

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1590
TO BE ANSWERED ON 4TH MARCH, 2016**

CANCER DISEASES

**1590. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

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

- (a) the details of the new studies/ findings in regard to cancer diseases in the country;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to collaborate with UK to conduct 'Add- Aspirin' global drug clinical trials to investigate the use of aspirin to prevent recurrence of the most common cancers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Tata Memorial Hospital have submitted the research application to the ethics committee for conducting trial;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the status of the said application; and
- (f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen the research work of cancer disease?

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

(a): The details of the new studies/findings in regard to cancer diseases in the country as per National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research-National Cancer Registry Programme is as follows:

I. Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries: (2009-2011) NCDIR-NCRP (ICMR), (2013):-

Among males, cancers of lung, mouth, oesophagus and stomach are the leading sites across all the registries. Lung cancer is the leading site in Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Tripura, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram. All the PBCRs in Gujarat and Maharashtra states and Bhopal PBCR have mouth cancer as the leading site of cancer. Cancer of the oesophagus is the leading site in the registries in the states of Assam and Meghalaya. Stomach cancer is the leading site in Sikkim and Mizoram while cancer of the nasopharynx is the leading site in Nagaland. Among females, cancer of the breast and cervix are the leading sites of cancer in 18 of 25 PBCRs. Lung was the leading site in Manipur and Mizoram.

II. Time Trends in cancer Incidence Rate:1982-2010, NCDIR-NCRP (ICMR), (2013):-

In males, cancer of the tongue, mouth, colon, rectum, liver, lung, prostate, brain, Non Hodgkins Lymphoma (NHL), Leukemias, gallbladder, pancreas, kidney and urinary bladder have shown a statistically significant increase in Age adjusted Incidence rates (AARs).

In females, cancers of the gallbladder, lung, breast, corpus uteri, ovary, thyroid, brain, Non Hodgkins Lymphoma and Myeloid Leukemias have shown a statistically significant increase in AARs.

(b) to (e): While Tata Memorial Hospital , Mumbai has informed that they have plans for participation in Add Aspirin for certain types of cancer, Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), has reported that they have not received any proposal or application for conduct of clinical trial. Tata Memorial Hospital has reported that they have not submitted application to ethics committee.

(f): In the Government sector, Research activities for detection and treatment of cancer are mostly carried out by Institutions/Departments such as the Indian Council of Medical Research, Department of Science and Technology and Department of Atomic Energy. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has developed Bhabhatron and the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER) has developed Linear Accelerator (LINAC).

The Indian Council of Medical Research is promoting cancer research including epidemiological, clinical, basic and translational research. The ICMR has also developed protocols for the management (including treatment) of Buccal Mucosa Cancer, Gall Bladder Cancer, Stomach Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, and Tongue Cancer. Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology under the Indian Council of Medical Research has developed a hand held device called Magnivisualizer with inbuilt source of light that can be used in field conditions for early detection of cervical cancer and oral cancer lesions.