



INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Department of Health Research – Ministry of Health & Family
Welfare Government of India

**Media report “India State-Level Mental Disorders and Road Injury
Deaths Papers”**

(Syed Adil Shamim Andrabi)
Information Interface Officer

Preface

The PR Unit/PRO office of ICMR since last one and half years have reached from (where is ICMR located) to (everyday mention of ICMR and DG ICMR in National Media). This change from where to why signifies the media visibility and importance of our organization within this stipulated time duration.

This report regarding “India State-Level Mental Disorders and Road Injury Deaths Papers” features the media/news coverage provided by national and regional media of the country such as The Times of India, The Hindu, The Indian Express, Deccan Herald, The Hindu Business Line, among others.

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Road accidents leading cause of death in young Indian males

December 23, 2019/The Indian Express

Karnataka has 2nd deadliest roads in south India

December 23, 2019/Deccan Herald

2.2 Lakh Road Injury Deaths In India In 2017, Leading Cause Of Premature Deaths Among Young Males

December 23, 2019/Car and Bike

Road injury leading cause of death among young males in India: study

December 23, 2019/The Hindu

India Saw 2.2 Lakh Road Injury Deaths in 2017, Leading Cause of Premature Deaths Among Young Males

December 23, 2019/News 18

2.18 lakh people died due to road accidents in 2017, says ICMR study

December 23, 2019/The Hindu Business Line

2.2 lakh road traffic deaths in India in 2017: ICMR study

December 23, 2019/Business Standard

Road injuries killed 2.2 lakh in 2017: ICMR

December 23, 2019/Drug Today

2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, leading cause of premature deaths among young males

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December 23, 2019/Business Today

ICMR Study Reveals 2.2 Lakh Road Traffic Deaths Occurred In India In 2017

December 23, 2019/Republic World

One in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorders: ICMR study

December 23, 2019/Free Press Journal



1 in 7 People in India Suffer From Mental Illness: Lancet

December 23, 2019/The Quint

1 in 7 Indians suffered from mental health issues like anxiety, depression in 2017: Study

December 23, 2019/The Print

1 in 7 Indians suffered from mental disorders in 2017, anxiety, depression top the list: Study

December 23, 2019/Millennium Post

One In Seven Persons In India Suffers From Mental Disorders: ICMR Study

December 23, 2019/Business World

One in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorders: ICMR study

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Road accidents leading cause of death in young Indian males

December 23, 2019/Yahoo News

One in seven suffers from mental disorder in India: Indian Council of Medical Research study

December 23, 2019/WION News

2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, leading cause of premature deaths among young males

December 23, 2019/ET Healthworld

One in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorders: ICMR study

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One in 7 Indians affected by mental disorders in 2017: Study

December 24, 2019/The Indian Express

2.2 lakh road traffic deaths in India in 2017: ICMR study

December 24, 2019/Big News Network

One in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorder, finds ICMR survey



December 24, 2019/The New Indian Express

Depression and anxiety tops mental disorders list in Telangana

December 24, 2019/Deccan Chronicle

2.2 lakh road injury deaths in 2017, leading cause of death among young males

December 24, 2019/The Hitavada

Road accidents killed 600 a day in India in 2017: Lancet

December 24, 2019/The Times of India

Road accidents leading cause of death in young Indian males

December 23, 2019/The Indian Express

With 2.2 lakh deaths in India in 2017, road injury was the leading cause of premature death among young males in India that year. Pedestrians and motorcyclists accounted for more than half of all road injury deaths in India, higher than the global average, found the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. The findings have been published in The Lancet Public Health.

Road injury was the leading cause of death in India among 15-39-year-old males in 2017 and was the second leading cause for both sexes combined. More than half of all road injury deaths in India in 2017 were among pedestrians and motorcyclists. If the estimated trends of road injury deaths up to 2017 were to continue, no state in India is likely to meet the SDG 2020 target of reducing the road injury deaths by half from 2015 to 2020 or even by 2030. Prof Balram Bhargav, secretary, department of health research, and DG, **ICMR** said, “The number of deaths due to road injury in India is quite high. This research paper focuses on providing reliable and comprehensive data in the Indian context to inform and monitor progress to reduce the burden of road injury deaths. Comprehensive findings on road injuries from this study will not only facilitate effective road safety management but would also aid in building effective road injury prevention policies, evidence-based interventions and increase surveillance of road injuries at the state-level after diagnosing and analysing the causes of injuries. Efforts must be taken at all levels to reduce the burden from road injury deaths that our country is facing.”

