

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2619
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH MARCH, 2020**

CERVICAL CANCER

**2619. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:
SHRIMATI NUSRAT JAHAN RUHI:
SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:**

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

(a) whether cases of cervical and breast cancer are rising in the country and cervical cancer accounts for 25 per cent of female cancer, if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases reported during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study/assessment in this regard, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make cancer check-up mandatory for women of certain age, if so, the details thereof and the steps including awareness campaigns taken/proposed for regular screening of such diseases including establishing National Screening Programme to ensure early detection and treatment;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce the Human Papilloma Virus DNA test at affordable cost and HPV vaccination in the National Immunisation Programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to offer free cancer treatment in all private and Government hospitals?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)**

(a) & (b): As informed by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of incidence of cervical cancer accounts for 12.8 % of cancer among females in India for the year 2018. The estimated number of incidence of Breast and Cervical cancer for the country during 2016 to 2018 is given below:

Year	2016	2017	2018
Estimated Breast cancer cases	1,42,283	1,50,842	1,59,924
Estimated Cervical cancer cases	99,099	1,00,306	1,01,536

State/UT wise details are at **Annexure-I and II.**

(c) & (d): Health is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in preventing and controlling cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented by Central Government under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level, includes awareness generation for cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For cancer the focus is on three cancers, namely breast, cervical and oral. A population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) i.e. diabetes, hypertension and common cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer, has been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. Under this initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening for common NCDs. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers i.e. oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres. Under NPCDCS, Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) is used as the screening tool for cervical cancer.

(e): To tackle the challenge of NCDs, including cancers, 616 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,872 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under NPCDCS. Under NHM, support is provided to States/UTs to provide free essential medicines and diagnostic services for primary and secondary health care needs.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme, under which setting up of 19 State Cancer Institutes and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres have been approved. Further, Oncology is also one of the focus areas in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar in Haryana and strengthening of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, are also steps in the same direction.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care system. In Government hospitals, treatment is either free or highly subsidized. Treatment of cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Besides this, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 203 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, financial assistance is provided to families living below threshold poverty line for their treatment, including treatment of cancer, in Government hospitals.

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Annexure-I

Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India – Breast (2016-2018)*

States	2016	2017	2018
Jammu & Kashmir	1421	1516	1618
Himachal Pradesh	613	647	681
Punjab	3321	3503	3694
Chandigarh	196	207	219
Uttaranchal	1217	1298	1384
Haryana	3103	3308	3526
Delhi	3181	3351	3530
Rajasthan	7536	7996	8483
Uttar Pradesh	21376	22737	24181
Bihar	9958	10644	11378
Sikkim	30	30	31
Arunachal Pradesh	82	84	85
Nagaland	67	67	68
Manipur	273	281	289
Mizoram	97	99	101
Tripura	129	130	132
Meghalaya	104	106	108
Assam	2406	2437	2467
West Bengal	10902	11550	12234
Jharkhand	3716	3962	4225
Orissa	4205	4448	4705
Chhattisgarh	2944	3145	3359
Madhya Pradesh	8334	8858	9414
Gujarat	8001	8504	9039
Daman & Diu	42	47	52
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54	61	68
Maharashtra	14726	15522	16358
Telangana	4633	4918	5220
Andhra Pradesh	5901	6251	6620
Karnataka	8029	8527	9055
Goa	233	247	262
Lakshadweep	14	15	17
Kerala	5682	6189	6748
Tamil Nadu	9486	9870	10269
Pondicherry	227	242	257
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	44	45	47
Total	142283	150842	159924
Ref: Three-year Report of the Population Based Cancer Registries: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016			
*Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years)			

Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India - Cervix Uteri- (2016-2018)*

States	2016	2017	2018
Jammu & Kashmir	1060	1079	1098
Himachal Pradesh	603	606	610
Punjab	2157	2173	2189
Chandigarh	66	67	68
Uttaranchal	866	877	890
Haryana	2018	2043	2070
Delhi	1073	1088	1103
Rajasthan	5791	5861	5933
Uttar Pradesh	17156	17420	17687
Bihar	9454	9638	9824
Sikkim	24	24	24
Arunachal Pradesh	70	71	72
Nagaland	88	89	90
Manipur	138	142	147
Mizoram	119	122	125
Tripura	159	160	163
Meghalaya	119	122	124
Assam	1438	1456	1474
West Bengal	7450	7509	7568
Jharkhand	2907	2958	3009
Orissa	3662	3693	3723
Chhattisgarh	2303	2343	2383
Madhya Pradesh	6222	6322	6423
Gujarat	4810	4868	4928
Daman & Diu	17	18	19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29	30	32
Maharashtra	8741	8811	8882
Telangana	2870	2893	2916
Andhra Pradesh	4124	4149	4173
Karnataka	5020	5074	5130
Goa	108	109	110
Lakshadweep	5	6	6
Kerala	2849	2908	2975
Tamil Nadu	5452	5443	5432
Pondicherry	103	106	108
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28	28	28
Total	99099	100306	101536
Ref: Three-year Report of the Population Based Cancer Registries : 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016			
*Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years)			