August 2021 has not only been a month of achieving milestones but also of national celebration. In the fight against COVID-19 pandemic India has successfully conducted more than 50 crores of COVID-19 sample testing. Not only this, the world’s largest COVID-19 vaccination drive, also surpassed a major milestone in shortest duration.

As India as a nation, enters 75 years of its Independence, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) also continues to march ahead on the path of its glorious journey in the field of medical research. ICMR will accomplish a milestone of a glorious 111 years of service to the nation.

Since January 2020, ICMR has been at the forefront of India’s fight against COVID-19 pandemic. The war against the pandemic has been a sustained effort against the fast-evolving nature of challenges that face us. From having a single testing lab to developing a pan India diagnostic infrastructure, from isolating and culturing of the original SARS-CoV-2 virus, developing indigenous COVID-19 vaccines, to identifying mutant strains and testing vaccines efficacy against them, and ongoing scientific research to find an effective treatment for coronavirus, we have come a long way.

But, it’s not only the pandemic like COVID-19, which has tested our capabilities, but through the years medical researchers have responded and effectively contained many diseases. During, the year, we have been able to eliminate diseases like smallpox, polio, Yaws, guinea-worm and neonatal tetanus through consistent research and ground level implementation. Diseases like cholera, leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, Kala-Azar, lymphatic filariasis, which used to cause serious concern, have now been controlled to a significant degree and are being targeted for elimination.

August 2021 edition of E-Samvaad comes with Independence Day special edition, which chronicles 75 years of medical research and its achievements in India.

It’s time to again reiterate, that ICMR through its research capacity and several areas of expertise, has played a pivotal role in establishing evidence-based theories and diagnostics that have directly impacted public health response. The apex organisation has been instrumental in improving the health landscape of the country over the years. ICMR is committed to strengthen its research to benefit the society in the future too.

India@75 - ICMR’s glorious journey of past and present continues with significant achievements
ICMR achieves milestone of conducting 50 crores COVID-19 sample testing

- Average daily testing of more than 17 lakhs in the month of August 2021
- Enhanced production of diagnostic kits has resulted in reduction of costs and improved availability
- Number of COVID-19 testing laboratories has increased to more than 2800

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the apex body at the forefront of formulating COVID-19 testing protocols in India has achieved the milestone of conducting 50 crores tests. With average daily testing of more than 17 lakhs in the month of August, India achieved the milestone on 18th August, 2021.

India has achieved the milestone of the last ten crore tests in only 55 days. On 21st July 2021, India had tested 45 Crores COVID-19 samples, which reached 50 crores mark on 18th August, 2021. This was enabled by rapidly increasing testing infrastructure and capacity across the country. ICMR has been enhancing COVID-19 testing capability across the country by expanding and diversifying testing capacity by leveraging technology and facilitating innovation in affordable diagnostic kits. The strategy has been carefully calibrated to increase access and availability of testing.

Prof (Dr.) Balram Bhargava, Director General, ICMR said, “We have seen that exponential increase in testing led to early identification, prompt isolation & effective treatment of COVID-19 cases. This testing milestone is testimony to the fact that India has been successful in implementing strategy of 5T approach “Test, Track, Trace, Treat and use of Technology” efficiently, which will enable us to contain the spread of the pandemic. Further, enhanced production of diagnostic kits has made India Atma Nirbhar, which has resulted in reduction of costs and improved availability of testing kits.”

ICMR’s concerted efforts towards augmenting and diversifying testing prepared the infrastructure which made it possible to deliver on India’s increased testing requirements in the wake of the second wave of COVID-19. Even now, mass testing is on in areas showing a high positivity rate. Several advancements have been made towards reducing turnaround time of tests. ICMR has been enhancing COVID-19 testing capability across the country by leveraging technology and facilitating innovation in affordable diagnostic kits. Easy-at-home self-diagnostic kits have been developed and approved to empower the citizens of India for testing.