Motorcyclist and cyclist road injury death rates were 69% and 33% higher in India compared to the global average. Pedestrian road injury deaths were highest among older adults in India.

Karnataka has 2nd deadliest roads in south India

December 23, 2019/Deccan Herald

Karnataka has the second-most dangerous roads in south India, killing thousands each year, according to a new study that chronicled how road death situation has deteriorated in the world's largest democracy in the last 27 years. A second study documents how almost every type of mental illness is widely prevalent in Karnataka that outperformed the national average in six out of ten categories of psychological disorders. Both studies are part of the Lancet Global Burden of Disease series that analysed all existing research to find out the trends in road injuries and mental disorders in every Indian state. In 2017, Karnataka has a death rate of 16.9 per 100,000 population, which is only next to Tamil Nadu (20.0) in the south. Other southern states – Andhra Pradesh (15.8), Telangana (14.4), Kerala (14.0) and Goa (11.1) fare better. Nearly three decades ago, the road situation was different. While Tamil Nadu still topped the chart, Karnataka roads were safer than Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Kerala. The only state better than Karnataka in south India in 1990 was Goa. On a national scale, Uttarakhand had the most deadly roads (26.3 deaths per 100,000 people) followed by Punjab (22.9). But to be fair to the Himalayan state, it improved its roads a lot since 1990 when it recorded a death

count of 35.7. The national average stood at 17.2 in 2017 – a marginal improvement from 19.5 in 1990, said the findings published in the Lancet Public Health on Monday. The prevalence of depression and anxiety disorders – the two commonest mental disorders - is on the rise across India and is relatively higher in the well-to-do southern states and in females, says the study conducted by **ICMR**, PHFI and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington. Both studies were released at a function at ICMR here.



2.2 Lakh Road Injury Deaths In India In 2017, Leading Cause Of Premature Deaths Among Young Males

December 23, 2019/Car and Bike

With 2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, it was the leading cause of premature deaths among young males in the country and the second leading cause for males and females combined, according to a study published on Monday in The Lancet Public Health journal. Pedestrians and motorcyclists accounted for over half of all road injury deaths in the country, higher than the global average, according to 'The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative' which released the first comprehensive population estimates of road injury deaths by type of road users in each state. The road injury death rate for various types of road users, including pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists and motor vehicle occupants, varied 4-8 fold between the country's states, highlighting the need for specific road safety planning in each state. There has been a modest reduction in the road injury death rate in India since 1990, but a much higher death rate reduction is needed to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target, the study highlighted. Professor Balram Bhargav, Director General of **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** said the number of deaths due to road injury in the country is quite high and the research paper focuses on providing reliable and comprehensive data in the Indian context to inform and monitor progress to reduce the burden of road injury deaths. Comprehensive findings on road injuries from this study will not only facilitate effective road safety management but would also aid in building effective road injury prevention policies, evidence-based interventions and increase surveillance of road injuries at the state-level after diagnosing and analysing the causes of injuries, he said.

Road injury leading cause of death among young males in India: study

December 23, 2019/The Hindu

Road injury was the leading cause of death in India among 15-39-year-old males in 2017 and was the second leading cause for both sexes combined, according to the findings of India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative published in the Lancet Public Health. The study is the first comprehensive population-level estimates of road injury deaths by type of road users in each State of India. Of the total 2,19,000 road injury deaths in India in 2017, 77% were in males with the death rate three times higher compared to females. The death rate standardised for age was 17.2 deaths per 1 lakh population, but it was 25.7 deaths per 1 lakh male population and 8.5 deaths per 1 lakh women. In 2017, pedestrians in India accounted for 35.1% (76,729) of all deaths due to road injuries and older adults were the largest casualties. Motorcyclists accounted for 30.9% (67,524) of all road fatalities, motor vehicle occupants accounted for 26.4% (57,802) and cyclists 7% (15,324) of road fatalities.

