

कैंसर से पीड़ित बच्चे के इलाज में हम आपके साथ हैं

आप घबराइये नहीं अपना मनोबल बना कर रखे
आशावादी रहें

अपने डॉक्टर से बीमारी के बारे में समझें।

इलाज के खर्च का अनुमान डॉक्टर द्वारा बताया जाता है।

कैंसर के उपचार हेतु अस्पताल / सरकार से मदद मिलती है।

अस्पताल में आपके बच्चे की भर्ती एवं जांच भी मुफ्त कराई जा सकती है।

बाल रोग विभाग के सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता इस प्रक्रिया में आपकी सहायता करेंगे।

आपके लिए लाभदायक होगा

अन्य माँ बाप / रिश्तेदार, जो बच्चे का इलाज करा रहे हैं उनसे बीमारी के बारे में बातचीत करें। कोशिश करें की एक ही रिश्तेदार बच्चे का पूरा इलाज कराये। ताकि इलाज के बारे में और जरूरी जांच के बारे में पूरी जानकारी हो।

ब्लड डोनेशन अपने डॉक्टर के दिशा निर्देश में ब्लड बैंक में
अवश्य करें, जो की आपके बच्चे के इलाज में काम आएगा
एवं परिजनों को भी ब्लड डोनेशन के लिए जागरूक करें



Donate blood

एम्स से मिलने वाली सुविधा

अस्पताल में आपको जेनेरिक मेडिसिन विभाग द्वारा अधिकतर दवाइयाँ मुफ्त प्राप्त होती है
रेलवे किराये में रियायत भी मिलती है

आपके सुविधा के लिए हमने

सहायता मोबाइल नंबर - 9810590067

ईमेल - c3sambhav@gmail.com/ सहायता समूह है।

डॉक्टर की सलाह अवश्य मानें

जी हां!! बाल कैंसर का इलाज संभव है यदि सही समय से एवं सही तरह से किया जाए।



Childhood Cancer

Information for parents



Division of Pediatric Oncology

Department of Pediatrics

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi



What Is Cancer

The term cancer refers to diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and are able to invade other tissues. Cancer cells, through the blood and lymph system, may spread to other parts of the body.

The body is composed of many types of cells. All cancers begin at cell's stage, which are the basic unit of life in the body. These cells that keep the body healthy, grow and divide controllably . When cells become old or damaged, they die, and new cells replace them.

Sometimes this orderly process goes wrong. When a cell's genetic material (DNA) is damaged or changed, a process called mutation occurs, which affects the normal cell growth and division. Sometimes (not always) when this happens, the cells do not die, and instead lead to new cells, which the body does not need. These extra cells can form a tissue mass, which is called a tumor. However, not all tumors are cancerous, tumors can be benign or malignant.

Benign tumors: These tumors are not cancerous, can often be removed from the body and, in most cases, they do not come back again. Cells in benign tumors do not spread to other parts of the body.

Malignant Tumors: These tumors are cancerous, and cells from these tumors can invade nearby tissues and can spread to other parts of the body. The process by which cancer invades and spreads to the other parts of body is called metastasis. Cancer may occur in bone marrow (known as blood cancer/leukemia) or it may involve organs like liver, eye, kidney and lymph nodes.

- It is possible to treat childhood cancer
- After treatment it is possible to lead a normal life
- Cancer is not a contagious disease
- Our hospital has all facilities to treat cancer
- Assistance from Government & Non Government organizations are available for treatment
- Do take treatment for the girl child diagnosed with cancer



Various types of Childhood Cancers

Leukemia (Blood cancer)

This is the commonest childhood cancer. Leukemia is a cancer of Bone Marrow. There are two main forms of blood cancer :acute lymphoblastic leukemia and acute myeloid leukemia.

➤ **Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL):** This is the commonest type of childhood cancer. ALL accounts for 75% of the childhood leukemia. The affected cells reside inside the bones, and are usually lymphoid. Lymphoid cells are a part of body's immune system.

➤ **Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML):** This is also called as Acute non-lymphoblastic leukemia or acute myeloid leukemia. This is a cancer of myeloid cells within bone that enable the body to fight bacterial infections.

Lymphomas

Lymphomas are tumor of lymph tissues which are a part of immune system of the body. Types of Lymphomas are:

➤ **Hodgkin lymphoma:** It affects the lymph nodes present on upper surface of the body such as nodes present on neck, arm and pelvis area.

