

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2796
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.12.2023

National Cancer Grid

2796. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN DHANANJAY BHATT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- a) the details of the specific measures being implemented to ensure that patients receive high quality cancer care at a cost that is affordable;
- b) the details of the specific research outputs introduced in the field of cancer care during the last four years; and
- c) the details of the manner in which the National Cancer Grid is involved in Cancer Care along with the list of centres, research institutes, etc., that are part of its network, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

- a) The TMC has been providing high quality cancer care at an affordable cost by following unique model of 60:40 ratio under which 60% patients receive treatment at highly subsidized or almost free treatment and rest 40% as private patients pay for their care. The rates for private patients are comparably low to the rates as charged by the private hospitals in the country.
- b) Tata Memorial Centre has conducted multiple research and outputs are published in renowned journals. The research was conducted to develop novel treatment strategies, improved treatment and delivery mechanisms, cost-effective treatment and technologies, population-based low-cost interventions for prevention and early detection of cancer and translational research. The details of few of the important articles published in the last four years are given in Annex-I.
- c) National Cancer Grid (NCG) was created in 2012 with the broad vision of creating uniform standards of cancer care across India. Seven years later, it has grown to a large network of 310 cancer centres, research institutes, patient

advocacy groups, charitable organizations and professional societies. Between the member organizations of the NCG, the network treats over 8,00,000 new patients with cancer annually, which is about 60% of all of India's cancer burden. Incorporating all stakeholders of cancer care in India, it is a strong, unified and powerful voice in the fight against cancer.

NCG activities include the following:

1. Uniform standards of care – NCG Consensus Guidelines
2. External Quality Assurance Schemes (EQAS)
3. Second opinion service for patients – “Navya”
4. NCG Virtual Tumor Boards
5. Price Discovery Cell / Group negotiation for equipment, drugs and consumables
6. Continuing Medical Education – NCG National Cancer Library and Discovery tool “Akshara”
7. Unique Educational Initiatives – “Travelling Schools of Pathology and Oncology Nursing”
8. Training in Cancer Research Methods – International Collaboration on Research methods Development in Oncology – CreDO workshop
9. NCG funded multicentric collaborative research
10. NCG Koita Centre for Digital Oncology

The details of NCG centers arranged state wise is available on the web site :

<https://www.ncgindia.org/hospitals-and-institutions/members>.

Sr. No	Title of the research Article	Journal	Year of Publication	Area of contribution
1	Effect of Peritumoral Infiltration of Local Anesthetic Before Surgery on Survival in Early Breast Cancer	Journal of Clinical Oncology	2023	Breast cancer
2	Large randomized clinical trial proved that Yoga increases the quality-of-life and cure rates in women with breast cancer	The San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium (SABCS)	2022	Breast cancer
3	Addition of platinum to sequential taxane-anthracycline neoadjuvant chemotherapy in patients with triple-negative breast cancer: A phase III randomized controlled trial	The San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium (SABCS)	2022	Breast cancer
4	Low-cost oral metronomic chemotherapy versus intravenous cisplatin in patients with recurrent, metastatic, inoperable head and neck carcinoma: an open-label, parallel-group, non-inferiority, randomised, phase 3 trial	Journal of Clinical Oncology	2020	Head and Neck Cancer
5	Low-Dose Immunotherapy in Head and Neck Cancer: A Randomized Study	Journal of Clinical Oncology	2022	Head and Neck Cancer
6	Prospective Phase II Open-Label Randomized Controlled Trial to Compare Mandibular Preservation in Upfront Surgery With Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Followed by Surgery in Operable Oral Cavity Cancer	Journal of Clinical Oncology	2021	Head and Neck Cancer
7	Late Toxicity After Adjuvant Conventional Radiation Versus Image-Guided Intensity-Modulated Radiotherapy for Cervical Cancer (PARCER): A Randomized Controlled Trial	Journal of Clinical Oncology	2021	Cervical Cancer
8	Prostate-Only Versus Whole-Pelvic Radiation Therapy in High-Risk and Very High-Risk Prostate Cancer (POP-RT): Outcomes From Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial	Journal of Clinical Oncology	2021	Prostate cancer
9	Efficacy of Capecitabine Plus Irinotecan vs Irinotecan Monotherapy as Second-line Treatment in Patients With Advanced Gallbladder Cancer: A Multicenter Phase 2 Randomized Clinical Trial (GB-SELECT)	JAMA Oncology	2020	Gallbladder Cancer

Sr. No	Title of the research Article	Journal	Year of Publication	Area of contribution
10	Clinical impact of panel-based error-corrected next generation sequencing versus flow cytometry to detect measurable residual disease (MRD) in acute myeloid leukemia (AML)	Leukemia	2021	Blood Cancer
11	Flow cytometric evaluation of CD38 expression levels in the newly diagnosed T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and the effect of chemotherapy on its expression in measurable residual disease, refractory disease and relapsed disease: an implication for anti-CD38 immunotherapy	Journal for Immunotherapy of Cancer	2020	Blood Cancer
12	Circulating Clonal Plasma Cells at Diagnosis and Peripheral Blood Measurable Residual Disease Assessment Provide Powerful Prognostication Biomarkers in Newly-Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma Patients Treated without Autologous Transplant	Blood- American Society of Hematology	2022	Blood Cancer
13	Effect of screening by clinical breast examination on breast cancer incidence and mortality after 20 years: prospective, cluster randomised controlled trial in Mumbai	The British Medical Journal	2021	Public health
