



# Facilities to Detect Cancer at an Early Stage

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The estimates from National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) suggests some variance in the prevalence of cancer across different parts of the country. Some of North-Eastern Region has higher Age Adjusted Incidence Rates(AARs). The estimated prevalence of cancer, as reported by ICMR, State/UT wise, for the year 2016 is as follows:

<b>Estimated Prevalence of cancer cases in India, State/UT-wise for the year 2016 - both sexes</b>	
<b>States</b>	<b>2016</b>
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1180
Andhra Pradesh	159696
Arunachal Pradesh	3498
Assam	87519
Bihar	359228
Chandigarh	3503
Chhattisgarh	87497
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1367
Daman & Diu	1210
Delhi	55042
Goa	4746
Gujarat	202265
Haryana	84180
Himachal Pradesh	22080
Jammu & Kashmir	43043
Jharkhand	112638
Karnataka	202156
Kerala	115511
Lakshadweep	245
Madhya Pradesh	245617
Maharashtra	364997

Manipur	8244
Meghalaya	9106
Mizoram	4544
Nagaland	3575
Orissa	136604
Pondicherry	4389
Punjab	89304
Rajasthan	227799
Sikkim	1317
Tamil Nadu	222748
Telangana	115333
Tripura	6048
Uttar Pradesh	674386
Uttaranchal	34048
West Bengal	296742
<b>Total</b>	<b>3991405</b>

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 100 districts of the country in 2017-18 under NHM.

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 Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for screening, prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

The Government of India does not propose to declare Cancer as a notifiable disease. The National Cancer Registry Programme is already implemented by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bengaluru, under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. The data made available is sufficient for the programme and policy related to Cancer prevention and control in the country.

The Minister of State (Health and Family Welfare), Smt Anupriya Patel stated this in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha here today.

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