

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3164
ANSWERED ON:19.08.2011
BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER
Badal Harsimrat Kaur;Ramasubbu Shri S.;Singh Smt. Meena

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

- (a) whether a significant rise in the incidences of breast and cervical cancer among the women has been noticed across the country including Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has conducted any study and prepared a report on the matter;
- (d) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government to tackle the incidences of breast and cervical cancer among the women and also to develop vaccines for the purpose?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY)

(a) & (b): The trends in incidence rate are available for six population based cancer registries functioning under National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR. Among females, increased incidence rates have been observed for breast and ovary cancer in Bangalore; ovary cancer in Barshi; breast, gall bladder and mouth cancer in Bhopal; lung and breast cancer in Chennai; gall bladder, ovary and breast cancer in Delhi; breast, ovary, gall bladder and oesophagus cancer in Mumbai. The state-wise data on number of cancer cases is not being maintained centrally.

(c) & (d): No. However, during the year 2010, ICMR assessed the prevalence of cancer in Punjab especially in Malwa region. The limited data available suggested a higher occurrence of cancer in Malwa region as compared to some other areas of Punjab. However, the prevalence of cancer in Punjab was not higher than other areas of India.

(e): The Government has recently launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) for the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan. The new programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States. Under NPCDCS, Government has proposed to strengthen the district hospitals to provide diagnostic services, basic surgery, chemotherapy and palliative care. The chemotherapy drugs required for cancer patients would be provided at the district hospitals. The support would be provided for common chemotherapy drugs to treat about 100 cases from the BPL category.

The Drug Controller General (India) has approved two Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccines for prevention of cervical cancer.