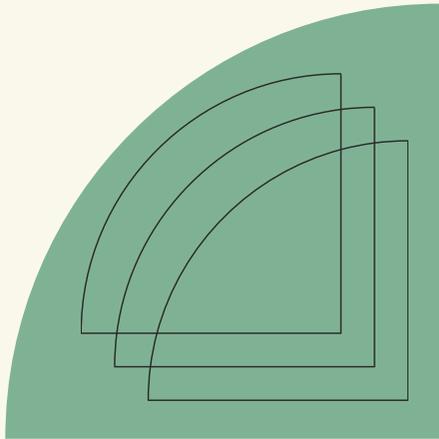




# REPORT



## Workshop of The Private Empanelled Hospitals on Anti-Fraud and Quality Documentation under AB-PMJAY

August 22, 2025 (Friday)  
Time: 10:00 AM  
Venue: Hotel Atithi,  
Muzaffarpur

Participants- Muzaffarpur, East  
Champanan, Gopalganj, Saran, Sheohar,  
Siwan, Vaishali and West Champanan

**Asian Development Research Institute**

ADRI, BSIDC Colony, Off Boring Patliputra Road, Patna-800013,  
Bihar (India)





**Report**

**Workshop of  
The Private Empanelled Hospitals on  
Anti-Fraud and Quality Documentation  
under AB-PMJAY**

**Participants- Muzaffarpur, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Saran,  
Sheohar, Siwan, Vaishali, and West Champaran**





## Preface

Ayushman Bharat–Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is a flagship initiative of the Government of India under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, aimed at providing financial protection and ensuring access to quality secondary and tertiary healthcare services for eligible beneficiaries. By offering health coverage of up to Five Lacs (₹5,00,000) per family per year and Five Lacs (₹5,00,000) per year to 70+ elderly people, the scheme represents a transformative step towards reducing catastrophic health expenditure and improving healthcare equity for the poor and vulnerable population.

Given the scale and complexity of AB-PMJAY, effective implementation requires strict adherence to prescribed guidelines, Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs), Health Benefit Packages (HBPs), and robust systems for fraud prevention and quality documentation. Global experience indicates that health insurance programmes are particularly susceptible to integrity violations, which not only result in financial losses but can also compromise patient safety, service quality, and public trust. Accordingly, strong governance and a zero-tolerance approach to fraud are central to safeguarding scheme integrity and beneficiary interests.

In Bihar, the Bihar Swasthya Suraksha Samiti (BSSS), as the State Health Agency (SHA), places high priority on strengthening institutional mechanisms that promote transparency, accountability, and ethical practices under AB-PMJAY. In this context, BSSS conducted a series of division-wise capacity-building workshops across the state to sensitize empanelled healthcare providers and key stakeholders on anti-fraud measures, documentation standards, regulatory compliance, and their responsibilities under the scheme.

This report presents a consolidated account of the proceedings, key observations, and actionable recommendations that emerged from these workshops. It highlights common gaps identified during interactions with hospitals, documents good practices, and outlines essential compliance requirements to support effective scheme governance. The insights contained herein are intended to serve as a practical reference for empanelled healthcare providers, district implementation units, and programme functionaries in strengthening adherence to scheme guidelines and improving the overall quality of service delivery.

I acknowledge the active participation of hospital Owners/Proprietor, hospital administrators, managers, senior medical officers and doctors who contributed to the success of these workshops, and place on record my appreciation for the Centre for Health Policy, Asian Development Research Institute (CHP-ADRI), for providing technical support in their implementation. It is expected that this report will contribute to continuous capacity strengthening and reinforce the collective commitment of all stakeholders towards ensuring integrity, efficiency, and beneficiary-centric healthcare delivery under AB-PMJAY in Bihar.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'S' followed by a horizontal line that ends in an arrowhead pointing to the right.

**Shri Shashank Shekhar Sinha, IAS**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Bihar Swasthya Suraksha Samiti (BSSS)



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## 1. BACKGROUND

Fraud in healthcare not only takes resources away from legitimate beneficiaries but also damages the reputation of health assurance programs like Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY). Proper documentation and following Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) are essential for transparency, reducing fraudulent claims, and upholding service standards.

This one-day workshop was organized by Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI) as part of providing technical support to Bihar Swasthya Suraksha Samiti (BSSS) with the aim to sensitize the private empanelled hospitals in eight districts on anti-fraud measures, quality documentation, STG and Health Benefit Package (HBP).

## 2. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

- Raise awareness about preventing fraud in AB-PMJAY.
- Teach hospital administrators and medical teams the required documentation protocols to ensure quality and compliance.
- Share case studies of fraud to illustrate preventive measures.
- Stress the need to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) and Health Benefit Packages (HBPs).
- Support discussions through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to tackle implementation issues.

## 3. PARTICIPANTS PROFILE

The workshop attracted 187 participants from 104 private empanelled hospitals from the districts of Muzaffarpur, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Saran, Sheohar, Siwan, Vaishali, and West Champaran. Attendees included:

- Hospital Owners/Proprietor
- Hospital administrators and managers
- Senior medical officers and doctors

A detailed list of participants can be found in Annex 1.

## 4. RESOURCE PERSON

Session	Facilitator	Designation	Organization
Welcome Note & Objectives	Dr. Alok Ranjan	Director – Operations	BSSS
Keynote & Overview of Anti-Fraud	Shri Shailesh Chandra Diwakar	Administrative Officer	BSSS
Sensitization on Fraud Prevention & Case Studies	Dr. Gurinder Randhawa	Consultant	CHP-ADRI
Fraud Mitigation & Quality Documentation	Dr. Alok Ranjan	Director – Operations	BSSS

STGs & HBPs – Adherence Protocols	Dr. Neeraj Kumar Singh & Mr. Satyendra Kumar	Director – Healthcare & CB Officer	CHP -ADRI
Real-Time Reporting on IHIP	District IDSP Cell & ADRI team		

## 5. VENUE & DATE



Venue: At Hotel Atithi in Muzaffarpur & Date: 22 August 2025

## 6. PROCEEDINGS

### Inaugural Session

The workshop started with Shri Indrajit Goswami, Project Officer, CHP-ADRI, welcoming all the present officials and participants from different private empanelled hospital of 08 districts. Thereafter, he extended a warm welcome to Dr. Alok Ranjan, Director (Operations), BSSS, requesting him to explain the objective of today's workshop. Dr. Alok Ranjan emphasized the need to strengthen fraud prevention and maintain quality documentation under AB-PMJAY. He informed that fraud leads to financial losses and reduces trust in the scheme. The opening session also



clarified the objective of the workshop: to educate hospital owners/ proprietors, administrators, managers, senior medical officers and doctors on strict adherence to Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) and Health Benefits Packages (HBP).

