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Researchers at CSIR-IICT working on new diabetic drug to regulate glucose

CSIR-IICT

19th June 2017

A team of scientists and researchers from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT) at Hyderabad have embarked on developing a new drug to regulate glucose effectively and help the diabetic patients from the hassles of gulping regular pills. According to Dr S Chandrasekhar, Director of CSIR-IICT, a team of scientists from IICT are working on a new structure to bring out a better diabetic drug for the last eight years. As part of their research the scientists have found promising results so far and have completed all the pre-requirements for phase I trials.

Dr Saibal Das, senior scientist, who is working on the development of the new drug, said that they would soon start the structure activity studies. "Presently, patients pop a pill every day. To overcome these medical inconveniences for the patients, we are working towards making a potential candidate that can work for a week. We are developing inhibitors that will sit on PPP-4 compound protein and regulate glucose level," said Dr Saibal Das.

The scientists explained that DPP-4 inhibitors work by blocking the action of DPP-4, an enzyme which destroys incretin. Incretins help the body produce more insulin. IICT scientists have been working with biologists from different countries towards increasing the half life of the compound. This means the time taken by the drug to be active in the body.

The researchers revealed that results so far have been promising. The timeline for a drug discovery is a minimum of 15 years.

IICT scientists have passed the half-way stage. Dr Chandrasekhar says, “We are forging ahead with several collaborations with institutes from across the world and the industry interface too is looking up. This new structure could be a boon for diabetic patients.”

He further said, “The Natural Product Division of IICT takes inspiration from natural products and comes out with new structures. The impetus is to expand ties with institutes across the world for mutual benefit in medicinal as well as chemical technology.”

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CSIR inks $7 million twinning agreement with MIDI Ethiopia

CSIR

19th June 2017

Jamshedpur, June 18: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) had inked a nearly 7 million dollar twinning agreement with the Metals Industry Development Institute (MIDI) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia located in the Horn of Africa for capacity and capability building of MIDI. This is the largest foreign sponsorship received by CSIR till date. CSIR- National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML) is the nodal laboratory for the twinning programme which will be jointly executed with four other CSIR laboratories Viz CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI)), CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute(CEERI), CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI). The steering committee for the twinning from Ethiopia, consisting of eight delegates including their State Minister for Education Teshome Lemma, the Director General of MIDI, Workneh Delelegn, and six other distinguished personalities from Ethiopian industries and academies, visited CSIR-NML on 17th June, 2017, to have a first-hand glimpse and feel of the excellent facilities and expertise of this Jamshedpur based CSIR laboratory.

Through a series of presentations and demonstrations, the Ethiopian delegation were provided the spectrum of core capabilities of CSIR-NML as well as its state of art facilities, ending with a visit to the pilot plant of CSIR-NML. During their visit, the delegates saw the Mechanical Evaluation facilities, Non-destructive testing laboratories,

Materials Characterization facilities, Ferrous and non-ferrous extraction capabilities including values extraction from wastes, Metals forming, Mineral processing capabilities and others.

The various technologies developed by CSIR-NML which may be of relevance to the Ethiopian industries were also showcased. The Ethiopians were extremely impressed with the expertise, capabilities and facilities of CSIR-NML and showed their eagerness in utilization of these for the twinning activities.

The principal objective of this multilateral programme is to enhance the competitiveness of the metals and engineering industries through a transformation of Metals Industry Development Institute (MIDI) of Ethiopia into a globally competitive centre of excellence in the field of metals and metals manufacturing.

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NRDC funds Rs 9 cr to DSIR, CSIR

CSIR 19th June 2017

The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has announced Rs 9 crore royalty payment to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) –for their technological advancement.

The Chairman and Managing Director of NRDC, H Purushotham, handed over the cheque to DSIR Secretary Girish Sahni, who is also the Director General of CSIR. The Minister of Science & Technology and Earth Sciences, Harsh Vardhan, was also present at the occasion.

The move is NRDC's contributing to the nation building through "Start Mission" of the Government, NRDC said in a statement.