Through our ardent efforts, it was ensured that a specific testing platform are made available addressing general testing (RT-PCR), High-throughput testing (COBAS), testing at remotest places and PHCs (TrueNAT, CBNAAT), in containment areas (rapid antigen testing) and for large number & migrant population testing (pooled sample testing). The total number of diagnostic laboratories has reached more than 2800.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVID-19 SAMPLE TESTING</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Testing in Crores</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 crores</td>
<td>18 Aug 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 crores</td>
<td>25 June 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Crores</td>
<td>8 May 2021</td>
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<td>20 Crores</td>
<td>6 February 2021</td>
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<td>10 Crores</td>
<td>23 Oct 2020</td>
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ICMR study shows indigenous COVID-19 vaccine COVAXIN effective against Delta variants

- COVAXIN vaccine is effective against Delta, Delta AY.1 (Delta Plus), and B.1.617.3
- Study has been conducted in three groups of individuals immunized with COVAXIN
- Vaccine has demonstrated neutralisation potential against the Alpha, Beta and Gamma variants

India’s indigenous COVID-19 vaccine COVAXIN developed in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Bharat Biotech International Limited (BBIL) has been found to be effective against Delta, Delta AY.1 (Delta Plus), and B.1.617.3 mutants of SARS-CoV-2 virus.

ICMR-National Institute of Virology, Pune scientists evaluated the IgG antibody titer and neutralizing potential of blood sample among three groups of individuals. First being COVID-19 naive (never infected) individual with full dose of COVAXIN, second group (COVID-19 recovered cases) with full dose vaccine, and third group of breakthrough cases post-immunization, against Delta, Delta AY.1 (Delta Plus), and B.1.617.3.

The research findings also suggested that a minor reduction was observed in the neutralizing antibody titer in COVID-19 recovered cases, those who were fully vaccinated with COVAXIN, and post immunized infected cases, compared to COVID-19 naive vaccinated individuals. However, with the observed high titers in the sera (blood sample) of individuals belonging to all three groups, they would still neutralize the Delta, Delta AY.1 and B.1.617.3 variants effectively.

The recent emergence of the Delta variant and its high transmissibility led to the second wave in India. Subsequently, Delta has further mutated to Delta AY.1, AY.2, and AY.3. Of these, the AY.1 variant was first detected in India in April 2021. Earlier, ICMR-NIV has successfully isolated and cultured these variants. COVAXIN has demonstrated neutralisation potential against the alpha and beta variants. Along with showing efficacy against the double mutant variant, the vaccine was also found to be inhibiting severe forms of the disease post vaccination.

On the other hand, India is aggressively pursuing vaccination drive to vaccinate everyone above the age of 18 from May 1st, 2021 onwards. In a significant achievement, India’s COVID-19 vaccination coverage has crossed 65 Crore landmark till the end of August 2021.

Indigenous COVID-19 vaccine COVAXIN has shown efficacy against the double mutant variant and was also found to be inhibiting severe forms of the disease post vaccination. Earlier, it has also demonstrated neutralization potential against the UK Alpha, Beta and Gamma variant.
ICMR and UNEP will work to boost environmental dimensions of antimicrobial resistance in India

- ICMR-NICED will be the implementing organization for UNEP-funded project.
- Important step towards recognizing and addressing the environmental dimension of AMR
- UNEP is supporting this project in India under the larger framework of Environment and Health

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and UN Environment Programme (UNEP) have launched a new collaborative project - ‘Priorities for the Environmental Dimension of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in India’, marking an important step towards recognizing and addressing the environmental dimension of AMR.

ICMR-NICED will be the implementing organization for UNEP-funded project, it will generate information on environmental risk factors for developing AMR, environmental spread of AMR and strategies for its containment. This will provide guidance on collective action and integration of this issue in policy and decision-making.

UNEP is supporting this project in India under the larger framework of Environment and Health, which is being led by the Inter-Ministerial Steering Group on Environment and Health (EH), co-chaired by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and ICMR-NICED.

Dr. Samiran Panda, Epidemiology and Communicable Disease Division, ICMR said, “The term ‘One Health’ is very vast with many interfaces. The demand on ICMR - NICED which is a national institute and on India is huge – as it is also for other countries – to find ways to address issues around ‘One Health’, which is intricately linked with antimicrobial resistance”.

