

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:366

ANSWERED ON:22.03.2013

CANCER DETECTION

Botcha Lakshmi Smt. Jhansi;Pakirappa Shri S.

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

- (a) the estimated number of people suffering from different types of cancer including lung cancer in the country, separately, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether India lags in early stage cancer detection resulting in higher mortality and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of cancer detection centres in the country and the prevalent methods being employed for detection of cancer therein, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is supporting any research projects to develop methods/procedures for detection of cancer at early stage and also therapeutic vaccine against cancer and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government for early stage cancer detection and scale up cancer detection facilities for the same?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER 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.366 FOR 22ND MARCH, 2013

(a) Based upon National Cancer Registry Programme data, the estimated prevalent cases of all cancers including lung cancer in the country State/UT-wise is annexed.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. Cancers, if detected and treated early, have better prognosis and prolonged survival rates. Detection and confirmed diagnosis of cancer is possible in hospitals with investigation facilities. A large number of hospitals/medical colleges, both in the private and government sector, across the country, offer such services.

Diagnosis of cancer is done by clinical examination and various investigations such as Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), X-rays, Ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, biochemical tests, tumour marker besides histopathological confirmation by biopsy.

Since Health is a State subject, facilities of diagnosis/treatment of cancer are made available by State Governments. To supplement their efforts, Government of India has supported Tertiary Cancer Centres including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres and medical colleges. Opportunistic screening for cancer is being promoted under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Diseases and Stroke.

The Central Government institutions including AIIMS, PGIMER, JIPMER, , Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College etc. also offer cancer diagnosis/ treatment facilities.

Under the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology has developed hand held device called magnivisualizer with inbuilt source of light that can be used in field condition for early detection of cancer cervix and oral cancer lesions. Another project is on preparation of prophylactic Human Papilloma virus vaccine for cervical cancer, which is in developmental stage. Being a research project, time-frame cannot be fixed.