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Bureaucracytoday.com

SEMINAR ON 'AYURVEDIC TREATMENT FOR MIGRAINE' TO BE ORGANISED AT IIP

CSIR-IIP

19th June 2017

Clinical studies conducted by experts of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have proved efficacy of ayurvedic formulations developed by Vaidya Balendu Prakash for treatment of chronic Migraine. To elaborate about it a public seminar on 'Innovative Ayurvedic Treatment for Migraine' would be organised at the auditorium of Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Mohkampur, Dehradun on Saturday.Addressing newsmen here on the clinical studies on Migraine, Vaidya Balendu claimed that a project "Randomised controlled clinical trial to evaluate prophylactic properties of Ayurvedic treatment protocol in refractory and chronic migraine patients' was conducted by Dr Manjari Tripathi of Department of neurology AIIMS New Delhi. The four year project got completed last year. In the treatment 154 patients were divided in two categories; in first category ayurvedic treatment was provided while conventional treatment was given to patients of other category. The results showed that 70 percent of patients provided Ayurvedic formulations were cured after 120 days, Balendu claimed. He further informed that Ayurvedic formulations for treatment of Migraine are derived for Rasa shastra, a clinical speciality of Ayurveda. Balendu said that themigraine is treated as neurological disorder by doctors and there is no known cause and cure of the disease in allopathic system but his studies showed that the disease is basically a pitta disorder. He said that the Ayurvedic Treatment Protocol developed by him makes a correlation between sleshma pitta and migraine and comprises of Aahar (diet), Vihaar (lifestyle) and Aushadh (ayurvedic formulations). Migraine is a recurrent headache occurring for more than five times a year. The pain lasts for four to 72 hours without medication. A study shows that 17 percent of women and 5- 7 percent of men are affected by this disease.

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Scientist-Student connect program at CSIR-NIIST concludes

CSIR-NIIST

19th June 2017

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: 'Jigyasa', the Scientist -Student connect program' at CSIR-National Institute of Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST) campus, Pappanamcode concluded here on Saturday after a week-long tightly packed schedule with lectures, laboratory exercises and discussions with scientists and The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in collaboration with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has launched this wide-ranging Scientist-Students Connect program in full stream. It is expected to connect about 350 KVS schools targeting 75,000 students and nearly 1,000 teachers with CSIR labs across the country.Around 100 KVS students and teachers from six KV schools in the city took part in the Scientist-Student connect program. Scientists including Dr Manoj Ramavarma, Dr US Harish, Dr KK Maithi, Dr B Krishnakumar, Dr TP Rajan, Dr V Karunakaran, Dr L Ravishankar, Dr K Yusuf, Dr P Nishy, and Dr P Vinod took part. Inaugurating the program, CSIR-NIIST director Dr. A Ajayaghosh said, "The idea of connecting scientists and research scholars of CSIR institutes with a large pool of science students and teachers in the country is a highly inspirational one for the science education sector in the country". Definitely, a successful and long-term conduct of the programme will lead to massive improvement in our education system and it will empower the students, teachers and even parents to lead a path for achieving ambitious goals in a scientific career, he said. This programme consisted of basic lab experiments, popular science lectures, science quiz, science films, laboratory visit, and interaction with scientists and research scholars, said Dr. P. Nishy, said Senior Principal Scientist and Head of Knowledge Resource Centre at CSIR-NIIST.

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पीएम साहब सीडीआरआई में बजट का संकट, कैसे होगा शोध

CSIR-CDRI

19th June 2017

सीडीआरआई में दवा निर्माण के क्षेत्र में अद्वितीय कार्य अब तक हुआ है। आज़ादी के बाद देश में 20 नई दवा बनी हैं उसमें से 13 दवाएं सीडीआरआई के वैज्ञानिक ने बनाई है।

लखनऊ। प्रदेश में डेंगू, दिमागी बुखार जैसी बीमारी से हर साल हजारों लोग मर रहे हैं। इन बीमारियों से बचाव के लिए कोई वैक्सीन भी नही है। ना ही इस तरफ राजधानी स्थित सीएसआईआर लैब सीडीआरआई कोई प्रयास कर पा रहा है। वजह संस्थान के पास बजट नहीं है जिसे वह एंटीवायरल बीमारियों का लैब तैयार करे और वहां शोध का काम हो। अब जब पीएम मोदी सीडीआरआई में मंगलवार को होंगे तब संस्थान की निदेशक मधु दीक्षित उनसे मदद की गुहार लगाएंगी। दरअसल पिछले कई वर्षों से देश में सीएसआईआर की 38 प्रयोगशालाओं में आर्थिक समस्या चल रही है।

