

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2647
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21. 12. 2021**

LONGITUDINAL AGEING STUDY IN INDIA REPORT

2647 SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD

Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

- a): whether Government has taken steps to improve the healthcare of the elderly in India, according to the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI), if so, the details thereof;
- b) the details and number of elderly persons who are suffering from chronic illnesses at a high proportion; and
- c): whether the outcome of “National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly” (NPHCE) which had been launched by Government since 2010-11, has been evaluated, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR.BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) As per Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI), the self reported prevalence of major chronic health condition among the elderly above 60 years of age is more than the general population. As per the study, the prevalence rate of cardiovascular diseases (34.06%), Hypertension (32%), bone/joint disease (18.8%), Diabetes Mellitus (14.2%) and chronic lung disease (8.3%) has been observed in them.

To provide dedicated health care facilities to the elderly people (>60 years of age) at various levels of primary, secondary and tertiary health care and to address their health related problems, the “National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly ” (NPHCE) had been launched by the Government since 2010-11.

The primary and secondary care services are provided through District Hospitals (DH), Community Health Centers (CHC), Primary Health Centers (PHC), Sub –Centers/Health & Wellness Centers within the umbrella of National Health Mission, (NHM) in all States & UTs of the country. Under Tertiary level health care services, Regional Geriatric Centers & National Centers for Ageing in selected medical colleges/Institutes have been established to take care of specific needs of elderly, with focus on long term care.

(b) As per Longitudinal Aging Study of India Wave-1, the collected information on chronic conditions in elderly above 60 years of age, as given below:

<i>Self reported prevalence of chronic conditions</i>		
S.N.	Condition	Percentage
1	Cardiovascular Disease	34.6%
2	Hypertension	32%
3	Chronic heart disease	5.2 %
4	Stroke	2.7 %
5	Diabetes & High blood sugar	14.2 %
6	High Cholesterol	2.5 %
7	Anemia	4.7 %
8	Chronic Lung Disease	8.3 %
9	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	2.8 %
10	Asthma	5.9 %
11	Bone & Joint disease	18.8 %
12	Arthritis	10.7 %
13	Osteoporosis	1.3 %
14	Neurological or Psychiatric problem	2.6 %
15	Depression	0.8 %
16	Alzheimer disease & Dementia	1.0 %
17	Psychiatric problems (Unipolar/ bipolar disorders. Schizophrenia etc.)	0.4 %
18	Neurological problems (Neuropathy, convulsion, Migraines, Parkinson's etc.)	1.6 %
19	Cancer or Malignant Tumor	0.7%
20	Urogenital Conditions	7.7 %

(c) Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Health Sector including NPHCE Programme was done by Development Mentoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), Niti Aayog in 2020. The evaluation agency observed that the programme (NPHCE) caters to the increasing demand for elderly care.
