

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3012  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2018**

**DIABETES**

**3012. SHRI RAJKUMAR SAINI:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:**

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

- (a) the details of measures taken and schemes/programmes launched along with the funds allocated to control diabetes in the country;
- (b) whether the people suffering from diabetes are most vulnerable to risk of developing lung diseases, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the excessive dose of insulin directly affect the lung anatomy, and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether most of the medicines used in the treatment of diabetes are targeted at reducing the excess amount of sugar in blood by generating more insulin in the body; and
- (e) if so, whether the Government is considering any action plan in this regard?

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

(a): While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the National Health Mission.

For early diagnosis, population level initiative of prevention, control and screening of common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 100 districts of the country in 2017-18.

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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 upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs including Diabetes.

There is no specific budget allocation for treatment of Diabetes. However, Budget allocation under NCD Flexipool for NCD Programmes including NPCDCS during the year 2017-18 is Rs.955.00 crore. Infrastructure created under the scheme such as Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) also strengthens tertiary care capacity for treatments of Diabetes and its complications.

(b): Diabetes does not directly affect the lungs. However, individuals with diabetes are at increased risk of several pulmonary conditions including asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), fibrosis, and pneumonia. This increased risk may be a consequence of declining lung function in patients with diabetes.

(c): There is no evidence that insulin affects the lungs.

(d) & (e): Most of the medicines used in treatment of diabetes are targeted at reducing the excess amount of sugar in blood by different mechanisms, enhancing effectiveness of insulin is one of those mechanisms.

Drugs including Insulin are supported under NPCDCS. Support for drugs is also provided to the State under free drugs initiative under National Health Mission (NHM). Guidelines for NPCDCS, primary and secondary interventions under population level screening have also been issued.

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