

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2919
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th MARCH, 2023**

CERVICAL CANCER

**2919. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:
DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of cervical cancer cases detected and occurred in the last five years in the country;
- (b) whether WHO has made preventive vaccination essential for the same and if so, the response of the Government thereto and the action taken thereon;
- (c) data depicting the penetration of the HPV vaccine among the women population in the country;
- (d) the efforts being made to vaccinate every female with HPV vaccine in the country; and
- (e) the price at which it is made available by both Government and private institutions?

ANSWER

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

(a): As per Indian Council of Medical Research' National Cancer Registry Programme, the estimated number of incidences of cervical cancer cases reported in the country during 2018-2022 is given below:

Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India (2018-2022) - Cervical Cancer					
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimated Incidence of Cervical Cancer Cases	71,415	73,289	75,209	77,130	79,103

(b): The global strategy towards eliminating cervical cancer as a Public Health problem adopted by the apex decision making body of World Health Organization (WHO) i.e. World Health Assembly in 2022, recommended a comprehensive approach to Cervical Cancer prevention and control. The recommended action include intervention across life course that 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the Human Papillomavirus Virus (HPV) vaccine by the age of 15 years, 70% of women screened using a high-performance test by the age of 35 years, and again by the age of 45 years, 90% of women with pre-cancer treated and 90% of women with invasive cancer managed.

(c): The data regarding penetration of the HPV vaccine among the women population in the country is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e): In June 2022, after the evaluation of the fresh evidence on cervical cancer burden, evidence on effectiveness of single dose of HPV vaccine, clinical trial data and experience of the Government of Sikkim on the introduction of HPV vaccine, National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) recommended the introduction of HPV vaccine in the Universal Immunization Program with a one-time catch-up for 9 to 14-year-old adolescent girls followed with routine introduction at 9 years.