The project aims to strengthen environmental aspects of national and state-level AMR strategies and action plans. It will undertake secondary research and stakeholder consultations to enhance understanding of the environmental dimension of AMR in India.

The UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) recognized that AMR is an increasing threat to global health, food, security and sustainable development, and underlined the need to further understand the role of environment in the development and spread of AMR. UNEP is working to provide evidence that can formulate national and global strategies.
Top priority was accorded to developing a National Institute of Virology by Indian Council of Medical Research, which established Virus Research Centre (VRC) at Pune, Maharashtra in 1952 under the auspices of the ICMR and the Rockefeller Foundation (RF), USA. By the 70s, the Institute was fully funded by the ICMR and had developed deep scientific roots, with expertise in virological training & research and emphasis on self-reliance, the center was well prepared to undertake full responsibility as a National Institute. The VRC acquired its status of national importance and was renamed as National Institute of Virology (NIV) in 1978.

After initially focussing on investigating the Arthropod-Borne viruses, it has forayed into new areas of research, such as Cell repository, Electron microscopy, Rickettsioses, Hepatitis, Influenza, and related viruses, Clinical virology, Biochemistry, Virus registry, and Biostatistics. Subsequently, studies on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Rotavirus gastroenteritis, acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis, Rabies, Herpes simplex, Buffalo pox, Measles, and Poliomyelitis were also initiated. The research activities of the Institute are coordinated by a Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) consisting of eminent scientists.

The Institute was designated as one of the collaborating laboratories of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1967 and it started functioning as the regional center of the WHO for South-East Asia for arbovirus studies from 1969. In 1995, it was redesignated as the WHO Collaborating Centre for Arbovirus and Haemorhagic Fever Reference and Research and Rapid Diagnosis of Viral Diseases. ICMR-NIV is also the National Centre for Hepatitis and Influenza.

ICMR-NIV through its research established Kyasanur Forest disease (KFD) virus. It also established Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) natural cycle, discovered Chandipura virus as etiologic agent for human encephalitis in the year 1965 and also worked on discovery of human hepatitis E virus.

ICMR-NIV’s Avian Influenza Department investigated Avian Influenza in India (2006), which helped in pandemic Influenza investigation and making of subsequent policy in 2009.

Institute has been providing expertise during outbreak investigations to determine entry of H5N1 and other viral diseases of avian origin and is prepared for emerging diseases/threats. It conducted training for Zika and Yellow fever preparedness for VRDL’s and various national laboratories. It contributed in policy document preparation for Ebola/Zika/ SARS virus preparedness for country.

ICMR established the first Bio-Safety Level-4 (BSL-4) laboratory in the premise of Microbial Containment Complex (MCC), NIV in 2012. India’s laboratory-based response to COVID-19 was led by ICMR-NIV, which was the only laboratory that formulated the RT-PCR methodology and started COVID-19 testing. NIV has many achievements to boast of like confirming the first case of COVID-19 entering the Indian boundary to culturing the virus and its variants (Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta) to the development of COVID KAWACH ELISA and eventually the indigenous vaccine, ‘COVAXIN’.

ICMR has identified to establish regional NIVs across India. New NIV will research topics like clinical, virology, and immunological characterization of coronavirus and other viral diseases; natural history and disease spectrum study for outcomes and co-morbidities. Employing new technology platforms and big data analytics like artificial intelligence for emerging viral infections.
Indian Council of Medical Research - National Institute of Nutrition (ICMR-NIN) was founded by Sir Robert McCarrison in the year 1918, as ‘Beri-Beri’ Enquiry Unit in a single room laboratory at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Tamil Nadu. Within a short span of seven years, this unit blossomed into a “Deficiency Disease Enquiry” and later in 1928, emerged as full-fledged “Nutrition Research Laboratories” (NRL) with Dr. McCarrison as its first Director. It was shifted to Hyderabad in 1958. At the time of its golden jubilee in 1969, it was renamed as National Institute of Nutrition.

