



Palliative Care in National Health Programmes For FLW





LEARNING OBJECTIVES



- Describe the Palliative Care as envisaged in National Health Policy
- Describe the salient features of National Programme for Palliative Care
- Describe the scope of palliative care under other National Health Programmes.
- Describe the referral mechanisms for patients needing Palliative Care

QUICK REVISION!!

- What is CPHC (Comprehensive Primary Health Care)?

- Approach to health and well-being that encompasses all services that can impact on health and wellbeing
- It includes promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and **palliative** services across the life-course

- Is Palliative care possible only at tertiary/ referral hospital?

NO

- Palliative care is a part of Primary Health Care i.e. it start from community/ home.
- Palliative care programmes should be incorporated into existing health care systems so that palliative care is accessible in patients' homes



PALLIATIVE CARE

- Why it is important:
 - improve patient outcomes by preventing and relieving the most common and severe types of suffering associated with serious or complex health problems
 - reduce costs for health care systems by reducing hospital admissions near the end of life and length of stay



- **Provide Financial Protection to family**



INDIA'S NATIONAL PROGRAM ON PALLIATIVE CARE (NPPC) – 2012 GOAL

Availability and accessibility of rational, quality pain relief and palliative care to the needy, as an integral part of Health Care at all levels, in alignment with the community requirements.



INDIA'S NATIONAL PROGRAM ON PALLIATIVE CARE (NPPPC) – 2012 – OBJECTIVES

1. Improve the capacity to provide palliative care service delivery within government health programs.
2. Refine the legal and regulatory systems, support implementation to ensure access and availability of Opioids.
3. Encourage attitudinal shifts amongst healthcare professionals [Education].
4. Promote behaviour change in the community.
5. Develop national standards for palliative care



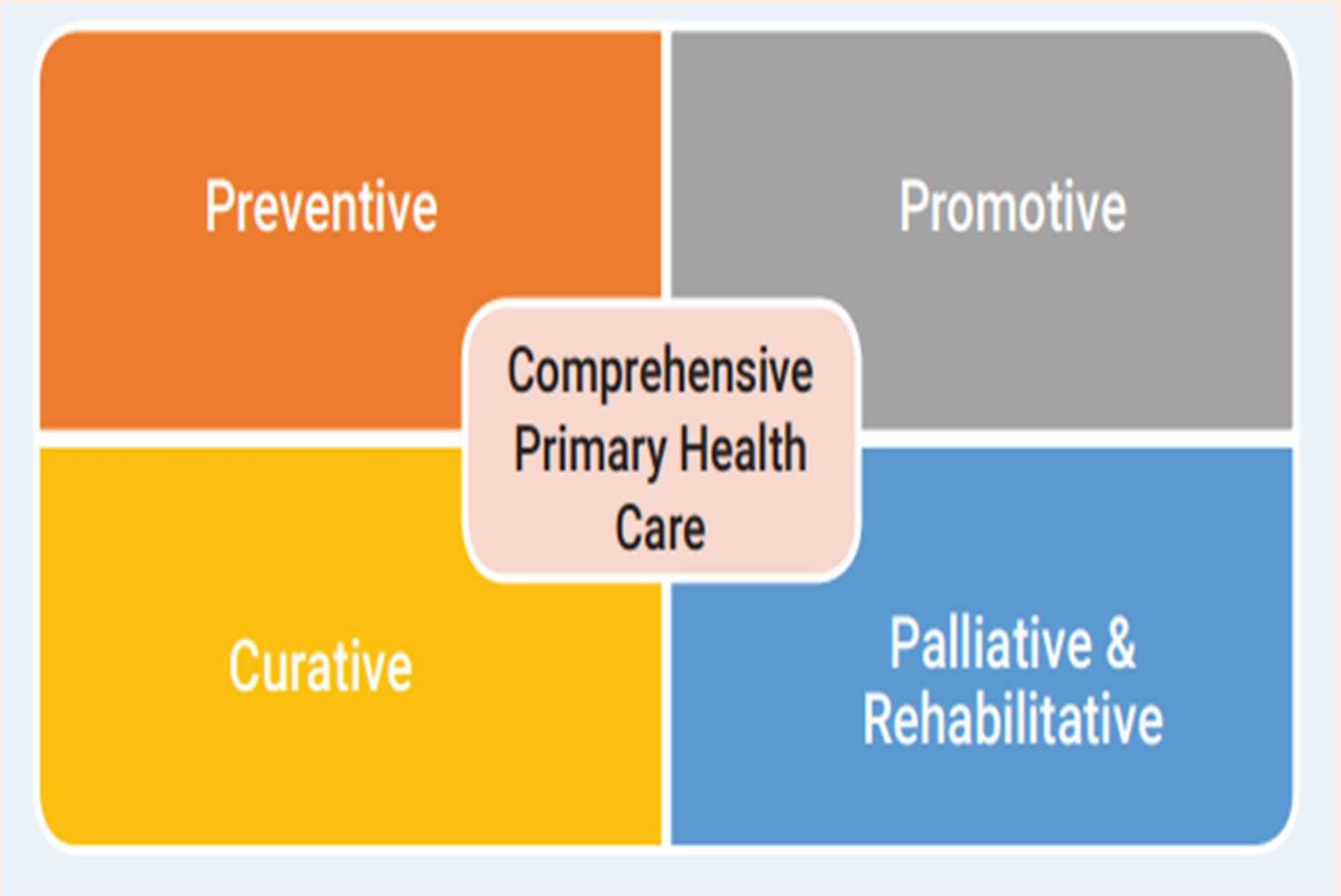
NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2017

1. The policy recognizes the growing need for palliative and rehabilitative care for all geriatric illnesses and advocates the continuity of care across all levels.
2. The objective of the policy is to “Improve health status through concerted policy action in all sectors and expand preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services provided through the public health sector with focus on quality”.





