

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2957  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 2023**

**TREATMENT FOR HEART AND KIDNEY DISEASES**

**2957. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme for treatment of diseases related to heart, kidney, bone etc. in view of the increasing number of elderly persons in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be finalized?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (c) The Department of Health & Family Welfare 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. The programme focuses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation, screening, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Under NPCDCS, 708 District NCD Clinics, 194 District Cardiac Care Units, 301 Day Care Centres and 5671 Community Health Centre NCD Clinics have been set up.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs i.e. diabetes, hypertension and common cancers (oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer) 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 the screening of common NCDs.

Cardiovascular Diseases (including heart attack) and chronic kidney disease patients are getting treatment at various health facilities in the health care delivery system including Medical Colleges, Central Institutes like AIIMS, Central Government hospitals, and private sector hospitals through PMJAY and State-based schemes. There is also focus on various aspects of NCDs in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary or tertiary care hospitalization to over 12 Cr. beneficiary families identified from Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) database is provided. The treatment packages under AB-PMJAY are very comprehensive covering various treatment related aspects such as drugs and diagnostic services. 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 drugs at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price.

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is one of the integral part of the NPCDCS programme under the aegis of National Health Mission. Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP) launched in 2016-17 for CKD patients ensures availability of dialysis services at the district hospitals in the country free of cost to all BPL beneficiaries. National Health Mission (NHM) supports States/UTs in implementation of Haemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis services under PMNDP based on the gap assessment done by the State/UTs through the annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIP).

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