[India Saw 2.2 Lakh Road Injury Deaths in 2017, Leading Cause of Premature Deaths Among Young Males](#)



December 23, 2019/News 18

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Professor Balram Bhargav, Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) said the number of deaths due to road injury in the country is quite high and the research paper focuses on providing reliable and comprehensive data in the Indian context to inform and monitor progress to reduce the burden of road injury deaths. Comprehensive findings on road injuries from this study will not only facilitate effective road safety management but would also aid in building effective road injury prevention policies, evidence-based interventions and increase surveillance of road injuries at the state-level after diagnosing and analysing the causes of injuries, he said. Detailing the findings, the lead author of the study Professor Rakhi Dandona, Professor at the Public Health Foundation of India, said rapid urbanisation and economic growth in India has led to substantial increases in vehicle density and traffic mix but the infrastructure and levels of traffic law enforcement are struggling to keep pace with it, resulting in increased number of road injury deaths.

[2.18 lakh people died due to road accidents in 2017, says ICMR study](#)

December 23, 2019/The Hindu Business Line

A study funded by the Health Ministry has put the deaths due to road accidents in 2017 at over 2.18 lakh, an extra 70,963 compared to those estimated by the Road Ministry. In 2017, 218,876 deaths occurred due to road injuries in India, estimates an article published in Lancet. This is 70,963 deaths more than the number of deaths indicated by the Road Ministry in its Road Accidents in Report for 2017, which puts the road accident deaths at 1,47,913 lives. The data published in Lancet was pooled as part of a study on — the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors — has estimated the rates of deaths due to road injuries in India based on “several verbal autopsy data sources”. The study is funded together by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and **Indian Council of Medical Research**, Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. According to the study, the administrative source of data on deaths due to road injuries in India is police records, which are documented in reports by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (Road Ministry) and the National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB). Despite the same source of data, varying numbers of deaths are reported in the two reports, notes the study. Specifically, data published by Road Ministry is collected from the Police Departments of various States and put together by Transport Research Wing of the Road Ministry.

[2.2 lakh road traffic deaths in India in 2017: ICMR study](#)

December 23, 2019/Business Standard



As many as 2.2 lakh road injury deaths occurred in India in 2017, out of which 77 percent were males which were three times higher as compared to female deaths, revealed the study conducted by the **Indian Council of Medical Research** on Monday. The apex medical research body and Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) released a first detailed study on road injury deaths by type of road users in each state of India. The findings are published in *The Lancet Public Health*.

The data included the death rate of pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists, and motor vehicle occupants which varied four to eightfold between the states of India, highlighting the need for specific road safety planning in each state. Experts have opined for evidence-based road safety interventions, multi-sectoral approaches, stronger law enforcement, and the ability of the health system to deal with injuries that need to be strengthened across India. The findings of the study pointed out that the motorcyclist and cyclist road injury death rate was 69 per cent and 33 percent respectively which is higher in India as compared to the global average. "We found in that study that Road Injury death rate in males varied threefold across the states of India with the highest rates in the states of Uttarakhand, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh. The variations between the states for road injury death rates among the different types of road users were even higher at four to eight folds," said Prof Balram Bhargav, Director General, ICMR. The highest road injury death rates among females were in the states of Manipur, Jharkhand, and Punjab, he added.

[Road injuries killed 2.2 lakh in 2017: ICMR](#)

December 23, 2019/Drug Today

The India State-Level Disease Burden Study by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** has revealed that with 2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, this was the leading cause of premature death among young males in India and the second leading cause of male and female deaths combined. The study pointed out that pedestrians and motorcyclists accounted for about two-thirds of all road injury deaths in India and the death rate for motorcyclists and cyclists was higher in India than the global average. Motorcyclist and cyclist road injury death rates were 69% and 33% higher in India compared to the global average. The road injury death rate for various types of road users, including pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists and motor vehicle occupants varied 4-8 folds between the states of India. The study found that there has been a modest reduction in road injury death rate in India since 1990, but much higher death rate reduction is needed to meet the Sustainable Development Goals target. "Road injury death rate in males varied 3 fold across the states of India with the highest rates in the states of Uttarakhand, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The variations between the states for road injury death rates among the different types of road users were even higher at 4-8 fold," revealed the study. According to the study, the highest road injury death rates among females were in the states of Manipur, Jharkhand and Punjab. Lead author of the study Prof Rakhi Dandona from Public Health Foundation of India said, "India had 2.2 lakh deaths due to road injuries in 2017. Rapid urbanisation and economic growth in India has led to substantial increases in vehicle density and traffic mix but the infrastructure and levels of traffic law enforcement are struggling to keep pace with it, resulting in increased number of road injury deaths."

