

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

estimated number of deaths due to lung cancer in both sexes are 109710 by the year 2020.

The exact number of cancer cases reported is not maintained Centrally and hence not available. However, the estimated number of cancer incidence during the last two years is given below:

Site	2015	2016
Mouth	89645	96249
Breast	134214	142283
Cervix	97909	99099

(c) and (d) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Operational guidelines for implementing population wide screening of common cancer *viz.* breast, cervical and oral cancer have been issued to the State Governments. The guidelines include screening for the risk factors of cancer among common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Such screening will also spread awareness on the risk factors of common NCDs including cancer. Self Breast Examination is also promoted for early detection for breast cancer. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer.

Screening for cervical cancer is by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) technique. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy.

The Government of India is implementing “Tertiary Care Cancer Centre” Scheme to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. 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. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.