It is worth mentioning that the analysis of the current knowledge of the participants through a set of pre session questionnaire after the inaugural session. A total of 92 participants have participated in the pre session questionnaire. To inspire more active participants, gifts were given to the top three on the basis of the responses given in pre session. This initiative not only creates the understanding of a healthy competition but also encourages the participants that they should remain cautious and engaged in the entire workshop.



### Keynote Address

Shri Shailesh Chandra Diwakar, Administrative Officer at BSSS, delivered the keynote address. He provided an overview of fraud incidents seen in various hospitals. He shared real examples of tampered records, overbilling, and unnecessary procedures and explained how digital tools can help identify these irregularities. He urged hospital leaders to take a proactive stance on compliance and focus on thorough documentation to guarantee that genuine beneficiaries receive their benefits.



### Technical Session I – Sensitization on Fraud Prevention



Dr. Gurinder Randhawa, Consultant at CHP-ADRI, led this session. She discussed common fraudulent practices and their long-term effects on the credibility of healthcare institutions. Through case studies, she showcased how fraudulent claims were discovered and the actions taken in response. She stressed the need for hospitals to uphold ethical practices, follow appropriate admission protocols, and ensure transparency in billing and documentation.

## Technical Session II – Fraud Mitigation & Quality Documentation

Dr. Alok Ranjan conducted the second technical session, focusing on the importance of accurate documentation for claim verification and fraud prevention. He outlined the required documentation, verification processes, and the role of digital records in settling claims. The session included practical advice for maintaining compliance and avoiding mistakes that could lead to claim rejection or suspicions of fraud.



**Case Studies** During the case study session, all the participants were divided into ten groups, which have ensured the mixture of various roles for the encouragement of various views, and

the ADRI team has distributed ten Kes study clan in these groups. Each group was given to review the key study, to discuss the major subjects, their observations, invitations, and



suggestions by making a short presume time to prepare the short preparation. After group discussions, two representatives of each group were invited to present their correspondences and votes. These presentations have been permitted to provide practically insight exchange, under ABPMJAY.

On the evaluation of the performances, the groups of three best demonstrations were given to the evaluation of the performances, first, second and third awards, their analysis skills, clarification of thought, and quality recommendation. This session not only increased cooperative awareness but also encouraged the participants that they should think about it critically and use theoretical hypotheses in real life.



## Technical Session III – Adherence to STGs & HBPs

In this session, detailed presentation on Health Benefit Packages (HBP) was provided by Mr. Satyendra Kumar, CB Officer, CHP-ADRI. He explained the salient features of the Health



Benefit Package as well as its overview in detail. After that, Dr. Neeraj Kumar Singh, Director-Healthcare, BSSS started explaining the importance of Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) under AB-PMJAY. He explained how proper compliance of Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) leads to better patient care, cost control and fewer fraudulent claims. Participants learned how to align hospital processes with these guidelines for better service delivery and compliance.

### Session on Real-Time Reporting on IHIP portal

The ADRI team, along with representatives from the District IDSP Cell, demonstrated real-time reporting through the IHIP portal. Participants learned how to upload case details, ensure updates are timely, and avoid reporting gaps. The session ended with a discussion on the next steps, encouraging participants to adopt best practices in fraud prevention and quality documentation.



### Focus Group Discussions

The final session featured Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) where participants from different hospitals shared their experiences, challenges, and suggestions. Topics included operational obstacles, technological issues in real-time reporting, and the need for refresher training/workshop. The discussions offered valuable insights into challenges faced on the ground and helped identify practical solutions for improving compliance across hospitals.



**Closing Speech:** In his concluding remarks, Shri Shailesh Chandra Diwakar, Administrative Officer, BSSS, thanked all the participants for their participation and appreciated the efforts of Dr. Suraj Shankar (Team Lead-CHP), Shri Satyendra Kumar (Capacity Building Officer, CHP) and the entire PMJAY team for successfully organizing and conducting the workshop. Concluding this workshop on anti-fraud measures and quality documentation under AB-PMJAY, I would like to





thank everyone for your valuable contributions. Today's sessions have developed our understanding of fraud prevention, proper documentation, and adherence to standard treatment guidelines. These are critical to continuing transparency and high-quality healthcare. He also said that we should apply what we have learned here to our hospitals and work together to protect the integrity of the scheme while remaining dedicated to serving the beneficiaries. Thank you, and I wish you

success in applying these insights in your daily work.

The session concluded with a formal vote of thanks by Dr. Suraj Shankar, Team Leader, CHP-ADRI, marking the end of a productive workshop programme.

## **7. CHALLENGES:**

- First time such workshop was conducted.
- Lack of information on fraud prevention for hospitals.
- Limited awareness on use of Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) as well as documents required to be uploaded at the time of claim.
- Different level of knowledge of hospital representatives on quality documentation and reporting systems required clear descriptions and practical demonstrations. Hence a need for more hands-on demonstrations.
- Proper follow up for full participation of more than 100 hospitals from multiple districts.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Upload a simple troubleshooting guide for common issues to the WhatsApp group created after the workshop for assistance.
- To help participants refresh their knowledge and stay updated on any changes in the TMS portal.
- Prepare comprehensive, user-friendly resources such as documents, video tutorials and guides for review after the workshop.
- Conduct similar but more time workshops periodically to reinforce participants' knowledge and keep them informed of any updates.
- Provide detailed training on AI-powered fraud detection, emphasizing the importance of security and integrity in the claim submission process.
- Provide clear instructions on dealing with special cases such as LAMA, DAMA and emergency treatment.

## **9. TRAINEES FEEDBACK**

- 90% of participants found the workshop very helpful.
- They requested more case-based learning and practical exercises in future sessions.
- Feedback from participants indicated that periodic refresher sessions would help reinforce learning and address new challenges.
- Participants stressed the need to further increase the time limit for each session of the workshop.

