

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 207  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 8<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2023**

**NATIONAL CHILDHOOD CANCER COMPREHENSIVE  
MANAGEMENT POLICY**

**207 SMT. SANGEETA YADAV:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to formulate national childhood cancer comprehensive management policy;
- (b) if so ,the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of efforts made by Government for early diagnosis, shared care, integrated paediatric oncology palliative care across the public health facilities especially for children affected by cancer?

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

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 207 \* FOR 8<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2023**

(a) to (c): Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancers are comprehensively addressed in National Health Policy 2017.

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 Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD). Three most common types of cancers (oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer) are an integral part of NP-NCD. The programme includes the following,

- i. Strengthening infrastructure
- ii. Human resource development
- iii. Health promotion
- iv. Screening of 30 years and above population under Ayushman Bharat Health Wellness Centre Scheme
- v. Early diagnosis and management
- vi. Referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility

Under NP-NCD, 724 District NCD Clinics, 326 District Day Care Centres and 6110 Community Health Center NCD Clinics have been set up so far.

To generate awareness for Cancer prevention & treatment following actions have been initiated:-

1. Preventive aspect of Cancer is strengthened under Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Ayushman Bharat Health Wellness Centre Scheme, by promotion of wellness activities and targeted communication at the community level.
2. Public awareness creation through print, electronic and social media about promotion of healthy lifestyle including observation of National Cancer Awareness Day, World Cancer Day.
3. Healthy Eating is promoted through Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).
4. Fit India movement is implemented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
5. Various Yoga related activities are carried out by Ministry of AYUSH.

Actions taken by Government in respect of infrastructure to treat all types of cancers including childhood cancers are:

1. The Central Government implements Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme. 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) have been approved under the said scheme. 17 institutes are functional so far. The details are attached at Annexure 1.
2. National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata have also been setup.
3. All new AIIMS and 13 upgraded existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY) also focus on treatment of cancer including childhood cancer. The details are attached at Annexure 2.

To facilitate accessible and affordable healthcare and treatment, the following steps have been taken:-

1. Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary or tertiary care hospitalization to over 60 Crores beneficiaries is provided. The treatment packages under AB-PMJAY are very comprehensive covering various treatment related aspects of cancers including childhood cancers.
2. Financial assistance is provided to poor patients belonging to families living below poverty line, suffering from major life-threatening diseases including cancer under Umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG). Financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 1,25,000/- is provided under HMDG to defray a part of the treatment cost and the maximum financial assistance provided under the Umbrella Scheme of RAN is Rs. 15 lakhs.
3. Quality generic medicines are made available at affordable prices to all, under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) in collaboration with the State Governments. Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Pharmacy stores have been set up in some hospitals/institutions, to make available Cancer drugs at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price.

National Program for Palliative Care (NPPC):

The National Program for Palliative Care (NPPC) was launched to support palliative care services for all age groups suffering from cancer, chronic ailments, neurological diseases, dementia and drug resistant tuberculosis under National Health Mission.

The palliative care is provided to improve the quality of life, well – being, comfort and human dignity for individuals including children.

1. The coverage of districts/centres has been increased from 265 districts in 2019 to 484 districts/centres in 27 states/UTs in 2021-22,
2. Presently 708 districts have been approved under the program for OPD services, inpatient services, drugs and consumables provision, capacity building, IEC and home-based care in 36 States/UTs.
3. Palliative care services are also part of the extended package of Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) under Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs).

Certain amendments were effected in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 in 2014 to facilitate palliative care, which allows:

1. A single regulation for morphine & other Essential Narcotic Drugs (ENDs);
2. A single license to hold and use ENDs;
3. A single agency – the State Drugs Controller – to issue licenses and monitor it.

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 &	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI
12	Kashmir	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	Rashtrasant Tukdoji 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		Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	TCCC

**Table 1: Cancer Treatment Facility is approved in all New AIIMS**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>AIIMS</b>		<b>Sl.</b>	<b>AIIMS</b>
1	Bhopal		12	Bathinda
2	Bhubaneswar		13	Guwahati
3	Jodhpur		14	Bilaspur
4	Patna		15	Deoghar
5	Raipur		16	Jammu
6	Rishikesh		17	Kashmir
7	Raebareli		18	Madurai
8	Mangalagiri		19	Rajkot
9	Nagpur		20	Bibinagar
10	Kalyani		21	Manethi
11	Gorakhpur		22	Darbhanga

**Table 2: List of Govt. Medical Colleges/Institutions taken up for upgradation for cancer treatment**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Name of Govt Medical College</b>	<b>Facility</b>
1.	Jharkhand	RIMS Ranchi	68 bedded Oncology Block
2.	Punjab	Govt Medical College Amritsar	Oncology
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda	Oncology
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
9.	Uttar Pradesh	M.L.N Government Medical College, Allahabad	Surgical Oncology
10.	Uttar Pradesh	LLRM Medical College, Meerut.	Radiotherapy
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Govt Medical College, Agra	Radiation /Medical Oncology
12.	Bihar	Patna	Radiotherapy (equipment)
13.	Kerala	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Imaging Services and Interventional Radiotherapy