[2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, leading cause of premature deaths among young males](#)



December 23, 2019/Outlook India

With 2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, it was the leading cause of premature deaths among young males in the country and the second leading cause for males and females combined, according to a study published on Monday in The Lancet Public Health journal. Pedestrians and motorcyclists accounted for over half of all road injury deaths in the country, higher than the global average, according to "The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative" which released the first comprehensive population estimates of road injury deaths by type of road users in each state. The road injury death rate for various types of road users, including pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists and motor vehicle occupants, varied 4-8 fold between the country's states, highlighting the need for specific road safety planning in each state. There has been a modest reduction in the road injury death rate in India since 1990, but a much higher death rate reduction is needed to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target, the study highlighted. Professor Balram Bhargav, Director General of **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** said the number of deaths due to road injury in the country is quite high and the research paper focuses on providing reliable and comprehensive data in the Indian context to inform and monitor progress to reduce the burden of road injury deaths.

[2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, leading cause of premature deaths among young males](#)

December 23, 2019/Business Today

With 2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, it was the leading cause of premature deaths among young males in the country and the second leading cause for males and females combined, according to a study published on Monday in The Lancet Public Health journal. Pedestrians and motorcyclists accounted for over half of all road injury deaths in the country, higher than the global average, according to 'The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative' which released the first comprehensive population estimates of road injury deaths by type of road users in each state. The road injury death rate for various types of road users, including pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists and motor vehicle occupants, varied 4-8 fold between the country's states, highlighting the need for specific road safety planning in each state. There has been a modest reduction in the road injury death rate in India since 1990, but a much higher death rate reduction is needed to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target, the study highlighted.

If the estimated trends of road injury deaths up to 2017 were to continue, no state in India is likely to meet the SDG 2020 target of reducing road injury deaths by half between 2015 to 2020 or even by 2030. Professor Balram Bhargav, Director General of **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** said the number of deaths due to road injury in the country is quite high and the research paper focuses on providing reliable and comprehensive data in the Indian context to inform and monitor progress to reduce the burden of road injury deaths.

[ICMR Study Reveals 2.2 Lakh Road Traffic Deaths Occurred In India In 2017](#)



December 23, 2019/Republic World

A study conducted by the **Indian Council of Medical Research** on Monday, December 23, revealed that at least 2.2 lakh road injury deaths occurred in 2017 in India. 77 per cent of these were males which were three times higher as compared to female deaths. The first detailed study on road injury deaths was released by the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and the apex medical research body. The research was classified by type of road users in each state of India and is published in *The Lancet Public Health*. The study showed how each state had to upgrade its road safety planning methodology according to specific shortcomings. Death rates of pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists, and motor vehicle occupants were measured which differed four to eightfold between the states of India. Expert opinion says that stronger law enforcement, advanced first aid and healthcare, evidence-based road safety interventions, multi-sectoral approaches etc. are needed to be strengthened across the country. Director-General, ICMR, Prof Balram Bhargav said "We found in that study that Road Injury death rate in males varied threefold across the states of India with the highest rates in the states of Uttarakhand, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh. The variations between the states for road injury death rates among the different types of road users were even higher at four to eight folds." He also added that Manipur, Jharkhand, and Punjab saw the highest road injury death rates among females.

[One in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorders: ICMR study](#)

December 23, 2019/Free Press Journal

About one in seven persons in India suffered from mental disorders of varying severity in 2017, with depression and anxiety disorders being the most common mental disorders affecting 45.7 million and 44.9 million people each in the country, noted the findings of a first comprehensive study done by **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** on disease burden due to mental disorders in India. The research has shown that there is a significant increase in the incidence of mental health disorders in India over the years. The ICMR findings have clearly noted that approximate 197 million persons, roughly one in seven Indians, suffered from any kind of mental disorders of the year 2017. These include depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, idiopathic developmental intellectual disability, conduct disorders, and autism. "We found that depression is highest in older adults which has significant implications for the ageing population of India. Depression contributed 33.8 per cent of all mental disorder, followed by anxiety disorders (19.0 per cent), idiopathic developmental intellectual disability (10.8 per cent), and schizophrenia (9.8 per cent)," Prof Balram Bhargav, Director General, ICMR informed ANI. As depression is associated with suicide deaths in India it is our big concern to tackle it and with this association, we found out that it is slightly stronger in females than in males, (Prof) Bhargava added. The study is now published in the latest issue of *The Lancet Psychiatry* journal under the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative of ICMR and Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI).

