitals (DH) were renovated: Downside PMCU, Kerkills DH, Thelbeddha DH, Spring Valley DH, Dambethanna DH, Roberiya DH, Unagolla DH, Mahadowa DH, Hopton DH, Bogawanthalawa DH, Agarapathana DH, North Madakumbura DH and Mooloya DH. The total expenditure for this was Rs. 200 million.

3.10 Environmental and Occupational Health

The Directorate is technically responsible for all environmental health activities including hospital waste disposal and treatment, occupational health and food safety.

Major achievements during the year:

International training on Health Risk Assessment and Management of Toxic Chemicals for Public Health Medical Officers was conducted with local as well as foreign resource personnel in Colombo. The Chief Guest was Her Royal Highness Princess Chulabhorn of Thailand. A three-day capacity building workshop on Chemical Health Risk Assessment for Public Health Medical Officers (Training-Of-Trainers- TOT) was held at in Jaffna, Matara, Kurunegala, Kandy, Moneragala, Ratnapura, Batticaloa and Anuradhapura. A capacity building workshop on Occupational Health & Safety for Public Health Staff (Medical Officers, Public Health Inspectors, Nursing Officers, Health Drivers and Junior Health Staff) was also successfully conducted.

Improvement of sewerage & waste water management is an important task handled by this directorate. Seven hospitals were able to obtain the Environmental Protection License & Scheduled Waste License as well.

The Food Safety division was successful in carrying out inspection and sampling of imported food and 11,320 health certificates were issued following inspection and sampling of food items prepared for export. New stickers for food safety were distributed among Authorized Officers as well.

3.11 Health Promotion

Health Promotion Bureau, formerly known as the Health Education Bureau is responsible for carrying out health education and health promotion activities around the country.

Major achievements during the year:

Three media seminars were conducted to commemorate national nutrition month, national breastfeeding week and world autism day. A consultative workshop to build nutrition counselling skills among field health staff was also carried out successfully. This division was able to develop, print and disseminate 3000 booklets in three languages on 'oral health messages for Sri Lankans'. Approximately, 100,000 docketts in Tamil language were printed on neonatal healthcare.

3.12 Services for the Youth, Elderly, Disabled and Displaced

The Directorate of Youth, Elderly, Disabled and Displaced Persons of the Ministry is the national level body responsible for primary, secondary and tertiary level healthcare activities involving youth, elderly and the disabled.

Major achievements during the year:

The Directorate conducted and coordinated many activities to improve curative healthcare services. For construction of a fully-fledged, model Elderly Healthcare Unit at Leprosy Hospital in Hendala Wattala, a master plan was developed and Rs. 20 million has been allocated for the initial step of this project. Establishing elderly-friendly institutions has become a timely need of the country. The Directorate has been successful in advancing progress on this for the past four years. An allocation of Rs. 2,519,773 was released to the National Mental Health Institution at Angoda to be utilized to construct an Elderly Care Unit. Availability of relevant basic equipment is an essential component of providing care for the disabled to improve their quality of life and for rehabilitation purposes. Funds were released to PGH Badulla (Rs. 30 million) and to TH Karapitiya for rehabilitation of the disabled.

Prosthetics and Orthotic services are also required for rehabilitation of the disabled. TH Anuradhapura was given Rs. 10.5 million for this need.

The International Disability Day was celebrated at the Rehabilitation Hospital at Ragama on 3rd December 2017. Eight Awareness Programmes were conducted successfully for officers from the Police and Armed forces. Education materials on 'Stroke Care' have been printed in Sinhala and Tamil to be used for advocacy purposes.

3.13 Regulation of Private Health Services

The Directorate of Private Health Sector Development and the Private Health Services Regulatory Council (PHSRC) are jointly responsible for the registration of private medical institutions, coordination of procedures related to the amendment of the Private Medical Institutions act when the need arises, and act as a linkage between the Ministry of Health and private health sector when seeking approvals.

Major achievements during the year:

Approximately, 1305 institutions were registered as Private Health Institutions by the 2nd quarter of 2017. Two advertisements for private health establishments on the importance of getting registered with the PHSRC. The directorate was also instrumental in streamlining the flow of health information through private health sector.

3.14 Supplementary Services

3.14.1 Laboratory Services

The Laboratory Services division carries out the following functions: development and strengthening of laboratories in government hospitals and special campaigns; expansion of laboratory and diagnostic services in the provinces; provision of laboratory services to rural / remote hospitals through mobile laboratories; development of the National Policy and Action Plan to combat the issue of antimicrobial resistance; contributed to dengue patient management by providing necessary laboratory investigation facilities in dengue out-break areas; implementation of policy decisions to provide all laboratory investigations through government hospitals and strengthening of virology laboratory services in the country.

Major achievements during the year:

This division carried out development and strengthening of laboratories in government hospitals and special campaigns with the main emphasis being on provision of automated and other essential

equipment of latest technology for histopathology, chemical pathology, microbiology and haematology services. The duration of this project was 12 months (from 1st of January to 31st December 2017) with a total cost of Rs. 919 million. In 2017, mobile laboratory facilities were given to medical camps organized in rural and non-rural areas. There were 151 mobile laboratories deployed and 42,500 tests were performed successfully. To address the very serious public health issue of antimicrobial resistance the National Strategic Plan for combating antimicrobial resistance was formulated with the participation of main stakeholders – Ministry of Health, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Economy. The division was also instrumental in contributing to dengue patient management by providing necessary laboratory investigation facilities in dengue out-break areas. For this purpose, six auto-loaded seven-part haematology analyzers and 30 five-part haematology analyzers were provided for use.

3.14.2 Quality and Safety of Health Services

The Directorate of Healthcare Quality and Safety is responsible for strengthening Institutional Quality Management Units by providing necessary technical assistance; for capacity building of institutional staff on quality & safety through training; for development of guidelines and revision of National Clinical Guidelines; for development of accreditation standards for healthcare services in Sri Lanka and for the completion of initial assessment of the National Healthcare Excellence Awards.

Major achievements during the year:

Four review meetings were conducted and all 44 Line Ministry institutions participated in each review meeting. Nearly 244 quality-related training programmes were conducted to train middle level managers and members of Work Improvement Teams in Line Ministry institutions. A total of Rs. 3.4 million was spent for this task. A Training-of-Trainers (TOT) programme for Clinical Audits was conducted and 93 individuals participated from all Line Ministry institutions from Base Hospital up wards. For the preparation of the initial draft on 'Guidelines for Central Sterilization and Storage Department (CSSD)', stakeholder identification was done. Initial draft distributed for comments.

3.14.3 Medical Statistics

The Medical Statistics Unit is responsible for updating the health institutions list of the Ministry. A complete list of health institutions with the name of the institution, type, available facilities, ownership, head of institution and contact details have been prepared for the year of 2017.

The Unit also is responsible for data collection, analysis and publishing of the Annual Health Bulletin. Currently, preparation of chapters for the 2016 book is underway. Data for the Annual Health Bulletin are collected through the Indoor Morbidity and Mortality Return, OPD Return, Clinic Return quarterly. Maternal and dental statistics are collected monthly and data on bed strength, health staff and specialists are collected as at 31st December 2017 each year from all health institutions of the state sector.

Implementation of the eIMMR has been successful and is now functioning in 489 hospitals island-wide. The unit was also successful in preparing mid-year population estimates by Medical Officer of Health (MOH) areas for 2017.

4.0 Summary of the Annual Performance of Line Ministry Hospitals

Indicator	Name of Hospital									Board Managed Hospitals	
	National Hospital of Sri Lanka	Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura	Teaching Hospital Batticaloa	Teaching Hospital Colombo North	Teaching Hospital Colombo South	Teaching Hospital Jaffna	Teaching Hospital Kandy	Teaching Hospital Karapitiya	Teaching Hospital Peradeniya	Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital	Wije Kumaratunga Memorial Hospital
Dengue case fatality rate	0.14%	0.21%	0.21%	0.47%	0.18%	0.08%	0.1%		0.15%	0.0%	
Proportion of deaths out of patients admitted with myocardial infarction	0.153	0.148	0.068	0.075	0.151	0.021	0.049		0.094	0.105	
Number of beds	3,231	2,029	1,030	1,454	1,110	1,280	2,405		924	1,074	
Bed occupancy rate	79.1%	59.6%	75%	88.2%	90%	84.6%	80%		80.6%	68.1%	
Number of ICU beds	119	28	15	11	13		63		10	39	
Number of functional ICU beds	97	28				13			10	36	
Number of major surgeries performed during the year	39,806	13,217	8,825	8,784	12,722	11,735	6,053		10,600	7,492	
Percentage of essential drugs for NCD management available throughout the last quarter out of the total number of 16 essential drugs	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.7%	100%	18.8%		100%	87.5%	
Number of investigations performed per MLT per month	6,255	4,996	5,824	6,621	5,177	5,989	3,498		3,818	3,037	
Percentage expenditure for local purchase for drugs out of the total allocation for drugs	82.3%	0.66%	3.32%	7.2%	2.09%	98%	85%		4.6%	88.6%	

Indicator	Name of Hospital									Board Managed Hospitals	
	National Hospital of Sri Lanka	Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura	Teaching Hospital Batticaloa	Teaching Hospital Colombo North	Teaching Hospital Colombo South	Teaching Hospital Jaffna	Teaching Hospital Kandy	Teaching Hospital Karapitiya	Teaching Hospital Peradeniya	Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital	Wije Kumaratunga Memorial Hospital
Caesarean section rate (number of Caesarian sections per 100 live births) per quarter	NA	34.2	30.7	39.6	39.3	35.3	42		46.2	48.6	
Rate of post LSCS infections for the quarter	NA	1.12%	0.30%	1.09%	0.46%	0.0%	0.4%		0.48 %	0.62%	
Percentage of staff (by category who underwent at least one capacity building programme during the year 6. Doctor	Data not available	11.5%	3.4%	27.3%	82%	41.7 %	0.16 %		68.8 %	0.33%	
7. Nurses	24.5%	52%	14.6%	50.9%	100%	44.3 %	7.3%		76.1 %	42%	
8. Other technical officers	Data not available	69.4%	20%	0.3%	4%	14.1 %	4.2%		28.9 %	61%	
9. Minor staff	24.9%	75.2%	17.7%	0.0%	13%	37.2 %	1.5%		13.1 %	0.0%	
Average number of general OPD patients seen per doctor per day	35	38	50	62	47	68	27		44	40	

Indicator	Name of Hospital											
	Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children	Sirimavo Bandaranayake Specialised Childrens Hospital	Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Hospital, Ragama	National Hospital for Respiratory Diseases	National Institute for Nephrology, Dialysis and Transplant, Malignawatta	Apeksha Hospital Maharagama	National Institute of Mental Health, Angoda	National Eye Hospital	De Soysa Hospital for Women	Castle Street Hospital for Women	Teaching Hospital Mahamodara	National Dental Hospital
Dengue case fatality rate	0.17%	0.23%	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	0.0%	0.0%		NA
Proportion of deaths out of patients admitted with myocardial infarction	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	Data not available	NA	NA	0.0	0.0		NA
Number of beds	974	308	272	654	28		1,458	504	343	449		32
Bed occupancy rate	68.7%	67.6%	56.2%	49.3%	109.6%		86.8%	63%	64%	48.6%		63.6%
Number of ICU beds	36	12	0	10	5		5	0	3	4		5
Number of functional ICU beds			0	7			5	0				0
Number of major surgeries performed during the year	8,841	2,044	NA	844	132		NA	16,525	3,563	1,923		355
Percentage of essential drugs for NCD management available throughout the last quarter out of the total number of 16 essential drugs	NA	NA	100%	100%	100%		97%	100%	100%	100%		NA
Number of investigations performed per MLT per month	4,413	1943	2,279	2,539	4,793		2,942	1,047	3,361	2,779		At NHSL

Indicator	Name of Hospital											
	Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children	Srimavo Bandaranayake Specialized Childrens Hospital, Peradeniya	Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Hospital, Ragama	National Hospital for Respiratory Diseases	National Institute for Nephrology, Dialysis and Transplant, Malignawatta	Apeksha Hospital Maharagama	National Institute of Mental Health, Angoda	National Eye Hospital	De Soysa Hospital for Women	Castle Street Hospital for Women	Teaching Hospital Mahamodara	National Dental Hospital
Percentage expenditure for local purchase for drugs out of the total allocation for drugs	99%	184.1%	0.0%	29.4%	100.0%		1.4%	Not mentioned	100%	267.1%		Not mentioned
Caesarean section rate (number of Caesarian sections per 100 live births) per quarter	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	28.6%	33.9		NA
Rate of post LSCS infections for the quarter	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	0.9%	1.1%		NA
Percentage of staff (by category who underwent at least one capacity building programme during the year												
1. Doctor	67.5%	5%	94.4%	60.8%	72.7%		5%	10%	100%	78%		59.2%
2. Nurses	60.3%	41%	46.2%	43.2%	88.9%		31%	26%	69.8%	66.8%		85.8%
3. Other technical officers	52.6%	8%	53.0%	54.4%	67.5%		1%	0.0%	62.1%	81%		66.7%
4. Minor staff	21.5%	17%	16.1%	36.6%	86.4%		23%	0.0%	23.4%	44.1%		60.6%
Average number of general OPD patients seen per doctor per day	55	34	16	18	NA		3	45	5	10		13

