

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 128  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017**

**CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES**

**128. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRIMATI VANAROJA R.:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of increase in cardiovascular diseases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) & (b): Yes.

As per a report on “India: Health of Nation’s State – The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative”, recently published by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the disease burden trends in States of India shows an increase in the contribution of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) from 30% of total disease burden in 1990 to 55% in 2016. As per the report, Ischemic Heart Disease is the top cause of disease burden in the country in 2016.

Unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, harmful use of alcohol, overweight, obesity, tobacco use, inter-alia are the risk factors of Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs).

(c): While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare. Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) including cardiovascular diseases.

For early diagnosis, Population-based Screening for common NCDs including Diabetes and Hypertension, which are the biological risk factors of CVDs, has been initiated by Government of India by utilizing the services of the Frontline-workers and Health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System. This process will also generate awareness of risk factors of common NCDs.

The Central Government, through its hospitals augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS have been set up and up-gradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also enhance the tertiary care facilities in the country.