**Annexure: -1**  
**Attendance Sheet**

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One Day Workshop of  
The Private Empanelled Hospitals on Anti-Fraud and Quality Documentation  
under AB-PMJAY  
August 22, 2025 | Hotel Atithi, Muzaffarpur  
Attendance Sheet (MUZAFFARPUR)



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5	AASHISH CARE & CURE MATERNITY HOSPITAL PVT. LTD	Rajesh Ch	Medico	9835658593	rajeshchandra30@gmail.com	Rajesh
6		Poonam Sharma	owner	9334280581		Poonam Sharma
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18						
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20		DHARMAN KUMAR	Nodal officer	9504998115	bathuanursinghome@gmail.com	Dharmann Kumar
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26		Atul Kumar				Atul Kumar

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Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID Hospital	Signature
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4



One Day Workshop of  
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under AB-PMJAY



August 22, 2025 | Hotel Atithi, Muzaffarpur  
Attendance Sheet (VAISHALI)

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14		Dr. Anurag Kumar	M.O.	9324178097	"	Dr. Anurag Kumar
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16						
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20		Rajesh Kumar	Manager	6299280266		Rajesh Kumar
21	INDRA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL					
22						
23	KRISHNA HOSPITAL	Dr. Anurag Kumar	Surgeon	9097835853	Krishna Hospital, Muzaffarpur	Dr. Anurag Kumar
24		Dr. Anurag Kumar	Senior Consultant	8007485500	Krishna Hospital, Muzaffarpur	Dr. Anurag Kumar

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27	NARAYAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	Kumar Prasad	C.M.O.	7281912153	doctorkumar@gmail.com	
28		Dr. Anand	R.M.O.	7631458441	draknmch2018@gmail.com	
29	NEW B.K. HOSPITAL	Dr. Nisha Kori	Medical officer	9155001791	NKumar1868@gmail.com	
30		Bhavya Bhatti	Manager+AMM	8051885293		
31	RAHUL NURSING HOME	Murugesu. S.	AMM	9693434628	mmkash/A.S.K@gmail.com	
32		Sanjay K.	DM, PM, AMM	7258880066	Sanjay Kumar yadav 1929@gmail.com	
33	REMEDY HOSPITAL	Kaladamp	Public Health	8368606519		
34		Dr. J. Prasad	Medical Officer	9923322235		
35	SANSKR SEVA SADAN AND TRAUMA CENTRE	Dr. Shaan Khan	Medical Officer	9061124151		
36		Rajni Kumar	Owner	9709782227		
37	SHIVANGI NURSING HOME	Dr. P. R. Singh	C.M.O.	7334319		
38		Mamish Kumar	Medical Officer	969347641		

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
39	SUMITRA SEVA SADAN HOSPITAL	Dr. R. Rajendran	DM	7755022301		
40		Kamrishi Kumar	Nurse	8877758870		
41	NARAYAN EYE CARE					
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43	NANDRAJ NURSING HOME (LALGANJ)					
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Attendance Sheet (PURBI CHAMPARAN)

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
1	CHANDANA SURGICARE	Mamlesh Kr Singh		754305602	Dr. Mamlesh Kr Singh O. can	
2		Dr. Ambastha		9905107222		
3	CHANDRA LIFE LINE HOSPITAL PVT. LTD.	Dr. MD Afzal		8581083900		
4		Pappu Kumar		9471418204		
5	JALAL MEDICAL CENTER					
6						
7	MAJOR EYE HOSPITAL	Dr. Major N. S. Singh		9431233044		
8		Vicky Kr. Singh		8271619921 8294633862		
9	NEPAL AANKHA ASPATAL	Dr. Md. Zishan		9934450500		
10		Dr. Md. Zishan		8252813465		
11	RAHMANIA MEDICAL CENTRE	md. seraj chand		7004457135	Rmc_mth@yahoo.co.in	
12		Dr. Rakish Kumar	RMO (DNB Surgery)	7033016602	Rmc-mth@yahoo.co.in	

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
13	SARYU HOSPITAL PVT LTD	DR. DH. PRAKASH	Director	9430725889	Saryuhospital.mth@gmail.com	
14						
15	SITA RAM PRASAD MEMORIAL TRUST HOSPITAL	PRAVEEN KUMAR	Administration	7004048039	PRAVEENRVL@GMAIL.COM	
16		Dr. Jihang Ansari	Doctor	9135926295		
17	UJJAWAL SEVA SADAN	Dr. Anwar Kr. Singh	Doctor	9525933203	ussaran@gmail.com	
18		Dr. Namit Satyam	Doctor	8271131424	nsatyam@gmail.com	
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Attendance Sheet (SARAN)

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
1	AKHAND JYOTI EYE HOSPITAL	Anandendra Kumar Yadav	Hospital Administrator & Nodal office	7781005033	anandendra@akhandjyoti.org	[Signature]
2		Divya Gupta	Manager - PMJAY	7970580529	Divya.gupta@akhandjyoti.org	[Signature]
3	AKHILESHWARI DANTCHIKITSALY	Dr. Chandan Lal Gupta	Medical Director	7782282277	chandani.gupta@yashwanth.co.in	[Signature]
4		Kan' Kumar	Manager	7667039639	kumarsanvi12@gmail.com	[Signature]
5	ANAAMIKA ORTHOPAEDIC CENTER AND MULTISPECIALTY HOSPITAL PVT LTD	Ravi Raman	OD Nodal	9634331104	Ravinrajaram@gmail.com	Ravi Raman Sanjay
6		Sandya Kumar	Medical Officer	9523727013	"	Sanjay Kumar
7	CHAPRA ORTHO CARE	Dr. Rishi Singh	Medico	6203956215	KumarRishi1986@gmail.com	KumarRishiSingh
8		Shubham Kr. Singh	Physiotherapist	7061502813	shubhamgautam20@gmail.com	[Signature]
9	JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL					
10						

