

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 166  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017**

**NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

**166. SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH:  
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:  
SHRI VENKATESH BABU T.G.:  
SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:  
SHRI DHARAMBIR:  
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:  
SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:**

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

- (a) whether non-communicable diseases, especially cancer is increasing at an alarming rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of different types of cancer deaths recorded in the country during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether Government is adequately equipped to detect various types of non-communicable diseases including cancer at an early stage and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to start more Cancer care institutes, Regional Cancer Centres and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise; and
- (e) the details of other measures taken to promote research, awareness and treatment of such diseases?

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

(a) & (b): 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 show an increase in the contribution of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) from 30% of total disease burden in 1990 to 55% in 2016.

As per ICMR’s cancer registry data, the estimated incidences of cancer patients in India are 13,28,229, 13,88,397 & 14,51,417 during the years 2014, 2015 & 2016, respectively. While estimated deaths due to cancer during these years are 670541, 701007 and 732921, respectively.

(c) to (e): Though public health is a State subject, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM). The objectives of the programme includes health promotion activities and opportunistic screening for common Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer. For cancer, focus is on Breast, Cervix and Oral cancer.

Population based screening of common NCDs, hypertension and cancers (Oral, Breast and Cervical cancer) has also been initiated under National Health Mission (NHM). Key components of population based screening of NCDs include community based risk assessment, screening, referral, and follow up of all individuals of 30 years and above for common NCDs (hypertension, diabetes, oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer). The initiative will help in early diagnosis and will generate awareness on risk factors of NCDs.

The Government of India is implementing “Tertiary Care Cancer Centre” Scheme to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Till November, 2017 proposals for setting up of 15 SCIs and 18 TCCCs have been approved. State/UTs wise list is at **Annexure**. These institutions will mentor all cancer related activities in their respective jurisdiction.

27 Regional Cancer Centres were also set up under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

The Institutions such as Indian Council of Medical Research directs and promotes research in non-communicable disease including cancer.

## Annexure

### List of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) approved under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of NPCDCS (till November, 2017)

S No.	State	State Cancer Institute	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre
1	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences
2	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	Government Medical College, Kozhikode
3	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	-
4	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	-
5	West Bengal	-	Government Medical College, Burdwan Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	-
7	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
9	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	-
10	Mizoram	-	Civil Hospital, Aizawl
11	Uttar Pradesh	-	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow
12	Rajasthan	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	1.) S P Medical College, Bikaner 2.) Jhalawar Medical College & Hospital, Jhalawar
13	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad	-
14	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	Civil Hospital, Fazilka
15	Delhi	-	Lok Nayak Hospital
16	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	-
17	Nagaland	-	District Hospital, Kohima
18	Haryana	-	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt
19	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Aurangabad	1.) Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur 2.) Vivekanand Foundation & Research Centre, Latur
20	Assam	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	-
21	Madhya Pradesh	-	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior
22	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	-
23	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	-
24	Goa	-	Goa Medical College, Panaji
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>