

samples analysed during 2012-13 were 69949, out of which 10380 samples were found adulterated and misbranded. Similarly during 2013-14, the number of samples analysed were 62318, out of which 11577 samples were found adulterated and misbranded.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India or the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to invoke National Security Act (NSA), against the person involved in adulteration.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Medicines in formulary of CGHS Homoeopathic Medicines**

3636. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI:

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

(a) the names of medicines included in the Formulary of Homoeopathic Medicines of CGHS and Government hospitals;

(b) the diseases and ailments for which each such medicine is used/prescribed, respectively; and

(c) the names of drugs and medicines that can be prescribed over and above the Formulary?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) to (c) List of medicines in the CGHS formulary of Homoeopathy is available at CGHS website- <http://msotransparent.nic./cghsnew/index.asp>. As Homoeopathy prescription is made on totality of symptoms of individual patients in a holistic way, it is not practical to prepare a Homoeopathic Formulary on the basis of diseases and ailments. There is no list of medicines prepared other than the formulary. Doctors have been instructed to restrict their prescription to the formulary medicines as far as practicable.

#### **High rate of cervical cancer in the country**

3637. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India bears 30 per cent of the burden of cervical cancer world wide;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the instances of cervical cancer in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No. As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of Cervical

Cancer cases in India (2012) is 91694. The NCRP does not provide data estimates for the world. GLOBOCAN 2012 by International Agency for Research on Cancer estimates the number of Cervical Cancer cases in the World (2012) as 528000. The NCRP data indicates that Indian figures are 17.4% of the World estimates. However, estimated number of Cervical Cancer Cases in India by GLOBOCAN 2012 is 123000, which is 23.3% of the world.

The large population in India results in more number of Cervical Cancer cases. The Cervical Cancer is more common in low socio-economic status. Other attributable factors are high parity (more number of child birth), marriage at early age and poor genital hygiene *etc.*

(c) While Health is a State Subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) 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 is on three areas namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Screening guidelines for cervical cancer by VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) technique have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis through various tests including histopathological biopsy. For generating awareness, campaigns are also carried out through print and electronic media.

#### **Negligible prosecution of medical negligence cases**

3638. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is negligible prosecution of medical negligence cases in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no centralized collection of data on medical negligence cases filed in the country;

(c) in view of Health being the State Subject, whether the Ministry will direct the States to maintain such data at State level and compile the same at the Central level so as to reduce medical negligence in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Health is a State subject and States are empowered to take appropriate action in prosecuting the medical negligence cases as per their respective State Legislations. Medical Council of India may also take *suo-moto* action as per "The Indian Medical Council (professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002".