

- (b) if so, the main focus of the programme; and
- (c) the details of achievements made under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. The focus of the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is on supplementing the efforts of State Governments for providing better healthcare services by strengthening the existing healthcare facilities, awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management.

(c) Details of achievements made under the NPCDCS as informed by States are as under:

- State NCD Cell established in 26 States.
- District NCD Cell established in 142 districts.
- District NCD Clinic established in 147 districts.
- Cardiac Care Units established in 64 districts
- As on 31-03-2014 total 5,57,39,571 persons have been screened for Diabetes and Hypertension.
- 95 trainers and 717 MOs have been trained in 36 training sessions till date.

#### **Rising incidence of diabetes in rural areas**

3426. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the rising incidence of diabetes in the country, especially among the youth in rural areas; and
- (b) if so, the details of measures being taken by Government to prevent and treat the spread of diabetes, especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There are no time trend data on incidence of diabetes mellitus amongst youth in the country, or among different socio-economic groups.

As per the National Commission of Macroeconomics of Health (NCMH) Background Papers-Burden of Disease in India published in 2005, estimated cases of diabetes among the rural youth in the age group of 20-39 in the country in 2000 was 19,74,210 with the projected increase to 23,62,487 in 2015.

(b) Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management.

Under the programme screening of population for diabetes and hypertension has been carried out and 5.57 crore population above 30 year of age and pregnant women have been screened as on 31.3.2014 out of which 6.15% are found suspected for Diabetes.

Facilities including those for testing and treatment for Diabetes are provided in various Government Institutions. In addition, under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare including NCD Clinics located in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

#### **High prevalence of adolescent anemia**

3427. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that adolescent anemia has a high prevalence rate in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by Government to reduce its prevalence?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) Anaemia occurs during adolescence due to the following reasons:

- **Increased nutritional needs:** Adolescents gain up to 50% of their adult weight, more than 20% of their adult height, and 50% of their adult skeletal/ bone mass during this period. Hence proportionately their requirement of iron goes up, but is not met by their diet resulting in anaemia.