उन्हीं में से एक है लखनऊ का सीडीआरआई। सीडीआरआई में दवा निर्माण के क्षेत्र में अद्वितीय कार्य अब तक हुआ है। आज़ादी के बाद देश में 20 नई दवा बनी हैं उसमें से 13 दवाएं सीडीआरआई के वैज्ञानिक ने बनाई है।

एंटीवायरल बीमारी के लिए नही हो रहा काम

निदेशक मधु दीक्षित ने बताया कि हमारे संस्थान में महिलाओं की बीमारियों से संबंधित दवाओं का निर्माण हुआ है। इसमें गर्भ निरोधक दवा सहेली, महिलाओं के जोड़ों के दर्द के लिए बनी दवा रीयूनियन जैसी दवा प्रसिद्ध है। हमारे संस्थान में लाइफ स्टाइल से जुड़ी बीमारियों पर और संक्रमण से संबंधित बीमारियों पर शोध काम चल रहा है। डेंगू , दिमागी बुखार जैसी एंटीवायरल बीमारियों की दवा पर शोध नहीं हो पा रहा है क्यूंकि हमारे पास इसके लिए लैब नहीं। सीएसआईआर लैब के बजट में कटौती की गई थी जिसके बाद से हमें समस्या आ रही है। हमें दवाएं कंपनियां रॉयल्टी सही नहीं देते जिसकी वजह से सीडीआरआई आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत नहीं।

पीएम सीडीआरआई में देखेंगे कैसे बनती है दवा

पीएम मोदी सीडीआरआई की लैब में देखेंगे कि किस तरह वैज्ञानिक दवा बनाते हैं? कैसे क्लीनिकल ट्रायल होगा?

चंदन का पौधा रोपेंगे

निदेशक डॉ दीक्षित ने बताया कि पीएम मोदी 30 मिनट के लिए सीडीआरआई आएंगे। इस दौरान वह एक प्रदर्शनी देखेंगे जिसमें उनको बताया जाएगा कि वैज्ञानिकों ने आज़ादी के बाद कौन कौन सी दवाएं बनाई? इसके बाद वह आयुर्वेद गार्डन में चंदन का पौधा रोपेंगे।

सीडीआरआई आने वाले देश के दूसरे प्रधानमंत्री

सीडीआरआई में 1951 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू आये थे। वह देश के पहले पीएम थे जिन्होंने वैज्ञानिकों के काम को देखा था। तब सीडीआरआई पुरानी बिल्डिंग छतर मंजिल में था। अब सीडीआरआई जानकीपुरम स्थित नई बिल्डिंग में शिफ्ट हो चुका है तो पीएम मोदी आ रहे हैं। यह नया परिसर 61 एकड़ क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है।

संस्थान की खूबी

आज़ाद भारत में 20 दवा बनी जिसमें 13 सीडीआरआई ने बनाई
10,000 शोध पत्र लिखे
500 स्टूडेंट्स को पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट ट्रेनिंग दी जो जारी है
211 फ़ोर्स पेटेंट
85 टेक्नोलॉजी का विकास
4 पद्मश्री सम्मान
7 शांति स्वरूप भटनागर अवार्ड

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Science on shoestring

CSIR

20th June 2017

SCIENTISTS in our national laboratories are a worried lot these days. Their research projects are slowing down as they face acute shortage of funds. The situation is quite serious in the largest research conglomerate — Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). In many of its laboratories, junior research fellows who work with senior scientists on research projects have not been paid fellowship money for the past three months.

Bills for execution of various works done during the last financial year are pending. As a result, work on building new infrastructure and supplies of inputs necessary for research work have been hampered.

The fund crunch is a result of a conscious decision taken by CSIR and the government

The government wants labs to develop a revenue model with clear input-output cost analysis.

