

Guidelines for screening of common cancer namely cervix, breast and oral cancer have been provided to State Governments under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS). However, there are no guidelines/protocols for various diagnostic tests for various cancers.

So far as Department of AIDS Control is concerned information is as under:

- (i) Guidelines on HIV Testing.
- (ii) Manual on Quality Standards for HIV testing Laboratory
- (iii) Laboratory Manual for Technicians (ICTCs, PPTCTs, Blood Banks and PHCs).
- (iv) National Guidelines for enumeration of CD4 Lymphocytes with single platform technology for initiation and monitoring of ART in HIV infected individuals
- (v) Laboratory Guidelines for HIV diagnosis in infants and children less than 18 months.
- (vi) HIV-1 Plasma Viral Load Testing Guidelines to support roll out of second line ART at NACO designated Centres (Component of ART guidelines).
- (vii) Laboratory Manual for Diagnosis of Sexually Transmitted and Reproductive Tract Infections.

(c) and (d) Health is a state subject; however, the Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 which currently, is applicable in the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan and Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

As per the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012 notified under the aforesaid Act, the clinical establishments are required to charge the rates for each type of procedures and services including diagnostic tests within the range of rates determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The District Registering Authority (DRA) is required to monitor such rates including prices of such diagnostic tests.

#### **Dialysis facilities for renal patients**

†2884. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the report of World Health Organisation (WHO), kidney ailment is one of the major causes of death in India;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of kidney patients registered during the last three years, yearwise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that dialysis facilities are mostly available in private hospitals, which are very costly and out of reach of poor patients; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide dialysis facility at low cost to poor patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The data on numbers of cases of persons suffering from kidney diseases and deaths due to kidney ailments is not available. However, Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD), which is a cause of kidney failure, has been studied in India by small population based studies. It was found to be in 0.79 % in North India and in 0.16 % in South India. State/UT-wise data is not available.

(c) and (d) Complete data regarding availability and cost of dialysis facilities in the country is not maintained centrally. The cost of dialysis varies across facilities.

Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide health care including dialysis facilities for the patients. The Central Government through the hospitals under it, supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

Dialysis facility is available at the Central Government Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Delhi; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi; Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong and Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal. Additionally, under PMSSY, 6 new AIIMS have been set up which will also provide tertiary care to patients.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), ₹ 210.00 lakh was sanctioned to Government of Kerala during 2012-13 for setting up dialysis units in 14 district hospitals. Government of India is also giving support for strengthening/up-gradation of Medical Colleges/District Hospitals which includes services for Non-Communicable Diseases including Chronic Kidney Diseases.

The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) will help in reducing non-communicable diseases like Diabetes and Hypertension which are also a cause of chronic renal diseases and occurrence of renal failure.