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
11	KUMAR HEALTH CARE AND RESEARCH CENTRE	PAWAN KUMAR	MEDICO	9308534916	PawanKumar.030@gmail.com	PawanKumar
12						
13	MEERA HOSPITAL	Md. Shoguib Ansari	PMJAY MITA	9097435581	meerahospitalchalspa@gmail.com	[Signature]
14		Dr. Navdeep Barchan	Doctor	8287358515	dr.navdeep@gmail.com	[Signature]
15	MRIDULA EYE CLINIC	Kanji Shankar Kumar	PMAM	9065818181	mridulayeeclinic@gmail.com	[Signature]
16						
17	SAMAY HOSPITAL (A UNIT OF GLASGOW HOSPITAL PVT. LTD.)	Dheeraj Kumar	Manager	7765944522	Samayhospitalchhapra@gmail.com	[Signature]
18		Ompakash Kar	PMAM	9113748594	Samayhospitalchhapra@gmail.com	Ompakash Kar
19	SRI SIDHI VINAYAK MATERNITY AND TRAUMA CENTRE	Dhananjay Kr. Srivastava	Medico	9661008848	shriidhastava@gmail.com	[Signature]
20		Anil Kr.	Medical	9939490955	anilkr03@gmail.com	[Signature]
21	THE ORNATE HOSPITALS	Rince Kumar	Medical	7209603665	Rincekumar@gmail.com	[Signature]
22						
23	Tripathi Nursing Home	Shashi Kumar	Manager	9771005859	shashi.cps@gmail.com	[Signature]
24		Vikas Kumar Chaudhary	PMAM	8210835122	"	Vikas

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
25	Lifecare Hospital	Raghuvaran Das	PMAM	9709526200	urocardio.lifecare@gmail.com	R-C-Das
26		Vinay Kumar	"	8507615664	"	B
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 Attendance Sheet (GOPALGANJ)



Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
1	ARIHANT EYE HOSPITAL	Prati Kumar	Proprietor	838961244		Prati Kumar
2		Dr. Rakesh S. S. S.	Doctor	9835059123		Dr. Rakesh S. S. S.
3	DR. R K THAKUR HOSPITAL. A UNIT OF DR R K THAKUR HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.	Ajeef Kumar	Manager	9006278264	dr.ajeeffhosp@gmail.com	Ajeef Kumar
4		Rakesh Thakur	Director	9334165471	ajeeffhosp@gmail.com	Rakesh Thakur
5	GIRIJA SHANKAR HOSPITAL	Sandip Kumar	Doctor			Sandip Kumar
6		Nikas Kumar	Assistant Nurse	98845499		Nikas Kumar
7	GOPALGANJ EYE HOSPITAL	Mithlesh Kumar	Doctor	9932358423	gopalganj-eye-hospital@gmail.com	Mithlesh Kumar
8						
9	JANSEWA HOSPITAL	Deepak Kumar	Manager	9801585588		Deepak Kumar
10		Dr. Tanushree Singh	Doctor	7979938832		Dr. Tanushree Singh
11	MAYA ORTHO SPINE CENTER	Dr. Shyam	MD	8448933692	shyam@mayaspinecenter.com	Dr. Shyam
12		Chandana	Coordinator	7091370801	chandana@mayaspinecenter.com	Chandana

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
13	NAYANSUKH NETRALYA LLP	Sushil Kumar Singh	Director	9934868717		Sushil Kumar Singh
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15	SUMAN MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER & HOSPITAL PVT. LTD.					
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Attendance Sheet (PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN)



Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
1	DHRUV NETRALAYA	Dr. Chaitanya Kumar		7739 775256		Dr. Chaitanya Kumar
2		Dr. Anurag Singh		9507 340588		Dr. Anurag Singh
3	DR SURESH PRASAD EYE ENT & DENTAL HOSPITAL					
4						
5	GANGA SUPERSPECIALITY HOSPITAL AND TRAUMA CENTRE	DR. SANJAY K. R.	Director	9754025733		Sanjay K. R.
6		Ashwini Kumar	MANAGER	7050072555		Ashwini Kumar
7	M. S. ADARSH HOSPITAL PVT. LTD.	DR. S. N. Saha	m-o.	9934815264		S. N. Saha
8						
9	SINHA MULTISPECIALTY HOSPITAL LAPROSCOPIC CENTER	DR. Rahul Singh	DR	9210291760		Rahul Singh
10		vishwasidhar	PRM	9159972191		vishwasidhar
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Attendance Sheet (SIWAN)

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
1	CHANDRA JYOTI NETRALAYA					
2						
3	ISMAT ENT CARE CENTRE					
4						
5	RANJAN CHIKISHALYA	Nitesh Kumar	Arrogymita medico	8651314474	niteshkumar2016@gmail.com	Nitesh Kumar
6	SANA CHILDREN HOSPITAL	Bimla Kumar	Nodal officer	703360731	Bimla.kumar@sanahospital.com	Bimla Kumar
7		Brakash Kumar Zonal	Asstog MHA	7255900782	Brakash.kumar@sanahospital.com	Brakash Kumar
8	SHIVA EYE HOSPITAL	DR. GURU PRASAD	Medical Director	852779308	gauruprasad@shivaeye.com	
9		Vishal Kumar Singh	Computer opto	8469403175	Computer opto	Vishal Kumar Singh
10	SHREESAI HOSPITAL & TRAUMA CENTER PRIVATE LTD	Niwash Singh	Ass medical supervisor	8521870278	niwashsingh2019@gmail.com	Niwash Singh
11		C. P. Yadav	Asstog MHA	8210757060	Chandray21@gmail.com	
12						



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Attendance Sheet (SHEOHAR)

Sl. No.	Hospital Name	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
1	HASSAN HEALTH CARE AND RESEARCH CENTRE	Dr. M. H. Juman	Medical Director	9199499999	hassanhealthcare@gmail.com	
2		Dr. Zafar	Surgeon	7870703028	"	
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 Attendance Sheet



Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organisation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
01.	Shailish Chandra Dinesh	A.O.	BSSS	9835510077		
02.	Dr. Ajay Kumar	C.S., Muzaffarpur	Health Dept.	9470092500		
03.	Dr. Chandrasekhar Prasad	ACMO, Muzaffarpur	Health Dept.			
04.	Juli K. Pandey	SDC cum Member DFC	Administrative - Muzaff.	7269806799		
05.	Dr. Alok Ranjan	Director, Operati-	BSSS			
06.	Dr. Neeraj K. Singh	Director - Health	BSSS	6287999739		
07.	Dr. Suraj Shankar	Team lead - CHP	ADRI	9631978997	PMJAY.CHP@adri.india.org	
08.	Dr. Gurinder Ranthan		ADRI	9771414777	dr.gurinder@gmail.com	
09.	Satyendra Kumar	CR Officer - CHP	ADRI	943164852	satyendra.chp@adriindia.org	
10.	Billeep Kumar	Project Officer	ADRI	620116276		
11.	Ashish Thakur	Regional Associate	ADRI	7405323225	ashish.thakur@adriindia.org	