Indicator	Name of Hospital												
	Provincial General Hospital Badulla	Provincial General Hospital, Kurunegala	Provincial General Hospital, Ratnapura	District General Hospital Ampara	District General Hospital Chilaw	District General Hospital Hambantota	District General Hospital Kalutara	District General Hospital Kegalle	District General Hospital Matare	District General Hospital Moneragala	District General Hospital Nuwara Eliya	District General Hospital Polonnaruwa	District General Hospital Trincomalee
Dengue case fatality rate		0.22%	0.13%		0.14%	0.34%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%		
Proportion of deaths out of patients admitted with myocardial infarction		0.044	0.120		0.098	0.011	0.16	0.204	0.056	0.84	0.154		
Number of beds		2,265	1,400		535	635	874	784	1,034	441	425		
Bed occupancy rate		Not mentioned	70%		107%	70.7%	69.3%	71%	66.5%	87.6%	97.2%		
Number of ICU beds		30	7		5	4	5	6	211	5	5		
Number of functional ICU beds		30	7			4					4		
Number of major surgeries performed during the year		15,318	7,837		6,622	5242	1,226	4,431	10,934	4,040	1,560		
Percentage of essential drugs for NCD management available throughout the last quarter out of the total 16 essential drugs		100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	87.5%		
Number of investigations performed per MLT per month		2,111	4,882		2,207	5,242	306	2,716	2,179	14,073.2	3,972		

Indicator	Name of Hospital												
	Provincial General Hospital Badulla	Provincial General Hospital, Kurunegala	Provincial General Hospital, Ratnapura	District General Hospital Ampara	District General Hospital Chilaw	District General Hospital Hambantota	District General Hospital Kalutara	District General Hospital Kegalle	District General Hospital Matara	District General Hospital Moneragala	District General Hospital Nuwara Eliya	District General Hospital	District General Hospital Trincomalee
Percentage expenditure for local purchase for drugs out of the total allocation for local purchasing		111.9%	2.9%		31.8%	16%	61.1%	100.0%	7.16%	25.6%	28.7%		
Caesarean section rate (number of Caesarian sections per 100 live births)		44.7%	40.6		34.6	41.0	39.3	40.8	43.9	38.4	34.1		
Rate of post LSCS infections in the last quarter		Not mentioned	1.1		0.7	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7		
Percentage of staff (by category who underwent at least one capacity building programme during the year		0%	52%		46.0%	75.0%	50.0%	0.0%	37.8%	19.3%	100%		
5. Doctors													
6. Nurses		78.2%	33%		47.0%	94.0%	85.0%	66.4%	26.8%	61.3%	96%		
7. Other technical officers		0%	10%		0.0%	7.1%	10.0%	36.2%	19.7%	13.6%	0.0%		
8. Minor staff		9.6%	8%		11.6%	40.0%	70%	14.0%	47.7%	5.7%	0.0%		
Average number of general OPD patients seen per doctor per day		45	111		40	35	39	64	29	103	70		

Indicator	Name of Hospital					
	Base Hospital Akkarapattu	Base Hospital Gampola	Base Hospital Kalmunai North	Base Hospital Kalmunai South	Base Hospital Kanthale	Base Hospital Colombo East
Dengue case fatality rate	0.43%		0.16%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Proportion of deaths out of patients admitted with myocardial infarction	0.15		0.097	0.48	0.00	0.14
Number of beds	274		413	286	235	285
Bed occupancy rate	83%		60.2%	66.8%	40.8%	65.6%
Number of ICU beds	0		3	5	3	0
Number of functional ICU beds	0		3	5		0
Number of major surgeries performed during the year	1,754		1,591	1,720	588	889
Percentage of essential drugs for NCD management available throughout the last quarter out of the total number of 16 essential drugs	100%		100%	94%	100%	100%
Number of investigations performed per MLT per month	18,663		6,861	4,879	2019	2,771
Percentage expenditure for local purchase for drugs out of the total allocation for drugs	2.26%		2.34%	86.8%	0.0%	75.71%
Caesarean section rate (number of Caesarian sections per 100 live births)	38.9		38.8	48.7	30.7	26.5
Rate of post LSCS infections for the quarter	0.42		0.37	2.12	0.00	0.00
Percentage of staff (by category who underwent at least one capacity building programme during the year	45%		38.5%	68.7%	12.6%	79.0%
1. Doctors						
5. Nurses	80%		15.1%	79.3%	31.03%	78.5%
6. Other technical officers	58%		9.1%	77.1%	14.71%	77.2%
7. Minor employees	81%		4.5%	37.8%	41.6%	59.4%
Average number of general OPD patients seen per doctor per day	191		97	106	77	53

SECTION II: INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

Vision

Health for all through Indigenous Medical Care

Mission

Making a strong contribution to achieve national, economic and millennium development goals by developing human strengths through the utilization of research and modern technology making the well-being of the community as a whole, at the same time safeguarding the Sri Lankan identity.



5.0 Introduction

The Hela Wedakama or the indigenous medicine in Sri Lanka is believed to be descended from about 6,000 years. It is further said that King Rawana who ruled in the past, was a proficient doctor and at that time there was an era in our country which was well equipped with all the aspects of indigenous medicine system.

It becomes crystal clear by examining the surgical instruments found from the medical centers (Weda hal) in such kingdoms, that during the kingdoms of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Dambadeniya the surgical procedures of our country was in a highly developed status. It is obvious that kings like king Buddhadasa treated even to animals and he was also a surgeon. Books and Ola books such as Haishya Manjusa, Sinhala Yoga Rathnakaraya, Warayoga Saraya, Udarata Beheth Gei Es Weda Potha, which were written in the time of Sinhala kingdoms with the patronage of kingdom show the marvel of the Sinhalese's medical system. Indigenous medicine that was formed under special sections inherited to various provinces, has been progressed through Indigenous medical generations of caste to the present. Steps were only taken after independence to make this precious remedy of the Helayans fruitful. After the Nationalism Ordinance was amended by the Constitution No. 49 of 1949, Sections pertaining to the Indigenous medical registration were properly amended. In year 1957, Department of Indigenous Medicine was established and a person was appointed to its Commissioner's post and after that act became a legal constitution, the Department of Indigenous Medicine was established as the Department of Ayurveda.

Passing No. 31 of 1961 Ayurveda Act, added a new energy to the Sri Lankan Indigenous Medical System. Accordingly, a new Ministry was established in the year 1980 to promote Indigenous Medical system and in 1994 became a Cabinet Ministry. Thereafter, the Ministry of Indigenous Medicine that was proceeded under the supervision of a cabinet minister and a deputy minister, was conferred under the purview of Ministry of Health since 18.01.2015 and was named as Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine. Then, since 21.09.2015, it became Ministry of Health, Nutritions and Indigenous Medicine.

Indigenous medical system, which is being popularized not only in Sri Lanka but also in foreign countries recovering many patients has become a precious remedy by today. Indigenous doctors have treated to non-recoverable cancer diseases, kidney diseases, etc. to recover successfully. Indigenous doctors have also succeeded treating dengue disease that is being spread out time to time as an epidemic. A great service is being rendered by Indigenous medical section and institutions operated under it towards making a healthy population, through new researches in finding various diseases and treatments for them.

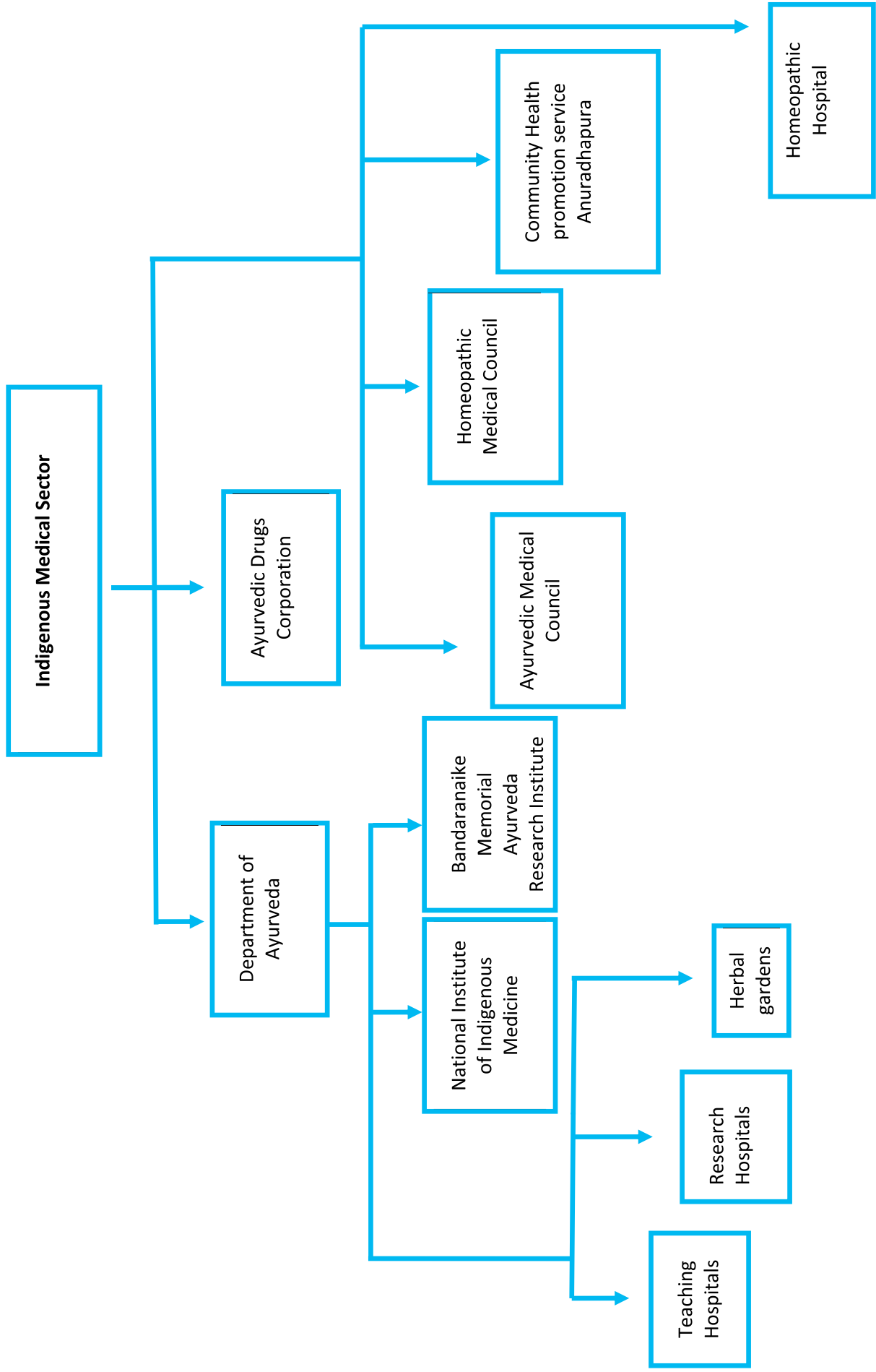
Following steps have been taken to achieve healthcare in the nation, operating indigenous medical section under present Ministry of Health.

- Formulation of policies in order to uplift Indigenous Medical System
- Popularizing Indigenous Medical System to build up a healthy nation.
- Conservation and promotion of indigenous medical system.
- Increasing the herbal production widening the indigenous herbal cultivation.
- Developing the tourism industry through a secured Ayurveda Medical system and contributing the same to the development of the country.
- Promotion of Homeopathy Medical System.

6.0 Priorities in the Indigenous Medicine Sector

Priority areas paid with special attention	Performance Indicators
1. Strengthening the legal frame work for the indigenous medical system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing the irregularities of using the Ayurvedic methods. • Making professionally satisfied Ayurvedic doctors. • strengthening the Ayurvedic treatment institutes on a legal basement.
2 strengthening and improving the Ayurvedic researches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative increase in quality new Ayurvedic products. • Assuring the rights of Ayurvedic researchers. • Expanding the acceptance of Ayurvedic medical system • Providing more opportunities to Ayurvedic research and researchers. • Introduction of indigenous medical systems to control non-communicable diseases • Increment of the number of preserved traditional Ayurvedic documents • Assuring and regularizing of the Intellectual Property Rights related to Ayurveda • Establishing a satisfied Ayurvedic medical service.
3. Using Information Technology for Ayurvedic medical system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an updated information system • Creation of a regular operation network • Creation of e-Ayurveda medical system • Expansion of the horizons of indigenous medicine
4. Development of Human resources for updating and improvement of Ayurveda health conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative increase in the human resource abounding with quality • Quantitative increase in the qualitative human resource • Being able to provide for the global demand for indigenous medical system • The knowledge and skills of traditional medical practitioners updated to suit to modern social requirements • Quantitative increase of the skillful indigenous doctors • Improved status of knowledge, attitudes and skills of users of Ayurvedic medical system in public and private sectors.
5. Improving the production of Ayurvedic medicine and cultivation of herbal plants and setting up new herbal gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the quantity of the quality medicines of high standards • Increase the revenue generation through Ayurveda • Improvement in foreign market opportunities for Ayurvedic medicine • Increase in the easy-to-use medicine production
6. Maintaining the Ayurveda in accordance with the commercialization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally popularization of traditional medical practice and Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical systems • Establishment of hospitals with modern facilities enabling the provision of specialized Ayurveda treatment methods • Upgrading existing herbal gardens and new herbal gardens
7. Increase the use of Homeopathy medical system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a satisfied Homeopathy medical system for the patients. • Proper establishment of institutions related to Homeopathy medical system • Creating a professionally satisfied, Homeopathy human resource

7.0 Institutions under the Indigenous Medicine Sector



8.0 Financial Progress of Indigenous Medicine Sector as at 31/12/2017

Category/Expenditure subject /item	Provisions (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage of expenditure (%)
Recurrent	260,141,783.39	216,574,236.49	83.25
Generation Administration / other programmes	222,926,783.39	181,079,105.43	81.23
<u>Establishment Services</u>		13,786,709.25	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Homeopathic Medical Council ▪ Nutrition programme 	13,715,000.00 5,000,000.00	4,924,575.30	
	18,715,000.00 18,500,000.00	18,711,284.55 16,783,846.51	99.98 90.72
Homeopathic Hospital			
Capital	337,653,702.78	211,260,219.54	62.57
General Administration	1,440,822.50	1,007,192.60	69.90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Health Promotion Programme • Construction of Drugs Corporation • Conservation Boards • Youth Herbal Farming Village Programme • Homeopathic Medical Council • Development of Homeopathic Methods • Nutrition Palaces ("Poshana Mandira) • Finishing the construction work of the second storey of paying ward of the Anuradhapura Provincial Ayurvedic Hospital 	180,052,480.28 100,000,000.00 9,000,000.00 3,000,000.00 2,500,000.00 28,980,000.00 7,000,000.00 5,680,400.00	126,595,074.46 40,000,000.00 8,175,624.45 182,860.00 2,246,968.97 20,738,524.58 6,633,574.48 5,680,400.00	70.31 40.00 90.84 6.10 89.88 71.56 94.77 100.00
Total	597,795,486.17	427,834,456.03	71.57

Establishment and Administration Division

Local training programmes

Ser. No.	Description	Training institute	No of officers attended	Expenditure Rs.
01.	Succeeding life through music entertainment	Indigenous medical section	75	145,810.50
02.	Workshop to psychologically guide for a successful professional life.	Indigenous medical section	70	9,645.00
03.	Psychologically guidance for staff motivation, mutual cooperation & development skills and a successful professional career.	Indigenous medical section	70	34,537.00
	Total		215	189,992.50

Foreign Trainings

Name of the training	Training institute/country	Duration	No. of attended officers
Singapore's Experience in Development and Human Resource Management	Civil service collage Singapore	05 days	06



9.0 Progress of Development Projects/Programmes under the Indigenous Medicine Sector

9.1 Anuradhapura Community Health Promotion Programme

The Community Health Promotion Service operated under direct supervision of the Ministry of Indigenous Medicine is operated throughout 22 AGA divisions in Anuradhapura district. The main objective of this project, which was commenced as a pilot project in the year 2001 is to improve the quality of health of the people through awareness and uplift the status of their life.