➤ **Non-Hodgkin lymphoma:** It affects the lymph nodes present deep inside the body. There are many types of non-hodgkins lymphoma such as Burkitt's, anaplastic and lymphoblastic lymphoma.

Neuroblastoma:

This is a cancer of sympathetic nervous system, which typically arises from adrenal glands, present above the kidneys.

Retinoblastoma:

This is a malignant tumor of retina (membrane present at back of the eye).

Sarcoma

Sarcomas include the cancer of soft tissues and bones..

Sarcoma of Bones

- ✓ **Osteosarcoma:** These are the most common type of bone cancer and are usually present at the edge of the long bones, near joints.
- ✓ **Ewings Sarcoma:** This usually occurs in the middle of the bones, such as thighs, hip bones, upper arm and ribs.

Soft Tissue Sarcoma

Rhabdomyosarcoma: Sarcoma of soft tissue arises from muscles. Generally affects head, neck, kidneys, bladder, hands and feet.

Liver Cancers

Liver cancer emerges as unusual growth (tumor) of liver. The most common liver cancers in children are:

- ✓ Hepatoblastoma
- ✓ Hepatocellular carcinoma

Cancers of the Kidney

- ✓ **Wilms tumor** : Its is also called as Nephroblastoma
- ✓ **Clear Cell Sarcoma**

Cancer of Central Nervous System (CNS)

Brain Tumors- There are many types of brain tumors among which gliomas are the commonest brain tumors .

Others

Germ cell tumors: It emerges from testis, ovaries, at the lower end of the spinal cord, brain, chest or mid abdomen.

Common Symptoms

- Unexplained/prolonged fever without localization
- Lymph node abnormalities(in size, number, site, consistency)
- White reflex in eye, squint
- Unexplained Weight loss
- Progressive pallor
- Need for blood transfusion
- Swelling /lump in body

Why Early Detection Is Important ?

- Better results on treatment outcome
- Less intensive treatment
- Less toxicity of drugs
- Better chances of survival
- May avoid radiation & surgery
- Less cost
- Improved quality of life
- Less late effects

Important Investigations For Cancer Diagnosis

Cancer	Important investigations for diagnosis
Leukemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hemogram ➤ Peripheral Smear (PS) ➤ Bone marrow (aspiration & biopsy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morphology & immunohistochemistry ▪ Flowcytometry ▪ Cytogenetics
Lymphomas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hodgkin's Lymphoma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biopsy ▪ CT Scan ▪ PET CT ▪ Bone marrow ± ➤ Non - Hodgkin lymphoma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biopsy ▪ CT Scan ▪ Bone marrow ▪ PET CT
LCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hemogram ▪ Liver function test (LFT) ▪ FNAC /Biopsy ▪ Skeletal survey ▪ CT Scan / Ultrasound abdomen ▪ PET CT ▪ Bone marrow ±

Important Investigations for Cancer Diagnosis

Cancer	Important investigations for diagnosis
Retinoblastoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Ultrasound ▪MRI ▪Examination Under Anesthesia (EUA) ▪Biopsy (enucleation)±
Neuroblastoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Ultrasound ▪Biopsy ▪CT Scan ▪Bone Scan ▪MIBG ▪Skeletal survey ▪Urine VMA ▪Bone marrow ▪PET Scan
JMML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Hemogram ▪Peripheral Smear (PS) ▪Bone Marrow aspiration ▪Cytogenetics
RMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Biopsy ▪CT Scan /PET CT ▪MRI ▪Bone marrow
PNET /Ewing Sarcoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪CT /MRI ▪Biopsy ▪Bone Marrow ▪PET CT
Wilms tumor & Hepatoblastoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Ultrasound ▪CT Scan ▪Chest X Ray ▪Coagulation profile

Treatment Modalities

Chemotherapy	Radiotherapy	Surgery	Others
Given by oral /IV/IM/Intrathecal route	Given at different sites (neck, chest, abdomen, brain etc)	Surgery is done by Pediatric Surgeon/ Orthopedic Surgeon / Ophthalmologist when required in organ tumors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BMT (Bone marrow transplant) ✓ Targeted Therapy
Discuss about the side effects with your treating doctor	Discuss about the side effects with your treating doctor		



Common Side Effects of Cancer Treatment

The two most common types of cancer treatment : Chemotherapy and Radiation work by destroying not only the fast-growing cancer cells. but also other types of fast-growing healthy cells causing adverse reactions or side effects

Nausea and Vomiting : To cope with this, you can

- Eat and drink slowly.
- Try having small meals.
- Avoid foods with strong odours.
- Eating foods cold or at room temperature can help.

