

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 792  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2021**

**KIDNEY DISEASES**

**792. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:  
SHRIMATI RANJEETA KOLI:  
SHRI RAJESBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

- (a) whether the number of kidney patients have doubled during the last 25 years and the kidney failure cases have increased every year;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the strategy being adopted by the Government for prevention of such disease;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to simplify the process of organ donation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) & (b): As per Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR), Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) related to chronic kidney diseases has increased by 12 % between 1990 to 2016, as per the Global Burden of Disease- India Study. However, it is anticipated that with increase in cases of Diabetes & Hypertension as well as awareness about kidney diseases, more cases are getting reported in hospitals. The ICMR conducted a prevalence study of CKD in the Indian Population with centres at Delhi, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Bhubneshwar, Kolkata, Guwahati and Mumbai. The initial trend of data indicates a community prevalence of CKD on first screening ranging from 5.5%-18.2% with average prevalence of 11.4 % on first screening.

(c): Public Health is a State subject. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of States/UTs through technical and financial support. The Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission (NHM). It focuses on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style

changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management of common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including diabetes and hypertension, which are two known causes of kidney diseases. For early diagnosis, population-based screening for common NCDs including diabetes and hypertension has been initiated by Government of India by utilizing the services of the frontline health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System.

(d) & (e): Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (as amended in 2011), is to provide for regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and tissues for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs and tissues & matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Under the amended Act, the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules have been notified in 2014.

The Amended Act and Rules have made following provisions for increasing the pool of organ donors and easing the process of organ donation.

‘Near relative’ definition has been expanded to include grandchildren, grandparents.

1. Swap Donor (Donor Exchange) Transplant has been permitted among near relative donors.
2. The requirement of No Objection Certificate or approval for donor and recipients from respective domicile State, in cases where donor, recipient and place of transplantation are from different States, has been done away with, in the aforesaid Rules notified in 2014.
3. It is now mandatory to have transplant coordinators in transplant and retrieval hospitals to encourage family members for organ donation from deceased donors and to explain the process of organ donation to them.
4. It is now also mandatory to request for donation from potential deceased donors admitted in Intensive Care Units (ICU)
5. Central Government has been given the mandate to establish National Human Organs and Tissues removal and Storage network and maintain a national registry of donors and recipients. Government of India is implementing National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP), for establishing an efficient and transparent organ procurement and distribution system in the country. For this purpose, National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) at national level, 5 Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (ROTTO) at regional level and 13 State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations(SOTTO) at State level have been set up
6. National Registry for organ donation and transplantation including the registry of patients waiting for organ transplant and those who wish to pledge for organ donation after death. The same is being maintained by NOTTO.