

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

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.321  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 25<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2022**

**KIDNEY AND HEART DISEASES**

**†\*321. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increase in the number of kidney, heart and poverty-borne diseases along with diseases like Hepatitis-B, HIV and Tuberculosis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps/measures being taken by the Government to provide timely medical facilities to the people suffering from the above diseases and prevent the spread of the bacterial and viral diseases?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)**

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 321\* FOR 25<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2022**

(a) to (c): Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are estimated to account for 63% of all deaths in India. A study ‘The changing patterns of cardiovascular diseases and their risk factors in the States of India: The Global Burden of Disease Study 1990-2016’ was published in Lancet Global Health 2018 by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). As per the study, heart diseases contributed 28.1% of the total deaths in India, in 2016 compared to 15.2% in 1990. Another study ‘Global, regional and national burden of chronic kidney disease, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017’ was published in Lancet 2020 by ICMR. As per the study, the age standardized prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in India has increased by 5.6% between 1990 and 2017.

The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India 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). Under NPCDCS, 682 District NCD Clinics, 191 District Cardiac Care Units, and 5408 Community Health Center NCD Clinics has been set up.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) i.e. diabetes, hypertension and common cancers 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 their screening for common NCDs. Screening of these common NCDs is an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres.

Government of India is supporting free of cost dialysis services to all patients Below Poverty Line (BPL) at district hospitals in the country under Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP) launched in 2016. Under PMNDP, State Governments are supported under the umbrella of the National Health Mission (NHM). PMNDP has been implemented in total 35 States/UT in 571 Districts at 1054 centres by deploying 7207 hemo-dialysis machines. Total 13.16 lakh patient availed dialysis services and 137.34 Lakhs Hemo-dialysis sessions held- as on 31st January 2022.

Cardiovascular Diseases & Kidney Diseases 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. There is also focus on cardiovascular diseases & kidney diseases in its various aspects in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). 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 10.74 cr. beneficiary families identified from Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) database is provided. AB-PMJAY provides treatment corresponding to a total of 1,669 procedures under 26 different specialties for NCDs including Cardiovascular Diseases & Kidney Diseases. The treatment packages under AB-PMJAY are very comprehensive covering various treatment related aspects such as drugs and diagnostic services.

Preventive aspect of Cardiovascular Diseases & Kidney Diseases is being strengthened under Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Ayushman Bharat Health Wellness Centre scheme, by promotion of wellness activities and targeted communication at the community level. Other initiatives for increasing public awareness about Cardiovascular Diseases & Kidney Diseases and for promotion of healthy lifestyle includes observation of National and International Day and use of print, electronic and social media for continued community awareness. Furthermore, healthy eating is also promoted through FSSAI. Fit India movement is being implemented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and various Yoga related activities are being carried out by Ministry of AYUSH. In addition, NPCDCS gives financial support under NHM for awareness generation (IEC) activities for Cardiovascular Diseases & Kidney Diseases to be undertaken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

National Viral Hepatitis Control Program under the National Health Mission has been launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in July 2018 and services expanded to include management of Hepatitis B in February 2019. The key strategies adopted under the program include awareness generation, promoting diagnosis and providing treatment for viral hepatitis. Under the program, free diagnostics and drugs are being made available for management of viral hepatitis. Around 1.51 crore people have been screened for hepatitis B and approx., 13,379 patients have been put on treatment for hepatitis B.

The prevalence of HIV in India continues to be low with an adult prevalence rate of 0.22% as per the latest HIV Estimations 2020 report of the Government of India. The national adult prevalence has declined from an estimated peak prevalence of 0.54% in 2000–2001 through 0.33% in 2010 to 0.22% in 2020.

The Government of India is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) to respond to the HIV disease in the country. Currently, phase-V of the NACP is under implementation as a Central Sector Scheme fully funded by the Government of India to prevent the spread of HIV infections keeping more than 99.5% of the adult population HIV free. Under the Programme, more than 4 crore HIV tests are being done annually at 34,500 facilities and around 14.20 lakh people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) are taking free, life-saving, high-quality antiretroviral medicines from 657 centres. More than 9 lakh viral load tests are being done among PLHIV who are on treatment to monitor the effectiveness of treatment towards the attainment of viral load suppression.

As per the Global TB Report, 2021 by the World Health Organization, the incidence of TB in India has reduced from 217/lakh population in 2015 to 188/lakh population in 2020.

The steps taken by the Government to address Tuberculosis are as under:

- i. Integration with Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres to decentralize screening and treatment services closer to the community
- ii. Scale up of private sector engagement to increase the notification
- iii. Scale up of Rapid molecular diagnostics (CBNAAT / Truenat) for TB diagnosis & early detection of drug resistant TB
- iv. Active Case Finding (ACF) among vulnerable/key populations under the programme to find the additional TB cases
- v. Nutritional support under Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) to all eligible TB patients
- vi. To strengthen the community involvement, identification of TB survivors as TB Champions and trained them using the standardized training curriculum on empowering TB survivors to TB champions
- vii. Expansion of TB preventive treatment

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