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organisation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
12.	Jyoti Goswami	PR-ADRI	ADRI	7739708272		
13.	Tanuj Kumar	SPR-ADRI	ADRI	7903258629		
14.	Sanjeev Kumar	PC-ADRI	ADRI	8034725368		
15.	Ashpan Sharma	PR-ADRI	ADRI	9791018290		
16.	ROHIT KUMAR	DEO	DIU Muzaffarpur	7261001931		
17.	Rahul Ranjan	P.C.	DIU, Muzaffarpur	9835235788		
18.	Pankaj Kumar	P.C.	DIU Vaishali	9693554307		
19.	Abhinav Kumar	DPL	DIU Saran	9264471477		
20.	Harmendra Kumar	DE	DIU Muzaffarpur	912270191		
21.	Bimla Kumari	D.P.C	DIU Vaishali, Adh. Muzaffarpur	9264471481		
22.	Amit Ranjan	Zonal Coordinator	ADRI	9654137896		
23.	NIRAJ KUMAR	DPC	BSSS	9031688810		
24.	Ranjan Kumar	D.C	DIU Vaishali	8210431179		
25.	Dr. Rajendra Kumar	MS - Epidemio.	Muzaffarpur	914917516		
26.	A. A. Miriam	CLM	IBSP Muz	9934280519		

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organisation	Mobile No.	Email ID	Signature
12	MD JUNG	DECO	IDSP	9487802891	dsu.ids@nic.in	
13	Ma. Rahon Singh	DPM		9473191888		
14	Navneet	DC	FHPL	82103733		
15	Dr. Chandrajit Das	D.E.C. Member Sec.	Physician & Director Atyushman Blood Neoplasm Deptt.	99431462061	-	
16	Chanchal	Consultant	ADRI	9166049866		
17	Deepak Kumar	Consultant	ADRT	6357495436		
18	Manojkr. Kavi	" "	ADRT	9572263294		
19	SANJESH KUMAR	( ) ( )	ADRI	7543501054		

**Annexure: -2**

	<p><b>One Day Workshop of the Private empanelled hospitals on Anti-Fraud and Quality Documentation under AB-PMJAY</b></p> <p><b>Participants: East Champaran, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Sheohar, Siwan, Vaishali &amp; West Champaran.</b></p>	
<b>Date : 22 August, 2025</b>		<b>Venue: Hotel Atithi, Muzaffarpur</b>
<b>Program Schedule</b>		
Time	Session	Facilitator
10:00 – 10:30	Registration	CHP – ADRI team
10:30 - 10:40	Welcome Note & Objective of the workshop	Dr. Alok Ranjan, Director – Operation, BSSS
10:40 – 11:00	Key Note and Overview of Antifraud	Shri Shailesh Chandra Diwakar, Administrative Officer, BSSS
11:00 – 12:00	Sensitization on Fraud Prevention	Dr. Gurinder Randhawa, Consultant, CHP -ADRI
12:00 – 12:30	Fraud Mitigation - Quality Documentation	Dr. Alok Ranjan, Director – Operation, BSSS
12:30 – 01:20	Case Studies	Dr. Gurinder Randhawa, Consultant, CHP -ADRI
01:20 – 01:50	Standard Treatment Guidelines and Health Benefit Package – Adherence to Mandatory Protocols & Documents	Dr. Neeraj Kumar Singh, Director – Healthcare, BSSS Mr. Satyendra Kumar, CHP-ADRI
01:50 – 02:00	Way Forward	PMJAY & ADRI team
02:00 – 02:15	Sensitization for Real-time Reporting on IHIP portal	District IDSP cell & ADRI team
02:15 – 03:15	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
03:15 – 04:00	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on PMJAY implementation challenges engaging few consenting Medical experts and Hospital Administration	

**Annexure: -3**  
**Pre assessment Form**

## Anti-Fraud and Quality Documentation under AB-PMJAY (PRE- ASSESSMENT)

*\* Indicates required question*

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1. Email \*

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2. Full Name \*

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3. Age \*

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4. Gender \*

*Mark only one oval.*

Male

Female

Others

5. Contact Number \*

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6. Hospital Name: \*

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7. District: \*

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8. Designation \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Doctor
- Anyone from Administration

**PMJAY Quiz**

9. **Case 1:** Rajesh Verma, a 52-year-old man, is an eligible beneficiary under \* 1 point  
AB-PMJAY. He is admitted to a hospital with acute gallbladder pain requiring surgical intervention. The hospital, recognizing the urgency, proceeds with the gallbladder surgery without submitting a pre-authorization request, citing the emergency condition. However, the subsequent claim was rejected by the insurance provider due to non-compliance with the scheme's pre-authorization protocol.

**Q1:** Considering the scheme guidelines and the protocol for emergency situations, which of the following actions should the hospital have taken to ensure compliance and avoid claim rejection?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Proceed with treatment without pre-authorization, assuming the emergency condition overrides the need for prior approval, and submit a request afterward with relevant supporting documents.
- Always obtain pre-authorization for elective procedures, but in true emergencies where treatment cannot be delayed, document the clinical necessity and inform the scheme authority within 24 hours post-treatment with supporting evidence.
- Delay treatment until pre-authorization is obtained, even if the patient's condition worsens, to ensure full compliance with the scheme's guidelines, and seek retrospective approval only if the situation becomes critical.
- Treat the patient immediately and avoid any pre-authorization to prevent administrative delays, regardless of the procedure's urgency, trusting that the claim will be processed on humanitarian grounds.

10. **Case 2.** Patient: Anita Sharma, 45 years old.

\* 1 point

Anita underwent a hysterectomy. Pre-operative diagnostic evaluation, including ultrasound, revealed no pathological finding or medical indication warranting the surgery.

**Q2:** Based on established principles of medical ethics, patient rights, and evidence-based practice, which statement most accurately reflects the professional assessment of this case?

*Mark only one oval.*

- The surgery could be ethically justified as preventive if supported by robust clinical evidence and fully informed, documented consent addressing risks, benefits, and alternatives.
- Performing the surgery constitutes a breach of ethical and professional duty because it lacked an evidence-based medical indication, thereby violating the principle of non-maleficence.
- The absence of documented medical necessity is acceptable provided the patient verbally consented, as patient autonomy overrides evidence-based indications in elective procedures.

11. **Case 3.** Patient: Savitri Yadav, 38 years old.

\* 1 point

Savitri was admitted for surgery. The consent form on file was incomplete — it lacked the procedure name, the date, and the signature of an independent witness.