Staff information

Director	01
Community Health Medical Officers	22
Development Assistant (Agri) officers	03
Community Health Development Officers	206
Management Assistants	01
Drivers	01
Service Assistants (attached)	02

Child healthcare



Conservation of medicinal herbs and sustainable use



Nutrition programme



Non-communicable disease control



Priority is given to the below programmes among the programmes implemented under this programme.

Ayurveda Community Health Promotion Service - Anuradhapura –Progress as at 31st December, 2017

Serial No	Programme	Description	Number of Programmes Held	Beneficiaries		
1.	Control of non-communicable diseases	1.Mobile medical clinic	464	8087		
		No. of treated patients	8087			
		No. of admitted patients	201			
				2. Preliminary testing's to diagnose patients	323	11379
				3. Health promotional programmes based on work places	185	3917
				4. Mental health promotion through Yoga and personal conduct practice programmes	339	5397
				5. Awareness programmes	3333	67279
		6. No. of patients diagnosed		1709		
2.	Control of communicable diseases	Non-communicable diseases control programmes	2625	45094		
3.	Nutrition programme	Local food promotion / Promotion of appropriate nutrition concepts for Sri Lankans				
		1.Practical programmes	2146	49455		
		2.Awareness programmes	2792			
4.	Child healthcare	Child healthcare / Pre-school hygiene programme			49455	
		3. Child hygiene promotion programmes	1483	31498		
		4. Children's' Clinics	878			
		5. Awareness programmes	1239			
5.	Community-based adults health service programme	1. Adults health promotion programme	773	41,836		
		2. No. of clinics	23506			
		3. Referring further treatments	544			
6.	Mental health promotion programme	Mental health promotion programme	232	13,913		
7.	Protecting pregnant mothers	Maternity clinics	195	1959		
8.	School programmes	1. Awareness programmes for school children and teachers	157	9568		
		2. Grade 5 Scholarship assistance programmes	123	6942		
		3. Clinical service programmes based on schools	8	865		
		4. Yoga and personal conduct programmes	844	6251		
9.	Awareness for households	Awareness for households	28629	40894		
10.	Community hospitality	1.Control of communicable diseases / other special programmes	699	14813		

	programmes and other special programmes	2. Special kidney clinics/control of non-communicable diseases	155	1788
		3.Spiritual development programme	85	1046
11.	Conservation of medicinal herbs and sustainable use	1. Model nurseries	07	
		2.No. of organic garden cultivation programmes	531	4,012
		No. of gardens	2998	
		3.Herbal gardens (schools/government institutes/other)		
		No. of Herbal Gardens	178	
		No. of herbal plants distributed	2141	

Special programmes implemented in the year 2017

- "Greenery awakening in a sustainable era" exhibition at BMICH (from 29th March 2017 to 05th April)
- Programmes conducted by MOH offices
- Leadership training programmes
- School propagation health programmes
- Programmes held at Zonal Education Offices
- Spiritual programmes
- Kidney diseases prevention programmes
- Proper hand-washing programmes
- Drugs prevention programmes
- Exhibition to celebrate World's Kidney day with the direction of His Excellency the President. - (13th March 2017, Vilgamuwa)

9.2 Ayurvedic Life Index and Nutrition Programme

Awareness programme on control of non-communicable diseases through local food pattern

Progress as at 31st December 2017

Ser. no.	No. of programmes implemented		no. of attended	Amount spent (Rs)
01	<i>Sathutu Gammana</i> programme	01	Approximate 50 – 100 persons attended in one programme	4,248,012.00
02	Programmes launched at AGA offices	340		
03	Nutrition programmes (Anuradhapura Ayurvedic Community Health Promotional Service)	68		751,988.00
Total		409		5,000,000.00



9.3 Poshana Mandira programme

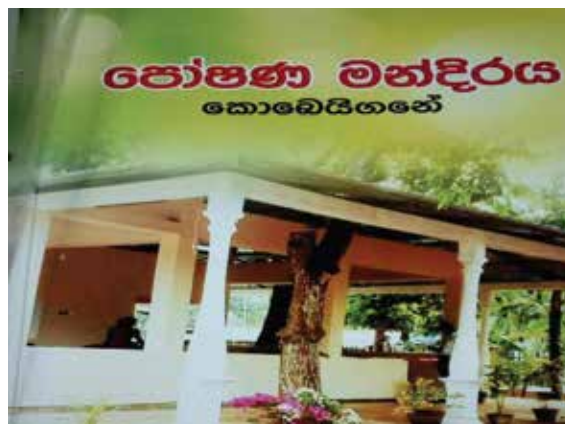
Main objective of this programme which is launched by Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine is to provide support for controlling non-communicable diseases and making people healthy through popularizing nutritious, quality local food among people.

Provisions of Rs. Million 6,470,450.202017 has been released to the relevant District Secretaries for this Poshana Mandira constructions by the year's budget.

Serial no.	Nutrition palaces (Poshana Mandira)	provisions expended (Rs.)
01	Malinbada	552,233.35
02	Sevanagala	835,601.83
03	Maharagama	921,966.36
04	Thihagoda	999,112.67
05	Pannala	420,310.45
06	Kuchchaweli	105,517.64
07	Negombo	238,220.40
08	Ampara	1,331,365.00
09	Ingiriya	1,066,122.50
	Total	6,470,450.20



Poshana Mandiraya - Rashnayakapura



Poshana Mandiraya - Kobeigane

9.4 Conservation Boards

Construction and repair of the buildings of the Conservation boards

Conservation Boards	Provisions expended (Rs.m.)
Thissamaharama	2,192,039.17
Ganewaththa, Nikadalupotha	1,416,931.13
Weeraketiya	195,710.00
Panduwasnuwara	1,139,502.60
Total	4,944,182.90

The provisions expended to fix a buffer fence and a gate to the Conservation Board's building of Panduwasnuwara is රු. 454,558.87.

Providing equipments to Conservation Boards

Conservation Boards	Provisions expended (Rs.)
Thissamaharama	113,229.41
Ganewaththa, Nikadalupotha	98,891.51
Weeraketiya	14,100.00
Panduwasnuwara	150,413.50
Total	376,634.42

Providing library facilities for Conservation Boards

- Total Provisions of Rs. 1,250,000.00 have been granted while each AGA office granted with Rs. 50,000.00 to put up libraries at Conservation Boards and by Rs. 15,000.00 to each & total to be Rs. 345,000.00 has been granted to AGA offices where 23 libraries already opened, to buy indigenous medical books.
- Rs. 15,849.99 has been granted with AGA Office at Thissamaharama to purchase a steel almirah for the protection of ola books and old books

Processing drugs at Conservation Boards – Total Provisions of Rs. 1,168,540.75 & by Rs. 89,887.75 to each have been granted to 13 AGA offices to purchase 13 drugs grinding machines and provisions of Rs. 58,673.47 to each and total of Rs. 352,040.82 have been granted to 06 AGA offices to purchase oil extracting machines

Herbal gardens operated by Conservation boards

Provisions of Rs. 23,540.00 has been granted to establish Karuwalagaswewa herbal garden and in addition to that, herbal gardens at Thawalama, Yatiyanthota, Weligama and Pitabeddara are maintained by Conservation Boards.

9.5 Youth Herbal Farmer Programme

This project was designed to grow *Katuwelbatu*, *Rathnithul*, *Heen Neranchi*, *Nil Awariya*, ginger, *kaempferia galanga (Inguru Piyali)*, *Heen Bin Kohombha*, knot grass (*Pol Pala*), *Heen Araththa*, *Amukkara*, *Wishnukranchi*, *Solanum* and *Orris*, focusing Ratnapura, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Monaragala and Galle districts to cater the standardized drug demand, starting short-term herbal plantations, encouraging 2000 farmers and providing financial provisions to plant herbs in State-owned lands, due to the issue of supplying standardized raw herbs for the herbal productions based Indigenous Medical systems.

There, the details about the state-own lands (crown-lands) situated in the areas are collected by acknowledging District Secretaries of Ratnapura, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Monaragala and Galle districts and all A.G.A.s for each districts and Indigenous Medical Development Officers, and also, workshops were held to introduce new high-tech methods to farmers & to make farmers and field officers aware of providing certified standard seeds, planting materials and purchasing harvests.

Provisions were provided that needed for preparational tasks for expected cultivations to start with in the following divisions in Kurunegala District under this project.

A.G.A. Office	Description	Amount Rs.
Polpithigama	Cleaning the land & fixing the fence of the Ayurveda Conservation Board at 369, Rawa Ela Grama Niladhari division (a part of the 30 acre land)	397,487.73
Polpithigama	Cleaning the land by Hakwatunawewa Janapada Vidyalaya and building cultivation well at 352, Bogolla Grama Niladhari Division (04 acres)	867,034.55
Alawwa	Cleaning the land by Galathara Primary School and fixing the fence (1 acre).	153,960.00
Total		1,418,482.28

N.B. Although the development work of above mentioned value has been completed under the Youth Herbal Farmer Programme, actual expenditure was Rs. 182,860.00 due to the shortage of cash imprest.

The progress we achieved in the year 2017

- Tradmed 2017 international exhibition- This was held at Water's Edge hotel premises by Ministry of Health, Nutritious & Indigenous Medicine from 23.11.2017 to 25.11.2017. Homeopathy mobile clinic and awareness programmes were organized by Homeopathy Hospital. At this exhibition held from 23th to 25th November, visitors were educated on Homeopathy medical system and 124 patients were treated.
- Considering the new Ayurveda Medical Council Bill, applicable recommendations were submitted and steps have been taken to forward the same to the Legal Draftsman.
- A cabinet paper has been submitted to establish a Post-Graduate Institute of Indigenous Medicine in collaboration with Ministry of Higher Education & Highways, meeting the long-term requirement of such institution to follow post graduate degrees for the doctors in Indigenous Medical field in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, measures are being taken to establish Post-Graduate Institute of Indigenous Medicine.
- The secretary of the Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine and officers took part of the celebrations of the International Homeopathy day as to an official invitation by the Ministry of Ayush in India and there, discussions were held in ministerial level to come to a memorandum of

understanding on development of Homeopathy education field and providing an Indian consultant. Cabinet approval has been granted to come that MOU and in near future, agreement will be signed with the representation of the Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka.

- Two Community Health Promotional Centres at Thalawa & Thambuttegama were presented to the public by the Hon. Minister on 06.08.2017
- 96 Ayurvedic doctors and 04 officers of other services were sent to University of Gujarat in India, for a short-term foreign training under the second health development project operated under World Bank funds. 19 laptop computers and 19 multimedia projectors for the doctors of Ayurveda Community Health Promotional Service in Anuradhapura were purchased with the cost of Rs. 5,985,000.00.
- 10 students were sent to the Institute of National Homeopathy in India in the year 2017 and five graduated doctors who finished their education are now engaged in Homeopathy Medical sector.

10.0 Introduction of Information Technology to Indigenous Medicine Sector

Information Technology Unit of Indigenous Medicine Division is operated under the policy nos. 10101 & 10102 issued by Sri Lanka Information Technology sector under the National Programme to equip government sector with computer knowledge. Digital task of propagating knowledge on Indigenous Medical System, good health habits, value of consuming local food & herbal plants, among local people as well as all over the world, while giving consultations and support on information technology requirements needed to Indigenous Medical Section & affiliated institutions is handled by this unit.

In addition, following technical duties are entrusted by this section.

- Maintaining the e-mail account of Indigenous Medical Division.
- Maintaining and updating computer network of the Indigenous Medical Division.
- Trouble shooting the computer faults.
- Carrying out graphic designing work of the Ministry (books, reports, banners, compact disks).
- Supplying and handling of audio and video facilities for occasions and meetings.
- Instantly delivering information of the Ministry and providing a network for the Indigenous Medical Development Officers attached to A.G.A. offices.
- Obtaining LGN 2, supplying high speed wireless internet facilities to all computers.



Department of Ayurveda

11.0 Department of Ayurveda



Vision

Health for all through Ayurveda and indigenous medicine

Mission

Implementation of projects and programmes at national level to create a healthy nation through conservation and development of Ayurveda and indigenous medicine while securing its identity.

Department of Ayurveda is the main body that accomplishes the duty and the mission of the Indigenous Medical Sector and was established under the Ayurveda Act, No. 31 of 1961. Its main functions are as follows.

