

comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 and the programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012: Under Cancer component of NPCDCS, the district hospitals are strengthened for early diagnosis of Cancer, chemotherapy facilities and palliative care to cancer patients. Early Cancer detection would be done at district level through opportunistic screening mainly for Oral, Breast and Cervical Cancer. Financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient's available for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district. The programme also envisages strengthening of Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services.

**Robotic Cardio Thoracic Surgery facility for
beneficiaries of CGHS and ECUS**

1470. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Robotic Cardio Thoracic Surgery, the latest in minimal invasive surgical approach, is available in Fortis Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla, New Delhi, which is a Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and an Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) empanelled hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to extend this facility of revolutionary treatment in multivessel cardiac surgery without splitting the sternum thus shorter hospital stay and faster recovery, to the beneficiaries of CGHS and ECHS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) empanels private hospitals for specific specialties and not for particular procedures. CGHS does not maintain information regarding availability of a particular procedure in a particular hospital. CGHS package rates are fixed for common treatment procedures undertaken in hospitals. Whenever a request for treatment under a new procedure is received, the same is examined by CGHS on a case to case basis in consultation with experts in the field.

Silicosis as a notifiable disease

1471. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering declaring Silicosis a notifiable disease, as recommended by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry would consider linking silicosis treatment with the TB control program; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Silicosis is already a notified Occupational Disease under Factories Act.

(c) and (d) Association between silicosis and TB is a widely accepted fact. Various studies around the world has shown that the risk for acquiring TB increasing in Persons exposed to silicosis. Therefore, it is justified to screen regularly patients with silicosis (or those with risk factors for silicosis like quarry workers) for TB.

Adulteration of milk and milk products

1472. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to curb the widespread adulteration in milk and milk products, besides collection of samples;

(b) to what extent dairies are allowed to mix mutton tallow, fat, colour, etc. in butter, ghee etc.;

(c) whether Government contemplates stern enforcement of law and punish the guilty of the cases of adulteration of milk with urea and other toxic non-edible substances; and

(d) the number of cases of such inhuman and illegal act of adulteration in dairy/milk and milk products booked involving businessmen from Gujarat and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The standards of different classes of milk have been prescribed under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules, and Regulations, 2011. The sale of spurious/adulterated food items including milk is punishable under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(b) Mutton tallow is not allowed in butter and ghee. As per clause 20.1.1(10) of Chapter 2 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sale), Regulations, 2011, sale of milk and milk products containing substances not found in milk except as prescribed in the said Regulations is prohibited.

(c) The State/U.T Governments are responsible for implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations, 2011. They have been requested from time to time to keep a strict vigil on quality/adulteration of milk and milk products for presence of chemical substances and take stringent action against such unscrupulous traders. Action against such persons is taken by the State Governments concerned.

(d) Specific data about milk and milk products are not maintained centrally. However, as per available information during 2010, prosecutions were launched