

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:413

ANSWERED ON:06.12.2013

STUDY ON BREAST CANCER

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of a new global study which suggest that India faces a growing breast cancer epidemic with the number of new cases almost doubling by 2030;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the reasons for high incidences of breast cancer cases among women in the country; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for regular screening of women to ensure early detection and affordable treatment of breast cancer in the country?

**Answer**

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

(a)to(d): A study by INDOX Cancer Research Network (2011) indicates that breast cancer cases are likely to double by 2030. According to the Study, the incidence of breast cancer is rising in India. It is estimated that in 2008 there were 115251 new cases of breast cancer which by 2030 will reach just under 200000 per year.

The reasons for rise in breast cancer include early menstruation, late child bearing, less breast feeding, family history of breast cancer, unhealthy life-style including unhealthy diet.

While Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in prevention, early detection and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. Screening for breast cancer has been taken up for women under this programme. Self Breast examination and clinical examination of breast is envisaged under NPCDCS. The suspected cases are referred to higher centres for further diagnosis and treatment.

In the 12th Five Year Plan, Government of India has recently approved a scheme to enhance the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities by assisting in setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and for setting up/strengthening Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. Financial Assistance upto Rs.120 cr. and upto Rs. 45 cr. per SCI and TCCC respectively has been envisaged. The State share will be 25% in both the cases except in North-East and Hill States, where the State share will be 10%. 20 SCIs in 20 States and 50 TCCCs in different parts of the country can be assisted under the scheme.

In addition, the Central government Institutions including All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and government Medical Colleges are providing cancer care services.