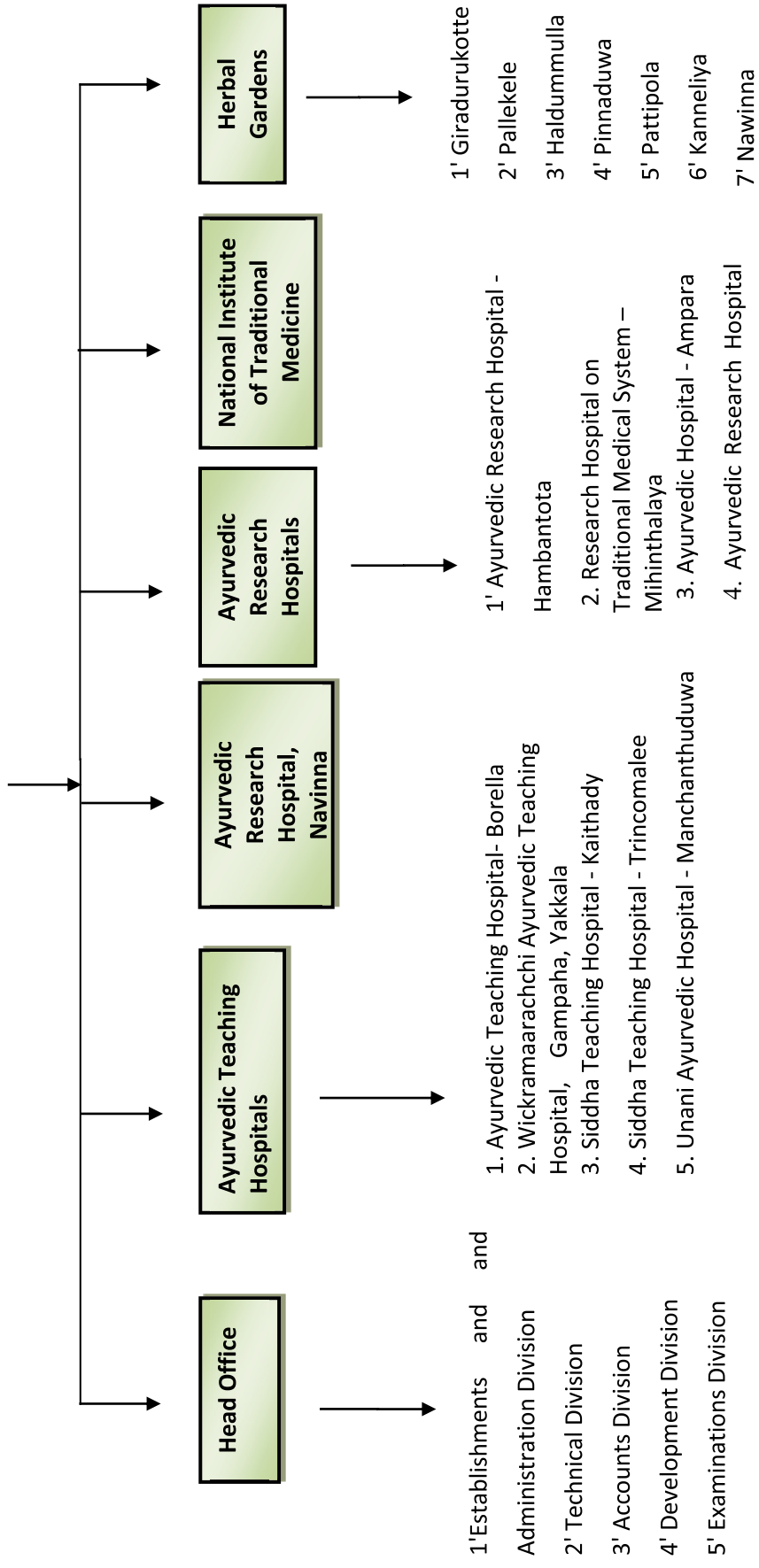
01. Curing patients, Healthcare and prevention of diseases according to Ayurveda medical system.
02. Encouraging Ayurvedic researches, Ayurvedic Education, herbal cultivation development, herbs production and acknowledging people..

Main Functions

- Establishment and maintenance of hospitals, other institutions and sections for research and teaching affairs
- Conducting seminars, practice classes and courses of study.
- Conducting clinical medical services and literature researches.
- Cultivation, conservation and popularization of medicinal herbs.
- Supervision and administration of all the registered Ayurvedic Medical Practitioners of the Island.
- Formulation of rules and regulations pertaining to Ayurvedic Hospitals, Central Dispensaries, Ayurvedic production institutions and affairs related to private Ayurvedic education.

11.1

Department of Ayurveda



Establishment and Administration Division

Functions of the Establishment

Serial No.	function	Staff category	Nos.
1	recruitment	Ayurvedic medical officers	650
		Ayurvedic service assistants	91
2	Promotions	Ayurvedic doctors Grade II ශ්‍රේණිය	94
		Ayurvedic doctors Grade I	03
3	Staff cadre	Scientists (Wanaspathi)	01
		Recruiting approved staffs on the basis of contract to the BMARI Audio Video Unit	
		Officer in charge of Audio, Video Unit	01
		Programmes Producer	01
		Technical officer	01
		Cameraman	01
		Video Editor	01
		Computer Operator	01
		Ayurvedic Service Assistant	01

Training Programmes

Serial No.	The Institution conducted & the place	Course participated and staff category	duration
01	SDFL	State procurement – P.M.A. 3	02 days
02	Official Languages Department	Tamil Language Training Course - P.M.A 1	06 months (only on Wednesdays)
03	SDFL	Annual Survey programme – Ayurvedic Medical Officers - 2	01 days
04		Annual Survey programme – Ayurvedic Nurses - 1	
05		Annual Survey programme - P.M.A.1	
06	SDFL	Usage of provisions and procedural rules - P.M.A.2	02 days
07	Sri Lanka Association for the Advancement of Science	New innovation & Future Direction of Indigenous Medicine & Herbal product Ayurvedic Medical Officers - 4	01
08	Department of National Archives	Awareness programme on Digital Archives Ayurvedic Medical Officers - 1	01 day
09	SDFL	"The Art of public Speaking"- Ayurvedic Medical Officers - 1	01 day

10	National Productivity Secretariat	Lean Healthcare practitioners – Green belt Acknowledgement on certificate course – Director, Ayurvedic Hospital, Borella	01 day
11	Prag Institution	Vehicle Management – Technical Officer-1	01 day
12	Gampaha Wickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute	Shakya Sandeepani 2017 - Ayurvedic Medical Officers - 08	03 days
13	SDFL	Training programme on Law for Administrator art II - Ayurvedic Medical Officers -01	05 days
14	SDFL	Recruitment Procedures - Government Management Assistants -01	02 days
15	Official Languages Department	Programme on Government Language Policies - Accountant-01	01 day
16	National Human Resources Development Council of Sri Lanka	Lecture on good governance and role of the public service – Executive Officer	01 day
17	National Human Resources Development Council of Sri Lanka	Lecture on "Good governance and Role of the Public Service - Executive Officer 2	01 day

Foreign Trainings

Ser. No	Staff Category	Course attended	No. of Staff Officers	Institution conducted by and place	duration
1	Ayurvedic Medical Officers	Modernization of Traditional Medicine	03	KIOM Institute, Korea	from 2017.05.09 to 2017.06.02
2		Seminar on Chinese Medicine for Developing Countries	02		01 day
3		From 7 th June to 6 th July 2017 China	06	Xiyuan Hospital, China	from 2017.06.06 to - 2017.07.07
4		Training on Ayurveda Integrated with Western System of Gujarat Ayurveda University	07	Gujarat University, India	from 2017.06.18 to 2017.06.30
5	Ayurvedic Medical Officers	Second WHO International Training work shop on quality of Traditional and complementary	01	TMC – Macao SAR China	05 days
6		2017 Seminar on Technology of Acupuncture & Chinese Herbs for Developing countries	06	China	2017.08.11-29

7	Assistant Commissioner (Development)	Singapore's Experience in Development and Human Resource Management Programme	01	Singapore	2017.10.15 - 2017.10.21
8	Ayurvedic Medical Officers	2017 Training Course on Combination of Chinese Medicine and Western medicine for Development	05	China	2017.10.27 – 2018.01.30
9	Assistant Commissioner (Administration)	Singapore's Experience in Development and Human Resource Management Programme	01	Singapore	2017.11.05 – 2017.11.11
10	Ayurvedic Medical Officers	International Arogya 2017 from December 4-7" 2017 at Vigyan Bhavan" New Delhi in India.	01	India	2017.12.03 – 2017.12.06

Development Section

Progress in the year 2017

The National Oil Anointing Ceremony and other state ceremonies - 2017.04.15

The National Oil Anointing Ceremony that follows Sinhala and Hindu New Year was ceremonially held under the patronage of His Excellency the President Maithreepala Sirisena and with the participation of the Minister of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine, Hon. Dr. Rajith Senarathne at Natha Devala premises of Sri Dalada Maligawa square.



01. Patient treatment services – mobile Clinics

Programme	Institution where clinics held	No. of clinics held
Mobile clinics		
1.	Ayurvedic Hospital, Borella	70
	Ayurvedic Hospital, Yakkala	20
	Ayurvedic Hospital, Ampara	9
	Chamal Rajapakse Ayurvedic Research Hospital, Hambantota	30
	Siddha Ayurvedic Teaching Hospital, Trincomalee	1
	Ayurvedic Research Hospital (non-communicable diseases), Nindavur	1
	Provincial Ayurvedic Department (as authorized by Department of Ayurveda)	16
	Total programmes coordinated	147

02. Other services

Serial No	Programme	No. of beneficiary institutions	Expenditure (Rs.)
5.	Programme for popularizing local drinks	34	රු.645,133.00
6.	Distributing herbal garden kits (hand shovels, mamoty, crowbars, flower baskets, garden rakes, hand torks, woks)	01	-
7.	Distributing herbal plants free of charge (for Government institutions, schools, temples)	15,634	-
8.	Exhibitions	15	-

Herbal garden development project

1. Preparing name boards for the herbal plants in the garden.
2. designing plans for the development of infrastructure facilities of Haldummulla Herbal Garden
3. Construction of Gemi Gedara, Gewaththa, Samanala Uyana, Giri Udyana and aquatic plants ponds.

Farmer-participated herbal cultivation projects

1. Preparing the “Procedure manual” that included project implimentation facts.
2. Awareness & training programmes for farmers and Field Officers and Printing 05 hand bills
3. Conducting awareness workshops for farmers and cultivation planning.
4. Preparing a common constitution to establish herbal farmers’ associations and establishing farmers’ associations.
5. Doing preliminary work for developing fields to start cultivations, start nurseries and start field cultivations, selecting 8 lands from 6 AGA Divisions in Galle, Anuradhapura & Kurunegala districts.

Projects implemented joint hands with Department of Agriculture on GEF / UNDP aids

1. BACC project

The project on Sri Lankan Agro-environmental system usage and trends on adaptation for climatic changes towards bio diversity conservation and life existence (BACC Project).

(a) Conducting training programmes on traditional seed conservation & organic farming for the farmers in Millaniya AGA division.

(b) Creating a book on “Herbal plant availability and their usage” through the information from the garden surveys at Galgamuwa, Millaniya & Ududumbara.

(c) Manufacturing a mosquito repellent joss stick using 3 plant species and introducing 10 various kind of herbal food and drinks for self-employment.

2. BFN project

(a) Distributing kitchen-ware among the self-employee women – for 20 self-employee women in Galgamuwa & Ududumbara AGA divisions.

(b) Completing the print of the booklet that contains recipes on preparing local food & drink varieties. “Herbal and full of nutrition Hela food and recipes”

(c) The booklet that contains “Herbal and full of nutrition Hela food and recipes” was printed and published at the “Food Fair 2017” festival held on 2017.10.06 at Plant Genetic Resources Centre and some food and drinks recipes were introduced to public at the exhibition held in parallel that festival.

(d) With the participation of 10 self-employee women, “Hela food exhibition & Salpila” was held for the people in the area, on 2017.11.29 at Giribawa AGA office.

