

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1387
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH FEBRUARY, 2023**

HEART ATTACK CASES

**1387. SHRIMATI MANJULATA MANDAL:
DR. DNV SENTHILKUMAR S.:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR:
SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:
DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:
SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI:
SHRI SELVAM G:**

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

- (a) the number of people who have died due to heart attack since 2015, age-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether people dying from heart attacks prematurely is increasing in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study or research regarding the causes and remedy for heart attacks and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is true that half of the cases of heart attacks are silent in nature and display no obvious symptoms which resulted in significantly increasing number of deaths and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to create awareness about cases of silent heart attacks; and
- (f) whether the Government is aware that delay in reaching the hospital due to the lack of transportation for the heart attack patients is one of the leading cause of fatalities and if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (f); According to the ICMR study Report “India: Health of the Nation's States”, heart diseases contributed 28.1% of the total deaths in India, in 2016 compared to 15.2% in 1990. The detailed report is available at the following link-

https://www.healthdata.org/sites/default/files/files/policy_report/2017/India_Health_of_the_Nation%27s_States_Report_2017.pdf

There are several risk factors associated with Non-Communicable Diseases, such as tobacco use, alcohol use, insufficient physical activity and unhealthy diet. As per National NCD Monitoring Survey (2017-18), the details of prevalence of risk factors associated with NCDs among 18-69 years are provided below:

Risk Factor	Prevalence
Current daily tobacco use	32.8%
Current alcohol use	15.9%
Insufficient physical activities	41.3%
Inadequate fruits and/or vegetables intake	98.4 %

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. Cardiovascular disease including heart attack is an integral part of the programme. The programme focusses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation for prevention, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Under NPCDCS, 707 District NCD Clinics, 193 Cardiac Care Units, and 5541 Community Health Center NCD Clinics has been set up.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) i.e., diabetes, hypertension and common cancers has been rolled out in the country under NHM and also as a part of Comprehensive Primary Health Care. Under the initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening for common NCDs. Screening of these common NCDs is an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres.

Preventive aspect of Cardiovascular Diseases is strengthened under Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Ayushman Bharat Health Wellness Centre scheme, by promotion of wellness activities and targeted communication at the community level. Other initiatives for increasing public awareness about Cardiovascular Diseases and for promotion of healthy lifestyle includes observation of World Heart Day and use of print, electronic and social media for continued community awareness. Furthermore, healthy eating is also promoted through FSSAI. Fit India movement is implemented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and various Yoga related activities are carried out by Ministry of AYUSH. In addition, NPCDCS gives financial support under NHM for awareness generation (IEC) activities for Cardiovascular Diseases to be undertaken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Cardiovascular Diseases patients are getting treatment at various health facilities in the health care delivery system including District Hospitals, Medical Colleges, Central Institutes like AIIMS, Central Government hospitals, and private sector hospitals. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. National Ambulance Services are available under NHM for transportation of patients to the health facilities.

There is also focus on cardiovascular diseases in its various aspects in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Treatment of cardiovascular diseases are also available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY).
