OncoNet A paradigm for cancer management in developing countries

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Cancer – a global problem

- 30% of all cancers can be prevented
- 40% of all cancers can be cured
- Cancer needs prolonged treatment and regular follow-up
- Principal forms of treatment: surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy
- Long periods of hospitalization and regular visits to the hospital
- Cured patients need lifelong follow-up

Through the looking glass

- By 2015, two-thirds of all cancer patients will be in the developing world
- The developing world has only 5% of all health care resources



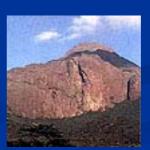
God's Own Country

- Area: 38,863 sq. km
- Population (hundred thousand): 318.41
- Sex ratio: 1036 in favour of women
- Literacy: 90.92%
- Life expectancy: 68
- Birth rate (per 1000): 18.3
- Infant mortality (per 1000):22











Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum

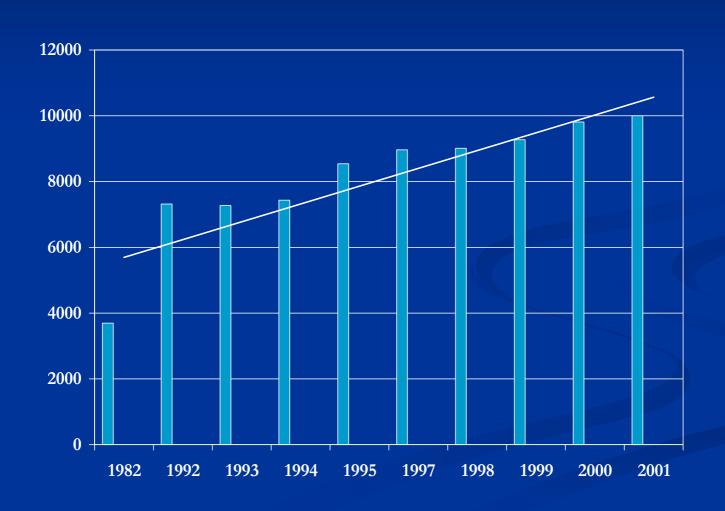
- Tertiary referral cancer hospital with state of the art treatment facilities
- Seven oncology divisions with 75 trained professionals
- Caters to south India
- 12,000 new cases per year
- Annual follow-up: 100,000