MAIL TODAY Read by those who matter Tue, 20 June 2017
epaper.mailtoday.in//c/19943625

in June 2015 when all labs agreed to make efforts to become self-financing in two years. The government wanted laboratories to develop a revenue model with clear input-output cost analysis. Laboratories were also asked to take up projects in mission mode to fulfil objectives of five national schemes — Swachh Bharat, Swasth Bharat, Skill India,

In 2015, CSIR and govt agreed to make labs self-financing in 2 yrs

Smart Cities, Digital India and Namami Ganga. All this was a part of what came to be known as 'Dehradun Declaration'. This meant a double burden on labs — reorienting themselves to earn money from external sources and investing more to develop technologies and processes for national missions. Becoming financially self-sufficient in two years was a tall order.

A major exercise to reform CSIR labs was initiated in the late 1980s when the government established a committee under the chairmanship of senior bureaucrat Abid Hussain. This panel recommended that all CSIR labs must earn a third of their budget from external sources like sponsored projects. This was supposed to be a gradual process and labs could achieve this target. In the 1990s, CSIR director general RA Mashelkar mandated labs to generate intellectual property and file patents. This exercise yielded good results though only some patents were marketed and monetised.

Our national labs — that of CSIR and other research councils like ICMR and ICAR — are the backbone of national research and innovation system, and have contributed a lot to the economy through knowledge development and useful technologies. Some of them are engaged in cutting-edge areas of basic science and produce world-class research. The infrastructure of most labs is geared for scientific, not commercial research. If they have to take up research for industrial applications, they need money to invest in creating appropriate facilities. Our labs don't have the technology marketing skills nor acumen for commercial negotiations. In the absence of this, abruptly enforcing self-financing model could be counter-productive and erode India's scientific prowess built over decades.

The writer is a science journalist

RAKESH AGRAWAL, professor of chemical engineering at Purdue University in the US, has proposed a system for effective harvesting of sunlight. The concept, described in journal *Scientific Reports*, works by separating and harvesting three specific segments of the solar spectrum to facilitate the production of food, energy and clean water. The proposed design of photovoltaic cells will allow transmission of photons responsible for plant growth while reflecting the remaining photons in the solar spectrum to specially-designed solar cells to generate electricity and collect heat for energy recovery and water purification. Through this approach, Agrawal says, agricultural land areas could supply extra electricity to the power grid, as well as freshwater supplies.

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Science nod for *amla* in Alzheimer's

CSIR-CCMB

19th June 2017

New Delhi, June 19: Biologists have shown that a herbal formulation based on the *amla*, the Indian gooseberry, can improve memory functions of mice genetically engineered to mimic human Alzheimer's disease, lending a dose of scientific credence to a 2,000-year-old cocktail. Researchers at the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, said these "humanised mice" appeared to regain their memory capacity when treated with the formulation, Amalaki Rasayana, which has already been shown to deliver similar benefits in laboratory flies.These chimeric mice possess mutated versions of two human genes that appear to be associated with the accumulation of clumps of beta amyloid protein, the hallmark feature of Alzheimer's. y the age of seven months, these mice too show the protein accumulation and impaired memory, which is measured by challenging the mice with tests in a laboratory water maze.The scientists divided the mice into two groups. One group received donepezil, a standard anti-Alzheimer's medication used to improve brain functions, although it does not slow down or cure the disorder. The other group received Amalaki Rasayana. Both therapies were initiated when the mice were 11 months old."The mice show improved memory and increased energy production in key regions of the brain within about a month after the start of the therapy with both Amalaki and donepezil," Anant Bahadur Patel, a principal scientist at the CCMB who led the study, told **The Telegraph**. "The enhanced energy has long been known to be associated with improved brain functions." In the water maze test, normal mice were able to find a platform in the water on an average in 47 seconds,