**Q3:** Under established legal requirements and scheme-specific protocols, which of the following represents the minimum standard of a valid informed consent for surgical procedures?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Written consent that clearly specifies the exact procedure to be performed, is dated, and is signed by the patient or their authorised attendant, along with an independent witness signature.
- Verbal consent obtained in the presence of a nurse or other hospital staff member.
- A generic, pre-signed consent form completed at the time of admission without procedure-specific details.

12. **Case 4 (1)** : Meera Rani, 50 years old.

\* 1 point

During a surgical procedure for a benign abdominal condition, one of Meera's organs was removed. No valid written consent for organ removal was obtained. Post-operatively, she discovered this and filed a legal complaint. Review of her medical record also showed that mandatory pre-operative diagnostic tests, as per the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG), had not been performed or documented.

**Q4:** Under the Indian Penal Code, which section is most directly applicable to the act of removing an organ without valid consent?

*Mark only one oval.*

- IPC 326 – Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
- IPC 304A – Causing death by negligence.
- IPC 319 – Definition of hurt.
- IPC 338 – Causing grievous hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others.

13. **Case 4 (2)** : Meera Rani, 50 years old.

\* 1 point

During a surgical procedure for a benign abdominal condition, one of Meera's organs was removed. No valid written consent for organ removal was obtained. Post-operatively, she discovered this and filed a legal complaint. Review of her medical record also showed that mandatory pre-operative diagnostic tests, as per the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG), had not been performed or documented.

**Q5:** From a clinical governance and protocol compliance perspective, why does the failure to perform and document the required diagnostics constitute a violation?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Because tests are optional if the patient appears clinically unwell.
- Because mandatory diagnostics under the STG must be performed and documented before surgical intervention.
- Because all patients must be tested for unrelated conditions as part of hospital protocol.

14. **Case 5.** Patient: Laxmi Munda, 28 years old. \* 1 point

Laxmi was admitted with mild dengue fever, confirmed through diagnostic testing. Her clinical notes and lab reports showed no evidence of plasma leakage, severe bleeding, organ impairment, or other WHO-defined severe dengue criteria. However, the hospital submitted a claim under "Severe Dengue with Complications", a higher-reimbursement AB-PMJAY package, without supporting documentation meeting the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG) criteria.

**Q6:** Within the framework of Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) and its STG and claims protocols, how should this practice be classified?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Appropriate coding, as the physician may upgrade diagnosis for cautionary treatment.
- Upcoding, a deliberate misclassification in violation of STG and scheme guidelines, constituting a fraudulent claim.
- Package optimisation, an accepted practice for ensuring adequate cost coverage.

15. **Case 6.** Patient: Manoj Lal, 62 years old, from a semi-urban low-income community. \* 1 point

Manoj underwent cataract surgery under a publicly funded health scheme. As per the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG), a comprehensive pre-operative eye examination and a formal anaesthesia fitness assessment are mandatory prior to surgery, both for clinical safety and for claims compliance.

The hospital's documentation for Manoj's case contains no record of either assessment. The surgery was technically uneventful, and the patient was discharged without immediate complications.

**Q7:** Considering scheme audit protocols, medico-legal frameworks, and patient safety obligations, what is the most accurate classification of the risk arising from this lapse?

*Mark only one oval.*

- The absence of documented pre-operative assessments is inconsequential if the surgical outcome was good and the patient had no adverse events.
- The absence of such documentation constitutes a compliance failure under the scheme's STG requirements, creating both financial risk (possible claim rejection during audit) and legal exposure (failure to meet duty-of-care standards), even if no harm occurred.
- Omitting formal pre-operative assessments may streamline processes in high-volume settings, and is therefore acceptable provided the surgeon's clinical judgment supports proceeding.

16. **Case 7.** Patient: Manoj Lal, 62 years old, from a semi-urban low-income community. \* 1 point

Manoj underwent cataract surgery under a publicly funded health scheme. As per the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG), a comprehensive pre-operative eye examination and a formal anaesthesia fitness assessment are mandatory prior to surgery for both patient safety and scheme claim compliance.

In Manoj's medical record, neither assessment was documented. The surgery itself was uneventful, and the patient was discharged without immediate complications.

**Q8:** Considering scheme audit protocols, medico-legal frameworks, and patient safety obligations, what is the most accurate classification of the risk arising from this lapse?

*Mark only one oval.*

- The absence of documented pre-operative assessments is inconsequential if the surgical outcome was good and no adverse events occurred.
- The absence of such documentation constitutes a compliance failure under the scheme's STG requirements, creating both financial risk (possible claim rejection during audit) and legal exposure (failure to meet duty-of-care standards), even if no harm occurred.
- Omitting formal pre-operative assessments may streamline processes in high-volume settings and is therefore acceptable provided the surgeon's clinical judgment supports proceeding.

17. **Q9:** Under the AB-PMJAY hospital empanelment agreement, which contractual obligation is most likely breached in this case? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- The clause requiring the hospital to maintain complete medical records in the format prescribed by the scheme, including all mandatory diagnostics and assessments.
- The clause allowing the hospital to use clinical discretion in bypassing certain STG steps for operational efficiency.
- The clause that exempts hospitals from record-keeping obligations if no post-surgical complications are reported within 7 days.

18. **Case 8:** Patient: Asha Devi, 46 years old, from an OBC agrarian community. \* 1 point

Asha underwent laparoscopic surgery for gallstones under a publicly funded health scheme. Her past medical history included diabetes mellitus and hypertension, confirmed from prior prescriptions and lab reports, but these comorbidities were not documented anywhere in her surgical case sheet.

**Q10:** Within the framework of clinical risk management, scheme audit protocols, and medico-legal standards, why is the proper documentation of comorbidities critical?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Because comorbidity documentation is essential for assessing surgical risk, determining preoperative management, and ensuring evidence-based care.
- Because it improves the appearance of completeness in the patient file for audit purposes, even if not clinically relevant.
- Because it is needed only for insurance claim processing, not for actual patient management.

19. **Q11:** Under the AB-PMJAY Hospital Empanelment Agreement, which contractual obligation is most likely breached here? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- The clause requiring that all patient medical records reflect accurate and complete documentation of medical history, diagnosis, treatment, and mandatory STG elements.
- The clause that allows omission of past medical history if the surgeon's judgment considers it non-impactful for the current procedure.
- The clause stating that comorbidities need to be recorded only if directly linked to claim package eligibility.