Progress of the Constructions - 2017

Serial no.	Job	Financial provisions (Rs. m.)	Financial progress (Rs. m.)	present status
01.	Ayurvedic Hospital - Borella construction work – 2 nd phase	487.283	220.00	physical progress - 95%
02.	Construction of the Manchanthuduwa Ayurvedic Hospital complex,	20.00	0.365	terms of contact for construction of two storied building have been prepared and handed over to the consultation service institution.
03	Kaithadi Ayurvedic Hospital – construction of the dispensary	32.83	32.83	physical progress -100%
04	Sidda Medical Teaching Hospital, Trincomalee	275.00	273.209	
	Construction of the Ayurvedic Hospital – 1 st phase			legally acquiring the land is in progress
	Construction of security booth			physical progress -100%
	Construction of the toilet system			
	Construction of the pump well			
Fence around the land	constructions started. physical progress -90%			
05.	Wedagama Ayurvedic Hospital	50	0.996	
	Construction of an Ayurvedic Hospital and a herbal garden at Wedagama			Preliminary plan has been approved. Agreement has been signed with the consultation institution. It was decided to construct the OPD Building as the first phase and steps are being taken to obtain the TEC,PC approval. physical progress - 5%
06.	National Institute of Traditional Medicine	0.15	-	
	Setting up a hand rail & entrance way at the entrance to the hostel			physical progress -100%
07.	Herbal gardens	13.5	12.04	
	Pattipola			
	Building up the two posts & 02 gates by the side of the railway track inside the herbal garden anew.	0.1		physical progress -95%

	Construction of the security fence - phase 11	3.5		Provisions have been transferred to the District Secretariat. Estimated amount -Rs.5,478,536.00 Job is not yet handed over to a contractor.
	Girandurukotte			
	Construction of a garage at the Circuit Bungalow.(33*15)	0.525		-
	Setting up a plumbing system.	0.3		physical progress -90%
	Construction of a covering hut for packetting plants	1		physical progress -100%
	Construction of a servant rest room (male/female)	1		physical progress -100%
	Haldummulla			
	Construction of a covering hut for packetting plants	0.5		Estimated received and provisions transferred Phase 1: Rs.1.244,707.63 Phase 2: Rs.2.732,271.32 Physical progress -75%
	Construction of gully tanks of the toilet system of the hostel anew.	0.3		Estimated received and provisions transferred. Constructions not yet started. Rs.1.605,796.34 physical progress -5%
	Construction of the toilet by the main security hut.	0.2		Estimated received and provisions transferred. Constructions not yet started. Rs.1,002,009.35 physical progress -5%
	Pinnaduwa			
	Construction of a permanent store room.	0.8		Since the estimates not yet received, reminding letters have been referred. Steps have been taken to send the 'x' form.
	Construction of a plant bucketing house.	0.5		Since the estimated value is very high, and this is not an essential job; not recommended.
	Construction of a retaining wall to stop the front solid wall of the garden being washed away	1.1		
	Pallekele			
	Setting up a plumbing system	0.1		physical progress -50%
	Setting up an electrical system	0.2		physical progress -40%
	Construction of nursery house	0.2		physical progress -100%
	Pallekele	5	4.902	
	Construction of the fence around the herbal garden (2016 Rs.Million 7.8)	4		physical progress -95%

Renovation work - 2017

Subject	Financial provision allocations (Rs. m.)	progress	
		Financial (Rs.m)	physical
1. Head office	2.65	1.4	100%
2. Teaching hospitals	26.00	11.68	
2.1. Teaching hospital, Borella			60%
2.2. Ayurvedic Teaching hospital, Yakkala			75%
2.3. Sidda Teaching hospital, Kaithadi			80%
2.4. Ayurvedic Hospital, Manchanthuduwa			50%
2.5. Ayurvedic Hospital, Ampara			30%
3. Research Hospitals	30.00	13.52	
3.1. Chamal Rajapakse Ayurvedic Hospital			85%
3.2. Ayurvedic Hospital, Nawinna			95%
4. National Institute of Traditional Medicine	1.00	0.051	100%
5. Herbal gardens	20.35	12.2	75%

(8) Crafts Division - progress as at 2017.12.31

a) Ayurvedic treatment centres, Panchakarma Centres, Registering Panchakarma Centres in hotels.

Serial no.	Subject	Number of centres registered	income received (Rs.)
3.	Registrations	Treatment Centres	243
		Panchakarma Centres	65
		Panchakarma Centres in hotels.	32
	Total		340
			584,100.00

Issuances of license by the Department of Ayurveda

Serial no.	Subject	No. of license issued to institutions	income received (Rs.)	
4	issuances of license	Private Ayurvedic Hospitals	11	87,000.00
		Manufactory	145	404,000.00
		Outlets	208	190,840.00
		Hotel based Panchakarma	03	30,000.00
		Panchakarma Centres	09	77,334.00
		For imported drugs – new	48	282,000.00
		For imported drugs – renewing	121	302,500.00
		For local drugs – new	41	98,000.00
		For local drugs – renewing	70	35,000.00
	Total	656	1,506,674.00	

b) Compiling and printing the books

Serial no.	book	quantity
1	<i>Ayurveda Sameekshawa</i>	1000

c) Holding committees

Serial no.	Committee	No. of times held
13.	Technical sub-committee	15
14.	Rules drafting committee	05
15.	Media Propagation Committee	05
16.	Formula Committee	07
17.	Duty-free Drugs Importing Committee	28
18.	Inspections completed proof reading committee	02

d) Conducting preliminary investigations / disciplinary investigations and issuing recommendations.

Serial No.	Function	No.
1	Investigations on the complains received to the Crafts Division	10
2	Issuing recommendations	10

e) Recommendations for Cannabis, Paripaka spirit for Ayurvedic drugs manufactories

- v. Cannabis choorna - 18.720 kg
vi. Paripaka spirit - 51,785 litre

(4) Accounts Division.

Department of Ayurveda – progress as at 2017 .12.31

Batch/vote/item	provisions (Rs.)	expenditure (Rs.)	percentage
Recurrent expenditure	1,267,758,000	1,238,265,261	97.67
1. General Administration	114,654,000	112,623,494	98
2. Hospital services	877,300,000	853,365,018	97
3. Researches	176,499,000	173,514,483	98
4. Education and Training	31,455,000	30,963,402	98
5. Herbal cultivation, conservation project	67,850,000	67,798,865	100
Capital expenditure	1,122,463,000	538,900,125	48.01
1. General administration	11,950,000	10,232,703	86
2. Hospital services	841,809,585	470,235,156	56
3. Research	201,103,415	36,357,139	18
4. Education & training	7,150,000	4,971,069	70
5. Herbal cultivation, conservation project	60,450,000	17,104,058	28
Total expenditure	2,390,221,000	1,777,165,385	74.35
1. General Administration	126,604,000	122,856,197	97
2. Hospital services	1,719,109,585	1,323,600,173	77
3. Researches	377,602,000	209,871,621	56
4. Education and Training	38,605,000	35,934,471	93
5. Herbal cultivation, conservation project	128,300,000	84,902,923	66

Receipts and payments related to advance “B” account from 2017.01.01 to 2017.06.30

<u>Duration</u>	<u>Payments (Rs.)</u>	<u>receipts (Rs.)</u>
January -December	1,449,945.00	3,767,385.00

(5) Examination division

No.	Activities	duration held	No. of attendants	other remarks
01.	Conducting the oral and practical test in Ayurvedic Academic Additional Test	Feb 2017.	449	results not issued.
02.	Conducting Diploma in Ayurveda Annual Test	Mat 2017.	791	results not issued.
03.	Conducting Efficiency-bar test for Ayurvedic Medical Officers (2016 II)	June 2016	151	results issued.
04.	Final evaluation test of Ayurveda Massage tri-months training course (Tamil medium)	June 2017	20	results issued.
05.	Certificate course in Astrology & Exorcism affiliated to Ayurveda	July 2017	10	results issued.
06.	Conducting Efficiency-bar I test for the positions of Grade III recruited under code PL 02 of Department of Ayurveda.	July 2017	86	results issued.
07.	Conducting Efficiency-bar II test for the positions of Grade II recruited under code PL 02 of Department of Ayurveda.	July 2017	14	results issued.
08.	Conducting Efficiency-bar III test for the positions of Grade I recruited under code PL 02 of Department of Ayurveda.	July 2017	27	results issued.
09.	Final evaluation test of Ayurveda Massage tri-months training course (Sinhala medium)	Aug. 2017	32	results issued.
10.	Final evaluation test of Ayurvedic pharmacist (bisajjaka) tri-month training course (Western Provincial Council)	Sep. 2017	42	results issued.
11.	Conducting efficiency-bar tests for the Management Assistants (non-technical) positions of Department of Ayurveda, recruited under of category 02, code 01	Nov. 2017	22	results are being checked
12.	Final evaluation test of Ayurvedic pharmacist (bisajjaka) tri-month training course (North-Central Provincial Council)	Dec. 2017	45	results are being checked

Registrations – 407 students faced the interviews of new student recruitment process for Diploma in Ayurveda test and 353 were registered.

(6) Supplies division

Subject	Operational	patient treatments	research institutes	educational	herbal gardens
raw materials	-	6,300,825.50	-	-	-
security service	1,289,450.00	22,794,029.00	5,032,500.00	1,441,175.00	7,468,100.00
cleaning service	1,619,144.17	24,094,497.50	6,690,103.88	1,170,559.90	1,700,968.50
dry drugs		25,952,945.00	2,921,090.50	-	
food		24,469,297.87	4,674,129.76	-	
gas		4,582,089.00	938,718.59	-	
Rajaka service		1,134,740.00	279,870.00	-	
firewood		1,253,983.00	409,578.00	-	
to purchase office furniture /computers and related equipments	3,021,639.22	2,366,291.18	1,790,354.24	892,016.00	438,629.77
to purchase Air conditioners /electronic equipments	325,350.00	2,613,570.91	730,269.45	162,000.00	630,000.00
repair work and service agreements	995,657.00	1,296,870.62	496,753.98	531,212.09	199,999.95

Ayurveda Teaching Hospitals

Description	Borella	Yakkala	Kaithadi	Manchanthudu wai	Trincomalee
Commencement	1929	1984	1978	2009	2009
No. of wards (2017)	14	4	5	02	02
No. of beds (2017)	193	107	150	19	10
No. of doctors (2017)	114	31	12	05	03
Nursing staff (2017)	33	22	03	-	03
Other staffs (2017)	238	82	47	24	10

Patient treatment services

Serial No.	Treatment service	Borella	Gampaha	Kaithadi	Manchanthoduwai	Trincomalee
1.	Out patients	204,550	61,271	34,143	14,323	20,349
2.	Clinical patients	159,621	39,038	11,324	-	6,253
3.	Resident patients	2,070	1,015	1,161	123	55
4.	Panchakarma	9,154	4,062	-	-	20
	Total	375,395	105,386	46,628	14,446	26,677

Resident patient treatment services

Serial No.	Treatment service	Borella	Gampaha	Kaithadi	Manchanthoduwa	Trincomalee
1.	fractures	46	154	14	-	-
2.	Joint diseases clinics	721	490	568	99	45
3.	Paralysis		182	230	18	11
4.	Pediatric diseases	169	-	9	1	-
5	Female diseases	147	42	10	-	-
6	Anus related diseases	123	-	-	-	-
7	Paralyzing	439	-	-	-	-
8	Skin diseases	54	-	-	-	-
9	other	320	-	-	-	-
	total	2,019	868	831	118	56

Special clinic conducted by Traditional doctors

Clinic	Borella	Yakkala
eye	502	978
fractures	6,030	1,406
boils, ulcers	307	1,299
snake poisoning	566	9
mental diseases	144	10
burns	165	6
paralyzing	-	1,433
total	7,714	5,141

General clinics

Serial No.	Hospital	No. of clinics	No. treated patients
01.	Borella	21	163,781
02.	Yakkala	9	61,271
03.	Kaithadi	10	2,316
04.	Trincomalee	8	14,119
Total			241,487

Community healthcare services - 2017

Mobile clinics	Patient attendance			
	Borella	Yakkala	Kaithadi	Manchanthuduwai
Parliament clinics	2,808	-	-	-
Clinics held at police stations	1,758	58	-	-
Clinics held at temples	2,547	571		119
Clinics held at AGA offices	-	-	-	41
General clinics	4,848	202	-	132
Universities	-	-	843	-
Clinics held at other places	3,383	332	1,460	91
Total	15,344	1,163	2,303	383

Drugs production and consumption – as at 2017.12.31

Drug categories Bottles/ kg.	Borella		Gampaha		Kaithadi		Manch antho duwai
	productio n	consumpt ion	productio n	consumpt ion	producti on	consump tion	consu mptio n
Arishta (bottles)	4,330	5,901	-	-	-	-	755
Ashawa (bottles)	4,185	4,680	586	578	-	788	842
Oils (bottles)	12,785	14,419.5	1,440.75	1,440.75	1,373.25	1,224.75	1,374
Syrups (bottles)	663	663	-	-	-	93	85
Kwatha (bottles)	66,900	66,900	9,243	9,243	-	270	508
Pana (Drinks) (bottles)	-	-	-	-	6.25	2 1/4	-
Kasaya (ecocotion) (bottles)	-	-	6,142.56	6,142.56	27,861	27,861	-
other (bottles)	217	217	36	36	-	-	-
Guli (kg)	718.43	926.775	42.882	42.882	13.945	33	337
Kalka (kg)	1,447.65	1,759.615	96.436	96.436	-	60	255
Lepa (kg)	1,235.71	1,662.553	104.350	104.350	29.06	41.95	192
Choorana (kg)	5,528.877	5,763.238	1,059.500	1,059.500	492.085	292.929	568
Kshara (kg)	911	986	-	-	-	-	-
Panda (kg)	85.35	71.45	3416.950	3416.950	-	-	-
Paththu (kg)	-	-	27.600	27.600	13,784	13,784	-
Leha (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	124
other (kg)	49.895	240.135	1,075.860	1,075.890	6.745	15.8	06

Ayurveda Research Hospitals

Description	Nawinna	Hambantota	Ampara	Medawachchiya	Nindavur
Commencement	1962.10.14	2010.02.14	1990.01.01	2017.08.06	2017.01.28
No. of wards	04	03	02	0 2	-
No. of beds	69	137	31	14	-
No. of doctors	37	12	03	09	2
Nursing staff	15	10	05	4	4
Other staffs	99	31	44	25	6

Patients treatment services

Treatment service	Nawinna	Hambantota	Ampara	Medawachchiya	Nindavur
Out patient	56,705	28,744	26,955	2,647	22,723
Clinics	31,946	-	812	-	2,305
Resident	1,094	502	385	35	-
Panchakarma	2,435	487	-	67	-
Total	92,180	29,733	28,152	2,749	25,028

Resident patient treatments

Treatment service	Nawinna	Hambantota	Ampara	Medawachchiya
fractures	7	-	3	-
Joint diseases clinics	308	401	103	-
Paralysis	74	27	73	-
Pediatric diseases	-	2	-	-
Female diseases	86	19	-	-
Kidney diseases	56	-	-	9
Diabetes	-	-	-	7
High blood pressure	-	-	-	7
Joint diseases	-	-	-	12
other diseases	-	35	-	-
total	531	484	179	35

Special clinic conducted by Traditional doctors

Clinic	Nawinna	Hambantota	Ampara
eye	1061	-	-
fractures	1,510	1,654	3,505
snake poisoning	-	-	355
mental diseases	44	-	-
burns	3	-	129
total	2,618	1,654	3,989