while the chimeric mice took more than 90 seconds, an indication of memory dysfunction. After therapy, the chimeric mice treated with donepezil found the platform on an average in 51 seconds, while the mice that received Amalaki Rasayana did it in about 66 seconds. "The herbal formulation, without side effects, appeared to show changes in neurotransmitter energetics in the brain's hippocampus region just as the donepezil did," Patel said.The findings of the study, supported by the Union ministry of science and technology, are set to appear in the *Journal of Bioscience*, published by the Indian Academy of Sciences.Scientists view the results as fresh evidence in support of a possible use of Amalaki Rasayana in the treatment of Alzheimer's, a neuro-degenerative disease that has no cure."The importance lies in the demonstration of this effect in mice, especially humanised mice," said Subhash Lakhotia, a senior zoologist at Banaras Hindu University who had shown over five years ago that Amalaki Rasayana can suppress the accumulation of amyloid beta protein in the brains of fruit flies."Flies are flies - they point to something interesting - but experiments on mice takes this a bit closer to humans," said Lakhotia, who along with research scholar Vibha Dwivedi has independently shown that Amalaki Rasayana can also improve fruit flies' tolerance to extreme stress from heat, starvation and overcrowding.Amalaki Rasayana is among India's oldest traditional herbal formulations, described in a set of ancient texts collectively called the *Charak Samhita*, which many scholars date to the period between 100 BC and AD 100.When the Banaras Hindu University team published its findings on fruit flies in 2013, a neuroscientist had cautioned that their relevance to humans was unclear because amyloid beta protein accumulation does not always correlate with symptoms of Alzheimer's. The scientist had said it was still not clear whether the protein plaque is a cause of Alzheimer's.Patel said he was now hoping to investigate the biological mechanisms that might explain how the ingredients of Amalaki Rasayana had brought about the observed changes in the mice brains.The advantage with such a formulation, Lakhotia said, is that it has been used for centuries without side effects."So, studies on humans should not be such a big challenge," he said. "What is important is quality control of the formulation."

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Telegraphindia.com

Narender Modi's Lucknow visit: Security beefed p after terror threat to Yoga Day celebrations

CSIR-CDRI

19th June 2017

Lucknow: Massive security arrangements have been put in place in the Uttar Pradesh capital for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's two-day visit beginning 20 June to participate in the third International Yoga Day celebrations. Modi will lead a crowd of 50,000 to 55,000 in doing yoga on the International Yoga Day on 21 June at the Ramabai Ambedkar Ground in Lucknow. Security has been beefed up following an alert by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) of terror threats to the event. Additional Director General (Lucknow zone) Abhay Kumar Prasad has been made in-charge of the Prime Minister's security during his stay in the state capital.

A total of 26 superintendents of police, 51 additional superintendents of police, 137 commanding officers, 224 inspectors, 992 sub-inspectors, 163 women sub-inspectors, 295 head constables, 3,700 constables, 480 women constables, 12 traffic inspectors, 157 sub-inspectors of the Traffic Department, 497 traffic constables, 10 central armed guard police and 25 companies of provincial armed constabulary (PAC) will be deployed for the Prime Minister's visit, an official said. Two teams of ATS commandos would also be deployed for his security. The inner ring will remain the responsibility of the SPG. A total of 400 CCTVs will be installed at the event venue along with drones to take care of the security. The Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGI) and the command hospitals have been declared safe houses for the VVIP visit. A 24-bedded disaster ward has been established at the King George Medical University (KGMU). The leave of all doctors has been cancelled for 20 and 21 June due to PM Modi's visit. Modi will arrive in a special IAF plane at the Chowdhary Charan Singh

airport in Amausi at around 3.50 pm on 20 June. He will then fly in a chopper to the new campus of the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) in Jankipuram and inaugurate it. He will also spend some time at the new lab facilities there, an official said.

Modi would then drive to the Abdul Kalam Technical University and inaugurate the varsity's new building. He will dedicate to the nation a 400 KV Lucknow-Kanpur DC transmission line. Modi will also hand over allotment letters of 20 houses under the prime minister's housing scheme to 20 beneficiaries.

He will attend a dinner hosted by Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath at his Kalidas Marg residence and would retire for the night at Raj Bhawan.

After attending the Yoga Day celebrations the following day, he would leave for Delhi.

