

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:403

ANSWERED ON:21.02.2014

PREVALENCE OF CANCER

Mahajan Smt. Sumitra;Muttemwar Shri Vilas Baburao

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

- (a) whether high prevalence of various types of cancer has been reported in certain regions of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for the rising number of cases of cancer in the aforesaid regions and other parts of the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether there are adequate facilities in the Government hospitals/health centres to detect various types of cancer including breast cancer at early stage across the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/proposed by the Government for early detection and providing affordable treatment of various types of cancer and spreading awareness in this regard across the country; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to make cancer a notifiable disease 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 (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 403 FOR 21ST FEBRUARY, 2014

(a)&(b): As per latest data provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated prevalent cases (10 years duration) of all cancers in the country, State/UT-wise is as per Annexure.

The rising number of cancer cases may be attributed to ageing population, unhealthy lifestyles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.

(c)&(d): While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. In addition to cancer diagnosis and treatment facilities under the State Governments, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER, Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc. provide facilities for diagnosing and treatment of cancer.

At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission for interventions upto the district level includes Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level Institution for treatment.

The focus is on three sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

Government has recently approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country under NPCDCS.

Under the scheme, for eligible institutions upto Rs. 45 crores per Tertiary Care Cancer Centre and upto Rs. 120 crores per State Cancer Institute is available to assist 20 State Cancer Institutes and 50 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in different parts of the country. The Central and State share for the said amount will be in the ratio 75:25 and for North East and Hill States the share would be 90:10.

To further augment diagnosis and treatment facilities, the development of 2nd Campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and establishment of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar, Haryana has also been approved.

Financial assistance to patients is provided under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant and Health Minister's Cancer Fund under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. To spread awareness about Cancer, campaigns are carried out through print and electronic media.

(e) Government of India does not propose to declare Cancer as a notifiable disease. The National Cancer Registry Programme is

already implemented by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bengaluru, under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. The data made available is sufficient for the programme and policy related to Cancer prevention and control in the country.