Community care services - 2017

Mobile clinics	Patient attendance			
	Nawinna	Hambantota	Ampara	Nindavur
Clinics held at police stations	142	352	-	-
Clinics held at temples	-	92	338	-
Clinics held at AGA offices	-	329	-	-
General clinics	785	83	238	-
Other	-	734	229	2,415
total	927	1,590	805	2,415

Community care services - Ampara hospital



Drugs categories Bottles/ kg.	Nawinna		Hambantota		Ampara	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
Arishta (bottles)	-	-	-	2,033	2018.51	-
Ashawa (bottles)	1,275	-	-	1,504	-	-
Oils (bottles)	813	-	-	1,941	280	73
Syrups (bottles)	-	-	-	1,096	-	-
Kwatha (bottles)	26,496	-	5,764	1,096	182	-
Pana (Drinks) (bottles)	5,487.50	-	446	06	-	-
Kasaya (ecocotion) (bottles)	94,639.92	-	2,238	-	-	-
other (bottles)	159.25	-	-	-	-	-
Guli (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Kalka (kg)	-	-	-	102.800	-	-
Lepa (kg)	174.36	-	-	45	-	-
Choorna (kg)	2,209.37	-	-	603.500	132.6	99.9
Kshara (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panda (kg)	11.70	-	-	-	-	-
Paththu (kg)	49.60	-	-	-	-	-
Other (kg)	6,965.40	-	-	-	-	-
Guggulu (kg)	-	-	-	61	-	-
Leha (kg)	-	-	-	16	-	-
Watee (kg)	-	-	-	71.750	-	-
Rasa (kg)	-	-	-	27.500	-	-
tablets (kg)	-	-	-	1.250	-	-

Special projects implemented in the year 2017

- Ayurvedic Research Hospital for Non-communicable diseases, at Nindavur** – Cabinet approval has been granted to implement the prepared project proposal of Rs. Million 192 to build up a research hospital on non-communicable diseases and preliminary work are being done to construct that hospital at Nindavur in Ampara district.
- Wedagama Traditional Ayurvedic Hospital** – Foundation stone was laid with the precedence of the Minister of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine to build the Wedagama Traditional Ayurvedic Hospital on 2017.07.22, with the objective of offering public opportunities take treatments from various traditional doctors at one place and comforting the traditional doctors to treat resident patients. A plant is being designed to build this hospital as a hospital with all facilities and fully equipped.
- Kidney Disease Prevention Research Hospital** – Towards offering people with the benefits of a qualitative free health service, the Kidney Disease Prevention Ayurvedic Research Hospital, Medawachchiya which is operated under the Kidney Disease Prevention National Programme was declared opened by the Minister of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine on 2017.08.06.
- Meddegedara Waththa Nature Tourist Village & Ayurvedic Research Hospital, Mathugama** – Survey work was done to acquire this land.

11.2 Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute

Botanical Science division

- Researches were carried out on identifying herbal drugs and tissue culture related to Botanical science field in the year 2017 and its progress is 80% & 25% respectively.
- 80% of progress could be achieved by the research carried out on tissue culture of *Iriweriya* plant with the participation of the students of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

Inspection of herbal raw materials

Research activity/tested raw material	service offered institution	
	internal	external
23. Identifying raw materials for researches Temple tree, Heen Bovitiya, Thelambu, Hodapara, Kehipiththa, Katupila, Masbedda, Getathuda, Ethsoda, Butter peanut	internal	University of Sri Jayewardenepura, University of Colombo
24. Researches of the doctors on practical training. 11) Raw materials for kidney disease prevention research (12/14 raw materials) 12) Raw materials for researches related to heart disease clinic (10 raw materials) 13) Raw materials for Daksharishta (11 raw materials) 14) Cancer research project (23 raw materials) 15) Raw materials for Nawaka Gugguli (10 raw materials)	internal	University of Sri Jayewardenepura, University of Colombo
25. Inspection of Raw materials to purchase herbs - (06 raw materials)	internal	University of Sri Jayewardenepura, University of Colombo
26. Inspection of all raw materials that are brought to produce drugs.	internal	
27. Inspection of 14 raw materials that are related to diabetes research project.	internal	
28. Inspection of 14 raw materials that are recommended for the research of Institute of Indigenous Medical.		external
29. Identifying plants and their samples of Department of Chemistry of University of Colombo.		external
30. Identifying Wild Keppetiya samples.	internal	external
31. Identifying sample of Ruteshiya family plants		external
32. Identifying plant samples for drugs producing.	internal	
33. Identifying Kara plant		external

* Preparing a programme to eradicate Dengue through Indigenous & Ayurveda systems during 2017.07.20/21 and 2017.08.08/09

Literature research division

Research filed	Research title	expected production	Percentage (%)	responsibility/research team
Books conservation	Act No. - 139 Ola books Manuscription (Boil Remedy Book) No. of ola leafs - 40 length 22 cm, width 5 cm	Preparation of the manuscripted ola book to conserve in printed media.	75%	Dr. Miss. Chandrika Welivitigoda (Doctor in charge of literature)
	Dictation of 4 ola books (No. 139-369-363-564) Literacy enquiry of 564 ola book which only states about Choorna	139 – Eye disease therapy, 369 – Boil, ulcer therapy, 363 – Needling burning therapy	producing 3 research papers	Dr. Miss. Chandrika Welivitigoda (Doctor in charge of literature) and the staff
	Developing all books according to Library Science	Updating Book accession list		
	Providing library facilities to 03 batches of Medical Officers and Intern Medical Officers	Number of books finished categoring are 3500		
	increasing the book collection up to 5%	Number of collected Intern Medical Officers' research project reports are 32 Number of newly bought books are 32		Dr. Miss. Chandrika Welivitigoda

Providing library facilities

No.	Activity	Institution provided the facility	quantity
17.	Ayurvedic Doctor	Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute 2017	about 100 Intern Medical Officers
	Intern Medical Officer		
	Post Graduate Doctor		
18.	Traditional Doctor		
19.	University student	University of Rajarata	2
		Aquinas University	1
20.	School students	Pannipitiya Dharmapala Vidyalaya	1
		Nugegoda Anula Vidyalaya	2
21.	Ayurvedic Doctor Intern Medical Officer Postgraduate Degree	Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute 2018	about 120 Intern Medical Officer
22.	Traditional Doctor		
23.	University student	University of Sri Jayewardenepura, University of Colombo	1 1
24.	School students	Presbyterian Girls' School	2

5 Standardizing services - Research progress

Field	Research title	expected production	Year commenced	Progress (%)
1.	Comparative study of finished product Quality; Thalisedi powder		2017	90%
2.	Thalisedi powder as a chewable dosage form; Development and SOP's	product development Chewable Tab	2017	75%
3.	Comparative study of finished product quality of western; modernized Ayurvedic and classical Ayurvedic medicines		2017	100%
4	Quantification of berberine content in selected menispermaceae species by HPLC	(With botany division)	2016-2017	100%
5	Quantification of Santalol content in market sample of sandalwood		2016-2017	40%
6	Study on physico –chemical analysis of “Habb-E-voj” ; An unani herbal Formulation		2017	100%
7	Comparative study of metal contamination in selected four herbal power form drugs by ICP-MS		2017	90%
8	Physico –analysis of ingredients of “Nawaka Guggulu”		2017	100%
9	Physico-chemical evaluation of “Kakkubathy choorna”.		2107	100%
10	Standardization of Thripalakathakanpatadi (TKP) Kashaya used on Prameha.		2017	100%
11	Comparative study on the anti-oxidant activity in methanolic extractions of Madhumeha choorna.		2017	100%
12	Comparative analysis of Physico-chemical Parameters & Organoleptic evolutions of Mathumeha choornam.		2017	100%

Standardizing services

filed of services provided	institute of service provided	service discharged
1. Purchasing dry herbs – submitting standard reports related to 98 samples referred by the Technical Evaluation Committee for the year 2017	Technical Evaluation Committee, Department of Ayurveda	Submitting research reports.
2. Inspecting the raw materials delivered through the stores (bee honey , ghee)	Stores, Ayurveda Research Institute	Submitting research reports.
3. Inspecting produced drugs delivered through the Drugs Manufactory (2017.05.19)	Drugs Manufactory, Ayurveda Research Institute	Submitting research reports.
4. Checking the quality report for bee honey (2017.05.20)	North Western Provincial Council, Department of Ayurveda	Submitting research reports.
5. <i>Rasa</i> herbal test of few samples referred by the Crafts Division. (2017.02.17)	Crafts Division, Department of Ayurveda	Submitting research reports.
6. Issuing quality reports for oil samples. (2017.05.18)	Institute of Indigenous Medicine, Rajagiriya	Submitting research reports.
7. Testing (12) samples referred by the Crafts Division to find Cannabis is contained and submitting a report.	Crafts Division , Department of Ayurveda	Submitting research reports.
8. Inspecting produced drugs delivered through the Drugs Manufactory (Pranarnawasawaya)	Drugs Manufactory	Submitting research reports.
9. Inspecting the raw materials delivered through stores Ginger oil (06/09/2017) Bee honey (12/09/2017) Ghee (07/09/2017), Mustard oil	Stores	Submitting research reports.
10. Issuing quality reports for bee honey. (2017/08/14 , 2017/10/12)	North Western Provincial Council	Submitting research reports.
11. Issuing quality reports for coconut oil. (2017/08/31)	Institute of Indigenous Medicine	Submitting research reports.
12. Issuing test reports for Kameshwari chemical drug.	Crafts Division, Department of Ayurveda	Submitting research reports.

Public Awareness Exhibition on the use of Systems of Ayurveda - University of Sri Jayewardenepura



Herbal Plant Awareness School Programs conducted by Botanical Division



11.3 National Institute for Indigenous Medical Practices

This institution that can be introduced as a hub of the Ayurveda & indigenous medical practices and productive education, was established in the year 1987. Development of understanding, skills and behaviour, training of all parties towards offering the Ayurvedic healthcare service efficiently and qualitatively is done by this institution. Conducting discussion & scholastic programmes and through the data collected by that, enriching indigenous medical practices & involving in the sustainable usage directly and delivering knowledge to the related parties is also done by this institution. These courses are conducted focusing the doctor to the attendant and groups such as school students, government officials, adults, beauticians.

Vision

A healthy society through the eminence of Ayurveda.

Mission

To be the excellent Human Resources Development Centre in Ayurveda

Staff statistics

Directors	-	01
Assistant Directors	-	01
Lecturers	-	05
Medical Officers	-	09
Other	-	15
Vacancies	-	15
Excess	-	03



Progress from 2017.01.01 to 2017.12.31

Serial No.	Programme	No. of programmes	No. of beneficiaries	Expended amount (Rs.)
01	Medical Officer training programmes	09	458	1,054,476.50
02	Community health/Maternity & Child Nutrition training programmes	10	456	1,172,900.73
03	Traditional medical officer	03	169	259,560.00
04	Nursing & medical assistant staffs & other training programmes	05	264	152,390.00
05	Distribution services	10	3253	
	Total	37	4600	2,639,327.23

Preparing hand bill books

05 workshops were conducted under the subject fields of maternity, child nutrition and non-communicable diseases. 50 hand bills were printed containing, green starch (*kola kenda*) maternity behaviours, Ayurvedic routine, yoga exercises, non-communicable diseases, Shad Rasa, nutrition, indigestion and other health messages with the assistance of the Community Health, Maternity, Child Nutrition & Siddha Unani divisions.

11.4 Ayurvedic Herbal Gardens

Vision :

Creating a generation equipped with the knowledge on Identifying herbal plants & raw materials, production & sustainable usage.

Mission:-

Fulfilling the development needs, employing the use of physical resources in optimal level and advancing the skills & attitudes of the human resources.

The Department of Ayurveda, as the government institution operated with the objective of popularizing Ayurvedic Medical System among people, started to establish herbal gardens representing various environmental zones in the island since 1964, to achieve following objectives.

- Maintaining a living green house, planting a large selection of species of herbal plants in one place
- Conservation of rare and inherent herbal plants.
- Introducing herbal plant cultivation techniques by distributing herbal plants & carrying out researches through herbal nurseries.

Other functions accomplished

- Providing herbal plants & technical instructions needful to start herbal gardens in schools, temples, government & private sector institutions.
- Sale of herbal plants and publications.
- Conducting awareness programmes as per the requests from the parties of the government & private sector.

Herbal garden	District	Total no. of acres	No. of acres cultivated
National Herbal Garden at the of Ayurveda Research Institute - Nawinna	Colombo	15	15
National Research Herbal Garden, Haldummulla	Badulla	65	63
Pattipola herbal garden	Nuwaraeliya	32	32
Girandurukotte herbal garden	Girandurukotte	178	98
Pallekele herbal garden	Kandy	03	03
Pinnaduva herbal garden	Galle	6.5	5.75
Kanneliya	Galle	3.04	

Sale services

Serial No.	Herbal garden	No. of plants produced	Plant selling income		Plants issued free of charge	
			No. of plants	Value (Rs.)	No. of plants	Value (Rs.)
15.	Pinnaduva	29,020	8,974	463,400	7,298	329,655
16.	Pattipola	6,537	1,312	47,900	650	23,010
17.	Pallekele	13,388	6,603	242,680	2,586	78,550
18.	Haldummulla	24,917	15,661	780,520	2,918	114,920
19.	Nawinna	11,827	8,849	396,680	4,159	125,830
20.	Girandurukotte	19,061	3,155	98,560	6,807	212,380
21.	Kanneliya	2,220	-	-	-	-
Total		106,970	44,554	2,029,740	24,418	884,345

Publications & books

Pinnaduva herbal garden

Type	Quantity	Income (Rs.)
Hand bills	63	630.00

Miscellaneous income

Ser. No.	Herbal garden	Value (Rs.)
01	Rent out – circuit bungalows/ hostels/lecture halls/holiday bungalows	
	Haldummulla	529,500.00
	Pattipola	517,500.00
	Girandurukotte	21,600.00
	Kataragama	184,500.00
	Total	1,253,100.00

Social services

Activity	Haldummulla	Giranduru kotte	Pinnaduva	Pallekele	Nawinna
Awareness programmes	Programmes 54 Beneficiaries 991	50	Programmes 11 Beneficiaries 425	1650	13
Technical consultations for cultivation	Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Galle for farmer-participated herbal cultivation projects	02	Programmes 13 Beneficiaries 3600	08	-
Exhibitions	02	-	01	-	3

Issuing plants free of charge

Herbal garden	No. of plants	Value Rs.
Haldummulla	2,918	114,920.00
Girandurukotte	6,807	204,210.00
Pattipola	650	23,010.00
Pinnaduva	7,298	329,655.00
Pallekele	2,586	78,580.00
Nawinna	4,159	125,830.00

Sale of interim-products.