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CSIR-CDRI

17th June 2017

स्मृति शेष

सीडीआरआई के पूर्व निदेशक प्रो. धवन ने जताई थी विद्युत शवदाह गृह में अंतिम संस्कार की इच्छा

आखिरी वक्त तक पर्यावरण के लिए फिक्रमंद रहे प्रो. धवन

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

लखनऊ।

ड्रग रिसर्च के टॉप संस्थान सेंट्रल ड्रग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (सीडीआरआई) के पूर्व निदेशक और प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक प्रो. बीएन धवन जीवन के आखिरी वक्त तक पर्यावरण संरक्षण की अलग जगाए रहे। परिवारीजनों ने शुक्रवार दोपहर उनके प्राण त्यागने के बाद उनकी इच्छा के मुताबिक ही भैंसाकुंड बैंकुठ धाम में विद्युत शवदाह गृह में अंतिम संस्कार किया। अंतिम क्रिया उनके बेटे और इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टॉक्सिकोलॉजी रिसर्च (आईआईटीआर) के निदेशक डॉ. आलोक धवन ने की। इस दौरान बैकुंठ धाम में मौजूद पूरे वैज्ञानिक समुदाय ने तय किया कि पर्यावरण हित में अपने परिजनों का अंतिम संस्कार विद्युत शवदाह गृह में कराएंगे।

डॉ. आलोक धवन ने बताया कि पिता जी हमेशा ही पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए चिंतित रहते थे। अपने अंतिम संस्कार के लिए उन्होंने पहले ही कहा था कि उनके लिए लकड़ियां खर्च नहीं की जाएं। मूलरूप से चिकित्सक प्रो. बीएन धवन ने अपनी पूरी जिंदगी ड्रग रिसर्च को दी। उन्होंने एमबीबीएस और एमडी केजीएमयू (पूर्ववर्ती केजीएमसी) से की। इसके बाद पोस्ट डॉक्टोरल के लिए यूके के बर्मिंघम यूनीवर्सिटी गए। मौजूदा समुदाय में अधिकांश उनके पढ़ाए छात्र हैं। उन्होंने भी उनकी दिखाई राह पर चलते हुए पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के लिए विद्युत शवदाह गृह में ही परिजनों के अंतिम संस्कार कराने की शपथ ली। अंतिम संस्कार में शामिल होने के लिए सीडीआरआई के पूर्व निदेशक प्रो. नित्यानंद, वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक और बॉलीवुड कलाकार डॉ. अनिल रस्तोगी, सीमैप के निदेशक डॉ. अनिल कुमार त्रिपाठी, एसजीपीजीआई के निदेशक प्रो. राकेश कपूर, एनबीआरआई के निदेशक डॉ. सरोज कुमार मौजूद रहे।

प्रो. बीएन धवन फाइल फोटो

प्रो. धवन की बनाई प्रमुख दवाएं

दवा	उपयोग
आर्टिथर	एंटी-मलेरिया
सहेली	कांट्रासेप्टिव
बैकोसाइड, मेमोरी प्लस	मेमोरी वर्धक
गुगुलिपिड	हाइपो-लिपिडिमिक

31 साल की उम्र में बने प्रोफेसर

प्रो. बीएन धवन की जिंदगी में विज्ञान के लिए महत्व इसी से पता चलता है कि उनकी काबलियत को देखते हुए 31 साल की उम्र में ही उन्हें प्रोफेसर बना दिया गया। उन्होंने केजीएमयू और सीडीआरआई दोनों में बतौर फैकल्टी सेवाएं दीं। वह विज्ञान और खासतौर पर ड्रग रिसर्च के क्षेत्र में अद्वितीय थे। यही वजह रही कि चार सिंथेटिक और तीन हर्बल दवाओं का विकास उनके नाम पर है। 85 साल की उम्र में भी वह देश की कई विशेषज्ञ कमेटी के चेयरमैन, सदस्य और एसजीपीजीआई की एथिक्स कमेटी में मौजूद हैं।

दिल का दौरा पड़ा

डॉ. आलोक धवन ने बताया कि दोपहर में दिल का दौरा पड़ने से उनका निधन हुआ। यही वजह रही कि जिसे पता चला वह सीधे बैंकुठ धाम पहुंचा। उनके पीछे पत्नी, बेटा डॉ. आलोक धवन, बहन दीपा, नमिता, सुनीता और आठ नाती-नातिन का भरा-पूरा परिवार है। बेटी डॉ. दीपा कपूर एसजीपीजीआई में गाइनिक की प्रोफेसर हैं और पति प्रो. राकेश कपूर एसजीपीजीआई के निदेशक हैं।

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