

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:104

ANSWERED ON:17.08.2012

NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Kaswan Shri Ram Singh;Rathwa Shri Ramsinhbhai Patalbhai

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study on high incidence, prevalence and morbidity attributable to Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs), particularly cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases across the country;
- (b) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof indicating the estimated number of people presently suffering from NCDs and those died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the programmes being implemented by the Government to provide free/affordable treatment to the needy patients along with the funds allocated and spent thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has periodically assessed and monitored the performance of these programmes; and
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof along with the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to curb the rising incidences of NCDs in the country?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 104 FOR 17TH AUGUST, 2012

(a)&(b): Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) conducts studies on incidence and prevalence of different diseases. According to the Disease Burden study on Non-communicable Diseases by ICMR in 2006, the number of estimated cases and prevalence for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) and Diabetes Mellitus are as under:

Disease	Number of cases (in lakhs)	No. of deaths (in lakhs)	Prevalence Per thousand
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IHD	224	5.5	37.0
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Diabetes	378	1.0	62.47
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Another study on cancer under the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research provides estimates of the number of cancer patients in India. The prevalence of Cancer is estimated at about 28 lakhs with a fresh incidence of about 11 lakh patients being identified every year. About 5 lakh deaths per year have been estimated. The figures for the last three years are as under:

Year	2009	2010	2011
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Estimated number of Cancer Cases	10,14,010	10,31,166	10,44,242
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Estimated number of Cancer deaths 5,14,468 5,24,911 5,35,767

State wise data for prevalence and mortality is not maintained centrally.

(c) The Government of India had launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 covering 100 districts in 21 States during 2010-2012 of the 11th Five Year Plan. Under this programme, opportunistic screening has been started under which 91 lakh people have been screened. Those suspected of diabetes/ hypertension are referred to higher centres for further management. Under NPCDCS, every district is supported with Rs.50,000/- per month for essential drugs for diabetes and hypertension and upto Rs.1,00,000/- per annum for 100 patients for chemotherapy drugs. This is in addition to drugs made available through other central and state programmes/schemes. Needy persons are also supported through Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Funds. State-wise funds allocated under NPCDCS for drugs as per norm given above is annexed.

(d) The implementation of NPCDCS is periodically assessed. A review meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare in November, 2011. Four regional review meetings were also held, one each at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Bangalore and Kolkata in December, 2011. A national review meeting of state programme officers was held on 6th July, 2012. Regular monitoring is done at different levels.

(e) Extension on the programme to cover all districts in a phased manner is envisaged during the 12th Five Year Plan.