

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	West Bengal	1061.64	1589.75	806.98	1914.71	1305.37	2341.05
36.	Telangana	448.48	517.40	398.08	700.76	468.34	977.76
	SUB TOTAL	18065.50	27024.09	18424.43	29254.07	25465.28	35371.16
	Others	92.82	0.00	-	-		
	TOTAL	18158.32	27024.09	18424.43	29254.07	25465.28	35371.16

Note: 1. The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.
 2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

Polycystic ovary syndrome disease among women

†2176. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the women of the country are suffering from polycystic ovary syndrome disease;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to control it;
- (c) if so, the details of the steps taken with regard thereto and by when it is expected to be controlled; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. As per studies carried out in India, prevalence of Polycystic Syndrome (PCOS) ranges from 3.7% to 28%, varying in the age group of 12-40 years.

(b) to (d) Indian Council of Medical Research's National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health (NIRRH), Mumbai runs a holistic PCOS management station, to address various dimensions of the disease. This Multi-disciplinary Clinic was inaugurated on 30th April, 2016, for generating evidence of the magnitude of the problem, identify the key patho- physiological causes including genetic predisposition and developing models of holistic management, for further upscaling.

Abhiyan PCOS is a consortium of academic institutes in Mumbai, working for the cause of PCOS, to jointly indentify and address the knowledge gaps.

Obesity and Diabetes are two known associates of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) since 2010, which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. 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 including obesity and diabetes, their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management of non-communicable diseases. Population Level Screening of non-communicable diseases was initiated in 2017. So far, 215 districts have implemented screening and till 1st October, 2018, 96.6 lakh people were screened for common NCDs.

It cannot be stated in definite terms as to by when this disease is expected to be controlled.

Deaths due to lack of treatment

†2177. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more deaths are taking place in the country as a result of lack of treatment and poor treatment;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any step to improve the condition of poor treatment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No such data is maintained centrally in respect to deaths taking place in the country as a result of lack of treatment and poor treatment.

(b) and (c) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural population especially the vulnerable sections.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) as its Sub-Mission, along with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as the other Sub-Mission in 2013. Under NHM, technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for health system strengthening including support for provision of host of free services such as maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria,

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