[1 in 7 People in India Suffer From Mental Illness: Lancet](#)

December 23, 2019/The Quint

In 2017, 197.3 million Indians, that's 14.3% of the total population were suffering from various mental disorders. Of these, 45.7 million had depression and 44.9 million had anxiety disorders, according to a new study published in the Lancet Psychiatry. This is the first comprehensive estimate of disease burden due to mental disorders and their trends in every state of India from 1990 and was undertaken by India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. The study highlights how deep mental health issues are in a country the size of India. The contribution of mental disorders to the total disease burden has doubled between 1990 and 2017. Professor Rajesh Sagar from All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and lead author of the paper told FIT, "There is no health without mental health. We finally have evidence-based data that points to the need for the delivery of mental health services given state-wise and access to those services." Dr Atreyi Ganguli, NPO, WHO India added that, "It is important to look at stigma while creating mental health policies."

Access to mental health services comes under the Mental HealthCare Act, 2017, and Prof Sagar adds that the challenge now lies in implementation and the identification of barriers. Prof Balram Bhargav, Director General, **ICMR**, added, "The insights provided by this study are important for titrating strategies for mental health improvement in each state. Given the significant contribution of mental disorders to the disease burden in India, further research should continue to track the changing trends of mental disorders in different parts of the country."

[1 in 7 Indians suffered from mental health issues like anxiety, depression in 2017: Study](#)

December 23, 2019/The Print

An estimated one in seven Indians suffered from mental disorders of varying severity in 2017 with depression and anxiety being the commonest, according to a study. The first comprehensive estimates of disease burden due to mental disorders and their trends in every state of India from 1990 published in the Lancet Psychiatry by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative show that the contribution of mental disorders to the total disease burden has doubled between 1990 and 2017. These include depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, idiopathic developmental intellectual disability, conduct disorders, and autism. In 2017, 197 million Indians were suffering from mental disorders, of whom 46 million had depression and 45 million anxiety disorders, according to the study whose findings were released on Monday. According to professor Balram Bhargav, Director General of **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, the findings of this research demonstrate important differences between the states — the prevalence of adult mental disorders is higher in the southern states and that of childhood onset mental disorders is higher in the northern states. "The insights provided by this study are important for titrating strategies for mental health improvement in each state. Given the significant contribution of mental disorders to the disease burden in India, further research should continue to track the changing trends of mental disorders in different parts of the country," he said. Prof Lalit Dandona, Director of the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative, said the high rate of depression among the older adults reported in this study is of concern which needs attention, and the significant association of suicide with depression emphasises the need to identify and deal with depression through wider efforts in the community and in the health system

[1 in 7 Indians suffered from mental disorders in 2017, anxiety, depression top the list: Study](#)

December 23, 2019/Millennium Post

An estimated one in seven Indians suffered from mental disorders of varying severity in 2017 with depression and anxiety being the commonest, according to a study. The study, published in the Lancet Psychiatry, showed that there was a significant association between the prevalence of depression and suicide death rate at the state level, with this association slightly stronger in men than in women.

The first comprehensive estimates of disease burden due to mental disorders and their trends in every state of India from 1990 by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative show that the contribution of mental disorders to the total disease burden has doubled between 1990 and 2017. These include depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, idiopathic developmental intellectual disability, conduct disorders, and autism. The trends over about three decades reported in this research paper utilized all available data sources from India, which enables more robust estimates than the estimates based on individual data sources in isolation. This research paper reports that a large proportion of India's population is impacted by mental health issues and systematically highlights the variations between the states, which can guide efforts for more specific health services planning for mental health in each state, Professor Vinod Paul, Member, NITI Aayog said on the release of the findings. According to professor Balram Bhargav, Director General of **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, the findings of this research demonstrate important differences between the states -- the prevalence of adult mental disorders is higher in the southern states and that of childhood onset mental disorders is higher in the northern states.

