

As the NCDs shows rising trend, India needs palliative care to handle impending crisis. Elaborate.

The Economic survey 2020-21 reveals 65% of deaths in India is due to Non-communicable disease. In such case a robust palliative care is indispensable.

Need for Palliative care

more than 13 lakh are affected by cancer, 24 lakh by HIV/AIDS and many others with diseases like coronary heart disease, diabetes among others.

Robust Palliative care recommendations

WHO recommends for Palliative care
National policy
training of professionals
improve access to opioids

National Policy on Palliative care

encourages to improve capacity building, availability of drugs and equipments, etc

But, only three states - Kerala, Karnataka
and Maharashtra have state level policies
since state health is state subject all states
can come forward for a policy.

specialised courses can be initiated
on palliative care under UGs/PGs. Maharashtra
has specialised courses. The Brewer model
can be taken for personnel training.

The NDPS act can be amended to
include many opoids for care as timely
availability has been an issue.

Palliative care can be effective only
through prudent schemes like National health
mission, AB-JAY, National Disease control
Program. Involving local governments is
also paramount

The general government must develop
a robust model to reduce out of pocket expenditure
and to achieve SDGs-3.4 - reducing NCDs