

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 293
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 5TH AUGUST, 2022**

ONCOLOGY DEPARTMENT IN DISTRICT HOSPITALS

†*293. DR. S.T. HASAN:

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

- (a) whether adulteration in food items, polluted air, contaminated water and large number of cellular base stations/towers are the major reasons of cancer, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether proper cancer treatment facilities are not available in district hospitals due to lack of dedicated oncology departments;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to set up oncology departments in district hospitals across the country to provide proper treatment facilities for cancer along with timelines fixed for the same?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)**

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 293* FOR 5TH AUGUST, 2022**

(a) to (d): Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which, include ageing population, sedentary lifestyle, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

- As informed by ICMR, adulterated food items are associated with cancer of breast, brain and prostate as per study published in Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology in 2018.
- As per the report of technical committee under Directorate General of Health Services to assess the impact of cancer-causing agents (carcinogens) and suggest preventive and corrective measures, air pollution is associated with cancer.
- As informed by ICMR, contaminated water is associated with cancer of skin as per study published in Clinics in Oncology in 2020.
- As per Department of Telecommunication, there is no evidence about cellular base stations and towers associated with cancer.

The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), as part of National Health Mission (NHM), based on the proposals received from the States/UTs and subject to the resource envelope. Cancer is an integral part of NPCDCS. The programme focusses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation for Cancer prevention, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), including Cancer. Under NPCDCS, 685 District NCD Clinics, 266 District Day Care Centres, and 5451 Community Health Center NCD Clinics has been set up.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs i.e. diabetes, hypertension and common cancers has been rolled out in the country under NHM and also as a part of Comprehensive Primary Health Care. Under the initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening for the three common cancers i.e oral, breast and cervical. Screening of these common cancers is an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care facilities. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. The Central Government implements Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme in order to enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer. 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) have been approved under the said scheme. The details are attached in annexure 1.

There is also focus on Oncology in its various aspects in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The details are attached in annexure 2. Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata are also steps in this direction. All these enhance the capacity for treatment of cancer in the country.

Table of SCIs/TCCCs:

S No	State	Name of the Institute	SCI / TCCC
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	SCI
2	Assam	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	SCI
3	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI
4	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur	SCI
5	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC
6	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI
7	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji	TCCC
8	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	TCCC
9	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	TCCC
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI
12		Government Medical College, Jammu	SCI
13	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	SCI
14	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bengaluru	SCI
15		Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	TCCC
16	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	SCI
17		Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC
18	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC
19		Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	SCI
20	Maharashtra	RashtrasantTukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC
21		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	SCI
22		Vivekanand Foundation & Research Centre, Latur	TCCC
23	Mizoram	Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl	TCCC
24	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC
25	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI
26	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI
27		Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC
28	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC
29		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI
30		Jhalawar Medical College & Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC
31	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sohygang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	TCCC
32	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	SCI
33	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad	SCI
34	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI
35	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC
36	Uttarakhand	Government Medical College, Haldwani	SCI
37	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC
38		Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC
39		SagoreDutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	TCCC

Table 1: Status of 22 New AIIMS

Sl.	AIIMS	Status	Sl.	AIIMS	Status
1	Bhopal	Functional with Cancer Treatment Facility	12	Bathinda	Being set up with Cancer Treatment Facility
2	Bhubaneswar		13	Guwahati	
3	Jodhpur		14	Bilaspur	
4	Patna		15	Deoghar	
5	Raipur		16	Jammu	
6	Rishikesh		17	Kashmir	
7	Raebareli	Being set up with Cancer Treatment Facility	18	Madurai	
8	Mangalagiri		19	Rajkot	
9	Nagpur		20	Bibinagar	
10	Kalyani		21	Manethi	
11	Gorakhpur		22	Darbhanga	

Table 2: List of State Govt. Medical Colleges being upgraded for cancer treatment

Sl.	State	Name of Govt Medical College	Facility
Phase-I			
1.	Jharkhand	RIMS Ranchi	68 bedded Oncology Block
Phase-II			
2.	Punjab	Govt Medical College Amritsar	Oncology
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda	Oncology
Phase-III			
4	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli	Medical Oncology
5	Rajasthan	SP Medical College, Bikaner	Surgical Oncology
6	Rajasthan	RNT Medical College, Udaipur	Radiotherapy/Oncology
7	Telangana	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	Medical Oncology
8	Uttar Pradesh	Govt Medical College, Gorakhpur	Surgical Oncology
10	Uttar Pradesh	M.L.N Government Medical College, Allahabad	Surgical Oncology
11.	Uttar Pradesh	LLRM Medical College, Meerut.	Radiotherapy
Phase-IV			
12	Uttar Pradesh	Govt Medical College, Agra	Radiation /Medical Oncology
13.	Bihar	Patna	Radiotherapy (equipment)