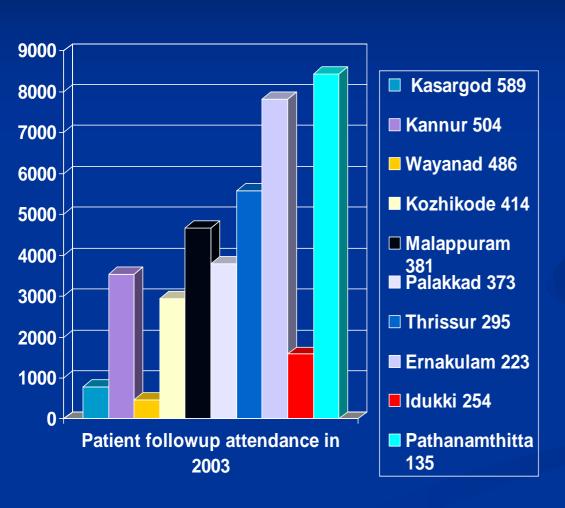


Yearly patient attendance at RCC, Trivandrum



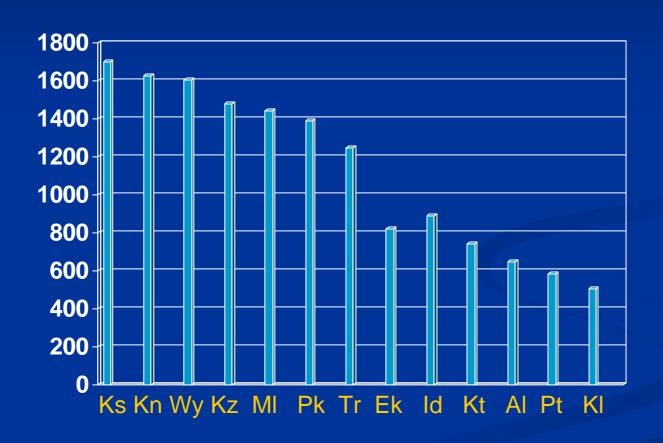


Patient follow-up 2003





Expense for each visit



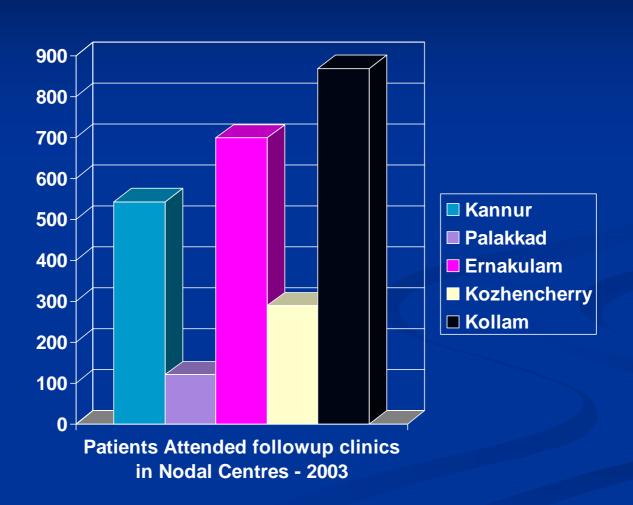
In the past

- Monthly follow-up clinics
- Early detection, cancer education, and palliative services
- Specialists travel to these centres with medical records
- Average monthly followup: 80





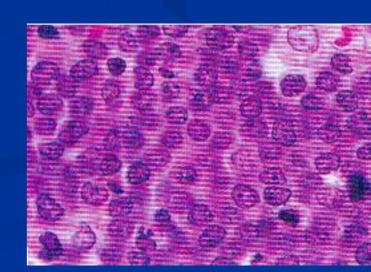
Follow-up attendance at nodal centres



Telemedicine and cancer

- Early intervention
- Avoid unnecessary referrals and admissions
- Waiting period for patients can be reduced
- Telepathology applications
- Teleradiology
- Patient follow-up
- Palliative care
- Continuing medical education





Onconet Kerala

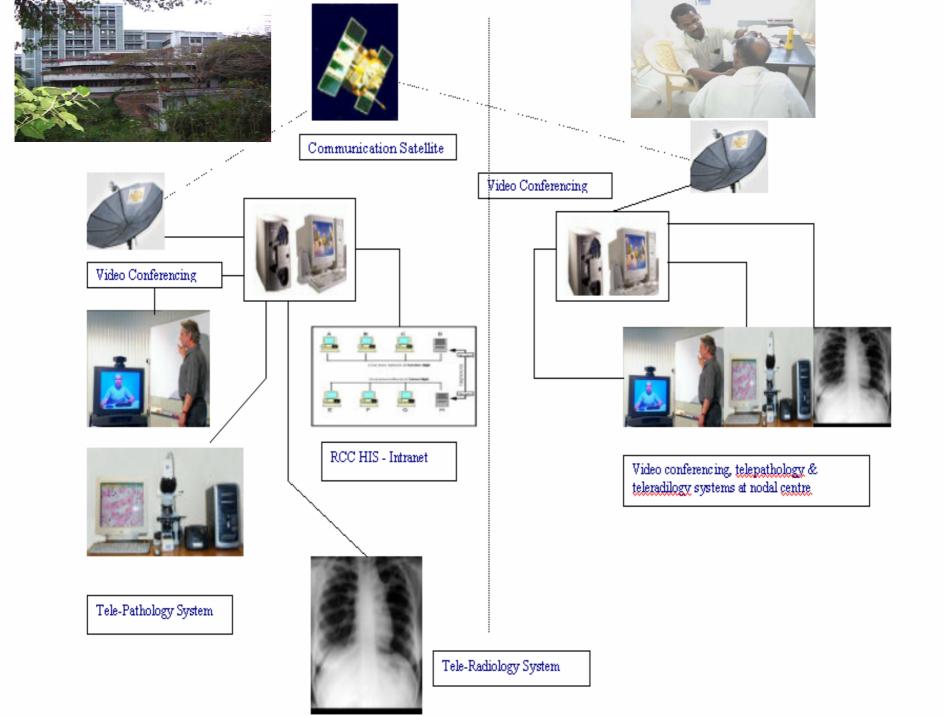
- Launched April 2001
- Technical assistance from C-DAC, Govt. of India
- Broad band network connecting RCC and peripheral nodes
- Video-conferencing, telepathology and teleradiologyat all centres
- V-SAT from ISRO

