

To support the States/UTs for interventions upto district level, the Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission (NHM). The focus under the programme is on three common cancers (oral, breast and cervical).

In addition, a population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.

The Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities Scheme under NPCDCS 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 Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second 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.

**Revision of data of listed beneficiaries under
Ayushman Bharat scheme**

1210. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 10 crore families listed as beneficiaries under Ayushman Bharat scheme are included based on the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011;
- (b) whether Government has made any considerations to revise the 2011 data for inclusion of more beneficiaries/families under the scheme to provide free and fair healthcare facilities to more people;
- (c) if so, the details thereof of the measures taken for more inclusion; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor for the non-inclusion of more families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Facilities under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres are available to all.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health coverage to around 10.74 crore poor and deprived families, as per Socio Economic Caste

Census (SECC) 2011. All such beneficiary families under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana that do not figure in the targeted groups as per SECC data are also entitled for benefits under the scheme.

(b) to (d) Under AB-PMJAY, the addition of missed out family member(s) within the beneficiary families already figuring in the SECC database is permissible. However, there is no proposal to extend the coverage of AB-PMJAY at present.

Preventive measures against brain fever

†1211. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has paid attention to the problem of brain fever which is common during the monsoon season;
- (b) the steps taken by Government for prevention of areas affected by brain fever; and
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to educate people about identifying this disease at an early stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. The brain fever is caused by various pathogens including virus, bacteria, parasite and other reasons. During monsoon season Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is one of the prime causes of brain fever/encephalitis transmitted by culex mosquito (which breeds in rice fields). National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) deals with prevention and control of JE. The prevention strategy adopted for the prevention and control of JE includes vaccination of children, vector control, surveillance involving ASHA and Anganwadi worker, referral, management of cases and rehabilitation. The diagnosis of JE is done by demonstration of antibodies in the Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) and blood, for which kits are provided by the Government of India to 142 sentinel sites in 24 States of the country. JE is usually reported after monsoon rains. Every year before the transmission period of JE, a review is done for assessing the preparedness followed by visit to the States and Districts. This exercise has been undertaken during the current year also, including for creating awareness in the public for identification of disease at an early stage and its prevention using different methods for extensive education like inter-personal communication (IPC), focused group discussion with the help of ASHA and health workers, mass media.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.