20. **Case 9:** Birsa Murmu, 60 years old, from a Scheduled Tribe community. \* 1 point

After a scheme audit request, hospital staff changed the original admission and discharge dates in Birsa's records to align with claim submission dates — without authorised correction procedures and without preserving the original entries.

**Q12:** Under AB-PMJAY guidelines, hospital empanelment clauses, and medico-legal principles, what does this practice constitute?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Authorised record correction, permissible if done for claim accuracy.
- Falsification of medical records, a fraudulent act that may attract penalties, de-empanelment, and prosecution.
- Routine record updating, acceptable before final audit closure.

21. **Q13:** Which Indian Penal Code (IPC) provision is most directly applicable \* 1 point to such falsification of medical records?

*Mark only one oval.*

- IPC 192 – Fabricating false evidence.
- IPC 201 – Causing disappearance of evidence of offence.
- IPC 463 – Forgery

### **IDSP Quiz**

22. **Q1:** What does IDSP stand for? \* 0 points

*Mark only one oval.*

- Integrated Disease Surveillance Program
- Indian Disease Safety Plan
- International Disease Study Program
- None of the above

23. **Q2:** What is the main purpose of IDSP? \*

0 points

*Mark only one oval.*

- Early detection and control of disease outbreaks
- Building new hospitals
- Free medicine distribution
- Health insurance for all

24. **Q3:** What is IHIP used for? \*

0 points

*Mark only one oval.*

- Tracking disease data in real-time
- Managing hospital finances
- Scheduling staff leave
- Patient billing

25. **Q4.** Who reports data to IDSP? \*

0 points

*Mark only one oval.*

- Lab Technician
- Physician
- ANM's
- All of the above
- Only A and B

26. **Q5:** IDSP currently focuses on monitoring: \*

0 points

*Mark only one oval.*

- Communicable diseases
- Non-Communicable diseases
- Eye and dental problems
- Road accident

27. **Q6:** Are you currently engaged in reporting to IHIP portal? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes
- No

28. **Q7:** Have you received any training on IDSP/IHIP portal? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes
- No

**Annexure: -4**  
**Post assessment Form**

## **Anti-Fraud and Quality Documentation under AB-PMJAY (POST- ASSESSMENT)**

*\* Indicates required question*

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1. Email \*

---

2. Full Name \*

---

3. Age \*

---

4. Gender \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Male  
 Female  
 Others

5. Contact Number \*

---

6. Hospital Name: \*

---

7. District: \*

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Designation

*Mark only one oval.*

Doctor

Anyone from Administration

### PMJAY Quiz

9. **Case 1:** Roushan Kumar, a 52-year-old man, is an eligible beneficiary under AB-PMJAY. He is admitted to a hospital with acute gallbladder pain requiring surgical intervention. The hospital, recognizing the urgency, proceeds with the gallbladder surgery without submitting a pre-authorization request, citing the emergency condition. However, the subsequent claim was rejected by the insurance provider due to non-compliance with the scheme's pre-authorization protocol. \* 1 point

**Q1:** Considering the scheme guidelines and the protocol for emergency situations, which of the following actions should the hospital have taken to ensure compliance and avoid claim rejection?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Proceed with treatment without pre-authorization, assuming the emergency condition overrides the need for prior approval, and submit a request afterward with relevant supporting documents.
- Always obtain pre-authorization for elective procedures, but in true emergencies where treatment cannot be delayed, document the clinical necessity and inform the scheme authority within 24 hours post-treatment with supporting evidence.
- Delay treatment until pre-authorization is obtained, even if the patient's condition worsens, to ensure full compliance with the scheme's guidelines, and seek retrospective approval only if the situation becomes critical.
- Treat the patient immediately and avoid any pre-authorization to prevent administrative delays, regardless of the procedure's urgency, trusting that the claim will be processed on humanitarian grounds.

10. **Case 2.** Patient: Smriti Sinha, 45 years old.

\* 1 point

Anita underwent a hysterectomy. Pre-operative diagnostic evaluation, including ultrasound, revealed no pathological finding or medical indication warranting the surgery.

**Q2:** Based on established principles of medical ethics, patient rights, and evidence-based practice, which statement most accurately reflects the professional assessment of this case?

*Mark only one oval.*

- The surgery could be ethically justified as preventive if supported by robust clinical evidence and fully informed, documented consent addressing risks, benefits, and alternatives.
- Performing the surgery constitutes a breach of ethical and professional duty because it lacked an evidence-based medical indication, thereby violating the principle of non-maleficence.
- The absence of documented medical necessity is acceptable provided the patient verbally consented, as patient autonomy overrides evidence-based indications in elective procedures.

11. **Case 3.** Patient: Seema Kumari, 38 years old.

\* 1 point

Savitri was admitted for surgery. The consent form on file was incomplete — it lacked the procedure name, the date, and the signature of an independent witness.

**Q3:** Under established legal requirements and scheme-specific protocols, which of the following represents the minimum standard of a valid informed consent for surgical procedures?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Written consent that clearly specifies the exact procedure to be performed, is dated, and is signed by the patient or their authorised attendant, along with an independent witness signature.
- Verbal consent obtained in the presence of a nurse or other hospital staff member.
- A generic, pre-signed consent form completed at the time of admission without procedure-specific details.

12. **Case 4 (1)** : Reetika, 50 years old.

\* 1 point

During a surgical procedure for a benign abdominal condition, one of Meera's organs was removed. No valid written consent for organ removal was obtained. Post-operatively, she discovered this and filed a legal complaint. Review of her medical record also showed that mandatory pre-operative diagnostic tests, as per the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG), had not been performed or documented.

**Q4:** Under the Indian Penal Code, which section is most directly applicable to the act of removing an organ without valid consent?

*Mark only one oval.*

- IPC 326 – Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
- IPC 304A – Causing death by negligence.
- IPC 319 – Definition of hurt.
- IPC 338 – Causing grievous hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others.

13. **Case 4 (2)** : Reetika, 50 years old.

\* 1 point

During a surgical procedure for a benign abdominal condition, one of Meera's organs was removed. No valid written consent for organ removal was obtained. Post-operatively, she discovered this and filed a legal complaint. Review of her medical record also showed that mandatory pre-operative diagnostic tests, as per the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG), had not been performed or documented.

**Q5:** From a clinical governance and protocol compliance perspective, why does the failure to perform and document the required diagnostics constitute a violation?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Because tests are optional if the patient appears clinically unwell.
- Because mandatory diagnostics under the STG must be performed and documented before surgical intervention.
- Because all patients must be tested for unrelated conditions as part of hospital protocol.

