

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4879  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER,  
ACTION PLAN FOR LIFE STYLE DISEASES**

**4879. SHRI NAGAR RODMAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to check the spread of serious life style diseases such as Cancer, AIDS, hepatitis etc. through identification of specific locations;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of locations identified by the Government; and
- (c) if not, the other schemes formulated by the Government to curb such diseases?

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

(a) to (c): While Health is a State subject, Government of India is implementing a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). The objectives of NPCDCS, being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus of the programme is on Breast, Cervical and Oral Cancer.

Operational guidelines have been released for prevention, control and screening of Diabetes, Hypertension and common Cancer (Cervix, Breast and Oral) to the States for implementation. The screening includes screening for risk factors of these diseases. Such screening will also generate awareness on risk factors of these diseases. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer.

The Government of India is also implementing Tertiary Care for Cancer scheme in the country under which State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) are being set up in different parts of the country. The SCI and TCCC shall mentor all Cancer related activities including research, treatment & awareness generation inter alia. The list of institutes identified for assistance as SCI/TCCC under the said scheme is at **Annexure**.

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AIDS is a communicable disease and not a life style disease, which spreads through a virus (HIV) in certain body fluids that attack the body's immune system. If left untreated, the virus may severely reduce the immune capacity of infected person and ultimately impede the capacity of body to fight infections and some other disease. The stage of disease when body's immune system is severely impacted and it gets susceptible to all infections is called AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) is currently implementing the fourth phase of National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) and aims to accelerate the process of reversal and further strengthen the epidemic response in India through a cautious and well defined integration process.

Hepatitis B vaccination is included under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) of the Government of India. Screening of blood reduces the risk of transmission of Hepatitis B and C by blood transfusion. Therefore, blood banks mandatorily screen for Hepatitis B and C as per Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules thereunder.

A National Programme on Surveillance of Viral Hepatitis under the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has been launched by the Government. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi has been entrusted the responsibility for coordinating various activities under this programme.

NCDC also provides technical guidance to State Governments, laboratory support for outbreak investigations and etiological diagnosis besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower. Funds are released to States/UTs under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) to strengthen surveillance and to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases.

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**Annexure****List of TCCC and SCI under Tertiary Care Centre (TCC) scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)</b>	<b>State Cancer Institute (SCI)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	ACSR Government Medical College, Nellore	Government Medical College, Kurnool
2	Assam	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	Dr Bhubaneswar Barooah Cancer Institute (RCC), Guwahati
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Government Hospital, Naharlagun	NIL
4	Andman & Nicobar	District Hospital Port Blair, A&N Islands	NIL
5	Bihar	1. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical college, Bhagalpur 2. Dharbhanga Medical College, Dharbhanga	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Patna
6	Chhattisgarh	Central Hospital, SECL, Manendragarh, District Koriya	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur
7	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital (Maulana Azad Medical College)	NIL
8	Gujarat	1. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot 2. Government Medical College and SSG Hospital, Vadodara	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute (RCC), Ahmedabad
9	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji, Goa.	NIL
10	Haryana	1. Civil Hospital, Ambala 2. District Hospital Narnaul, District Mahendragarh	NIL
11	Himachal Pradesh	1. Indira Gandhi Medical College (RCC) Shimla 2. Regional Hospital, Mandi	NIL
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1. District Hospital, Kupwara 2. District Hospital, Kishtwar 3. District Hospital, Udhampur	1. Government Medical College (RCC) Jammu 2. Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Srinagar
13	Jharkhand	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Jamshedpur	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
14	Karnataka	1. Govt. Medical College, Mandya 2. Govt. Medical College, Gulbarga	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology(RCC), Bangaluru
15	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum
16	Madhya Pradesh	1. G.R.Medical College, Gwalior 2. District Hospital, Vidisha	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur

17	Maharashtra	1. RST Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur 2. District Hospital , Karad	Government Medical College, Aurangabad
18	Manipur	Regional Institute Of Medical Sciences (RIMS) , Imphal	NIL
19	Meghalaya	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIMS), Shilong	NIL
20	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	NIL
21	Mizoram	Civil Hospital Aizawl	NIL
22	Odisha	1. Burla Medical College (Dist. Sambalpur) 2. M.K.C.G. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur 3. District Hospital, Bhawanipatna, District Kalahandi	Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack
23	Punjab	1. District Hospital, Hoshiarpur 2. District Hospital, Fazilka	Government Medical College, Amritsar
24	Rajasthan	1. S. P. Medical College, Bikaner 2. Govt. Medical College/District Hospital, Jhalawar	SMS Medical Sciences, Jaipur
25	Sikkim	District Hospital, Sikkim	NIL
26	Tamil Nadu	KAP Vishwanathan Govt Medical College Trichirapalli	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai
27	Telangana	NIL	M.N.J.Institute of Oncology (RCC), Hyderabad
28	Tripura	NIL	Cancer Hospital(RCC), Agartala
29	Uttar Pradesh	1. Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, AMU, Aligarh 3. Institute of Medical Sciences (BHU) Varanasi 4. Govt. Medical College, Jhansi 5. District Hospital/Govt. Medical College, Muradabad 6. District Hospital Amethi 7. District Hospital, Unnao	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital (RCC), Allahabad
30	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun	Government Medical College, Haldwani
31	West Bengal	1. Govt. Medical College, Burdwan 2. Murshidabad Medical College & Hospitals, Murshidabad 3. Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	NIL
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>