[One In Seven Persons In India Suffers From Mental Disorders: ICMR Study](#)

December 23, 2019/Business World

About one in seven persons in India suffered from mental disorders of varying severity in 2017, with depression and anxiety disorders being the most common mental disorders affecting 45.7 million and 44.9 million people each in the country, noted the findings of a first comprehensive study done by **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** on disease burden due to mental disorders in India. The research has shown that there is a significant increase in the incidence of mental health disorders in India over the years. The ICMR findings have clearly noted that approximate 197 million persons, roughly one in seven Indians, suffered from any kind of mental disorders of the year 2017. These include depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, idiopathic developmental intellectual disability, conduct disorders, and autism. "We found that depression is highest in older adults which has significant implications for the ageing population of India. Depression contributed 33.8 per cent of all mental disorder, followed by anxiety disorders (19.0 per cent), idiopathic developmental intellectual disability (10.8 per cent), and schizophrenia (9.8 per cent)," Prof Balram Bhargav, Director General, ICMR informed ANI. As depression is associated with suicide deaths in India it is our big concern to tackle it and with this association, we found out that it is slightly stronger in females than in males, (Prof) Bhargava added.

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[Road accidents leading cause of death in young Indian males](#)

December 23, 2019/Yahoo News

Motorcyclist and cyclist road injury death rates were 69% and 33% higher in India compared to the global average. Pedestrian road injury deaths were highest among older adults in India. (Representational) With 2.2 lakh deaths in India in 2017, road injury was the leading cause of premature death among young males in India that year. Pedestrians and motorcyclists accounted for more than half of all road injury deaths in India, higher than the global average, found the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. The findings have been published in The Lancet Public Health. Road injury was the leading cause of death in India among 15-39-year-old males in 2017 and was the second leading cause for both sexes combined. More than half of all road injury deaths in India in 2017 were among pedestrians and motorcyclists. If the estimated trends of road injury deaths up to 2017 were to continue, no state in India is likely to meet the SDG 2020 target of reducing the road injury deaths by half from 2015 to 2020 or even by 2030. Prof Balram Bhargav, secretary, department of health research, and DG, ICMR said, "The number of deaths due to road injury in India is quite high. This research paper focuses on providing reliable and comprehensive data in the Indian context to inform and monitor progress to reduce the burden of road injury deaths. Comprehensive findings on road injuries from this study will not only facilitate effective road safety management but would also aid in building effective road injury prevention policies, evidence-based interventions and increase surveillance of road injuries at the state-level after diagnosing and analysing the causes of injuries. Efforts must be taken at all levels to reduce the burden from road injury deaths that our country is facing." Motorcyclist and cyclist road injury death rates were 69% and 33% higher in India compared to the global average. Pedestrian road injury deaths were highest among older adults in India.

[One in seven suffers from mental disorder in India: Indian Council of Medical Research study](#)



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[2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, leading cause of premature deaths among young males](#)

December 23, 2019/ET Healthworld

With 2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, it was the leading cause of premature deaths among young males in the country and the second leading cause for males and females combined, according to a study published on Monday in The Lancet Public Health journal. Pedestrians and motorcyclists accounted for over half of all road injury deaths in the country, higher than the global average, according to 'The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative' which released the first comprehensive population estimates of road injury deaths by type of road users in each state. The road injury death rate for various types of road users, including pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists and motor vehicle occupants, varied 4-8 fold between the country's states, highlighting the need for specific road safety planning in each state. Professor Balram Bhargav, Director General of **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** said the number of deaths due to road injury in the country is quite high and the research paper focuses on providing reliable and comprehensive data in the Indian context to inform and monitor progress to reduce the burden of road injury deaths. Comprehensive findings on road injuries from this study will not only facilitate effective road safety management but would also aid in building effective road injury prevention policies, evidence-based interventions and increase surveillance of road injuries at the state-level after diagnosing and analysing the causes of injuries, he said. "Efforts must be taken at all levels to reduce the burden from road injury deaths that our country is facing," Bhargava said.

[One in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorders: ICMR study](#)

December 23, 2019/ANI News



One in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorders: ICMR study

Priyanka Sharma | Updated: **Dec 23, 2019 14:38 IST**

By Priyanka Sharma

New Delhi [India], Dec 23 (ANI): About one in seven persons in India suffered from mental disorders of varying severity in 2017, with depression and anxiety disorders being the most common mental disorders affecting 45.7 million and 44.9 million people each in the country, noted the findings of a first comprehensive study done by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) on disease burden due to mental disorders in India. The research has shown that there is a significant increase in the incidence of mental health disorders in India over the years. The ICMR findings have clearly noted that approximate 197 million persons, roughly one in seven Indians, suffered from any kind of mental disorders of the year 2017. These include depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, idiopathic developmental intellectual disability, conduct disorders, and autism.

