

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1107
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18TH SEPTEMBER, 2020**

EXPENDITURE ON CANCER TREATMENT

**1107. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI SANGAM LAL GUPTA:**

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

- (a) the number of National Cancer Centres operational across the country, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the total number of patients affected with cancer along with the year wise data of the number of persons visiting government hospitals to avail treatment, year-wise;
- (c) the average distance that has to be travelled by cancer patients in order to avail treatment;
- (d) the requirement of radiotherapy machines per million population along with the number of radiotherapy machines available in the country;
- (e) the charges for cancer treatment in government hospitals vis-à-vis its private counterparts along with the number of people who go below poverty line because of the out of pocket expenditure on treatment of cancer;
- (f) whether there is difference between the salary given to doctors treating cancer patients in government compared to the private hospitals, if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the government is planning to set up “hub and spoke” model to augment cancer treatment infrastructure in the country, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a) Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. However, 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 (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) have been approved. The list of such approved SCIs/TCCCs in the country including in the State of Uttar Pradesh, is at **Annexure**. In addition, following Cancer Centres under the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India are operational across the country :

1. Maharashtra
 - (I) Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), Parel, Mumbai
 - (II) Advance centre for treatment and Research in Cancer (ACTREC), Kharghar, Navi Mumbai
2. Andhra Pradesh
 - (I) Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital & Research Centre (HBCH&RC), Visakhapatnam
3. Uttar Pradesh
 - (i) Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital (HBCH) , Varanasi
 - (ii) Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (MPMMCC), Varanasi
4. Punjab
 - (i) Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital (HBCH), Sangrur
5. Assam
 - (i) Dr. Bhubaneswar Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati 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.

(b) and (c): The information regarding estimated incidence of cancer cases in the country is based on National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of Indian Council of Medical Research. The latest report of NCRP is for the year 2020, which is based on data for the period 2012-16, as compared to earlier report of 2016, which was based on data for the period 2012-14. Also the year 2020 report is based on an increased coverage in terms of more number of Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) or expansion of some existing PBCRs. As a result of above changes, the annual figures of estimated incidence of cancer in the country in the year 2020 report have undergone revision as compared to previous report of NCRP of 2016, and the revised year-wise figures are as under:

Year	2017	2018	2019
Estimated Incidence of Cancer Cases	12,92,534	13,25,232	13,58,415

The cancer patients are diagnosed and treated by different specialties at various levels in the healthcare delivery system including medical colleges, district hospitals and other tertiary care institutions of state and central government. The information regarding the number of persons visiting government hospitals to avail treatment and the average distance that has to be travelled by cancer patients in order to avail treatment is not maintained centrally.

(d): Department of Atomic Energy has informed that with an estimated requirement of 2 external radiotherapy machine per million population and 40% to 60 % of patients requiring radiotherapy, there is shortfall in availability of machine in the country. Currently there are around 855 machines in the country.

(e): 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 210 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.

(f): Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system, as well as in the private hospitals. While doctors with D. M. (Medical Oncology), M.Ch (Surgical Oncology) and M.D. (Radiation Oncology) treat Cancer patients in higher level tertiary care hospitals, Cancer is also being treated in hospitals by other Doctors such as General Surgeons, Gynecologists, ENT Surgeons etc., depending on the type and site of Cancer. In Government facilities, salary is on the basis of post held by the person and the institution they work for. Information regarding salary in private hospitals is not available.

(g): The Hub and Spoke model stands for a network of hospitals on two levels. SCIs/TCCCs are envisaged for cancer treatment as Hub and Spoke for providing cancer care, giving support to district hospitals and medical colleges. SCIs serve as the nodal Institution to mentor other Government Institutes. Similarly the TCCC mentor cancer related activities including at the district level and below in their respective areas. SCI acts as hub and TCCCs as spokes, and facilities being created under NHM – District NCD clinics, CHC NCD clinics, Day Care Centres – as sub-spokes.

Annexure

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1107 due for reply on 18.09.2020.

State/UT-wise list of approved State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC).

S No	State	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	SCI
2	Assam	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	SCI
3	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI
4	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur	SCI
5	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC
6	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI
7	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji	TCCC
8	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	TCCC
9	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC
10		Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	TCCC
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI
12		Government Medical College, Jammu	SCI
13	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	SCI
14	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	SCI
15		Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	TCCC
16	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	SCI
17		Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC
18	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC
19		Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	SCI

20	Maharashtra	Rashttrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC
21		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	SCI
22		Vivekanand Foundation & Research Centre, Latur	TCCC
23	Mizoram	Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl	TCCC
24	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC
25	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI
26	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI
27		Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC
28	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC
29		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI
30		Jhalawar Medical College & Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC
31	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sochyang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	TCCC
32	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	SCI
33	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad	SCI
34	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI
35	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC
36	Uttarakhand	Government Medical College, Haldwani	SCI
37	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC
38		Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC
39		Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	TCCC