

(c) if so, on how many patients and for how long was the new drug tried and tested; and

(d) whether the drug (Bedaquiline) has been certified by the Drug Controller General of India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) World Health Organization has made conditional recommendation for use of Bedaquiline for treatment of Multi drug resistant TB in adult patients. An Expert Committee on Regulation of Newer anti-TB drugs in India examined the matter and approved the drug for conditional use in Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP).

The drug has been approved by the Drug Controller General of India under Conditional Access Programme for its use only through Revised National TB Control Programme.

The said drug has been tested in human beings by the producer, *i.e.* Janssen in Phase II, stage 1 and stage 2 clinical trials which were conducted in different settings. A total of 515 patients were given the new drug for 24 weeks in the above mentioned trials.

#### **Deaths from non-communicable diseases**

262. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that by 2020, seventy per cent of the deaths in India will be caused by non-communicable diseases;

(b) whether the Ministry has plans to make a policy shift to combat the changing nature of public health issues; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per World Health Organisation (WHO)'s "Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles 2014", NCDs are estimated to account for 60 per cent of total deaths in India.

In order to prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases, 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 (NHM). 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 treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up of Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Clinics at District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). The programme includes intervention at the level of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres also.

Besides NPCDCS other NCD programmes are being funded under NHM and include National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD), National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), etc.

In response to the growing burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), the Government of India has developed a National Multi Sectoral Action Plan (NMSAP) for prevention and control of NCDs to guide Multisectoral efforts towards attaining the National NCD objectives. The said National Multi Sectoral Action Plan (NMSAP) has been shared with relevant Central Government Ministries/Departments for their suggestions/feedback.

Department of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) in collaboration with World Health Organisation organized an inter-ministerial consultation on National Multisectoral Action Plan (NMSAP) for prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). The objective of the consultation was to sensitize the nodal officers from different sectors about the NMSAP.

India is the first country globally to adopt the NCD Global Monitoring Framework and Action Plan to its National Context. The Framework includes a set of nine voluntary targets and 25 indicators which can be applied across regional and country settings.

#### **Accelerated efforts to eliminate Malaria**

263. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether by 2016 end, all States are expected to include malaria elimination in their broader health policies and by end of 2017, all States are expected to bring down annual parasite incidence to less than 1 per thousand population and by end of 2020, 15 States/Union Territories under category 1 are expected to interrupt transmission of malaria and achieve zero indigenous cases and death due to malaria;

(b) if so, details thereof; and