

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:532
ANSWERED ON:03.05.2013
BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN
Karunakaran Shri P.;Naranbhai Shri Kachhadia

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

- (a) the number of cases of breast and cervical cancer reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study/assessment in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for regular screening of women for breast and cervical cancer to ensure early detection and treatment including the prevalent methods being employed for the purpose; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce the Human Papilloma Virus DNA test at affordable cost to detect cervical cancer among women in the country, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.532 FOR 3RD MAY, 2013

(a) & (b) : Data of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), of the number of breast and cervical cancer cases estimated during the years 2009- 2012 is annexed. It is estimated that the number of breast and cervical cancer cases among the women has increased in the country.

(c): While health is a state subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for prevention, early detection and management of cancer cases, Government of India have launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. Strengthening of Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care was also undertaken. Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Government by focusing on early detection of Cancer, promoting health education and creating awareness. Campaigns are carried out through print and electronic media.

Prevalent methods for diagnosing cancer include Fine Needle Aspiration cytology (FNAC), X-rays, Ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, biochemical tests, tumour marker besides histopathological confirmation by biopsy.

(d) The test to be used for detection of cervical cancer depends on availability and affordability of alternative techniques.