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

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1103 TO BE ANSWERED ON 22ND JULY, 2016

CANCER CASES

1103. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: ADV. JOICE GEORGE: SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether there is a steady increase in cancer cases in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases reported and deaths occurred in various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to find the prime reasons causing cancer and for prevention of cancer and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether most of the cancer patients come to know about their disease only at the end stage of their disease reducing the chances of their survival; and

(d) if so, the action plan prepared by the Government for early detection of cancer especially among women by setting up of mammography units, comprehensive cancer control, enhancing the existing infrastructure for cancer treatment facilities in the country?

ANSWER THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OFHEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)

(a): Yes, there is an increase in cancer cases in country as per Indian Council of Medical Research's National cancer Registry data. The details of estimated number of new cancer patients and deaths due to cancer in various states /Union Territories (including State of Uttar Pradesh) for the last three years are given in **Annexure 1** and **Annexure 2** respectively.

(b) & (c): 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.

As reported by ICMR, it is difficult to quantify the cases that can be prevented as cancer is a disease of multi factorial origin and could be due to various risk factors. However, increased access to vaccination for cancer preventable through vaccine such as Hepatitis B virus reduces the risk of hepatocellular cancer. As reported by ICMR as per "Consolidated Report on Hospital Based Cancer Registry: 2012-14", it is estimated that approximately 17% patients report when the disease has spread throughout the body which is the end stage of disease.

The cancer survival rate is generally believed to depend upon amongst others, stage at diagnosis, stage of initiation of treatment, type and site of Cancer, correct and complete treatment.

(d): Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the objectives of 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. The focus of the programme is on Breast, Cervical and Oral Cancer.

Operational guidelines have been released for prevention, control and screening of Diabetes, Hypertension and common Cancer (Cervix, Breast and Oral) to the States for implementation. The screening includes screening for risk factors of these diseases. Such screening will also generate awareness on risk factors of these diseases. Breast self examination is also promoted for early detection of breast cancer

Screening for cervical cancer is by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) technique. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histopathological 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. These institutions will mentor all Cancer related activities including prevention, awareness generation, research and treatment in their respective jurisdiction.

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 and the work has started.

Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites - (2013 to 2015)* - Both sexes

States	2013	2014	2015	
Jammu & Kashmir	13404	14115	14864	
Himachal Pradesh	7140	7425	7722	
Punjab	28835	30002	31214	
Chandigarh	1110	1162	1217	
Uttaranchal	10709	11240	11796	
Harvana	26688	27933	29240	
Delhi	17578	18356	19168	
Raiasthan	72275	75642	79160	
Uttar Pradesh	212075	222615	233659	
Bihar	111572	117603	123949	
Sikkim	462	467	473	
Arunachal Pradesh	1212	1231	1252	
Nagaland	1284	1288	1294	
Manipur	2759	2836	2916	
Mizoram	1552	1585	1618	
Tripura	2110	2139	2169	
Meghalaya	3121	3184	3246	
Assam	30775	31124	31474	
West Bengal	95316	99339	103532	
Jharkhand	35206	37031	38947	
Orissa	43882	45736	47666	
Chhattisgarh	27310	28738	30239	
Madhya Pradesh	77175	81034	85078	
Gujarat	63884	66952	70171	
Daman & Diu	299	339	385	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	389	421	457	
Maharashtra	117317	122256	127390	
Telangana	36885	38494	40177	
Andhra Pradesh	51462	53570	55776	
Karnataka	64306	67237	70302	
Goa	1522	1587	1655	
Lakshadweep	71	77	82	
Kerala	35620	37550	39672	
Tamil Nadu	73736	76091	78512	
Pondicherry	1351	1428	1510	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	389	402	415	
Total	1270781	1328229	1388397	
Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016				
*Projected cancer cases for India were computed using projected incidence rates and the population (person-years)				

Estimated Mortality due to cancer in India, different State/UT - All sites - (2013 to 2015)* - Both sexes				
States	2013	2014	2015	
Jammu & Kashmir	6782	7144	7525	
Himachal Pradesh	3598	3742	3893	
Punjab	14580	15171	15784	
Chandigarh	563	590	618	
Uttaranchal	5399	5667	5949	
Haryana	13505	14135	14797	
Delhi	8897	9290	9699	
Rajasthan	36495	38202	39985	
Uttar Pradesh	107170	112514	118115	
Bihar	56372	59431	62651	
Sikkim	234	236	240	
Arunachal Pradesh	619	628	638	
Nagaland	659	662	665	
Manipur	1381	1419	1460	
Mizoram	791	808	824	
Tripura	1079	1094	1109	
Meghalaya	1612	1644	1676	
Assam	15677	15853	16029	
West Bengal	48075	50110	52231	
Jharkhand	17760	18683	19653	
Orissa	22105	23043	24019	
Chhattisgarh	13751	14472	15231	
Madhya Pradesh	38962	40917	42964	
Gujarat	32275	33832	35466	
Daman & Diu	154	176	200	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	198	215	233	
Maharashtra	59231	61732	64332	
Telangana	18573	19385	20235	
Andhra Pradesh	25904	26970	28082	
Karnataka	32401	33881	35430	
Goa	767	799	834	
Lakshadweep	36	39	42	
Kerala	17858	18827	19892	
Tamil Nadu	37118	38310	39537	
Pondicherry	678	717	759	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	196	203	210	
Total	641455	670541	701007	
Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016				
*Projected mortality cases for India were computed by applying				
Mumbai Mortality/Incidence (MI) ratio to the projected incidence				
cancer cases.				