

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESEARCH**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2176
TO BE ANSWERED ON 1ST JANUARY, 2019
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME DISEASE AMONG WOMEN**

2176. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the women of the country are suffering from polycystic ovary syndrome disease;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to control it;
- (c) if so, the details of the steps taken with regard thereto and by when it is expected to be controlled; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a): Yes. As per studies carried out in India, prevalence of Polycystic Syndrome (PCOS) ranges from 3.7% to 28%, varying in the age group of 12-40 years.

(b) to (d): Indian Council of Medical Research's National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health (NIRRH), Mumbai runs a holistic PCOS management station, to address various dimensions of the disease. This Multi-disciplinary Clinic was inaugurated on 30th April 2016, for generating evidence of the magnitude of the problem, identify the key pathophysiological causes including genetic predisposition and developing models of holistic management, for further upscaling.

Abhiyan PCOS is a consortium of academic institutes in Mumbai, working for the cause of PCOS, to jointly indentify and address the knowledge gaps.

Obesity and Diabetes are two known associates of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) since 2010, which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors including obesity and diabetes, their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management of non-communicable diseases. Population Level Screening of non-communicable diseases was initiated in 2017. So far, 215 districts have implemented screening and till 1st October, 2018, 96.6 lakh people were screened for common NCDs.

It cannot be stated in definite terms as to by when this disease is expected to be controlled.

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