

(17.1%), Diarrhoeal diseases (8.6%), Other non-communicable diseases (8.3%) and Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (8.2%).

Under the National Health Mission, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the following steps are taken by the Government for prevention and control of diarrhoea in children:

1. Promotion of early and exclusive breastfeeding along with appropriate complementary feeding is being undertaken through frontline health workers namely ASHA and ANM at community and facility level.
2. Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) packets and zinc tablets are made available free of cost.
3. Capacity building of frontline workers and medical officers through the IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) and FIMNCI (Facility based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) for management of diarrhoea.
4. Surveillance activities to detect outbreaks of Diarrhoea through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) are also carried out.
5. Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) is being implemented as a campaign in last month of July and first month of August, since 2014, for control of deaths due to Diarrhoea across all States and UTs. It includes massive awareness generation on use of ORS and zinc during diarrhoea, bringing together multiple departments to generate awareness and also reach to each under-five child with one packet of ORS to be used when diarrhoea begins. Main activities include intensification of advocacy activities, awareness generation activities, diarrhoea management service provision, establishing ORS-zinc demonstration sites, ORS distribution by ASHA through home visitation.
6. Rotavirus Vaccine has been introduced in 2016 in four States (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh) to reduce rotavirus diarrhoea.
7. Other Schemes/programmes which have the potential of diarrhoea control include the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal Scheme implemented by other Ministries.

Increase in the number of diabetic patients

610. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per World Health Organisation, there are about 6.5 crore diabetic patients in India and the figure is likely to increase up to 10.5 crore by 2035;

(b) whether it has also been estimated that out of them about 20 per cent patients suffer from retinopathy which is caused due to damage of blood vessels in retina leading to blurred vision and sometimes even blindness; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what special measures Government proposes to take to contain increase in number of diabetic patients and resultant retinopathy, glaucoma, cataract and other problems in eyes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that according to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas, 7th Edition, the prevalence of diabetes in India is 69.2 million in 2015 which is likely to be increased to 123.5 million by 2040.

(b) Yes. As informed by ICMR, about 20 per cent of Diabetes subjects suffer from retinopathy.

Chronically high blood sugar from diabetes is associated with damage to the tiny blood vessels in the retina, leading to diabetic retinopathy. The retina detects light and converts it to signals sent through the optic nerve to the brain. Diabetic retinopathy can cause blood vessels in the retina to leak fluid or hemorrhage (bleed), which causes blurring of vision and sudden blindness. In its most advanced stage, new abnormal blood vessels proliferate (increase in number) on the surface of the retina, which can lead to scarring and retinal detachment. Diabetic retinopathy occurs in long standing diabetics (>10 years of duration) with poor control of blood sugar levels.

(c) Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has 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 for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

Government of India is also implementing National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) under which the following measures have been taken to contain increase in number of patients suffering from diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, cataract and other problems in eyes in the country:

1. Regular screening of population above 50 years of age for identification of cataract and other eye diseases;

2. Continued emphasis on free cataract surgeries through Government and NGO eye hospitals;
3. Setting up of a Task Force to suggest action plan for treatment and prevention of blindness due to glaucoma. The activity includes sensitization workshops of district ophthalmologists in early diagnosis and surgical treatment of glaucoma;
4. Setting up of Task Force to suggest action plan for diagnosis and treatment of retinal diseases through NCD clinics. The activity includes posting of Ophthalmic Assistants for screening of diabetics coming to NCD Clinics in various districts/CHCs;
5. In service training of eye surgeons in surgical and medical management of cataract, glaucoma, retina and other sub-specialty;
6. IEC activities to create awareness about cataract, glaucoma, retinal diseases and other eye ailments.

Preventive healthcare measures to check cancer disease

611. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in cases of mouth, breast and cervical cancer and country is likely to have over 17.3 lakh new cases and over 8.8 lakh deaths due to disease by 2020 with cancers of breast, lung and cervix;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with number of such cases reported during last two years;

(c) whether Government is considering to create more awareness programmes, treatment plan and preventive healthcare scheme to control these cancers in country; and

(d) if so, details thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry Programme, the estimated incidence of cancer cases of mouth would be 128451 by 2020 among males and females. The estimated incidence of cancer cases of breast would be 179790 and cases of cervical cancer would be 104060 by 2020 among women in the country.

The estimated number of deaths due to cancer of breast are 74463 by 2020 and those due to cervical cancer are 69291 by 2020 among women. The