

### Cases of genetic disorders in Maharashtra and Karnataka

†1308. SHRI BALAVANT AL/AS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of various types of genetic disorders among people living in certain areas of the country including coastal areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has got any study conducted to ascertain the reasons of such disorders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
(a) and (b) With a very large population and high birth rate and consanguineous marriage favoured in many communities, there is a high prevalence of genetic disorders in various parts of India like congenital malformations, G6PD deficiency, Down syndrome B-thalassemia, sickle cell disease and amino acid disorders, according to published report. In reference to Karnataka the Indian council of Medical Research (ICMR) has supported studies on Handigodu disease which is a unique genetic disorders mainly of bones and is prevalent in the Chanangi and Chaluvadi community in Shimoga and Chikmagloor districts of Karnataka.

(c) to (e) ICMR has funded multicentric studies on disease like thalassemia. Down syndrome, neural tube defects, sickle cell anemia, Handigodu Syndrome, infertility etc. At present ICMR is funding the newborn screening programme for inborn metabolic disorders (Congenital Hypothyroidism and congenital adrenal hyperplasia) among new born at several centres in the country (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bangalore etc.). ICMR is also funding a course of genetic counseling at Sanjay Gandhi Post Institute (SGPGI), Lucknow. In addition, the ICMR has also funded several adhoc projects in the area of human genetics.

### Shortage of health infrastructure in rural areas

1309. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Rural Health Statistics 2009, there is a shortfall of 20,500 Sub-Centres (SCs), 4,500 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and more than 2,000 Community Health Centres (CHCs) in the country;

(b) if so, the shortfall of SCs, PHCs and CHCs in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.