

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3028
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH JANUARY, 2018**

KIDNEY FAILURE

3028. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of patients suffer kidney failure due to UTI infections each year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also true that due to drug resistance many patients have to be admitted and put on injectable drugs that are costlier; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps 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): Nationwide scientific estimation of number of patients of Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) has not been carried out. However, in some of the small population based studies, prevalence was found to be in 0.79 % in North India and 0.16% in South India.

To supplement 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. The objectives of the programme include awareness generation on risk factors in addition to providing diagnosis and treatment facilities for Non-Communicable Diseases(NCDs) including Chronic Kidney Diseases.

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

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Support under the National Health Mission (NHM) is also being provided to States for provision of dialysis services free of cost to the poor under Pradhanmantri National Dialysis Programme (PNDP). Such support is based on the proposals received from States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

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 with an objective to improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs including CKDs.

(c) & (d): Yes. Many cases of Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) develop due to drug resistance bacteria and require hospital admission and injectable medicines.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has a National Surveillance System to monitor evidence of Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR). As per this system, Ecoli is responsible for about 80-90% of UTI in the community. This is followed by Proteus sp., Staphylococcus aureus, etc.

National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR) has 6 strategic priorities:- (i) Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training, (ii) Strengthen knowledge and evidence through surveillance, (iii) Reduce the incidence of infection through effective infection prevention and control, (iv) Optimize the use of antimicrobial agents in health, animals and food, (v) Promote investments for AMR activities, research and innovations, and (vi) Strengthen India's leadership on AMR.

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