"We found that depression is highest in older adults which has significant implications for the ageing population of India. Depression contributed 33.8 per cent of all mental disorder, followed by anxiety disorders (19.0 per cent), idiopathic developmental intellectual disability (10.8 per cent), and schizophrenia (9.8 per cent)," Prof Balram Bhargav, Director General, ICMR informed ANI.

As depression is associated with suicide deaths in India it is our big concern to tackle it and with this association, we found out that it is slightly stronger in females than in males, (Prof) Bhargava added.

[One in 7 Indians affected by mental disorders in 2017: Study](#)

December 24, 2019/The Indian Express

Roughly one in seven Indians, or 197 million people, suffered from mental disorders of varying severity in 2017. Of these, 45.7 million had depression and 44.9 million had anxiety disorders. In 2017, 7.6 million people had bipolar disorder, with Goa, Kerala, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh having the highest prevalence. Around 3.5 million had schizophrenia, with the highest prevalence observed in Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Delhi. The contribution of mental disorders to the total disease burden in India in terms of disability adjusted life years (DALYs) increased from 2.5 per cent in 1990 to 4.7 per cent in 2017. One DALY is at least one lost year of 'healthy' life. Depression accounted for 33.8 per cent of all mental disorder DALYs in India in 2017, followed by anxiety disorders (19%), idiopathic developmental intellectual disability (10.8%), and schizophrenia (9.8%). Prof Lalit Dandona, Director of the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative, Distinguished Scientist and National Chair of Population Health at **ICMR**, and Distinguished Research Professor Public Health Foundation of India, who is the senior author of the paper, said, "This study utilising all accessible relevant data from India over the past three decades reports that mental disorders are the leading cause of non-fatal disease burden in India and their contribution to the total disease burden is increasing. The high rate of depression among older adults is of concern, which needs attention, and the significant association of suicide with depression emphasises the need to identify and deal with depression through wider efforts in the community and health system."

[2.2 lakh road traffic deaths in India in 2017: ICMR study](#)

December 24, 2019/Big News Network



As many as 2.2 lakh road injury deaths occurred in India in 2017, out of which 77 percent were males which were three times higher as compared to female deaths, revealed the study conducted by the **Indian Council of Medical Research** on Monday. The apex medical research body and Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) released a first detailed study on road injury deaths by type of road users in each state of India. The findings are published in *The Lancet Public Health*.

The data included the death rate of pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists, and motor vehicle occupants which varied four to eightfold between the states of India, highlighting the need for specific road safety planning in each state. Experts have opined for evidence-based road safety interventions, multi-sectoral approaches, stronger law enforcement, and the ability of the health system to deal with injuries that need to be strengthened across India. The lead author of the study Prof Rakhi Dandona, Professor at the Public Health Foundation of India said, "India had 2.2 lakh deaths due to road injuries in 2017. Rapid urbanisation and economic growth in India have led to an increase in vehicle and traffic but the infrastructure levels are still struggling to keep pace with it, resulting in an increased number of road injury deaths." Talking to ANI, Prof Vinod K Paul, a member at NITI Aayog said, "Road injury highly impacts economic and societal burden. Deaths from road injuries are preventable with stringent implementation of laws and policies by the government. If the estimated trends of road injury deaths up to 2017 continue, no state in India is likely to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2020 target of reducing the road injury deaths by half from 2015 to 2020 or even by 2030. A much higher death rate reduction is needed to meet the SDG target.

[One in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorder, finds ICMR survey](#)

December 24, 2019/The New Indian Express

About one in seven persons in India suffers from mental disorders of varying severity, as per the data in 2017, with depression and anxiety disorders being the most common disorders affecting 45.7 million and 44.9 million people, respectively. This was revealed by the first comprehensive study on disease burden due to mental disorders, conducted by **Indian Council of Medical Research**. The research shows nearly 19.7 crore people suffered from some form of mental disorder, including depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, idiopathic developmental intellectual disability, conduct disorders and autism. "We found that depression is highest in older adults, which has significant implications for the ageing population of India," said Balram Bhargav, Director General, ICMR. "The prevalence of mental disorders has doubled between 1990 and 2017. To understand the burden of mental health, we've studied all available data from India to bring this state-specific scientific paper on mental health," said Lalit Dandona, Director, India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. Rajesh Sagar, the lead author of the study and professor of psychiatry at AIIMS, stressed the need to upgrade mental health services, create awareness, remove social stigma and generate access to treatment.

