

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5041
TO BE ANSWERED ON 1st April, 2022**

PREVALENCE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CANCER

**5041. SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:
SHRIMATI NAVNEET RAVI RANA:
DR. UMESH G. JADHAV:
SHRI L.S. TEJASVI SURYA:
SHRI B.N.BACHE GOWDA:
SHRI ANNASAHEB SHANKAR JOLLE:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI SANGANNA AMARAPPA:
SHRI S. MUNISWAMY**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of prevalence of various types of cancer in certain/specific areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) whether there have been rapid increase in cancer cases in the country, if so, the details thereof and number of such cases reported, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for the increasing number of cancer patients in these specific areas and also in other parts of the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government hospitals/health centres across the country are adequately equipped/facilitated to detect various types of cancer including breast cancer at the preliminary/initial stage; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to diagnose various types of cancer at the preliminary/ initial stage and provide treatment at affordable cost and create awareness in this regard throughout the country and curb cancer cases?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)

(a) to (c): As per the Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer Registry Data Report on "National Cancer Registry Programme Report, 2020", the estimated number of incidences of cancer cases in the country during 2018 to 2020 by State/UT wise is enclosed in Annexure 1. The Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR) cancer across Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) in various specific areas in states are enclosed in Annexure 2. As per National Non-Communicable Diseases Monitoring Survey

(NNMS), the prevalence of risk factors associated with Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer amongst adults (18-69 years) are such as 32.8% in current tobacco use, 15.9% in current alcohol use, 98.4% in inadequate intake of fruits and/or vegetables intake and 41.3% in insufficient physical activity.

(d) and (e): Health is a state subject. The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, however, 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. Cancer is an integral part of NPCDCS. The programme focusses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation for Cancer prevention, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the NCDs, including Cancer. 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 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 the three common cancers i.e oral, breast and cervical. Screening of these common cancers is an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres.

Preventive aspect of Cancer is 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 Cancer and for promotion of healthy lifestyle includes observation of National Cancer Awareness Day and use of print, electronic and social media for community awareness. Furthermore, healthy eating is also promoted through FSSAI. Fit India movement is implemented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and various Yoga related activities are carried out by Ministry of AYUSH. In addition, NPCDCS gives financial support under NHM for awareness generation (IEC) activities for Cancer to be undertaken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

The Central Government is also implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer Scheme in order to enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer. 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) have been approved under the said scheme. The details are attached in Annexure 3.

There is also focus on Oncology in its various aspects in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata are also steps in this direction. All these enhance the capacity for treatment of cancer in the country.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care facilities. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. Treatment of Cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). 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 Cancer drugs at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtrya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), financial assistance is provided to families living below threshold poverty line for their treatment, including treatment of Cancer in Government hospitals.

Table 2: Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites - (2018-2020)* - Both sexes			
State	2018	2019	2020
Jammu & Kashmir	12,071	12,396	12,726
Ladakh	273	279	286
Himachal Pradesh	8,412	8,589	8,799
Punjab	36,888	37,744	38,636
Chandigarh	966	994	1,024
Uttaranchal	10,932	11,216	11,482
Haryana	27,665	28,453	29,219
Delhi	23,678	24,436	25,178
Rajasthan	67,380	69,156	70,987
Uttar Pradesh	1,92,019	1,96,652	2,01,319
Bihar	98,383	1,01,014	1,03,711
Sikkim	437	443	445
Arunachal Pradesh	991	1,015	1,035
Nagaland	1,684	1,719	1,768
Manipur	1,803	1,844	1,899
Mizoram	1,742	1,783	1,837
Tripura	2,454	2,507	2,574
Meghalaya	2,741	2,808	2,879
Assam	36,029	36,948	37,880
West Bengal	1,03,309	1,05,814	1,08,394
Jharkhand	32,150	33,045	33,961
Orissa	48,491	49,604	50,692
Chhattisgarh	26,443	27,113	27,828
Madhya Pradesh	73,957	75,911	77,888
Gujarat	66,069	67,841	69,660
Daman	107	118	124
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	173	186	206
Maharashtra	1,10,696	1,13,374	1,16,121
Telangana	45,335	46,464	47,620
Andhra Pradesh	67,370	68,883	70,424
Karnataka	81,729	83,824	85,968
Goa	1,543	1,591	1,618
Lakshadweep	27	27	27
Kerala	55,145	56,148	57,155
Tamil Nādu	84,320	86,596	88,866
Pondicherry	1,469	1,523	1,577
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	351	357	366
Ref: National Cancer Registry Programme report, 2020			
* Projected cancer cases for India were computed using Age specific incidence Rate of 28 PBCRs of 2012-2016 and the projected population (person-years)			

Table 1: Age Adjusted Incidence Rate (AAR) per 100,000 population for All Sites of Cancer in PBCRs under NCRP

Registry, State	Males	Females
Aizawl district, Mizoram	269.4	214.1
East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya	227.9	118.6
Kamrup urban, Assam	213.0	169.6
Mizoram state	207.0	172.3
Papumpare district, Meghalaya	201.2	219.8
Meghalaya, Meghalaya	176.8	96.5
Delhi, Delhi NCT	147.0	141.0
Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala	137.8	127.3
Cachar district, Assam	129.0	104.8
Kollam district, Kerala	127.7	107.1
Nagaland, Nagaland	124.5	88.2
Bangalore, Karnataka	122.1	146.8
Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh	120.4	116.2
Chennai, Tamil Nadu	119.9	132.8
Mumbai, Maharashtra	108.4	116.2
Patiala district, Punjab	108.2	124.6
Hyderabad district, Telangana	101.6	136.0
West Arunachal, Arunachal Pradesh	101.1	96.3
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	101.0	106.9
Ahmedabad urban, Gujarat	98.3	76.7
Imphal West district, Manipur	95.3	110.9
Dibrugarh district, Assam	91.9	76.8
Kolkata, West Bengal	91.2	89.2
Nagpur, Maharashtra	91.1	89.8
Sikkim state	88.7	97.0
Pune, Maharashtra	83.0	94.0
Tripura state	80.9	58.3
Aurangabad, Maharashtra	70.9	75.1
Wardha district, Maharashtra	64.5	69.9
Manipur state	62.8	71.1
Barshi rural, Maharashtra	50.6	61.0
Osmanabad & Beed, Maharashtra	39.5	49.4

Table of SCIs/TCCCs:

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	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	TCCC
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI
12	Jammu & Kashmir	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	Karnataka	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	TCCC
16	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Tjiruvananthapuram	SCI
17	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC
18	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC
19	Madhya Pradesh	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	SCI
20	Maharashtra	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC
21	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Aurangabad	SCI
22	Maharashtra	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	Punjab	Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC
28	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC
29	Rajasthan	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI
30	Rajasthan	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	West Bengal	Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC
39	West Bengal	Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	TCCC