ICMR-NIN has attained global recognition for its pioneering studies on various aspects of nutrition research, with special reference to protein-energy malnutrition (PEM). Institute's activities are broad-based, encompassing the whole area of food and nutrition. The Institute has achieved close integration in its research activities between the laboratory, the clinic, and the community.

The emphasis shifted to problem-oriented research, to discover practical solutions to nutrition problems that can be applied within the existing socio-economic framework.

ICMR-NIN has been involved in providing evidence-based inputs on food and nutrient consumption patterns; trends in the nutrition status of the population across age and physiological groups; Micro and Macronutrient values of foods, maternal and child nutrition, NCD biomarkers, Environmental pollution/toxins affecting health, Drug nutrient interaction, Nutrition, and immune response.

It has provided guidelines such as Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA), Dietary Guidelines for Indians, Diet and Diabetes, Diet and Heart Diseases, Diet during Pregnancy (region-specific guidelines), Nutrition, and Infection. Its work has influenced many policies such as National Nutrition programs such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-day Meal (MDM) program, Clinical Management – Severe Acute Malnutrition (CM-SAM) & many state-level Nutrition programs.

One of the important contributions of ICMR-NIN has been the assessment of nutritive values of commonly consumed Indian foods. This was first taken up in 1935 and was completed in two years. It is also the force behind regular serosurveys. The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) under NIN carried out regular surveys in 10 to 16 States and generated a dynamic database on the diet and nutritional status of the communities. Many surveys were regularly conducted among rural, tribal, and urban populations. ICMR-NIN's research efforts focused on developing a technology for double fortification of salt with both iodine and iron to combat both IDD and iron deficiency anemia (IDA) led to the development of a successful formula.
ICMR CELEBRATED 75TH INDEPENDENCE DAY AT

75th Independence Day Flag hoisting ceremony at ICMR-HQ in New Delhi by Prof. (Dr.) Balram Bhargava, Secretary, Department of Health Research & Director General, ICMR
ICMR–HQ & ITS INSTITUTES ACROSS THE NATION

Flag hoisting ceremony at ICMR – NIN, Hyderabad

Flag hoisting ceremony at ICMR – RMRC, Gorakhpur

Flag hoisting ceremony at ICMR – RMRC, Bhubaneswar

Flag hoisting ceremony at ICMR – NARI, Pune

Flag hoisting ceremony at ICMR – NITM, Belagavi, Karnataka
World Mosquito Day: ICMR Institutes committed to eradicate vector-borne diseases from India

- ICMR institutes are doing research on vector borne diseases in different parts of the country
- World Mosquito Day presents an opportunity to raise awareness of the dangers of malaria
- Additional tools and measures needed for mosquito borne diseases elimination

World Mosquito Day, observed every year on 20 August, commemorates British doctor Sir Ronald Ross’s discovery in 1897 that female anopheline mosquitoes transmit malaria between humans. Working in Secunderabad, Sir Ronald Ross discovered that Anopheles mosquitoes (female mosquitoes) are the ones who transmit malaria parasites to humans. These female Anopheles mosquitoes are responsible for spreading the malaria parasite even leading to killing an individual.

Prior to the discovery of the transmitting organism, vector, there were few means for controlling the spread of the disease although the discovery of quinine in treatment had alleviated the problem of treatment. This discovery brought a significant impact on the health industry; ensuring humans are safeguarded or prevented by all means.

Various ICMR institutes are doing research on vector borne diseases in the country. ICMR - National Institute of Malaria Research (ICMR-NIMR), has a primary task to find short term as well as long term solutions to the problems of malaria through basic, applied and operational field research.

ICMR-NIRRH, Jabalpur works on vector borne diseases particularly in tribal areas. This institute executed some projects like CCRAS funded collaborative clinical research project on AYUSH formulation PJ 7 in management of Dengue fever and prevention of its complications - a double blind clinical study. It was also part of ICMR funded project multicentric study to estimate sero prevalence of dengue virus infection and was also part of the Malaria Elimination Demonstration Project at Mandla in collaboration with F-DEC and Madhya Pradesh Government.