Serial No.	Herbal garden	Quantity of the production	
		Category	Income (Rs)
	Girandurukotte	Paddy (kg. 3866) Rice (kg. 1438)	
6	Pattipola	Austamaria flower	6700.00
	Total		

Production of herbal raw materials

Plant species	Part of the plant					Nature		Givable time
	leaves	peel	flow ers	yam s	seed s	Raw (kg.)	Dry (kg.)	
Haldummulla herbal garden								
Ardathoda	√	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Nika	√	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Lothsumbul	-	√	-	-	-	-	50	-
Malitha	-	-	√	-	-	-	15	-
Heen Araththa	-	-	-	√	-	-	100	-
Maha Araththa	-	-	-	√	-	-	50	-

Pattipola herbal garden								
Ardathoda	√	-	-	-	-	30	-	once in 02 months
Ankenda	√	√	-	-	-	250	-	once in 03 months
Daruharidra	-	දේ	-	-	-	1000	-	once in 03 months
Orris	-	දේ	√	√	-	150	-	once in 03 months
Lothsumbul	-	√	-	-	-	-	1500	once in 06 months
Girandurukotte herbal garden								
Kiratha	√	-	-	-	-			
Nika	√	-	-	-	√			
Ardathoda	√	-	-	-	√			
Kumbuk	-	√	-	-	√			
Nelmi	-	-	-	-	-			
Lime	-	-	-	-	√			
Cuscus	-	-	-	-	-			
Jasmine	√	-	-	-	-√			
Ginger	-	-	-	-	-			
Katukandu	-	-	-	-	-			
Mahamindi	-	-	-	-	-			
Aloevera	√	-	-	-	√			



Girandurukotte



Pinnaduva



Pattipola



Nawinna



Haldummulla



Pallekele

11.5 Ayurvedic Medical Council

Indigenous Medical Board established in 1928 on a recommendation made by a Sub Committee of the state Council of 1927 was the first legally authorized establishment in the Sri Lankan Ayurvedic field. Subsequently the Ayurvedic Medical Council was established in terms of the Ceylon Ayurveda Medical Council Ordinance No. 46 of 1935 was re-established under the provision of the Indigenous Medical Council Ordinance No. 17 of 1941 (amended by No. 49 of 1945 and No. 49 of 1949). The Ayurvedic Medical Council that operates presently was established under the Ayurvedic Act No. 31 of 1961.

Functions

- Recommending, whether the Minister should approve some Ayurveda teaching institute for the functions of this Act.
- Registering the names of the persons as Ayurvedic Doctors.
- Registering the names of the persons as Ayurvedic Pharmacists
- Registering the names of the persons as Ayurvedic Attendants
- Cancelling or suspending such registrations and,
- Enacting constitutions for the particulars stated in the paragraphs (a) to (e) of this Section to formulate & control the conduct of the Ayurvedic Doctors, Ayurvedic Pharmacists & Ayurvedic Attendants.

Vision

Make Ayurvedic Medical Council the Apex body of Ayurveda in Sri Lanka equipped with all required facilities.

Mission

Protecting the legal foundation necessary for qualitative development of the Ayurvedic field, providing maximum service to the public through Ayurveda under professional ethics.

Staff statistics

Registrars (contact basis)	-	01
Management Assistants	-	09
Labourers	-	02

Financial provisions

Financial provisions of Rs. 6,000,000.00 have been received to Ayurvedic Medical Council for the year 2017. The income received by the Council from various fields was Rs. 4,102,487.00 and the total expenditure was Rs.11,243,072.00 within the year.

Investigation affairs

A Public Complaints Investigation Unit of the Ayurvedic Medical Council has been established look into the complaints received regarding the professional misconduct of the registered Medical Practitioners as well as on those who appear as registered Medical Practitioners and take the required legal actions against them. The objective of this Unit is to investigate on the irregularities, professional misconducts and instances of violation of the Ayurvedic ethics committed by the medical practitioners. The functions of the Council are separated as paper notices, complaints and public petitions and used for investigations. Accordingly, 29 complaints have been received for the year 2017 and 19 of them are being investigated.

Special Medical Board

In parallel with the Medical Board that conducted by the Director, Health Services, appropriate Special Medical Boards are conducted on Ayurvedic Medical Reports. 02 such Special Medical Bords have been conducted in year 2017, number of participants appeared before them were 18.

Registration of Ayurvedic Doctors

Ayurvedic Medical Board registers doctors on following principles.

- Registration of Ayurvedic Medical graduates, Noetic Graduates and government accepted certificate holders according to their qualifications
- As to the constitution approved by the Ayurvedic Medical Council, registering Traditional Doctors according to the result of the interview and recommendations.
- 112 General Physicians and 124 Special Doctors have registered in the Ayurvedic Medical Council in year 2017. Accordingly, the number of registered doctors that was 24,701 in the year 2016 had increased upto 24,915 by 2017.12.31.
- Other steps implimented, in compliance with the decisions taken and took by the Ayurvedic Medical Council in the year 2017.
- Taking steps to remove the names of deceased 22 doctors informed by the Birth, Death Registrars as per the Section 81 of the Ayurvedic Act, No. 31 of 1961
- Endorsing 738 medical reports issued by the Ayurvedic Doctors for the employees who work in government and private institutions.

- Letters have been sent to suspicious doctors to come to the Ayurvedic Medical Council within 14 days for issuing bogus medical certificates as per the data forwarded through the auditing investigations by various government institutions. Actions will be taken to reject the medical certificates issued by the doctors unanswerd to that letter and to inform relavant institutions of them. Thereby, it has been possible to minimize the issuance of medical reports fakely. Accordingly, an identity cards for 227Registered Ayurvedic doctors have been issued.
- Issuing official emblems to 76 vehicles for the registered Ayurvedic Doctors.
- Issuing medical certificate books to 1046 registered Ayurvedic Doctors.
- Issuing 690 registration applications to the doctors.



Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation

12.0 Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation

Vision

To be a service oriented and prominent in the process of forming a healthy society by preserving the identity of the indigenous medical science in fulfilling the needs of the national and international medicinal needs with high standards.

Mission

Working towards a healthy society, while fulfilling the needs of the people and well-being of the employees and the society through manufacturing, importing, distributing, researching, supplying of services and conservating Ayurvedic drugs with high standards.

Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation was established in the year 1969 by the Minister of Industries and Fisheries as per the government extra ordinary gazette notification No. 14853/1 dated 11th May 1969 under the State Industrial Corporation Act No. 49 of 1957.

Main objectives of the corporation

1. Production of Ayurvedic drugs in high standard.
2. Being the main supplier that supply drugs to all government sector Ayurvedic hospitals, Central dispensaries and free Ayurvedic treatment centres.
3. Importing raw materials for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani drugs and selling as to the requirement of the local market.
4. Producing indigenous drugs perfect in quality, focusing the competitive private market and popularize within the community.
5. Offering the farmers who produce raw materials a maximum price, by purchasing the locally made raw materials at a reasonable price, storing & selling at a reasonable price.
6. Conservation of herbal plants and dispersing the cultivation.
7. Carrying out researches for the quality of the dug & standardizing such drug categories.
8. Safeguarding the Ayurvedic Medical System, by supplying the doctors who are involved in drugs production, with drugs that are legally banned but required for Ayurvedic drugs production.

Drugs produced by the Corporation

Kwatha	Leha	Oil	Rasa productions
Choorna	Arishta	Syrup	Guggul
Kalka	Asawa	Lepa	

New productions of the Corporation

White Sandalwood face wash	Myrobalan drinks	Aloevera drinks	Masbedda herbal tea
Aloevera shampoo	Carrot face wash	Cinnamon capsules	Jeewalepa balm
Papaya face wash	Venivel body wash	Sarsaparilla herbal tea	Medaharani Kawatha
Cucumber face wash	Cinnamon tea	Lipstick	Nilma oil
Gajabala Hansa Rasayanaya	Tripla Capsules	Sarsaparilla drink	Medaharani capsules / Tablets
Pas Panguwa powder concoction	Sanstha Peyawa	Dharani Syrup	Cinnamon tea

Diversification of productions - The demand for traditionally descending liquid drug varieties in the market is being decreased. Specially, the Ayurvedic drugs producing countries such as India, Vietnam, Korea are entering the market through capsule production. So that, Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs corporation has introduced 05 capsules in the year 2017, as a first step in innovation of the productions of the Corporation to suit the open market. They are Ashwaganda capsule, Sudarshana Capsule, Kothalahimbutu capsule, and Dhathri capsule.



Capital Project 2017

- Purchasing and fixing Semi-automatic capsule filling machine-** These semi-automatic machines that have the production capacity of 10,000 capsules per hour are purchased and fixed within the manufactory, with the purpose of delivering choorna to market, packed in capsules such as Sudarshana, Ashwaganda, Dhathri, Kothalahimbutu choorna which are produced by Ayurvedic Drugs corporation.

Expended amount	- Rs. 3,025,650,00
Production capacity	- 10000-20000 Capsule per hour

- **Purchasing 04 stainless steel vessels-** 02 vessels of 400 litre capacity and 02 vessels of 600 litre capacity which are necessary to store oils within the process of the kitchen (oven) section are added to the production process anew.

Expended amount - Rs. 914,750.00

Capacity - 400 × 2 litres 600 × 2 litres



Newly purchased and fixed machines



New storage complex

Purchasing new machineries.

- Stainless steel Herbal Leaves Crusher – (herbal leaves crusher)) – This is purchased with the objective of widening production capacity. GMP – (Good Manufacturing Practice). Its target is further improving the standards. Expected investment is Rs.m.5. An order has been placed with the manufacturing company to purchase this.
- GMP Modal Rotary Tableting Machine (drug tablets processing machine) – Machine in use at present are more than 35 years old. Its function is in a poor level. This is bought to cater the high

demand for Madhumeha Harani, Thripala and Medhaharani tablets in the market. Investment is Rs.m. 4.5. An order has been placed with the manufacturing company to purchase this.

- Garlic Depoding Machine – Stripping of garlic carpels that required for drugs production is presently done with the human labour and using this machine that activity can easily get done with less cost and maximum efficiency. Investment is Rs.m. 1 and purchasing process is underway.
- Garlic Peeling Machine –Garlic peeling that required for drugs production is presently done with the human labour and using this machine that activity can easily get done with less cost and maximum efficiency.
- Steam Jacketed Boiling Pan – Purchasing 02 boiling vessels - An order has been placed with the relevant manufacturing company. Investment is Rs.m. 5.5.

Six storied building complex being constructed

Constructions of this project was started in the year 2012 and invested Rs.m. 157. 5 years have taken for the construction work and the building is now ready to open in April 2018. By the end of the year 2017, progress of the constructions of this building was 95%. This is going to be a long-term solution for the issues of lack of storage facilities of the corporation for a long time and the space was not enough for the welfare work of the staffs. It is planned to store dry raw materials, empty bottles, plastic containers, plastic packings and all finished drugs to be distributed to the government sector within the space of 28,500 sq.ft. of base floor. It is also planned to set up the laboratory & to store finished drugs in 1st floor and 2 staff rest rooms & library in the 2nd floor. The Multi-functioning lecture hall and the Accounts Division will be set up in the 3rd floor.

Herbal garden project

- **Nikaweratiya** – Here, herbal plants are cultivated in 50 acres and 18 employees work in the site and they do planting the herbal plants as well as harvesting successfully. The revenue within the year 2017 is Rs.887,824.43.
- **Medawachchiya** – Herbal plants were planted in Medawachchiya herbal garden by the Hon. Minister of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine on 2017.04.28.
- **Herbal garden project, Ingiriya**- Initial plans are being prepared to hand over a 05 acre land situated in the Ingiriya Divisional Secretary's division belongs to Kalutara District Secretary's division to Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation according to the decision made by the discussion held with Kalutara District Secretary on 2017.08.03. Survey work related that is also over now. Everything is planned to form this land a herbal garden and plant herbal plants that grow in the

wet zone after acquiring this land. Basic objective of launching this herbal garden project is as a solution for the difficulty in supplying raw materials required for drug productions

Special projects

Anuradhapura dry herbs collecting centre- This was started with the objective of supplying required raw herbs needed to carry out indigenous drugs production constantly and purchasing dry herbs from unemployed youth farmers, under a certified price. Presently, operational work is being successfully carried out and by 2017.12.31, herbs worth Rs. 1,326,180.00 have been collected and brought in to the manufactory and another lot of herbs worth Rs. 2 lakhs also has been collected.