[Depression and anxiety tops mental disorders list in Telangana](#)

December 24, 2019/Deccan Chronicle



Depression and anxiety disorders top the list of mental disorders that people in the age group of 35 to 45 years suffer in Telangana State, according to a study carried out by the **Indian Council for Medical Research** and published in the journal Lancet. Doctors studied the data 1990 to 2017 and found that these two disorders were highly prevalent in Telangana State, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Goa. Women were found to suffer more than the men, in the ratio of 2:1. This is due to hormonal imbalance, family stress, balancing work, home and family and inability to express themselves. Prof. Lalit Dandona, director of the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative and national chair of Population Health at ICMR, stated that the study had utilized the accessible data from the hospitals and evaluated the disease burden. Prof. Dandona said, “The growing incidence of depression needs urgent attention as it leads to different set of issues in the family and also the community. There is a demand to integrate mental health with general health to do away with the stigma and make access easy for the people.” To add to the problem is the lack of trained manpower to deal with those suffering from mental health issues. There are just 0.3 psychiatrists per 1 lakh population. To add to this there is lack of awareness and extremely poor coverage in terms of insurance for the treatment of these disorders. Mental health treatment is prolonged and involves continuous visits to the doctor, medication and changes in the medication from time to time. There has to be a family member to support the person and it can be quite a challenge.

[2.2 lakh road injury deaths in 2017, leading cause of death among young males](#)

December 24, 2019/The Hitavada

WITH 2.2 lakh road injury deaths in India in 2017, it was the leading cause of premature deaths among young males in the country and the second leading cause for males and females combined, according to a study published on Monday in The Lancet Public Health journal. Pedestrians and motorcyclists accounted for over half of all road injury deaths in the country, higher than the global average, according to ‘The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative’ which released the first comprehensive population estimates of road injury deaths by type of road users in each State. The road injury death rate for various types of road users, including pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists and motor vehicle occupants, varied 4-8 fold between the country’s States, highlighting the need for specific road safety planning in each State. There has been a modest reduction in the road injury death rate in India since 1990, but a much higher death rate reduction is needed to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target, the study highlighted. The findings, published in one of the leading health research journals in the world, present road injury deaths for different road users and by age and sex across India’s States.

Professor Balram Bhargav, Director General of **Indian Council of Medical Research** (ICMR) said the number of deaths due to road injury in the country is quite high and the research paper focuses on providing reliable and comprehensive data in the Indian context to inform and monitor progress to reduce the burden of road injury deaths.

Road accidents killed 600 a day in India in 2017: Lancet

December 24, 2019/The Times of India



In 2017, nearly 600 people died daily due to road traffic injuries in India, a study published in The Lancet Public Health journal has estimated based on several “verbal autopsy reports”. The estimated loss of nearly 2.19 lakh lives in 2017 was about 71,000 more than what the road transport ministry collated from all the states. Verbal autopsy report is a method of gathering information about symptoms and circumstances of a deceased persons to determine his or her cause of death. The report, titled “Mortality due to road injuries in the states of India: the Global Burden of Disease”, covered the period between 1990 and 2017 and was released on Monday. According to the study, the number of deaths due to road injuries increased by 58.7% during this period as compared to only 8.1% globally. It has estimated that the number of pedestrians was 76,729 while the number of motorcyclists killed could be 57,802 and cyclists accounted for 15,324 deaths. These estimates are far more than the reports that government published. For example, the road accidents report of 2017 says that only 20,457 pedestrians and 3,599 cyclists died in road accidents. Similarly, the government report based on police FIRs claim 48,746 two-wheeler occupants died in road crashes. The report said that motorcyclist and cyclist road injury death rates in India were 69% and 33% higher compared to the global average. “Road injury was the leading cause of death in males aged 15 to 39 years and the second leading cause in this age group for both sexes combined,” it said.

With regards,

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