

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:124

ANSWERED ON:25.02.2009

RISE IN CHRONIC DISEASES

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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of chronic diseases like cardiac problem, diabetes, renal failure and cancer etc. are on the rise in the country including rural areas over the years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted to find out the reasons for the same;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to control such diseases and provide medical treatment to the patients at low cost, particularly in the rural areas?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS)

(a)to(e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 124 FOR 25TH FEBRUARY, 2009

As per the available literature on various National Communicable Diseases like coronary heart diseases, diabetes, cancer there is an increase in their incidence in the country including rural areas.

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates, there were 32 million diabetics in India in the year 2000 and these are likely to increase to 80 million by the year 2030.

As per the study on 'Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Disease' carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) was estimated to have increased from 18.6 million in 1998 to 22.37 million in 2004 whereas the number of deaths are projected to have increased from 2.56 lakh to 5.54 lakh. Also, as per National Commission on Macro Economics and Health (NCMH) background paper titled 'Forecasting Vascular Diseases and Associated Mortality in India' by A. Indrayan, it has been forecast that the cases of Coronary Heart Diseases (CHD) in rural India shall increase approximately from 16.57 million in 2000 to 31.04 million in 2015. Data on community based prevalence or incidence of kidney diseases is limited. The available studies indicate that a chronic renal failure (CRF) in adult population is about 0.8% in India. However, due to rise in diabetes and hypertension cases, the chronic kidney disease is expected to rise.

The data available from National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of ICMR does indicate a rise in cancer cases in India. There are about 9 lakh new cancer patients occurring every year in the country.

ICMR has informed that meta analysis on studies on hypertension have indicated an increasing prevalence of hypertension and cardiovascular disease (CVD) amongst both rural and urban population between 1962-2000.

The four major risk factors which are directly or indirectly associated with the causation of chronic non-communicable diseases are as follows:-

- (i) Tobacco use; smoking, chewing of tobacco products;
- (ii) Alcohol use;
- (iii) Physical inactivity; and
- (iv) Unhealthy diet.

The National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) is operational since 1975 and the pilot phase of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPDCS) has been launched in January, 2008, to prevent and control these chronic diseases.

The NCCP is a centrally sponsored scheme and has been carried forward in the 11th Five Year Plan at an outlay of Rs.2400 crore. This year's budget outlay is Rs. 120 crore. Further, the Government has set up the "Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund" (CPF) to

provide financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) cancer patients for treatment of this chronic disease, treatment of which is highly expensive and prolonged. The Cancer Patient Fund has been established as a separate corpus within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) with a total outlay of Rs.100 crore within the approved plan allocation for NCCP to be utilized specifically for treatment of BPL cancer patients in the country. A maximum of Rs.1 lakh will be provided to each individual case.

An outlay of Rs.1660.50 crore has also been allocated for the NPDCS in the 11th Five Year Plan. On pilot basis, the NPDCS has been initiated in 10 districts in 10 States.