Sale promotion – With the purpose of increasing the sales of the corporation, the revenue of few sales outlets in the year 2017 established under the project to start a new sales branch network focusing the main cities is as follows:

- Matara sales outlet - Rs.m. 4.97
- Borella sales outlet (Ayurveda hospital premises) - Rs.m. 5.94
- Jaffna sales outlet – Rs.m. 11.42
- Matale sales outlet – Rs.m. 3.31 (commenced on 2017.04.05)
- Sales outlet in the premises of Ministry of Health - Rs.m.1.5 (2017.04.24 commenced on)

Sales promotional programmes launched in the year 2017 and income statement

Month, the programme launched	Institution held at	Net income Rs. Cent
January	Anuradhapura Community Health Officers and Provincial Council	43,254.00
January	Army village, Panagoda	35,376.00
January	University of Ruhuna	68,472.00
February	Sri Lanka Customs	120,409.90
February	Army camp, Kuruvita	18,436.50
March	Army camp, Beragala	15,210.50
March	Health, Nutrition and Ministry of Indigenous Medicine	7,353.00
April	Thirasara Lanka BMICH	103,070.00
April	Seevali Vidyalaya, Ratnapura	10,516.50
June	University of Ruhuna	35,415.00

July	Youth Services Council, Maharagama	33,465.25
August	Air Force Head Quarters	22,542.51
August	Nallur Kovil	303,425.74
August	Divisional Secretariat, Attanagalla	20,083.50
September	Delkanda fair	3,750.00
September	Saman Devala, Ratnapura	65,695.00
September	Divisional Secretariat, Polonnaruwa and all over the district	551,256.75
September	University of Ruhuna	26,535.00
September	Kadahatharapola, Galle	26,047.50
September	Fort Railway station (Paspanguwa, Jeewalepa Balm, body wash)	9,260.00
October	Ceylon Shipping Corporation Limited	34,454.00
October	University of Ruhuna (Mapalana)	10,426.50
October	Institute of Indigenous Medicine, Rajagiriya	5,310.00
October	Galle district coverage	245,537.50
November	Simon Peiris hall, Badulla	29,655.50
November	Water's Edge Hotel premises, Battaramulla - Tradmed international	92,423.75
November	Polonnaruwa district	216,596.75
	Total	2,153,978.65

Decentralisation the financial authorities

With a sustainable development objective of establishing powerful institutions, as per the financial regulations no. 135, the financial authorities vested in the Chairman of Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation was decentralised in the year 2017. Thereby, institutional functions have been smoothened by decentralising financial authorities to lower positions of the hierarchy that had been centralised with the chairmanship so far.

Decentralisation the functions of the Corporation

Under the Cabinet approval No. 17/2017/718/115 dated 2017.08.29 and the decision no.12847 of the Board of Directors, as the first step of decentralising the functions of the Corporation, Divisional Office of North Central Province was opened on 2017.12.18. Acquiring the Salusala building that had been deserted without any use for years to Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation, divisional offices of the North Central Province were established covering 4 districts such as Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Vavuniya & Trincomalee. Sales revenue of Rs.m. 18 within first 06 months by Rs.m. 2.5 per month is expected by this project.

Monthly production of the year 2017 (Rs.m.)

2017	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Value of the actual production	15.04	13.76	29.85	13.56	26.57	35.05	35.12	35.6	36.32	35.22	35.37	30.33

- Total production value of Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation for the year 2017 was Rs.m. 341.79. That was 38.71% increment than the year 2016.
- Sales revenue of the final quarter has been decreased compared to third quarter, due to the decrement of sales demand from the government sector as a result of increment of prices of Corporation productions and insufficiency of government funds allocated for Free Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

2017	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sales income	26.87	32.14	54.76	35.20	38.14	58.18	57.16	67.00	60.72	56.14	48.73	56.98

- Sales value of Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation in the year 2017 was Rs. m. 592.018.
- Production value of new manufactory of Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation in the year 2017 was Rs.m. 16.065 and sales value was Rs.m. 27.423.
- Total profit of the Drugs Corporation in the year 2017 was Rs.m. 46,263,912.

Felicitation of achievers

The occasion of felicitation of achievers for their achievement of monthly revenue exceeding more than Rs.m.35 was held on 2017.07.20, at the auditorium of the Ministry of Indigenous Medicine for the first time in the history of Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation. There, the excellent achievers who showed their colours in production & sales divisions were presented with awards & certificates and that helps to improve employee's motivation & dedication while growing the well-being and development of the institution.



Founder of the Homeopathy Medical System

Homeopathy Medical System

13.0 Homeopathy Medical System

Homeopathic Medical system that was founded by a German Specialist Doctor Cristian Samuel Hahnemann in 18 century, became an accepted medical system in Sri Lanka by the Homeopathy Act No. 07 of 1970 in the year 1970. A person become ill by the weakness of his natural immunity and this medical system is a system that treats by stimulating the natural immunity. Homeopathic drugs are produced using natural materials such as plants, animals & metals and report no side effects. As, using Homeopathic drugs the resilience for diseases would increase, it not only recovers the disease but also the person becomes healthy.

13.1 Homeopathic Hospital

Vision

Forming a healthy society that can contribute to the development of all Sri Lankans

Mission

To take active programmes to the people by the Homeopathic Hospital of Welisara to popularize Homeopathic Medical system as an easy and low cost medical system for disease subsidence and disease prevention for all the people of Sri Lanka.

Government Homeopathic Hospital, Welisara is the only government hospital that offers inward & outward patient care services. Capital provisions of Rs.m.45 and Rs.m. 18.5 recurrent provisions have been received as Treasury funds for the year 2017. Government Homeopathic Hospital, Welisara has an Out-Patient Department and In-Patient Department which are operated 24 hours of weekdays. 150-120 patients take treatments at Out-Patient Department daily. In-Patient Department has 02 wards and 20 patients can be treated daily.

Services provided by the hospital

- Treating the patients at the Out-Patient Department
- Giving consultations to the patients for a healthy life style and procedures to follow and Educating them of the mental health.
- 24 hour operated In-Patient Department.
- Patient awareness workshops and conducting mobile clinics.
- Supplying Homeopathic drugs for medical clinics and mobile clinics.

- Acknowledging students of following foreign Homeopathic courses and facilitating the students who completed such courses in their clinical activities.

Diseases that can be treated by Homeopathic treatments

- For all virus diseases (Cold, Eye virus ailments, Communicable diseases)
- Pediatric diseases (Cold, Cough, Asthma, Fever, Diarrhea, Allergy diseases, Rheumatic fever)

Women's diseases (Menses and related issues, Menopause issues, Uterine diseases, Issues in the pregnancy season)

- Skin diseases (Psoriasis, Vitiligo, Eczema, Hives, Allergy diseases)
- Diseases infected by the age (Diabetes, Joint disorders, High blood pressure)
- Abdominal diseases, Scrofula, Chronic headache & Nervous diseases.

No. of patients treated in the year 2017

Month	2017	
	Outpatient section	Inpatient section
January	2274	11
February	2164	10
March	2600	11
April	1792	7
May	1900	7
June	2028	3
July	2278	11
August	2605	11
September	2251	14
October	2380	12
November	2334	11
December	2060	7
Month	26,666	115

Mobile clinics offered treatment services by the Homeopathic Hospital

Date	Place where the clinic held	Female	Male	Total
2017.01.15	Ananda National School - Chillaw	58	35	93
2017.02.12	St. Mary's Convent - Chillaw	120	45	165
2017.03.12	Bishop Edmond Peiris Ananda College - Chillaw	124	49	173
2017.04.09	St. Mary's College – Chillaw	96	47	143
2017.05.09	Old AGA office – Chillaw	72	30	102
2017.06.03	Pepiliyawala Primary School – Chillaw	31	18	49
2017.06.11	Old AGA office – Chillaw	70	38	108
2017.07.09	Old AGA office – Chillaw	70	35	105
2017.08.13	Bishop Edmond Peiris Ananda College - Chillaw	71	31	102
2017.09.17	Bishop Edmond Peiris Ananda College - Chillaw	63	23	86
2017.10.08	Bishop Edmond Peiris Ananda College - Chillaw	58	17	75
2017.11.12	Bishop Edmond Peiris Ananda College - Chillaw	93	23	116
2017.11.26	Adippala temple, Arachchikattuwa	86	45	131
2017.12.16	Maha Uswewa, Labugala Purana Viharaya, Anamaduwa	169	52	221
2017.12.10	Bishop Edmond Peiris Ananda College - Chillaw	108	18	126
	Total	1,289	506	1,795

Laboratory service – Enabling to identify Non-communicable diseases and diagnosing the first stage of a disease, made laboratory service facilities available for two days a week and services have been provided for 1102 patients in the year 2017.

Construction and repair activities- Rs.m. 1.743 is expended in renovation & repair of Out-Patient Department and a garage for the Homeopathic hospital was constructed and Rs.m. 0.256 was expended for the same. Removing the old decayed wall around the hospital premises, built a new wall and Rs.m. 6.2 was expended for the same. An electrical connection to the OPD was made from existing generator of the hospital enabling an uninterrupted power supply even at an emergency breakdown and Rs.m. 0.64 was expended for the same. Rs.m.10 was expended for the year 2016, for the official quarters complex worth Rs.m. 76 which is being constructed under the annual provisions. Construction work is in the final stage and Rs.m.15 was expended for that in the year 2017.

- Three Homeopathic doctors have been facilitated for needful clinical activities and required facilities have been provided by the Homeopathic Hospital.

13.2 Homeopathic Medical Council

Vision

Promotion of the Homeopathic Medical System up to the level of National Health Services

Mission

Creating appropriate policies with regard to the promotion of human and physical resources pertaining to the Homeopathic Medical System for popularizing it among the people, for its progress as well as its development.

Attendance of the patients for the Homeopathy clinics in the year 2017

Clinic	No. of patients treated
Dehiwala	15,651
Parakaduwa	9,733
Matale	9,816
Palamunai	11,487
Kurunegala	9,196
Moneragala	4,760
Tholangamuwa	12,730
Total	73,373

Patient's attendance in the clinics was 66,717 in 2016 and it grew up to 73,373 in 2017.

Management of Government Homeopathic Clinics

With the objective of promoting Homeopathic Medical System as a People's health service, the Medical Council took steps to uplift the quantitative and qualitative growth of 07 Homeopathic clinics run in 07 districts. In addition to providing basic facilities such as paying staff salaries, water, electricity bills, supplying required drug stocks, following steps also were taken under these measures:

- It was a great issue to carry out clinics since there were only homeopathic doctor and the pharmacist, serving in the government Homeopathic clinic so far. The previous Interim Committee had approved 07 Office Assistant (Labourer) positions and the Interim Medical Council has increased the number of Medical Council staff, up to 26, recruiting these 07 positions.

- Estimates to provide fixed telephone connections to the clinics, have been prepared and forwarded to the Ministry.
- A workshop was conducted with the objective of setting up a standard on the number of patients that can be checked by a doctor per day, after considering the specialty of the Homeopathic Medical System, following the requests received from the Homeopathic Clinics for an extra doctor with the rise of the number of patients visited the clinics daily.

Homeopathic mobile clinics

Medical Council officer took steps to organize Homeopathic mobile clinics at various places in the country according to the requests made by some persons and organizations identifying the important of the Homeopathic Medical System. Doctors and staffs needed for these mobile clinics are supplied by the Homeopathic Hospital.

- Accordingly, 1795 patients have visited and taken treatments from 15 mobile clinics, conducted in Puttlam & Colombo districts.
- 2 mobile clinics were conducted with the patronage of Dehiwala Government Homeopathic clinic and 1 mobile clinic was conducted with the patronage of Kurunegala Government Homeopathic clinic and 398 patients visited.
- 05 mobile clinics were conducted at Maradana, Kotahena, Meegoda, Negombo and Ministry of Official Languages. 1,833 patients visited in these clinics which were conducted with the patronage of the Chairman and all drugs and services required for these clinics were provided free of charge.

Increasing social awareness on Homeopathic Medical System

- An awareness programme and a clinic were held within Dehiwala Mount Lavinia Urban Council area to educate people on prevention of Dengue disease through Homeopathic Medical System and 380 persons attended.
- 03 workshops under 03 themes related to disease prevention capability of Homeopathic Medical System & drugs usage were conducted by Homeopathic doctors in Kandy city with the patronage of Homeopathic Interim Medical Council. 380 persons attended.

Electronic and printed media programmes

The Chairman, Duty Medical Officers and Registered doctors took part of 26 television programmes. 13 television programmes were telecast to educate people on Homeopathic Medical System. These awareness programmes were very helpful in rising the patient visits to Homeopathic Hospital and other clinics.

Enforcing the new Homeopathy Act

Interim Medical Council had considered that it was in top priority to draft and present to enforce the Homeopathy Act, No. 10 of 2016. Accordingly, the following drafts were compiled.

- III. Orders to appoint Homeopath Medical Council.
- IV. Orders for registration of Homeopathic doctors, Supplementary Medical Professionals, Treatment Centres and Various service providing institutions and updating their registration.

Registration of Homeopathic graduate doctors

Homeopathic graduate doctors who followed Indian Homeopathy Medicine were registered in general register of Homeopathic Medical Council. Accordingly, number of registered Homeopathic doctors is 281 so far.

Registration of Homeopathic doctors as per the Section 30(1) of the Act.

Applications were called up for conducting an examination for those who involved in Homeopathic Medical profession for more than 5 years as per the Section 30(1) of the Homeopathy Act, No.10 of 2016 and 185 applications received. Rules for this examination were drafted by the Interim Medical Council and completed drafting by the end of the year 2017. Rest of activities will be proceeded after gazetting these rules.

Getting approved new positions for the staff

Since, a number of functions and all responsibilities on accounting matters of the Council are entrusted to Homeopathic Medical Council by this new Homeopathy Act, the Interim Medical Council has decided to get approved 07 new positions including Accountant and that request is forwarded to the Department of Management Services through the Ministry.

Providing facilities renovating Medical Council office

It was decided to repair the Homeopathic Medical Council office building enabling to house the office of the Chairman of the Council, Library within the school building, lecture hall, drug store, and repair the relevant building to house the store room. A fund of Rs. 1,355,614.34 was allocated and entrusted to AGA

office Waththala to carry out constructions. Half of this work could have been finished by the end of the year. Also steps were taken to purchase a considerable portion of furniture required for the office.

Approving the license to import Homeopathic drugs

Interim Medical Council has taken actions to approve 7 application submitted to import Homeopathic drugs. Total value of them is USD 28,790.77.

