

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1639
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16th DECEMBER, 2022**

RISING OF CANCER CASES

**1639. SHRI SANJAY SETH:
SHRI NAYAB SINGH:
SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether modern technology is being used in India for the treatment of cancer disease;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of cancer patients reported across the country during the last two years, State/UT-wise/district-wise including the State of Jharkhand; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide medicines, chemotherapy to cancer patients at affordable rates?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (d): The state-of-the-art facilities for clinical management of patients with cancer are available at Central Institutes like AIIMS, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education Research, etc., and support provided to Day Care Centres in District Hospitals under National Health Mission and also to the State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres under Strengthening of Tertiary Cancer Care Centres Facilities Scheme.

As per the ICMR – National Cancer Registry Programme, the estimated number of incidence of cancer cases reported across the country during 2021 to 2022 by State/UT wise including Jharkhand State is enclosed in Annexure 1.

Patients with non-communicable diseases including cancer are getting treatment at various health facilities in the health care delivery system including Districts Hospitals, Medical Colleges, Central Institutes like AIIMS and private sector hospitals. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy.

The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, however, provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), as part of National Health Mission (NHM), based on the proposals received from the States/UTs and subject to the resource envelope. Cancer is an integral part of NPCDCS. The programme focusses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation for Cancer prevention, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), including Cancer. Under NPCDCS, 268 District Day Care Centres have been set up.

The Central Government implements Strengthening of Tertiary Cancer Care Centres Facilities Scheme in order to enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer. 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCCs) have been approved under the said scheme. Seven of these SCIs/TCCCs have been completed.

There is also focus on Oncology in its various aspects 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 second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata are also steps in this direction. All these enhance the capacity for treatment of cancer in the country.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care facilities. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. Treatment of Cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Besides, quality generic medicines are made available at affordable prices to all, under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) in collaboration with the State Governments. Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Pharmacy stores have been set up in some hospitals/institutions, with an objective to make available Cancer drugs at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price.

Table 1: Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites (ICD10: C00-C97) - (2021-2022) - both sexes		
State	2021	2022
Jammu & Kashmir	13060	13395
Ladakh UT	294	302
Himachal Pradesh	8978	9164
Punjab	39521	40435
Chandigarh	1053	1088
Uttaranchal	11779	12065
Haryana	30015	30851
Delhi	25969	26735
Rajasthan	72825	74725
Uttar Pradesh	206088	210958
Bihar	106435	109274
Sikkim	465	496
Arunachal Pradesh	1064	1087
Nagaland	1805	1854
Manipur	2022	2097
Mizoram	1919	1985
Tripura	2623	2715
Meghalaya	2943	3025
Assam	38834	39787
West Bengal	110972	113581
Jharkhand	34910	35860
Orissa	51829	52960
Chhattisgarh	28529	29253
Madhya Pradesh	79871	81901
Gujarat	71507	73382
Daman	135	150
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	219	238
Maharashtra	118906	121717
Telangana	48775	49983
Andhra Pradesh	71970	73536
Karnataka	88126	90349
Goa	1652	1700
Lakshadweep	28	28
Kerala	58139	59143
Tamil Nadu	91184	93536
Pondicherry	1623	1679
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380	393
Total	14,26,447	14,61,427
Ref: National Cancer Registry Programme		