

Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer awareness.

Public awareness regarding health promotion and prevention of NCDs through social mobilization by involvement of self help groups, community leaders, NGOs etc. can be undertaken by the States under NPCDCS.

Rise in cases of childhood cancer

1427. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of childhood cancer in the country;
- (b) whether this menace is on the high rise, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the action plan of Government to sensitize the people about this menace; and
- (d) the action plan to open sufficient medical facilities especially in the countryside to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Childhood cancers are around 3.04% of all cancer cases in the country and the estimated number of childhood cancer cases for the year 2014 is 33965. The crude incidence rate for childhood cancers per 100,000 children is as follows for the different time periods:

Year	Males	Females
2004-05	10.09	6.22
2006-08	11.60	6.89
2009-11	11.59	7.16

There is no statistically significant increase in the incidence rate of childhood cancers in either sex for the above time periods.

(c) and (d) Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

Further the, Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for

enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country.

In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosing and treatment of Cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

Undetected TB cases in the country

1428. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large percentage of TB cases are out of the radar of Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (c) the new TB cases reported annually during last 3 years, State-wise; and
- (d) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure universal access for quality diagnosis and treatment for all the TB patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per World Health Organization's World TB Report 2014, out of an estimated 2.1 million incident cases of Tuberculosis in India, the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) had registered a total of 1416014 TB cases in 2013.

It is likely that with a large private sector of healthcare in India, a significant proportion of cases not registered under RNTCP were diagnosed and treated in private sector.

- (c) Information is given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (d) Under RNTCP, diagnosis and treatment services for tuberculosis are provided free of cost to all in the country. Online case based web based software (NIKSHAY) has been developed by the Government to facilitate TB notification.