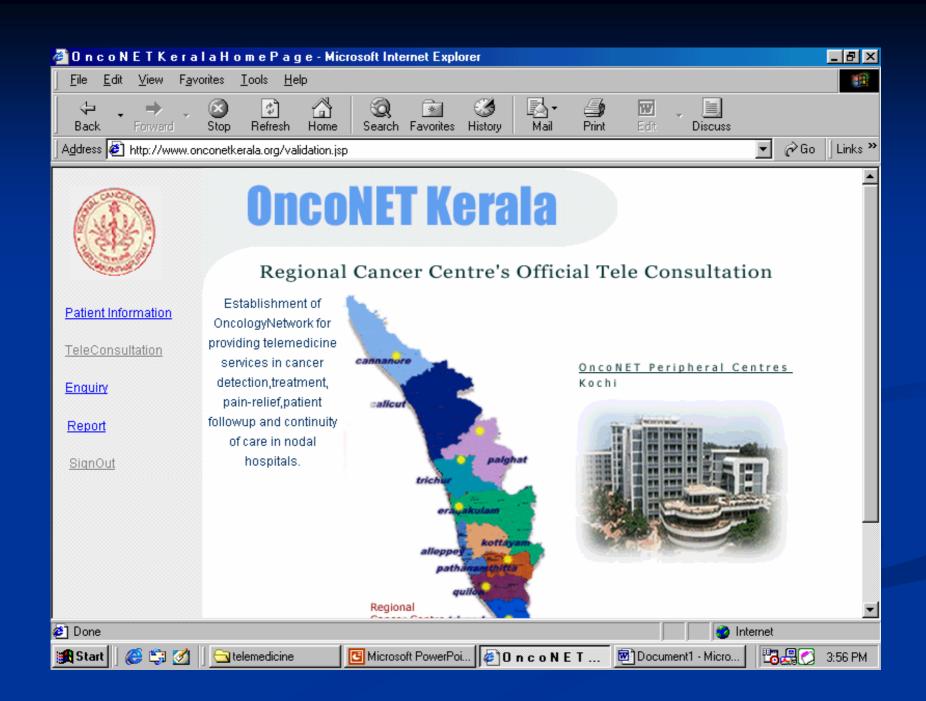


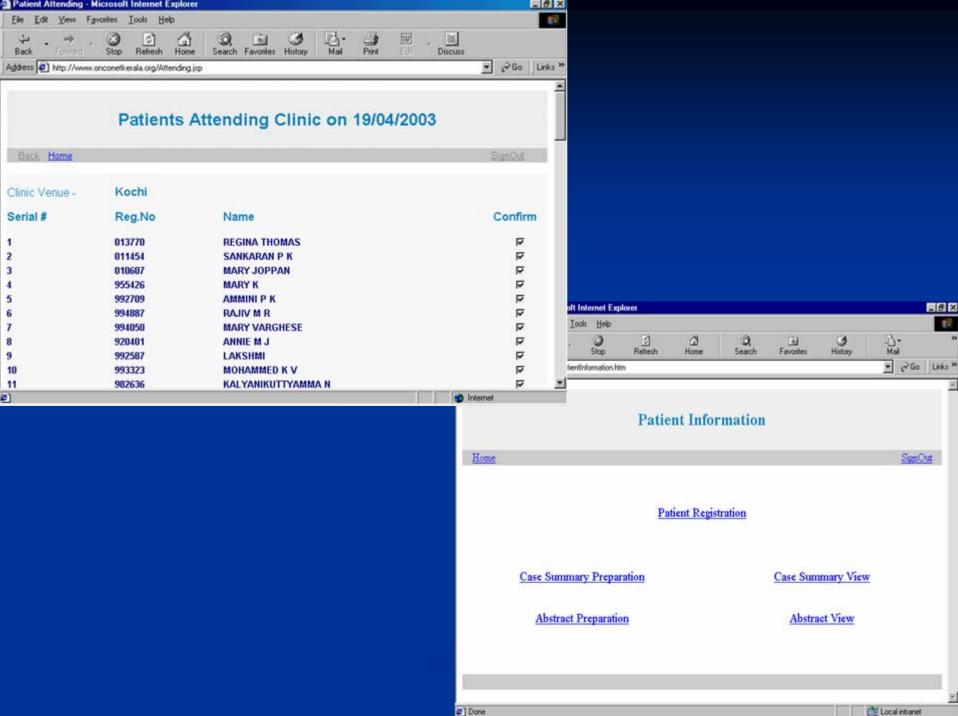


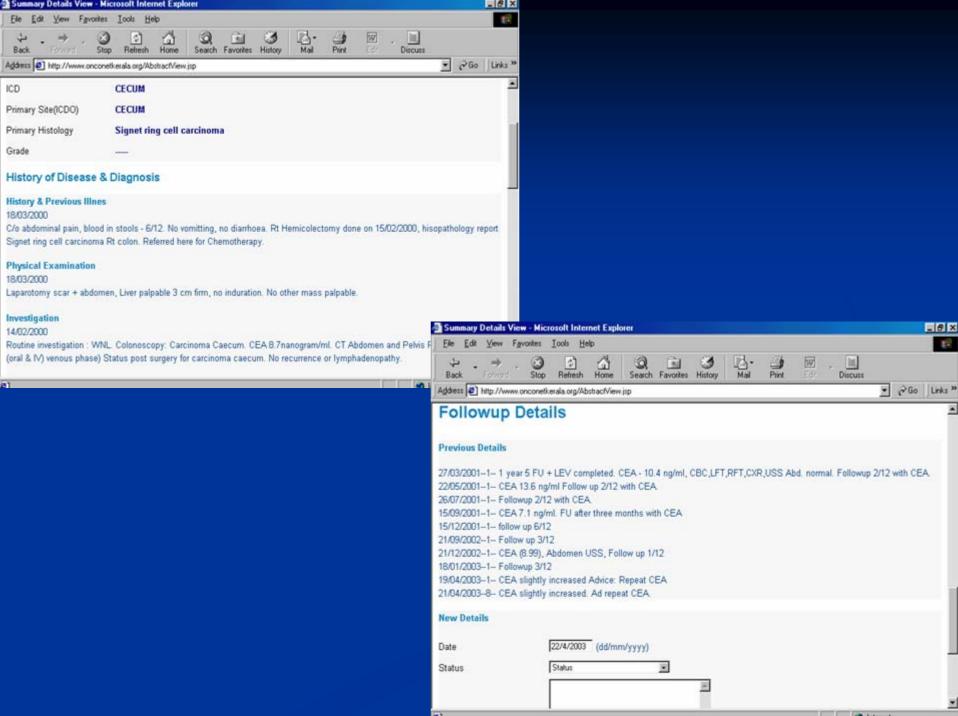
Scope of Onconet

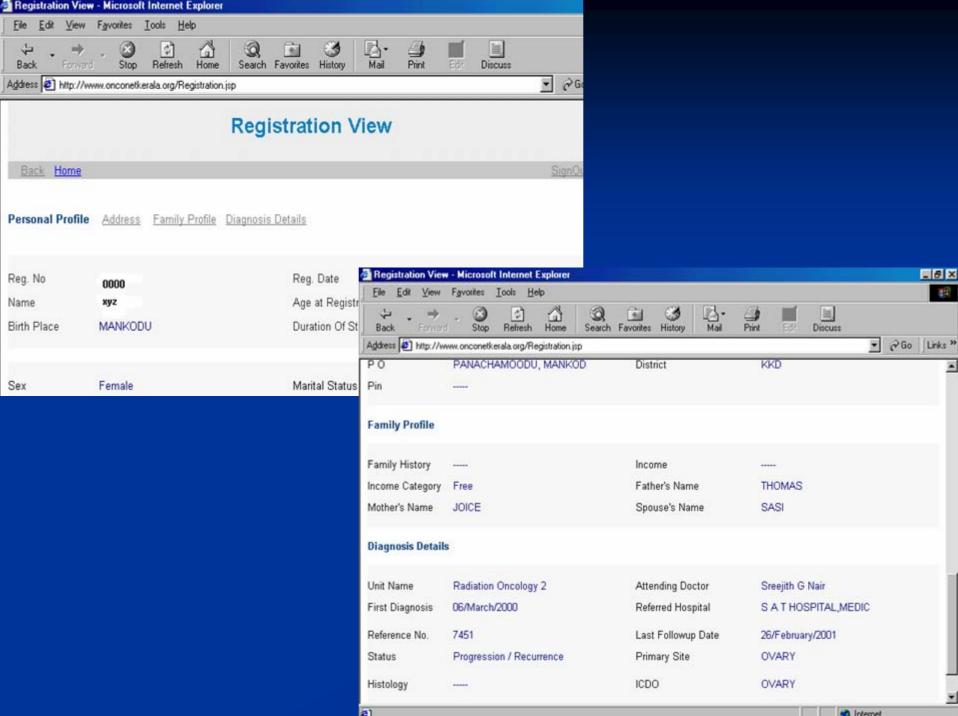
- □ Establish high bandwidth connectivity between Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum and its peripheral centers at Kochi, Kannur, Palakkad, Kozhencherry and Kannur using (VSAT).
- Enhance the <u>Tele-consultation clinic</u> at all peripheral centers with high quality video conferencing, telepathology and teleradiology equipments. This facilitates remote expert consultation, capture, storage, transmission and sharing of pathology and radiology images.
- Develop a <u>Web enabled Hospital Information System</u> at Regional Cancer Centre tightly integrated with telemedicine system
- □ Development of a Knowledge Enabled Oncology System utilizing the vast amount of cancer related expertise in RCC.
- □ Setting up a <u>Learning Resource Centre</u> for reference by RCC staff and other oncologists.