ICMR-RMRC, Gorakhpur is also working on vector borne disease in its area of service. Especially JE, Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV), a flavivirus related to dengue, yellow fever and West Nile viruses, which is spread by mosquitoes.

ICMR-NIRRH Mumbai’s MRHRU in Dahanu district has been working on establishment of Sentinel Surveillance Hospital (SSH) for the diagnosis of Dengue and Chikungunya Fever since 2017. ICMR- RMRIMS, Patna is also working on Kala-Azar, a vector- borne disease. ICMR- RMRC, Bhubaneswar is working on Filariasis, Dengue and JE.

ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre, NE, Dibrugarh (ICMR-RMRCNE), focus of research is on Mosquito borne diseases. Malaria, Japanese encephalitis (JE) and filariasis are prevalent in the north-eastern states. This region shares 8-10% of all malaria cases and 13-15% malaria deaths reported in the country.

In India, Malaria puts a population of about 1.26 billion at risk. However, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) World Malaria report 2020, India contributed to the largest absolute reductions in the south-east asia region, from about 20 million cases in 2000 to about 5.6 million in 2019.
Health Management Information System (HMIS) webinar hosted by ICMR- NIMS

ICMR-National Institute of Medical Statistics (ICMR-NIMS) hosted a webinar on Health Management Information System (HMIS) on 26 August 2021. The video recording can be accessed at https://ndqf.in/webinars-2/.

The Health Management Information System (HMIS) under the National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, is one of the world’s largest sources of administrative program data on over 500+ indicators related to reproductive, maternal, new-born, children & adolescent health, nutrition, immunization and other programs/schemes under NHM. Since its launch in October 2008, the HMIS has been a key source of information to monitor the performance of programs from the facility level to the sub-district, district, state, and national levels.

The National Data Quality Forum collaborated with the Statistics Division of MoHFW, Government of India to organize a webinar titled HMIS: Road to stronger health data ecosystem in India. The webinar aimed to discuss new features and technological advances introduced in HMIS that focus on monitoring & evaluating of National Health Mission and help evidence-based decision making. Shri D. K. Ojha, Deputy Director General (Statistics), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi was invited to speak along with Dr. S. Sridhar, Technical Director, Bihar Technical Support Unit (Bihar/TSU), CARE-India Dr. Priya Emmart, Avenir Health, Baltimore, Maryland, the United States who joined as discussants.

Webinar on Ethics hosted by ICMR Bioethics Unit

ICMR Bioethics Unit at ICMR National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research conducted a Webinar on Ethics, Compassion, Dignity in End-of-Life Care (EOCL), and Death on 24th August 2021 as part of the Azaadi ka Amrut Mahotsav celebrations. The webinar covered important topics like providing home-based care for critically ill loved ones, ethical challenges in utilizing technology to prolong the life of those suffering on the deathbed, caregiver’s role to assure a dignified death, and ICMR’s initiatives on End of Life Care. The link to the recording can be accessed at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rSLkJUEiHI8&ab_channel=ICMRBIOETHICSUNIT.

Dr. Vasantha Muthuswamy, Chairperson ICMR-CECHR, Former Sr. DDG, ICMR, Mumbai, Dr. Sushma Bhatnagar, Professor and Head Palliative Medicine, IRCH-AIIMS, New Delhi, Ms. Harmala Gupta, Founder-President, Can Support, New Delhi, Dr. M.R Rajagopal, Chairman, Pallium India, Trivandrum, Dr. Raj Kumar Mani, Director Clinical Services, Pulmonology, and Critical Care, Yashoda Hospital, Ghaziabad and Dr. Roli Mathur, Scientist F and Head ICMR Bioethics unit, ICMR-NCDIR, Bengaluru joined as Speakers.

