

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

**RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.215
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21ST MARCH, 2023**

RAPID INCREASE IN HYPERTHYROIDISM CASES

215 # DR. RADHA MOHAN DAS AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of patients with hypothyroidism across different age groups in various States of the country and its percentage as shown in various National Family Health Survey reports; and

(b) whether Government would consider taking steps to control it by conducting research from high level research institutes of the country?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)**

(a) & (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 215* FOR 21ST MARCH, 2023**

The issue of Hypothyroidism, as mentioned in the question part (a) & (b) has been captured in the National Family Health Survey under the parameters of goiter and thyroid disorders.

The prevalence of self-reported goitre or thyroid disorder in National Family Health Survey IV report [NFHS IV (2015-2016)] was 2.2% among women and 0.5 % among men in the age group of 15-49 years, while it was 2.7 % for women and 0.5 % for men in NFHS-V report (2019-2021) in 15-49 years age group in India.

[NB: Some States have higher prevalence rate of Goitre or other thyroid diseases, than the national average of 2.7% in women of 15-49 yrs), viz. --- 8.7% (Kerala), 7.6% (Puduchery), 7.8% (J&K, and Chandigarh), 5.9% (Delhi), 5.8% (Telangana), 5.3% (W.B.).]

It has also been found that there is variation in prevalence of goitre or thyroid disorder among various age group in NFHS 4 and NFHS 5 as shown below:

Age (Yrs)	% of Goitre or any other thyroid disorder			
	NFHS 4 (In the years 2015-16)		NFHS 5 (In the years 2019-21)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3
20-34	1.8	0.4	2.3	0.4
35-49	3.4	0.7	4.1	0.7
Total	2.2	0.5 (total age 15-54 yrs)	2.7	0.5 (total age 15-54 yrs)

Variation in prevalence of goitre or thyroid disorder among various States/UTs has also been found in NFHS 4 and NFHS 5.

Prevalence of Goitre or thyroid disorder in NFHS -5 report (year 2019-21) has been found to be decreased from NFHS- 4 report (2015-16) in the States/UTs of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Lakshadweep in both women and men.

Whereas, it has been observed as increased in women (15-49) in some states/UTs, in NFHS-V report, as compared to NFHS-IV report, viz ----- Delhi (4.5% to 5.9%), Himachal Pradesh (2.7% to 3.8%), Odisha(1.2% to 2.8%) W.B.(3.2% to 5.3%), Tripura (1.8% to 3.6%). Puducherry (3.3% to 7.6%) TN (2.8% to 4.1%). (Annexure 1)

State/UT	NFHS-4		NFHS-5	
	% of Women who have goitre or other thyroid disorder	% of men who have goitre or other thyroid disorder	% of Women who have goitre or other thyroid disorder	% of men who have goitre or other thyroid disorder
India	2.2	0.5	2.7	0.5
Chandigarh	6.2	0.8	6.8	0.0
Delhi	4.5	0.1	5.9	0.1
Haryana	2.2	0.5	2.7	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	2.7	0.4	3.8	0.4
Jammu & Kashmir	7.0	1.7	6.8	0.8
Ladakh	-	-	4.9	0.8
Punjab	2.7	0.2	3.4	0.3
Rajasthan	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.4
Uttarakhand	1.6	0.1	2.4	0.4
Chhattisgarh	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.3
Uttar Pradesh	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.2
Bihar	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.3
Jharkhand	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.6
Odisha	1.2	0.3	2.8	0.7
West Bengal	3.2	0.5	5.3	1.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2
Assam	1.7	0.3	2.6	0.4
Manipur	4.4	0.6	3.0	0.6
Meghalaya	2.3	1.8	2.0	0.6
Mizoram	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.4
Nagaland	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Sikkim	1.0	0.3	2.2	0.2
Tripura	1.8	0.1	3.6	0.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	0.0	1.2	0
Daman & Diu	0.2	0.1		
Goa	1.8	0.2	2.5	0.0
Gujarat	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.1
Maharashtra	1.8	0.3	2.1	0.3

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.8	0.1	4.2	0.4
Andhra Pradesh	3.8	0.6	4.6	0.6
Karnataka	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.8
Kerala	8.1	0.5	8.7	0.5
Lakshadweep	5.7	0.6	3.7	0.0
Puducherry	3.3	0.2	7.6	0.0
Tamil Nadu	2.8	2.0	4.1	0.4
Telangana	4.6	0.6	5.8	0.8

The research conducted on management of thyroid nodule can be accessed at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3079862/>.