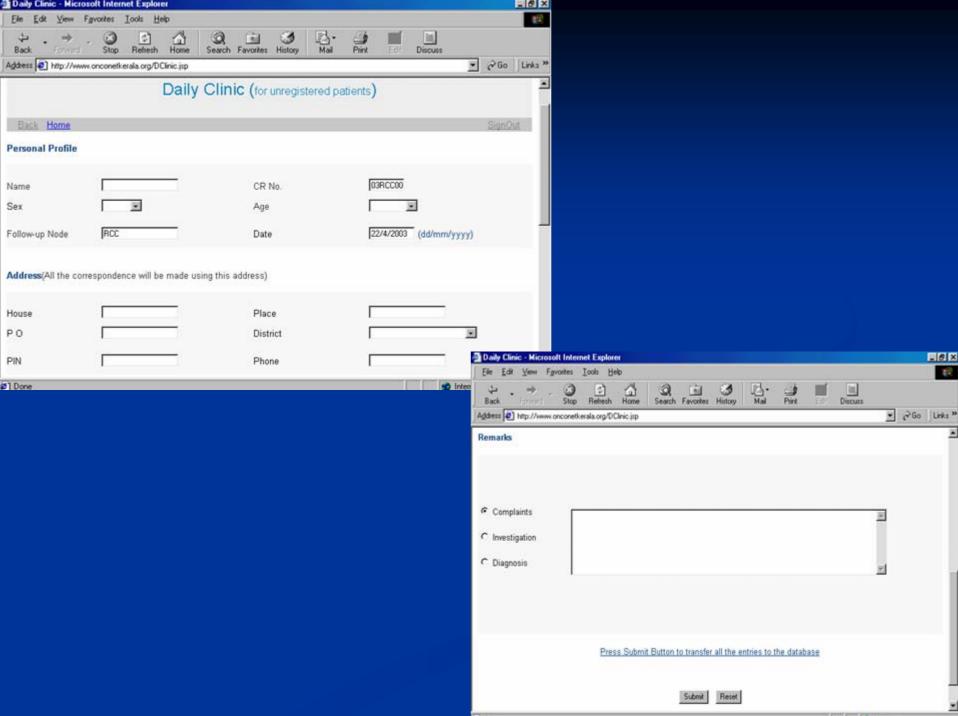












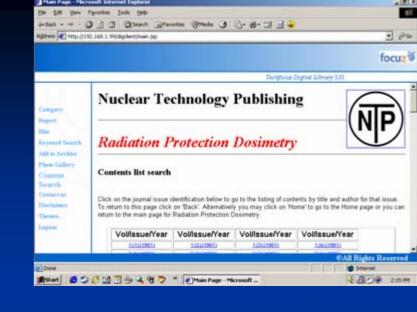
Telepathology



- ☐ Second opinions and consultations with the Armed Forces
 Institute of Pathology (AFIP) and UICC
- ☐ Preparation of digital images for clinical meetings and presentations



Learning Resource Centre for Oncology



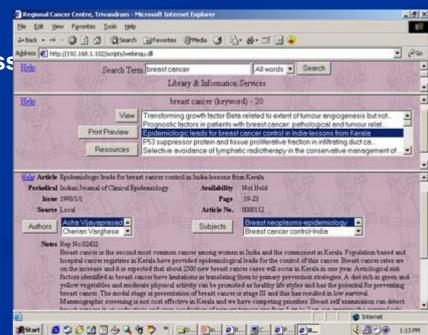


Learning Resource Centre for Oncology provides cancer related information to clinicians, researchers, health planners, health workers, and administrators across ISRO's telemedicine network. This facilitates quick access to all updated oncology information.



Learning Resource Centre for Oncology

- Access various databases mounted on the CD ROM server
- The doctors and researchers can have access to all library in-house databases such as library catalogue, journal holdings, current journals, bibliographies, and resources



Activities

- Monthly clinics at peripheral centres
- Specialist consultations for suburban and rural clinics
- CME programmes with Medical Colleges and other cancer hospitals in India
- Regular telepathology programmes with Tata
 Memorial Hospital, Mumbai

In conclusion

- Early detection and treatment
- Early, appropriate and timely referral
- Optimization of limited treatment resources
- ?Cost-effective
- Telepathology and teleradiology applications

