

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:253

ANSWERED ON:08.03.2006

PREVALENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS

Chakraborty Shri Ajay;Paraste Shri Dalpat Singh

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

- (a) whether prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus has registered an alarming increase in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years including the number of affected children;
- (c) whether the prices of medicines for the treatment of the same are quite high and are out of the reach of the poor people; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to bring the prices of these medicines down?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS)

(a)to(d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 253 FOR 8TH MARCH, 2006.

There is no data collection regarding Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus in the country. As per Burden Disease study conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research, the number of people with diabetes were estimated to be 21.8 million in urban and 16.4 million in rural areas of India in the year 2004. India also has the largest number of people with diabetes in the world, with an estimated 19.3 million in 1995 and projected 57.2 million in 2025. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes in urban Indian adults has been reported to have increased from less than 3.0% in 1970 to about 12.0% in 2000. ICMR have estimated that about 10% of the diabetics in the country are in the juvenile age group.

However, several epidemiological studies, done in different parts of the country show increasing prevalence of Type II diabetes in urban and rural areas. Keeping this in mind, the government proposes to initiate and implement a National Programme for the prevention and control of Cardio Vascular Diseases (CVD) and Diabetes to reduce the adverse health impact of heart diseases, stroke and diabetes. Draft National CVD, Diabetes and Stroke Control Programme which was submitted to Planning Commission earlier is being updated to make it comprehensive.

The treatment of diabetes is available in the health care delivery system upto CHC/PHC and district hospitals besides medical colleges and Apex Institutions i.e. AIIMS, PGI, SGPGI etc. The treatment in Government institute is either free or subsidized. The uncomplicated cases require healthy lifestyle changes and diet modifications and oral hypoglycemic drug which are not expensive. Some patients which are not controlled by these measures, may require insulin treatment. Insulin is a scheduled drug listed in the DPCO, 1995, and the formulations based on this bulk drug are under price control. The price of different types of insulin based formulation packs are fixed/revised from time to time based on the application in Form III (for indigenous formulations) and Form IV (for imported formulations) of the DPCO, 1995, submitted by the companies/importers. The price of insulin and other medicines under price control are fixed based upon the data available and after applying the norms laid down in the DPCO, which have been developed to enable the fixing of drug prices at a reasonable level. The complicated patients are treated at tertiary care centers. The financial assistance is made available for the poor and needy patients on a case to case basis under the National Illness Assistance Fund.