

and Personal Protective Equipment and vaccines. In particular, the State of Telangana has been provided with diagnostic reagents and viral transport medium.

Emergency stock of Oseltamivir drug, N-95 masks and Personal Protective Equipment is also being maintained. A Committee under the Director General of Health Services periodically monitors the situation. Regular advertisements for guidance of public on Influenza A H1N1 are being issued by MOHFW in national and local newspapers. The advertisements in print media were regularly published in more than 200 newspapers in January and February, 2015 all over the country. These also included vernacular languages. Information dissemination is also through Radio and Television. The affected States have also placed advertisements and conducted media campaign in the local newspapers and aired Radio and Television spots.

(e) and (f) Government was concerned about certain media reports informing that very high rates were being charged by certain private laboratories. The Director General of Health Services has advised the concerned State Government to ensure that the private laboratories do not charge high rates.

Harmful effects of junk food

†1414. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that junk food causes the maximum harm to health;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only junk foods are available in the canteens of hospitals, schools, colleges and offices; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop supply of junk foods in the canteens of these institutions and make people aware towards not eating the junk food?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) “Junk Food” has not been defined under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The Government is aware of the reports appearing in the media about the adverse effects of Junk Food. Further, a study conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Indian Council of Medical Research, Hyderabad on Assessment of ill-effects of consumption of Carbonated Water beverages (CWBs) on health of adolescents and young Adults, showed higher increments of body fat in young consumers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No such data is maintained centrally.

(c) The stakeholders are educated/made aware of the food safety through consumer awareness programmes launched jointly by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). These include advertisements in different media, campaigns launched by the FSSAI on social media such as Face-book, documentary films on YouTube, educational booklets, information on FSSAI website, stalls at Fairs/Melas/Events and mass awareness campaigns.

Patients waiting for kidney transplants

1415. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the treatment facilities available in Delhi, Mumbai etc. for kidney patients of the country;

(b) what Government is doing to address shortage of kidney transplant facility;

(c) whether kidney of unclaimed dead body or persons died in road accidents can be quickly transplanted to the needy;

(d) what is the law regulating such kidney transplant, the number of kidney patients waiting for such transplant for last two years and how many patients died for want of kidney during the same period; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to save lives of kidney failure patients, particularly for poor persons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) While information in respect of treatment available in hospitals/facilities in States is not maintained centrally, most tertiary care Government and private hospitals in the country have facilities for treatment of renal diseases including provision of dialysis. As regards the facilities for kidney transplant, the number of hospitals having such facilities in the State of Maharashtra and Delhi are 69 and 20 respectively as per information received from the State Government of Maharashtra and Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.

(b) Non-availability of donors especially cadaver donors for transplant of kidney is a major constraint. The Government has, with a view to remove the constraints, approved the National Organ Transplant Programme which seeks to increase the availability of organs from deceased donors, imparting training to make the necessary