14. **Case 5.** Patient: Bimla Kumari, 28 years old.

\* 1 point

Laxmi was admitted with mild dengue fever, confirmed through diagnostic testing. Her clinical notes and lab reports showed no evidence of plasma leakage, severe bleeding, organ impairment, or other WHO-defined severe dengue criteria. However, the hospital submitted a claim under "Severe Dengue with Complications", a higher-reimbursement AB-PMJAY package, without supporting documentation meeting the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG) criteria.

**Q6:** Within the framework of Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) and its STG and claims protocols, how should this practice be classified?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Appropriate coding, as the physician may upgrade diagnosis for cautionary treatment.
- Upcoding, a deliberate misclassification in violation of STG and scheme guidelines, constituting a fraudulent claim.
- Package optimisation, an accepted practice for ensuring adequate cost coverage.

15. **Case 6.** Patient: Pawan Kumar, 62 years old, from a semi-urban low-income community.

\* 1 point

Manoj underwent cataract surgery under a publicly funded health scheme. As per the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG), a comprehensive pre-operative eye examination and a formal anaesthesia fitness assessment are mandatory prior to surgery, both for clinical safety and for claims compliance.

The hospital's documentation for Manoj's case contains no record of either assessment. The surgery was technically uneventful, and the patient was discharged without immediate complications.

**Q7:** Considering scheme audit protocols, medico-legal frameworks, and patient safety obligations, what is the most accurate classification of the risk arising from this lapse?

*Mark only one oval.*

- The absence of documented pre-operative assessments is inconsequential if the surgical outcome was good and the patient had no adverse events.
- The absence of such documentation constitutes a compliance failure under the scheme's STG requirements, creating both financial risk (possible claim rejection during audit) and legal exposure (failure to meet duty-of-care standards), even if no harm occurred.
- Omitting formal pre-operative assessments may streamline processes in high-volume settings, and is therefore acceptable provided the surgeon's clinical judgment supports proceeding.

16. **Case 7.** Patient: Mukesh Kumar, 62 years old, from a semi-urban low-income community. \* 1 point

Manoj underwent cataract surgery under a publicly funded health scheme. As per the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG), a comprehensive pre-operative eye examination and a formal anaesthesia fitness assessment are mandatory prior to surgery for both patient safety and scheme claim compliance.

In Manoj's medical record, neither assessment was documented. The surgery itself was uneventful, and the patient was discharged without immediate complications.

**Q8:** Considering scheme audit protocols, medico-legal frameworks, and patient safety obligations, what is the most accurate classification of the risk arising from this lapse?

*Mark only one oval.*

- The absence of documented pre-operative assessments is inconsequential if the surgical outcome was good and no adverse events occurred.
- The absence of such documentation constitutes a compliance failure under the scheme's STG requirements, creating both financial risk (possible claim rejection during audit) and legal exposure (failure to meet duty-of-care standards), even if no harm occurred.
- Omitting formal pre-operative assessments may streamline processes in high-volume settings and is therefore acceptable provided the surgeon's clinical judgment supports proceeding.

17. **Q9:** Under the AB-PMJAY hospital empanelment agreement, which contractual obligation is most likely breached in this case? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- The clause requiring the hospital to maintain complete medical records in the format prescribed by the scheme, including all mandatory diagnostics and assessments.
- The clause allowing the hospital to use clinical discretion in bypassing certain STG steps for operational efficiency.
- The clause that exempts hospitals from record-keeping obligations if no post-surgical complications are reported within 7 days.

18. **Case 8:** Patient: Vimla Devi, 46 years old, from an OBC agrarian community. \* 1 point

Asha underwent laparoscopic surgery for gallstones under a publicly funded health scheme. Her past medical history included diabetes mellitus and hypertension, confirmed from prior prescriptions and lab reports, but these comorbidities were not documented anywhere in her surgical case sheet.

**Q10:** Within the framework of clinical risk management, scheme audit protocols, and medico-legal standards, why is the proper documentation of comorbidities critical?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Because comorbidity documentation is essential for assessing surgical risk, determining preoperative management, and ensuring evidence-based care.
- Because it improves the appearance of completeness in the patient file for audit purposes, even if not clinically relevant.
- Because it is needed only for insurance claim processing, not for actual patient management.

19. **Q11:** Under the AB-PMJAY Hospital Empanelment Agreement, which contractual obligation is most likely breached here? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- The clause requiring that all patient medical records reflect accurate and complete documentation of medical history, diagnosis, treatment, and mandatory STG elements.
- The clause that allows omission of past medical history if the surgeon's judgment considers it non-impactful for the current procedure.
- The clause stating that comorbidities need to be recorded only if directly linked to claim package eligibility.

20. **Case 9:** Birsa Murmu, 60 years old, from a Scheduled Tribe community. \* 1 point

After a scheme audit request, hospital staff changed the original admission and discharge dates in Birsa's records to align with claim submission dates — without authorised correction procedures and without preserving the original entries.

**Q12:** Under AB-PMJAY guidelines, hospital empanelment clauses, and medico-legal principles, what does this practice constitute?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Authorised record correction, permissible if done for claim accuracy.
- Falsification of medical records, a fraudulent act that may attract penalties, de-empanelment, and prosecution.
- Routine record updating, acceptable before final audit closure.

21. **Q13:** Which Indian Penal Code (IPC) provision is most directly applicable \* 1 point to such falsification of medical records?

*Mark only one oval.*

- IPC 192 – Fabricating false evidence.
- IPC 201 – Causing disappearance of evidence of offence.
- IPC 463 – Forgery

Annexure: -5

Some Glimpses of the workshop program



## आयुष्मानकार्ड मेंटगी सेबचना सिखाया

मुजफ्फरपुर। बिहार स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा समिति एवं सेंटर फॉर हेल्थ पॉलिसी के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में शुक्रवार को एक होटल में एकदिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें पूर्वी चंपारण, गोपालगंज, मुजफ्फरपुर, सारण, शिवहर, सीवान, वैशाली व प. चंपारण जिलों के निजी अस्पतालों के प्रतिनिधि, चिकित्सक एवं स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र से जुड़े विशेषज्ञों ने भाग लिया। कार्यशाला का मुख्य उद्देश्य आयुष्मान कार्ड बनाने में धोखाधड़ी से बचाव के प्रति जागरूक करना था।



