

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 170
TO BE ANSWERED ON 2ND FEBRUARY, 2018**

TREATMENT OF CANCER

**170. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:**

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

- (a) whether the National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research has indicated a higher occurrence of cancer across urban registries compared to rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of States that have the highest occurrence of cancer;
- (c) the details of measures undertaken to create awareness among the populace;
- (d) whether affordable and effective medical facility to treat cancer has not kept pace with the increasing number of cancer cases and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to make available medical facilities at par with the facilities available in Tata Memorial Cancer Institute, Mumbai to treat cancer in other parts of the country?

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

(a) & (b): As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), excluding north east India, higher Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR) are seen in urban registries compared to rural area of Barshi PBCR. Based on Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry Programme's (NCRP) report on "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs 2012-2014), Bengaluru, 2016", the higher Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR) are seen in North Eastern zone (PBCRs inclusive of urban and rural areas) of Aizawl district from Mizoram state, Papumpare district from Arunachal Pradesh, East Khasi hills from Meghalaya state and Kamrup urban of Assam state for all anatomical sites of cancer in PBCRs across the country. The estimated incidence of cancer cases in the country, State/UT wise during 2017 is at **Annexure**.

(c) to (e): To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme to support the setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Till date, proposals for setting up of 15 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 18 Tertiary Care Cancer Centers (TCCCs) have been approved in different parts of the country. The SCI and TCCCs will mentor all cancer related activities in their respective area. Cancer care is also supported under new AIIMS and State Government Medical Colleges being upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI), Jhajjar under aegis of AIIMS, New Delhi has been approved. This will enhance capacity for cancer research and treatment.

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The treatment of Cancer in many of State and Centre Government institutions is free for BPL patients and subsidized for others. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:

- (i) For early diagnosis, “Population-based Prevention, Centre and Screening of common NCDs viz. Diabetes, Hypertension and Common cancers (Oral, Breast, Cervical)” is initiated utilizing the services of the Frontline-workers and Health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System. The screening for the risk factors of cancer among common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) will also spread awareness on the risk factors of common NCDs including cancer. Self Breast Examination is also promoted for early detection for breast cancer. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer.
- (ii) The Government is providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line for life threatening diseases under the schemes such as Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister’s Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPPF), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) and Health Minister’s Discretionary Grant (HMDG).
- (iii) Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets have been opened at 111 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Jan Aushadhi stores are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic drugs at affordable prices.

Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India, State/UT - All sites -- Both sexes	
States	2017
Jammu & Kashmir	16480
Himachal Pradesh	8348
Punjab	33781
Chandigarh	1335
Uttaranchal	12995
Haryana	32049
Delhi	20899
Rajasthan	86675
Uttar Pradesh	257353
Bihar	137656
Sikkim	485
Arunachal Pradesh	1292
Nagaland	1309
Manipur	3082
Mizoram	1687
Tripura	2229
Meghalaya	3376
Assam	32177
West Bengal	112466
Jharkhand	43071
Orissa	51763
Chhattisgarh	33477
Madhya Pradesh	93754
Gujarat	77097
Daman & Diu	504
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	542
Maharashtra	138271
Telangana	43784
Andhra Pradesh	60475
Karnataka	76867
Goa	1801
Lakshadweep	96
Kerala	44566
Tamil Nadu	83554
Pondicherry	1687
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	443
Total	1517426