

Lok Sabha Parliamentary Q & A on Organ Donation & Transplantation

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 367

ANSWERED ON 11.07.2014

KIDNEY PATIENTS

367 . Nishikant Dubey

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the rise in the number of patients of chronic kidney diseases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of such patients reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that dialysis facilities are very costly, inadequate and inaccessible to poor patients and the common man; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made/being made by the Government to provide dialysis facility at affordable costs to all the patients in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

(a) & (b): Nationwide scientific estimation of number of patients of Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) has not been carried out. However, in some of the small population based studies, it was found to be in 0.79 % in North India and 0.16% in South India. State/UT-wise data is not available. The cardio-vascular diseases and diabetes are the leading causes of chronic kidney diseases.

(c) & (d): Complete data regarding availability and cost of dialysis facilities in the country is not maintained centrally. The cost of dialysis varies across facilities.

Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide health care including dialysis facilities for the patients. The Central Government through the hospitals under it, supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

Dialysis facility is available at the Central Government hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Delhi; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi; Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong and Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal. Additionally, under PMSSY, 6 new AIIMS have been set up which will also provide tertiary care to patients.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rs.210.00 lakh was sanctioned to Government of Kerala during 2012-13 for setting up dialysis units in 14 district hospitals. Government of India is also giving support for strengthening/up-gradation of Medical Colleges/District Hospitals which includes services for Non-Communicable Diseases including Chronic Kidney Diseases.

The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) will help in reducing non-communicable diseases like Diabetes and Hypertension which are a cause of chronic renal diseases and occurrence of renal failure.