

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2219
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH DECEMBER, 2015**

CANCER AMONG WOMEN

**2219. SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ:
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:**

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

- (a) whether the numbers of various types of cancer in women, mainly breast cancer among urban women and cervical cancer among rural women have increased over the past few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UTwise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to ascertain the prevalence of various types of cancer among women in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for prevention, early detection and affordable treatment of all types of cancer including cervical and breast cancer in women and spreading awareness in this regard; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop low cost cancer diagnosis tests for women and make them available in the country?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a) & (b): As reported by ICMR, as per the Report on “Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rate: 1982-2010”, the Age Adjusted Incidence rates (AAR) show breast cancer is increasing in both urban and rural registries whereas cervical cancer is decreasing or remains static in both urban and rural registries. The estimated incidence cancer cases for all sites, breast and cervical among women in India, State / Union Territory wise for the years 2012 to 2015 are at annexure I to III.

The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.

(c): The systematic collection of data on cancer is being carried out by various Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCR) across India under the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR since 1982. The number of estimated prevalent cancer cases of all sites of cancer among women in the country for the year 2014 is 1571252.

(d) & (e) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented 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.

Screening guidelines for breast, cervical and oral Cancer have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Breast self examination is also promoted for early detection for breast cancer.

Screening for cervical cancer is by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) technique. ICMR has launched an indigenous instrument called Magnivisulizer which can be used by trained health workers for screening for early detection of cervical cancer. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer.

Government of India has approved “Tertiary Care for Cancer” Scheme under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India assists to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto Rs.120 crore and for TCCC is upto Rs.45 crore subject to eligibility as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

The treatment for cancer in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus 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 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013 also contain drugs used for the treatment of Cancer. NLEM (drug formulations) medicines for which ceiling prices have been notified under DPCO, 2013, includes 47 anti-Cancer medicines. No person is authorized to sell any such formulation to any consumer at a price exceeding the ceiling price fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.

Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister’s Cancer Patient Fund (HMC PF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto Rs.2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients.

Annexure - I

Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India by different State /UT - All Sites- (2012-2015) - Females				
States	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jammu & Kashmir	5573	5772	5978	6190
Himachal pradesh	3158	3235	3314	3395
Punjab	12206	12509	12818	13132
Chandigarh	446	459	473	487
Uttaranchal	4684	4839	4999	5164
Haryana	11152	11499	11857	12226
Delhi	7286	7485	7689	7896
Rajasthan	31040	31983	32950	33942
Uttar pradesh	89747	92787	95917	99141
Bihar	47102	48870	50698	52588
Sikkim	224	236	248	264
Arunachal pradesh	506	517	529	540
Nagaland	711	714	717	721
Manipur	982	968	955	944
Mizoram	409	417	425	432
Tripura	1391	1442	1498	1562
Meghalaya	1120	1142	1165	1188
Assam	11459	11598	11737	11877
West bengal	41763	43029	44338	45691
Jharkhand	15183	15723	16280	16854
Orissa	19419	19936	20465	21006
Chattisgarh	12041	12472	12917	13377
Madhya pradesh	33055	34174	35325	36510
Gujarat	27238	28111	29012	29940
Daman & Diu	92	98	105	113
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	146	155	165	176
Maharashtra	50472	51747	53046	54366
Telangana	16604	17241	17916	18631
Andhra pradesh	23406	24305	25255	26262
Karnataka	28223	29034	29866	30720
Goa	669	685	702	719
Lakshadweep	30	32	33	35
Kerala	16381	16956	17585	18272
Tamil nadu	33161	33648	34135	34621
Pondicherry	607	634	663	692
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	164	167	170	173
Total	547850	564619	581945	599847
*Based on cancer incidence report (2009-2011) and the Report on Time Trends in Cancer incidence Rates (1982-2010).				

Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India by different State / UT - Cervix- (2012-2015)- Females				
States	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jammu & Kashmir	944	959	974	989
Himachal pradesh	535	538	540	543
Punjab	2068	2078	2089	2099
Chandigarh	76	76	77	78
Uttaranchal	794	804	815	825
Haryana	1889	1911	1932	1954
Delhi	1234	1244	1253	1262
Rajasthan	5259	5314	5369	5424
Uttar pradesh	15205	15417	15630	15843
Bihar	7980	8120	8261	8404
Sikkim	23	24	25	27
Arunachal pradesh	52	53	54	55
Nagaland	73	73	74	74
Manipur	101	99	98	97
Mizoram	42	43	44	44
Tripura	143	148	154	160
Meghalaya	115	117	119	122
Assam	1175	1190	1204	1218
West bengal	7076	7150	7225	7302
Jharkhand	2572	2612	2653	2693
Orissa	3290	3313	3335	3357
Chattisgarh	2040	2072	2105	2138
Madhya pradesh	5600	5678	5756	5835
Gujarat	4615	4671	4728	4785
Daman & Diu	16	16	17	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25	26	27	28
Maharashtra	8551	8598	8644	8688
Telangana	2814	2865	2919	2977
Andhra pradesh	3965	4038	4116	4196
Karnataka	4782	4824	4867	4909
Goa	113	114	114	115
Lakshadweep	5	5	5	6
Kerala	2775	2817	2865	2920
Tamil nadu	5616	5591	5562	5533
Pondicherry	103	105	108	111
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28	28	28	28
Total	91694	92731	93786	94857
*Based on cancer incidence data (2009-2011) and Time trends in cancer incidence rates (1982-2010) report.				

Annexure-III

Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India by different State / UT - Breast- (2012-2015)- Females				
States	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jammu & Kashmir	921	955	991	1029
Himachal pradesh	522	535	550	564
Punjab	2017	2070	2125	2182
Chandigarh	74	76	78	81
Uttaranchal	774	801	829	858
Haryana	1843	1903	1966	2032
Delhi	1204	1239	1275	1312
Rajasthan	5130	5293	5463	5641
Uttar pradesh	14834	15356	15903	16476
Bihar	7785	8088	8406	8740
Sikkim	46	49	53	58
Arunachal pradesh	104	109	113	118
Nagaland	147	150	154	158
Manipur	203	204	205	207
Mizoram	84	88	91	95
Tripura	287	303	321	342
Meghalaya	231	240	250	260
Assam	2365	2440	2518	2599
West bengal	6903	7121	7351	7593
Jharkhand	2510	2602	2699	2801
Orissa	3210	3299	3393	3491
Chattisgarh	1990	2064	2142	2223
Madhya pradesh	5464	5656	5857	6067
Gujarat	4502	4652	4810	4976
Daman & Diu	15	16	17	19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	26	27	29
Maharashtra	8342	8564	8795	9035
Telangana	2744	2854	2971	3096
Andhra pradesh	3869	4022	4187	4364
Karnataka	4665	4807	4952	5105
Goa	111	113	116	119
Lakshadweep	5	5	6	6
Kerala	2707	2806	2916	3037
Tamil nadu	5481	5569	5660	5754
Pondicherry	100	105	110	115
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27	28	28	29
Total	91240	94208	97328	100611
*Based on cancer incidence data (2009-2011) and Time trends in cancer incidence rates (1982-2010) report.				