ICMR had previously brought together experts from palliative care, critical care, pulmonology, neurology, basic sciences, ethics, and law who released a report ‘Definition of terms used in limitation of treatment and providing palliative care at End of Life’ in 2018. It was first of its kind report, most useful for clinicians, patients, families in improving their understanding.
ICMR-VCRC bags green champion certification from Ministry of Education

Indian Council of Medical Research-Vector Control Research Centre (ICMR-VCRC) has been conferred with prestigious green champion certification for the academic year 2020-21 from Union Education Ministry. This certification is given under ‘One district one green champion’ awards’ category for implementing best practices in sanitation and hygiene, judiciously using water and energy, effectively managing waste materials and enhancing the green cover on the campus.

“The campus has four pits each with 1.21 cubic metre capacity and two pits each with 5.16 cubic metre capacity around the building near the outlets of pipes collecting rainwater from the terrace of the building. We have proposed to have rainwater harvesting chambers at 10 locations on our campus as per the CPWD specification in this academic year,” said scientist ‘G’ and director of VCRC, Dr. Ashwani Kumar.

Established in 1975, ICMR-VCRC has been engaged in research to evolve newer methods and strategies to control vector-borne diseases. It is designated as a collaborating centre for research and training in lymphatic filariasis and integrated vector management. The Union health and family welfare ministry recognised VCRC as one of the institutes of excellence in India for courses in health training.

ICMR establishes India’s first Heart Failure Biobank at SCTIMST in Kerala

The first Heart Failure Biobank to study genetic, metabolomics and proteomic markers of health outcomes in heart-failure patients has come up at the National Centre for Advanced Research and Excellence in HF (CARE-HF) at the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST) in Kerala. Prof. (Dr.) Balram Bhargava, Secretary, Department of Health Research and Director General, ICMR virtually inaugurated the biobank on 5th August 2021.

The storage facilities include -4, -20, -80 degree Celsius freezers and a liquid nitrogen storage system that can store biosamples at –140 degree Celsius for years. This facility will store nearly 25,000 biosamples and it will be supervised by a technical advisory committee with a member from the ICMR.

Prof. (Dr.) Balram Bhargava, Secretary, Department of Health Research and DG, ICMR. Said, “It will be the first to collect blood, biopsies and clinical data to help guide us into future therapies and technologies that would benefit heart patients significantly. It will provide insights into heart diseases and heart failure among Indian children and adults which is very different from that seen in the West,”

Biobanks are an important resource of collections of high-quality biological human samples that can be used to understand molecular pathways, and to improve the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of heart failure.
Cricketer Harbhajan Singh to Support ICMR in building public trust in COVID-19 vaccines

Harbhajan Singh, noted cricketer has come forward to support countries efforts to build public trust in vaccines. He visited ICMR headquarters in New Delhi on 26th August, 2021 and met Prof (Dr.) Balram Bhargava, Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research and his team.

ICMR team appraised him about work being done by ICMR to contain COVID-19 pandemic in India and others medical research going on different areas. ICMR is delighted to have Harbhajan Singh as a public health champion, whose popularity among masses will help build trust in COVID-19 vaccine.

The development of vaccines against COVID-19 is an extraordinary achievement, but successfully vaccinating the population presents many challenges. Public trust in the vaccines is vital, and is critically dependant on our ability to communicate the benefits of vaccination.

MoU of ICMR and Swiss FIND gets approval from Union Cabinet

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), Switzerland in February 2021 has got approval from Union cabinet. FIND is an independent non-profit organization created under Section 8 of the (Indian) Companies Act, 2013.

This MoU is aimed at strengthening the relation within the framework of international scientific and technological collaboration and promote cooperation in fields of mutual interest.

Under the MoU, ICMR is committed to make available funding up to $100,000 and FIND will make available funds up to $400,000 to local partners and researchers identified through Request for proposal (RFP).

ICMR has several bilateral science & technology (S&T) cooperation agreements with other countries to facilitate cooperation in the areas of biomedical research between India and foreign countries. ICMR operates in close cooperation with the Indian Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Science & Technology, Ministry of External Affairs, Indian missions abroad and foreign missions in India for the international collaborations.
ICMR is available on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. For latest update about COVID-19 and other medical research breakthroughs, you can follow ICMR’s Official handles.
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Secretary DHR and Director-General, ICMR

Communication Team

Dr. Rajni Kant
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