Change in taste & smell:

- Serve food at room temperature
- Don't cook foods with strong odours
- Try foods or drinks that are different from ones your child usually eats
- Keep your child's mouth clean by regular rinsing and brushing, which can help foods taste better.

Immunosuppression: This is because the chemotherapy affects the bone marrow leading to decrease of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets. Patients should

- Wash their hands properly
- Avoid sick people
- Eat home cooked, well cooked meal

INFECTION!!

Most important side effect of chemotherapy is secondary to low blood counts

Common Side Effects of Cancer Treatment

Radiotherapy side effects : Usually limited to the area that is being treated and depends on

- The dose of radiation given
- Location on the body
- Type (internal or external radiation)
- Tiredness, skin changes
- Bowel disturbances
- Hair loss
- Affects reproductive functions

Pain: Some chemo drugs are known to cause headaches, muscle pains, stomach pains, or even temporary nerve damage, which can result in burning, numbness, or tingling in the hands and feet.

Bowel disturbances: To cope with, you can

- Have less milk products
- Eat fibrous/whole grain food

To reduce Infection, Cleanliness is important; Clean food, clean water, clean surroundings & clean clothes

Common Side Effects of Cancer Treatment

Fatigue (tiredness): May be because of the treatment or the emotional aspects of coping with cancer and cancer pain and anemia. You can

- Take several short naps
- Take short walks or do light exercise,
- Ask your family or friends to help you with tasks you find difficult or tiring.
- Save your energy for things you find most important.
- Talk to your doctor

Skin/Nail Changes: Chemotherapy commonly causes rashes/redness/blisters/peeling and skin irritation — especially if the child has had radiation prior to the chemo ("radiation recall"). You can

- Wearing loose, soft cotton clothing to ease discomfort.
- Use of creams, ointments & sunscreen may help.

Hair loss : Occurs from chemotherapy & radiation

- Assure your child that the hair will grow back — though it might be a slightly different color or texture.
- **Problems with sexual & reproductive function:** Talk to your doctor

Common Side Effects of Cancer Treatment

Mouth sores (mucositis): It is a serious problem as it can cause pain and infections/ difficulty in eating, drinking, & swallowing. You can do

- Maintaining Oral Health
- Take good care of your mouth and keep it clean.
- Visit your dentist if required
- Choose a soft bristle brush for brushing
- Mouth Gargles with a solution made up of 1 quart plain water, ½ teaspoon table salt, and ½ teaspoon baking soda also helps.
- Drink plenty of fluids.
- Soothing agents as Ice cubes, oral gel, analgesics
- Rule out fungal/herpetic infection

Anemia: Generalized weakness & pallor could be anemia. You can

- Eat green leafy vegetables/lentils/red colored vegetables and fruits
- Dry fruits
- Milk products

Thrombocytopenia: bleeding from any site and fresh red/brown spots on skin

- You must consult your doctor immediately

Things to keep in mind before starting treatment

- ✓ You should know about the disease of your child
- ✓ You should understand about the treatment and care of your child.
- ✓ You have to arrange funds for treatment and your stay in Delhi while treatment is going on .
- ✓ Child should be saved from infections. You doctor/nurse will tell you how to take care of that.
- ✓ Clean hands, clean water, clean & well cooked food and clean surroundings are very important.
- ✓ Once the treatment has started and you've arranged for the place to stay, it is advisable that only one family member stays with the child. Others can go back and resume their work.
- ✓ You may need to arrange blood for transfusion.

Available Treatment Facilities

Day Care Facility

- ✓ Procedures
- ✓ Chemotherapy
- ✓ Blood Investigations
- ✓ Intravenous Infusions
- ✓ Antibiotics Administration
- ✓ Blood Component Therapy

You need to get admitted (short admission) for few hours in the day care for the above mentioned investigations and treatments

OPD Facility

Pediatric Oncology Clinic

OPD Room No. 14 & D Monday morning 9:00 AM in children OPD

Children OPD

OPD Room No. 7 Wednesday & Saturday morning 9:00 AM

Pediatric Cancer Survivor Clinic (PCSC)

OPD Room No. 14 Thursday Noon 2:00 PM

Residential facilities available to cancer patients

Rajagadia Dharamshala
Near AIIMS



Sai Sadan & Surekha
Sadan Dharamshala
Near AIIMS



St. Jude's
Dharamshala (Noida)



Home Away Home Kotla
Mubarakpur (Cankids)



To Avail residential facilities, get forms from your treating doctor/social worker

Financial (Medical) Assistance

Government and non-government organizations provide help for cancer treatment. For more information and to avail these facilities please do talk to your social worker and doctor.

