

too. In order to increase notification of TB patients from the private providers and to improve quality of care in private sector, Government of India has made TB a notifiable disease. A scheme of incentives is also being implemented to encourage notification and reporting of treatment outcomes from private sector providers. The Government is also working with Indian Medical Association for sensitization of private doctors to follow standards protocol of diagnosis and treatment.

Increase in kidney failure cases

1814. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of kidney failure among people are increasing every year in the country, treatment of which is only through dialysis or transplantation, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is considering to simplify the process of organ donation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) report entitled India: Health of the Nation's States", published in 2017, the contribution of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) to Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) has increased-0.8% in 1990 to 1.6% in 2016.

Kidney diseases are estimated to be increasing, mostly due to increasing number of patients with diabetes and hypertension and increasing acute kidney injury cases and ageing population *inter alia*.

(b) National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) has set up a National Registry in which all hospitals (Transplant Centres) from all the States/UTs can upload the list of patients waiting for organ transplant. The same is accessible to State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (SOTTOs), Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (ROTOs) and NOTTO. Allocation of organs to needy patients is done in accordance with a method of graded preference-first at the state level, then at the regional level and then at the National level for Indian citizens. Only when Indian citizens are exhausted, the retrieved organ is offered to a Person of India Origin and then to a Foreign National.

As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Transplantation practices are dependent on state welfare funding, brain death declaration practice, personal religious beliefs, and availability of technical expertise and expensive immuno suppressive medication.