

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3425
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH AUGUST, 2016**

CANCER PATIENTS AND DEATHS

**3425. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

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

- (a) whether the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) has achieved its objectives, especially with regard to Cancer and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether a sharp increase has been recorded in cancer patients and deaths reported in the country and if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the cancer patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL) are being denied cancer treatment by private sector hospitals in the country, if so, the number of such cases reported during the said period, State/ UT-wise; and
- (d) the new initiatives/steps taken by the Government to control the spread of cancer diseases in the country and to ensure adequate and timely treatment to cancer patients particularly of BPL?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a) to (d): While, Public Health is a State subject, the Central Government is implementing the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level, to support the State Governments. The objectives of the programme include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer the focus is on three types of Cancer namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. As informed by the State Governments, 1880 NCD Clinics at Community Health, 298 District NCD Cells, 88 CCU and 64 Day Care Centres have been set up under the programme. Operational guidelines have been released for prevention, control and screening of Diabetes, Hypertension and common Cancers (Cervix, Breast and Oral), to the States for implementation.

As per Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry data, there has been an increase in the estimated incidence and mortality due to cancer in the country. The estimates of incidence and mortality of cancer patients in India during the last three years and current year, State/UT wise are at **Annexure I & II**.

Cancer is a multi factorial disease, the risk factors of which inter alia include ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet & air pollution.

Public Health is a State subject and the information regarding instances, if any, of cancer patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL) being denied cancer treatment by private sector hospitals in the country is not maintained centrally.

The treatment of Cancer in many of State and Centre Government institutions is free for BPL patients and subsidized for others. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:

- I. Implementation of NPCDCS upto district hospital level. Further, the guidelines for population level screening of common cancer viz. Cervix, Breast and Oral have been released to the State Government for implementation.
- II. To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing a Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme to support the setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The proposals for 9 SCIs and 8 TCCCs have been approved and funds have been released.
- III. Supporting Cancer care under new AIIMS and State Government Medical Colleges being upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).
- IV. Setting up of 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and National Cancer Institute (NCI) as part of second campus of AIIMS, New Delhi has been approved.
- V. The Government is providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line for life threatening diseases under the schemes such as Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG).
- VI. Seven Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets have been opened at Central Government institutions with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Opening of such outlets at eight other Central Government Institutions has been approved.
- VII. 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 for which ceiling prices have been fixed.

Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites - (2013 to 2016)* - Both sexes				
States	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jammu & Kashmir	13404	14115	14864	15652
Himachal Pradesh	7140	7425	7722	8029
Punjab	28835	30002	31214	32474
Chandigarh	1110	1162	1217	1274
Uttaranchal	10709	11240	11796	12381
Haryana	26688	27933	29240	30611
Delhi	17578	18356	19168	20015
Rajasthan	72275	75642	79160	82836
Uttar Pradesh	212075	222615	233659	245231
Bihar	111572	117603	123949	130628
Sikkim	462	467	473	479
Arunachal Pradesh	1212	1231	1252	1272
Nagaland	1284	1288	1294	1300
Manipur	2759	2836	2916	2998
Mizoram	1552	1585	1618	1652
Tripura	2110	2139	2169	2199
Meghalaya	3121	3184	3246	3311
Assam	30775	31124	31474	31825
West Bengal	95316	99339	103532	107906
Jharkhand	35206	37031	38947	40959
Orissa	43882	45736	47666	49674
Chhattisgarh	27310	28738	30239	31817
Madhya Pradesh	77175	81034	85078	89315
Gujarat	63884	66952	70171	73551
Daman & Diu	299	339	385	440
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	389	421	457	497
Maharashtra	117317	122256	127390	132726
Telangana	36885	38494	40177	41939
Andhra Pradesh	51462	53570	55776	58072
Karnataka	64306	67237	70302	73511
Goa	1522	1587	1655	1726
Lakshadweep	71	77	82	89
Kerala	35620	37550	39672	42004
Tamil Nadu	73736	76091	78512	80999
Pondicherry	1351	1428	1510	1596
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	389	402	415	429
Total	1270781	1328229	1388397	1451417
Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016 *Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years)				

Estimated Mortality of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites - (2013 to 2016)* - Both sexes				
States	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jammu & Kashmir	6782	7144	7525	7925
Himachal Pradesh	3598	3742	3893	4048
Punjab	14580	15171	15784	16423
Chandigarh	563	590	618	646
Uttaranchal	5399	5667	5949	6245
Haryana	13505	14135	14797	15491
Delhi	8897	9290	9699	10127
Rajasthan	36495	38202	39985	41848
Uttar Pradesh	107170	112514	118115	123985
Bihar	56372	59431	62651	66040
Sikkim	234	236	240	242
Arunachal Pradesh	619	628	638	649
Nagaland	659	662	665	667
Manipur	1381	1419	1460	1500
Mizoram	791	808	824	841
Tripura	1079	1094	1109	1125
Meghalaya	1612	1644	1676	1710
Assam	15677	15853	16029	16206
West Bengal	48075	50110	52231	54443
Jharkhand	17760	18683	19653	20671
Orissa	22105	23043	24019	25035
Chhattisgarh	13751	14472	15231	16030
Madhya Pradesh	38962	40917	42964	45110
Gujarat	32275	33832	35466	37182
Daman & Diu	154	176	200	229
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	198	215	233	254
Maharashtra	59231	61732	64332	67035
Telangana	18573	19385	20235	21126
Andhra Pradesh	25904	26970	28082	29244
Karnataka	32401	33881	35430	37052
Goa	767	799	834	870
Lakshadweep	36	39	42	45
Kerala	17858	18827	19892	21062
Tamil Nadu	37118	38310	39537	40796
Pondicherry	678	717	759	802
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	196	203	210	217
Total	641455	670541	701007	732921
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.				