**PALLIATIVE CARE IS
CONSIDERED AS
RIGHT TO HEALTH
CARE UNDER
NHP2017**





PALLIATIVE CARE COMPONENT IN OTHER PROGRAMS

National AIDS Control Programme	National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified the palliative care as an important component. The focus is on symptom management of patients, psychosocial, spiritual and bereavement support for both patients and families Children, Peer counsellors, outreach workers (ORW), link worker or ASHA are expected to play important role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified the unmet palliative care needs of palliative care especially in those suffering from drug resistant tuberculosis. Palliative care would be offered through the nodal DR-TB centers or at the community level under guidance of nodal DR-TB center Necessary services include pain relief, psychosocial support, respiratory physiotherapy, nutritional support etc

AYUSHMAN BHARAT YOJANA

Ayushman Bharat Yojana launched in 2018, has two components:

1. Pradhan Mantri, Jan Arogya Yojana [Health Insurance Scheme]
2. Comprehensive Primary Healthcare through Health & Wellness Centres [HWC].



Palliative Care has been included as an expanded range of services along with Healthcare of the elderly. Support to the families in Palliative care and availability of basic pain management and palliative care services through HWC.



LETS USE THE NPPC FOR IMPLEMENTING PALLIATIVE CARE IN OUR VILLAGES

Objectives	What actions can you do in your village
Capacity building	
Improvement of opioid access:	
Encourage attitudinal shift among HCWs	
Promote behaviour change in the community	
Improve access to palliative care in private system:	
Ensure standards and monitoring:	











NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR HEALTH CARE OF ELDERLY NPHCE



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF NPHCE



Identification of health problems & appropriate intervention

Community based comprehensive health care approach

Capacity building of medical, paramedical & care givers in family

Referral services through D.H., Regional Medical Institutions

Convergence with NRHM, AYUSH & other departments

Objectives

CORE STRATEGIES FOR NPHCE



PHC/ CHC level
Equipment, training,
additional human
resource(CHC), IEC

District Hospital
10 bedded ward
Additional human resource

8 Regional Med.
Centers
PG course in
Geriatrics, Trainings

Core
strategies

Community level
Domiciliary visit by trained
health care workers

IEC using mass
media, folk media &
other channels

PACKAGES OF SERVICES AT DIFFERENT LEVELS:

Sub-Centre

- Health Education
- Domiciliary visits for home bound/ bed ridden
- Training to family care providers
- Arrange for suitable calipers & support devices
- Linkage with other support groups

PHC

- Weekly Geriatric Clinic
- Maintenance of records
- Conducting a routine health assessment of elderly persons
- Provision of medicines & proper advice
- Public awareness
- Referral to higher Centers when needed

CHC

- FRU for Elderly from sub-centre & PHC
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic
- Rehabilitation unit
- Domiciliary visit by rehabilitation worker
- Health promotion & prevention
- Referral to higher Centers

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

1. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Scheme- Pension Scheme
2. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme- Old Age Pension Scheme
3. Varishta Mediclaim Policy- Health Insurance Scheme
4. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana- scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category



6. Varishta Pension Bima Yojana- through LIC (Social security Scheme)

7. Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund- Pension Scheme

8. Vayoshreshtha Samman- National Awards for Senior Citizens

9. Rail and Air Travel Concession

10. Income Tax Benefits & Fixed Deposit Benefits

[Please refer to schemes and their guidelines]



SOME OTHER BENEFITS

Rail Travel:

- Men over 60 years get 40% and women over 58 years get 50% discount in fare of all classes
- Lower Birth Quota
- Provision of free wheelchair/battery-operated rickshaw

Air Travel:

- 50% discount on economy fare for domestic travel



SOME OTHER BENEFITS

Income- Tax:

- The basic exemption limit for senior & super senior citizens is higher
- Tax benefit on account of payment of medical insurance premium & medical expenses
- Deduction on income from interest is higher

Others:

- Higher interest rates & schemes in Banks and Post-Office



EVALUATION – MATCH THE FOLLOWING



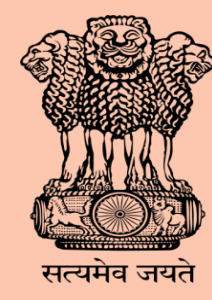
S.NO	PROGRAMME	SHORT FORM	S.NO	KEY FOCUS
1	National Pogramme for Health Care of the Elderly	NPHCE	A	Pain relief, psychosocial support, respiratory physiotherapy, nutritional support etc of people suffering from drug resistant tuberculosis
2	National Programme of Palliative Care	NPPC	B	Pradhan Mantri, Jan Arogya Yojana [Health Insurance Scheme] and Comprehensive Primary Healthcare through Health & Wellness Centres [HWC]
3	National Health Programme 2017	NHP	C	Availability and accessibility of rational, quality pain relief and palliative care to the needy
4	National AIDS Control Programme	NACP	D	advocates for Comprehensive Primary Health Care and the continuity of care across all levels
5	National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme	NTEP	E	Palliative Care of people living with HIV infection and AIDS
6	Ayushman Bharat Yojana	ABY	F	Comprehensive health care of people 60 years and above.

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ANSWERS: 1-F,2-C, 3-D, 4-E, 5-A, 6-B



Thank You

