

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:877
ANSWERED ON:25.11.2011
TOBACCO ATTRIBUTABLE DISEASES
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of people are suffering from tobacco attributable diseases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;
- (c) the reasons for the high prevalence of tobacco attributable diseases alongwith the steps taken/proposed to curb the consumption of tobacco products in the country;
- (d) whether the Government has formulated any policy/programme for the treatment of patients suffering from these diseases; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fund spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)

(a) & (b) As per Report on Tobacco Control in India, 2004, the tobacco is responsible for causing 8-9 lakh deaths annually in the country. State/UT-wise information is not maintained in this Ministry. However, as per estimates, tobacco use causes enormous morbidity in the country, being responsible for 42 lakh existing cases of coronary artery disease and 37 lakh existing cases of chronic obstructive lung diseases. It also caused about 154,000 incident cases of cancers in 1996.

National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 1996

Disease Entity Total number Cases due to
 in India tobacco use

Tobacco related 209,810 154,320
cancers (Incident
cases)

Coronary artery 15,700,000 4,200,000
disease (Prevalent
cases)

Chronic obstructive 14,000,000 3,700,000
lung diseases
(Prevalent cases)

Tobacco is a risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic lung diseases and many other diseases. As per ICMR, almost 50% of cancers among men and 25% of cancers among women are related to tobacco use in India. As per available evidence, use of chewing tobacco is associated with oral cancer and India shares the maximum burden of oral cancer in the world. There is no separate policy for treatment of these diseases. However, following national health programme are under implementation for treatment / management of some of these diseases as under:-

1. National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) with the objective to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption to reduce the production and supply of tobacco products as well as to ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and to help the people to quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation

Centre. The programme is under implementation in 21 states covering 42 districts. The funds spent under NTCP is at annexed.

Further, National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) is under implementation in 100 Districts across 21 States/UTs. The main components for implementation of this programme are as under:

i. Promotion of healthy lifestyle through massive health education and mass media efforts.

ii. Opportunistic screening of persons above the age of 30 years at the point of primary contact with any health care facility, be it the village, community health centre, district hospital, tertiary care hospital etc.

'NCD clinic' at the Community Health Centre (CHC) & District Hospital for screening, diagnosis and management (including diet counselling, lifestyle management) of NCDs (Cancers, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke).

'Tertiary Cancer Centre' to develop referral cancer centres to provide specialized and comprehensive cancer care.