

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2356
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21st MARCH, 2023**

PER CAPITA PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON CANCER CARE

**2356 SMT. MAUSAM NOOR:
SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:**

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the per capita public expenditure on cancer care, State/UT-wise along with the steps taken by Government to reduce out-of-pocket expenditure and increase the affordability of cancer care;
- (b) the number of Intensive Care Units (ICU) and chemotherapy beds available in the country, State/ UT-wise particularly in West Bengal and Punjab;
- (c) the number and list of public Health institutions, Government hospitals, District hospitals and Medical colleges offering external and internal radiotherapy facilities in the State of West Bengal; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to increase hospital capacity and accessibility to cancer patients in the State of West Bengal?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (d) The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) as part of National Health Mission (NHM), based on the proposals received from the States/UTs and subject to the resource envelope. The programme focuses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation for prevention, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Under NPCDCS, 301 District Day Care Centres has been set up to ensure continuum of chemotherapy of patients already put on treatment.

The State/UT wise details of funds provided in NPCDCS Program under Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases programme (NCD) under NHM during the financial year 2021-22 is given at Annexure 1.

The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary or tertiary care hospitalization to over 12 Cr. beneficiary families identified from Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) database is provided. The treatment packages under AB-PMJAY are very comprehensive covering various treatment related aspects such as drugs and diagnostic services. Besides, quality generic medicines are made available at affordable prices to all, under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) in collaboration with the State Governments. Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Pharmacy stores have been set up in some hospitals/institutions, with an objective to make available drugs at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price.

The Central Government implements Strengthening of Tertiary Cancer Care Centre Facilities Scheme in order to enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer. 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCCs) have been approved under the said scheme. Seven of these SCIs/TCCCs have been completed.

There is also focus on Oncology in its various aspects in case of existing and new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata are also steps in this direction. All these enhance the capacity for treatment of cancer in the country.

The Department of Atomic Energy has established cancer centres in Kharghar, Varanasi (two), Guwahati, Sangrur, Visakhapatnam, New Chandigarh and Muzaffarpur. The Tata Memorial Hospital in Mumbai is also providing services for cancer care.

The details of radiotherapy facilities available States/UTs wise is given at Annexure 2.

Annexure 1

State/UT wise details of Approvals of NPCDCS under NCD Flexible Pool under NHM during the period of F.Y. 2021-22		
(Rs. In lakhs)		
S.No.	State/UT	2021-22
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.96
2	Andhra Pradesh	4672.54
3	Arunachal Pradesh	146.45
4	Assam	1258.57
5	Bihar	956.30
6	Chandigarh	12.84
7	Chhattisgarh	1619.06
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.05
9	Daman & Diu	
10	Delhi	191.15
11	Goa	168.97
12	Gujarat	2076.80
13	Haryana	476.86
14	Himachal Pradesh	286.28
15	Jammu & Kashmir	805.68
16	Jharkhand	2620.26
17	Karnataka	4097.12
18	Kerala	4250.92
19	Ladakh	104.45
20	Lakshadweep	24.72
21	Madhya Pradesh	1402.09
22	Maharashtra	976.63
23	Manipur	623.31
24	Meghalaya	416.03
25	Mizoram	332.26
26	Nagaland	305.43
27	Odisha	2158.89
28	Puducherry	126.82
29	Punjab	705.42
30	Rajasthan	4603.49
31	Sikkim	156.78
32	Tamil Nadu	4004.70
33	Telangana	3139.44
34	Tripura	383.86
35	Uttar Pradesh	13196.18
36	Uttarakhand	597.75
37	West Bengal	3697.33
Note: The above data is as per the available Financial Management Reports(FMRs) reported by the States/UTs.		

Details of Radiotherapy equipment available States/UTs wise including both public and private sector as provided by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board:

S. No.	State	Existing RT equipment
1	Andhra Pradesh	41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	14
4	Bihar	7
5	Chandigarh	7
6	Chhattisgarh	10
7	Delhi	40
8	Goa	2
9	Gujarat	54
10	Haryana	26
11	Himachal Pradesh	3
12	Jammu and Kashmir	8
13	Jharkhand	6
14	Karnataka	58
15	Kerala	46
16	Madhya Pradesh	25
17	Maharashtra	107
18	Manipur	2
19	Meghalaya	1
20	Nagaland	2
21	Odisha	13
22	Puducherry	3
23	Punjab	25
24	Rajasthan	27
25	Sikkim	1
26	Tamil Nadu	66
27	Telangana	43
28	Tripura	3
29	Uttar Pradesh	54
30	Uttarakhand	7
31	West Bengal	37
13	Ladakh	0
33	DD & DNH	0
34	Mizoram	1
35	Andaman & Nicobar	0
36	Lakshadweep	0