

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:98

ANSWERED ON:28.11.2014

CANCER PATIENTS

Godse Shri Hemant Tukaram;Nayak Shri B.V.

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

- (a) Whether the Government has undertaken any study to find out the reasons for rising number of cancer patients in various parts of the country and if so, the details along with the outcome thereof;
- (b) The estimated number of cancer patients along with the number of cancer cases and deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) The number of cancer patients granted financial assistance for treatment by the Government during the said period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) The schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for early detection, affordable treatment and effective management of cancer cases along with the

Answer

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 98 FOR 28th NOVEMBER, 2014

(a) and (b): As of now, Government has not undertaken any study to find out the reasons for rising number of cancer cases. National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) provides indicative data related to cancer incidence. However, the increase in the number of cases may be attributed to ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc. According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) the number of new cancer cases and cancer related deaths was approximately 10.78 lakhs and 4.78 lakhs respectively during 2013-14.

(c): Under the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) 4330, 5302, 3151 and 392 (upto 20.11.2014) persons were provided financial assistance during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

(d) and (e): Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 covering 100 districts in 21 States with focus on 3 types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme (Tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is Rs.120 crores and for TCCC is Rs.45 crores. The Central and State share will be in the ratio 75:25, and for North East and Hill States this ratio would be 90:10.

Under NPCDCS Programme funds amounting to Rs. 178.00 cr., Rs. 48.31 cr. and Rs. 77.18 cr. had been released during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

Government of India also provides treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc. Oncology in its various aspects is also a focus area in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The proposal of setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and development of 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.