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

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4705 TO BE ANSWERED ON 23rd MARCH, 2018

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

4705. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

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

- (a) whether Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) has become a matter of serious concern in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the number of cases recorded and deaths occurred during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up a permanent research centre and a super-speciality hospital and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide any financial help for treatment of such patients and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government is aware that several studies indicated burden of Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh particularly in Srikakulam District. As per information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh the cases and deaths reported during the last 3 years are as follows;

Particulars	Acute Renal failure			Chronic Renal failure		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Cases	2622	3380	12918	4297	3592	26674
Deaths	78	90	238	37	77	351

(b): A central team visited the Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh to investigate the burden of CKD, however no single causative aetiology was found by the team.

As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with ICMR launched a Grand Challenge Scheme to assess and find out the cause of Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown aetiology (CKDu) in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh.

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 Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme. Such support is based on the proposals received from States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Funds to the tune of Rs.1129. 92 lakh has been approved to Government of Andhra Pradesh under this programme during 2017-18.

Many of the risk factors for CKD are common with other common NCDs such as Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease, etc. Interventions for Chronic Kidney Diseases have been included under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under of National Health Mission.

As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the following steps have been undertaken by the State Government in the affected areas:

- (i) Dialysis Centres are available at 3 Hospitals in Srikakulam District and 5 Hospitals in Prakasam District.
- (ii) 15 Special Mobile Medical Clinics are functioning in Uddanam Area of Srikakulam District for early detection and management of CKDu.
- (iii) Safe drinking water is provided to the affected areas through NTR SujalaSravanthi programme
- (iv) IT support and tracking of renal failure patients through Aadhaar linkage has been established and functioning without any dropouts.
- (v) Telephonic / Web based systems are used to reduce travel of the patients and progression of the disease by timely follow up and consultation with Doctors.
- (c): As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has approved establishment of a dedicated Kidney Disease Research Institute at Srikakulam.
- (d): Financial assistance is provided under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) Schemes to patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL) who are suffering from major life threatening diseases like cancer, kidney problem, liver problem, etc. to receive medical treatment in Government Hospitals.

As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State has sanctioned pension @ Rs.2,500/- per month to the patients affected with Chronic Kidney disease (CKD) Stage –III, IV and V and those who are undergoing dialysis in Government Hospitals.