

samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. As per information available with CDSCO, 77483 samples were tested and analysed during 2015-16 out of which 3818 samples were found to be 'Not of Standard Quality'. The State Licensing Authorities direct such manufacture whose products do not meet the standards to recall the products and take action as per provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 is taken against them.

(c) During current year, the Government of India had, *vide* Gazette Notifications dated 10.03.2016, prohibited the manufacture for sale, sale and distribution for human use, 344 Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) (medicines) with immediate effect in public interest as these FDCs were likely to involve risk to human beings and safer alternatives were available. A large number of petitions have been filed in different High Courts in respect of most of these FDCs. The Honourable High Court of Delhi has quashed the notifications prohibiting the drugs *vide* its Judgement dated 01.12.2016.

(d) The CDSCO and State Drug Regulatory Authorities have carried out Joint Risk Based Inspections of pharmaceutical units to check compliance with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) and shared the reports both with the manufacturers as also State Licensing Authorities. However, under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules, 1945 the regulatory control over manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs vests in the State Licensing Authorities. Accordingly, action against companies not conforming to the prescribed standards has to be taken by the States/UTs.

Advances made in cancer research

†2360. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the advances made in the field of Indian Cancer Research in view of the increasing number of cancer patients in the country day-by-day, so as to cure this disease;

(b) the type of cancer cases out of various types increasing rapidly in respect of number, the State-wise/UT-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sought cooperation from any other country of the world in the field of cancer research to get rid of the disease; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has provisioned any separate annual budget for research to get permanently rid of deadly disease like cancer, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) website, Bhabhatron, the indigenous telecobalt machine, is one of the successful products developed by BARC, Mumbai, for cancer treatment.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has undertaken following activities in the field of cancer research, during past five years:—

- (i) National Cancer Registry Programme has been initiated for systematic collection of cancer data.
- (ii) Breast Cancer Research has been started to focus on establishment of breast cancer cell lines from primary tumors of triple negative breast cancer patients.
- (iii) Standard Operating Procedures- The Standard operating procedures for use of flow cytometer are published by ICMR, which would help in assessing the role of various antibody panels for diagnosis and follow up of cancer patients.
- (iv) Cancer Monograph- ICMR has compiled cancer research activities undertaken in the form of centrally commissioned projects, important research out puts in *ad hoc* research schemes and major research programmes.
- (v) Development of Magnivisualizer- The ICMR's Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology has developed hand held device called Magnivisualizer that can be used for early detection of cancer cervix and oral cancer lesions.
- (vi) Smokeless Tobacco Hub- World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHOFCTC) has designated Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology as Global Knowledge Hub on Smokeless Tobacco with the objective to collect/create evidence for harmful effects of tobacco and develop a knowledgebase for different stakeholders.

(b) As per ICMR's National Cancer Registry Programme data, amongst males, cancer of the tongue, mouth, colon, rectum, liver, lung, prostate, brain, Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL), Leukemias, gallbladder, pancreas, kidney and urinary bladder have shown a statistically significant increase over time in Age adjusted Incidence rates.

In females, cancers of the gallbladder, lung, breast, corpus uteri, ovary, thyroid, brain, Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Myeloid Leukemias have shown a statistically significant increase over time. The estimated incidence of cancer cases of three leading types of cancer for males and females for the year 2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The ICMR is undertaking several collaborative cancer research projects with other countries such as Germany, France, University of Minnesota (USA), European Union and National Cancer Institute/National Institute of Health, USA with the aim to establish general framework of collaboration for promoting and conducting high quality research to strengthen evidence base, necessary for cancer prevention.

(d) There is no separate annual budget for research in cancer. However, during 2015-16, approximately ₹ 850 lakhs was spent on cancer research.

(Source: ICMR)

Statement

Estimated incidents of cancer for the year 2015

State/UT	Female (2015)			Male (2015)		
	Breast	Cervix	Ovary	Lung	Mouth	Tongue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	1331	1042	472	869	740	500
Himachal Pradesh	581	598	257	431	367	248
Punjab	3148	2142	1003	1804	1537	1038
Chandigarh	186	65	38	73	62	42
Uttarakhand	1142	853	391	662	563	380
Haryana	2910	1992	932	1704	1451	980
Delhi	3020	1059	611	1117	951	642
Rajasthan	7102	5721	2577	4519	3849	2599
Uttar Pradesh	20095	16894	7540	13453	11457	7738
Bihar	9314	9274	4004	7129	6072	4100
Sikkim	30	23	14	17	11	5
Arunachal Pradesh	80	68	29	75	34	28
Nagaland	66	88	14	47	32	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	265	134	99	217	27	41
Mizoram	95	116	20	125	13	17
Tripura	126	156	56	219	74	68
Meghalaya	102	117	27	113	102	113
Assam	2376	1420	871	1332	989	727
West Bengal	10291	7393	3417	5828	4963	3352
Jharkhand	3484	2857	1282	2199	1872	1264
Odisha	3975	3632	1594	2648	2255	1523
Chhattisgarh	2756	2264	1015	1672	1424	962
Madhya Pradesh	7840	6124	2777	4844	4125	2786
Gujarat	7527	4753	2269	4033	3435	2320
Daman and Diu	38	16	9	29	25	17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	28	14	28	24	16
Maharashtra	13969	8670	4157	7254	6178	4172
Telangana	4364	2842	1350	2219	1890	1276
Andhra Pradesh	5568	4101	1880	3070	2616	1766
Karnataka	7560	4967	2347	3912	3331	2250
Goa	220	107	55	92	78	53
Lakshadweep	13	5	3	5	4	3
Kerala	5222	2799	1398	2079	1770	1195
Tamil Nadu	9115	5461	2644	4329	3686	2490
Puducherry	213	100	52	81	69	47
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	28	13	24	21	14
TOTAL NO. OF CASES	134214	97909	45231	78252	66097	44791

Establishing Chest Pain Clinics

2361. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medical research in the field of Cardiology has brought immense improvement in dealing with heart related diseases resulting in noticeable reduction in the mortality rate and heart operation;