

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:882

ANSWERED ON:27.02.2015

DIABETIC PATIENTS

Gaikwad Dr. Sunil Baliram; Karandlaje Km. Shobha; Lekhi Smt. Meenakashi; Shetti Shri Raju alias Devappa Anna; Simha Shri Prathap; Udhayakumar Shri M.

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

- (a) whether as per a recent report of the international Diabetes Federation, the number of diabetic patients and their treatment cost are likely to increase exponentially by 2030 in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the estimated number of diabetic patients in the country, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has conducted any study/survey in this regard, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for providing free/ affordable testing and treatment to the diabetic patients along with the funds allocated and spent therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise; and
- (e) the other measures being taken by the Government to spread awareness about diabetes in the rural and urban areas across the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)

(a) to (e): According to International Diabetes Federation (IDF) report titled "WHY DIABETES MATTERS, IDF - GLOBAL DIABETES PLAN 2011-2021", Diabetes results in high healthcare costs, loss of labour productivity and decreased rates of economic growth. Globally, healthcare expenditure for diabetes is predicted to rise.

According to report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF; 5th Edition, 2011), number of people with diabetes (20-79 years) in India are about 6.1 crore which is likely to reach about 10.1 crore in 2030.

The Indian Council of Medical Research has completed the phase I of ICMR Task Force project entitled, "ICMR-India Diabetes [INDIAB] Study-Phase-I," with the aim to

- (i) determine the national prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus and pre-diabetes in India, by estimating the state-wise prevalence of the same and
- (ii) compare the prevalence of type 2 diabetes and pre-diabetes in urban and rural areas across India. In the phase I of the study, the rural and urban settings in three states and one union territory viz., Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Chandigarh have been included.

The Government of India in 2010 launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS). The focus of the NPCDCS is on supplementing the efforts of State Governments for providing better healthcare services for these diseases including diabetes by strengthening the existing healthcare facilities, awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. A Statements showing State/ UT-wise release/utilisation of funds under the NPCDCS for the last three years and the current year is placed at Annexure.

The treatment of diabetic patients in various Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized both for the Central and State Government Hospitals. In addition to diabetes diagnosis and treatment by the State Government's Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdur- jung Hospitals, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, etc. provide facilities for diagnosing and treatment of diabetes.

Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken including observance of World Diabetes Day, organising of screening and major awareness events at India Inter- national Trade Fair (IITF) 2014, Delhi and use of social media, etc. In addition NPCDCS supports awareness gene- ration activities undertaken by the States.