

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2200
ANSWERED ON:07.12.2005
COMBATING TB/ CANCER
Barman Shri Hiten

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons afflicted with Tuberculosis(TB) and Cancer during the last three years, State-wise and year- wise;
- (b) the details of NGOs engaged in combating and rendering care to TB and Cancer patients;
- (c) the funds allocated to them during the last three years, till date;
- (d) whether any measures are being contemplated to eradicate TB and also make treatment of Cancer affordable to the common man;
- (e) if the details thereof; and
- (f) if not the reason therefor?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI)

(a) it is estimated that every year about 18 lakh new cases of tuberculosis are occurring in the country of which about 8 lakh are infectious new sputum smear positive cases. A statement indicating State-wise number of TB cases detected and put on treatment under the National TB Control Programme during last three years is given at annexure-I.

There are about 2-2.5 million cancer patients at any point of time as per estimate based on National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR. There are about 7-9 lakh new cancer patients every year in India. The State-wise data is not available.

(b) &(c): About 1800 NGOs are involved under the RNTCP in the country. The amount given to these NGOs in 2002-03, 2003- 04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 is Rs. 62.95 lakh, Rs. 129.23 lakh, Rs.160.65 lakh and Rs.200.42 lakh respectively.

In cancer during the year 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, 20,17, and 10 NGOs have worked and have been given grant to the tune of Rs. 752 lakh, Rs.530.83 lakh and Rs.24.5 lakh respectively. During the year 2005-06, no NGO has been given any grant so far.

(d) to (f): To control TB, National Tuberculosis Control Programme was launched in the country in 1962. This could not achieve the desired results. Therefore, Revised National TB control Programme (RNTCP), widely known as DOTS which is a WHO recommended strategy is being implemented since 1997 in a phased manner with the objective of achieving cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases. Diagnosis by sputum microscopy instead of x- ray helps in detecting infectious cases and monitoring their treatment on priority. Facilities for diagnosis by sputum microscopy have been decentralized and strengthened. Drugs are provided free of cost in patient wise boxes and consumed by the patients under direct observation of the DOT provider and patients are regularly monitored so that they complete their treatment. By November 2005, 1065 million (95%) of the country's population in 607 districts have been covered under the programme. The remaining districts are undergoing preparatory activities for adoption of revised strategy at the earliest and the entire country is expected to be fully covered during this current year 2005.

The Project districts have reported treatment success rate of more than 85% which means that more than 8 out of every 10 patients put on treatment under the revised strategy are being successfully cured as against below 4 in the earlier Programme. To make the make more accessible to larger segments of the population and to supplement the Government efforts in this direction, emphasis is being given to also involve the community, medical colleges , all general hospitals, private practitioners and NGOs in the programme.

In so far as treatment of Cancer is concerned, the financial assistance is being provided to Government institutions for development of Oncology Wing. Government institutions are providing Cancer treatment either free or at subsidized rates to the general public.

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question NO. 2200 for 7.12.2005

A Statement indicating State-wise detail of TB cases detected and put on treatment under the Programme during last three years.

Sl. No.	State	2002	2003	2004
1	A & N Islands	524	566	595
2	Andhra Pradesh	100505	119368	109365
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3123	2232	2057
4	Assam	18038	20459	28551
5	Bihar	37520	33361	24422
6	Chandigarh	1727	2058	2208
7	Chhattisgarh	14295	15724	23822
8	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
10	Delhi	32604	38847	43809
11	Goa	1138	0	509
12	Gujarat	61415	73133	80626
13	Haryana	31703	30908	33606
14	Himachal Pradesh	12691	13312	13458
15	Jammu & Kashmir	9142	8632	6089
16	Jharkhand	16336	13538	20031
17	Karnataka	57276	57449	65403
18	Kerala	23923	24878	25439
19.	Lakshadweep			
20	Madhya Pradesh	48675	54224	68260
21	Maharashtra	117554	130676	143766
22	Manipur	5556	5095	5042
23	Meghalaya	2730	2669	3800
24	Mizoram	1456	1631	2035
25	Nagaland	933	1763	2707
26	Orissa	27152	27080	43238
27	Pondicherry	2541	2322	1203
28	Punjab	20000	22449	23304
29	Rajasthan	93462	98144	105596
30	Sikkim	1250	1403	1724
31	Tamil Nadu	80895	89616	96639
32	Tripura	1032	1197	924
33	Uttar Pradesh	207670	153459	164406
34	Uttaranchal	14725	11194	10872
35	West Bengal	81485	89836	104026
	Total	1129076	1147223	1257532

Note:- The increase in reporting of TB Cases in comparison to previous year is attributed to increase in access to RNTCP as well as good case detection rate due to improvement in the Programme management and the Programme becoming more popular.