Government Organizations

The AIIMS Hospital Poor Fund

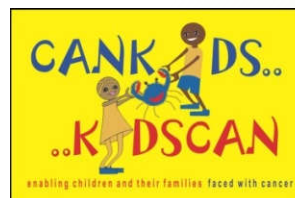
Prime Minister Relief Fund

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)

Rajya Arogya Nidhi (State fund)

AIIMSONIAN Poor Fund

Non- Government Organizations



St Jude India ChildCare Centres

⦿ Please get your child treated soon and properly

⦿ If your child has fever, more cough, vomiting,

sores in the mouth, difficulty in breathing,

bleeding from somewhere, or a child becomes sluggish or stops taking

food; Please consult your doctor immediately.

⦿ Listen to your doctor's advice carefully.



■ Always keep all the treatment related documents (protocols) and day care note book along with you and in proper care.

■ Get the medicines checked from time to time with the nurse.

Details of the treatment given at home must be recorded in the table provided below.

Trouble / Signs	Details of medicines	Duration	Signature

Childhood Cancer is Curable, if

Detected Early

Diagnosed Correctly

Referred Timely

Treated Properly



Division of Pediatric Oncology
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All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi



SICK CARD

Name / नामAge.....Sex.....POC

No.....

Diagnosis-----Date of starting

Rx.....



Use & Show this sick card when child is sick and away from the hospital, to your nearby Physician

Contact us: / संपर्क करें

Helpline No. 9810590067

Pediatric Day Care

91-11-2659 4434

E mail: c3sambhav@gmail.com

SR Pediatrics Oncology

91-9868397536

Childhood cancer is curable if detected in time and treated properly

Alarming symptoms/signs: fever, cough, loose motions, oral ulcers, poor feeding , rapid breathing, bleeding from any site , pain abdomen, pain on stool passage, change in sensorium, convulsions, pain in throat, pain in swallowing, chest pain, retrosternal discomfort, rash, ear discharge, nasal discharge, headache, jaundice, urinary complaints, boils

If you have any of these consult your doctor !!

Medicines that you must have with you

Medicine	Strength	Times/day	Remarks
Paracetamol			Fever
Amoxicillin-clavulanate			Cough, nasal discharge, ear discharge, boils
Ofloxacin			Loose stools, urine complaints
Metrogyl			Loose motions, abscess, pain abdomen, dental problems
Cetirizine			Cough, coryza, allergy
Azithromycin			Cough(spasmodic)
Pantocid			Pain abdomen, vomiting, chest/sterna discomfort
Ondansetron			Vomiting
Fluconazole			Oral ulcers
Candid mouth paint			Oral ulcers
ORS			Loose motions

If you are unable to reach to your doctor and child is suffering from any of the above symptoms start medications as advised according to symptoms. If child not feeding , looks sick and lethargic, you must locate a doctor. And contact us after starting treatment.

IV antibiotics

- Fever not settling with oral medications
- Child looks sick
- Child stops feeding
- Child has very high fever

Consult local doctor

Start injection

- Magnex
- Inj Amikacin

If above antibiotics not available start

- Inj Ceftriaxone OR
- Inj Ofloxacin & Inj Amikacin

Make arrangements to come to Delhi

Childhood cancer is curable if detected in time and treated properly

चेतावनी देने वाले लक्षण / संकेत : बुखार, खांसी, दस्त, मुंह के छाले, खाने पीने में कमी, तेजी से सांस लेना, किसी भी स्थान से खून बहाव, पेट में दर्द, मल त्याग में दर्द, अनुभूति में बदलाव, दौरे, गले में दर्द, निगलने में दर्द, रेड्रो स्टर्नम में असुविधा, चकत्ते, कान से बहाव, नाक से बहाव, सिर दर्द, पीलिया, पेशाब संबंधी शिकायतें, फोड़े।

यदि आपको इनमें से कोई समस्या है तो डॉक्टर से चर्चा करें !!

ये दवाएं आपके पास अवश्य होनी चाहिए

दवा	खुराक	समय / दिन	टिप्पणी
क्रॉसिन			बुखार
एमॉक्सिसिलिन-सीएल एबुलेनेट			खांसी, नाक से बहाव, कान से बहाव, फोड़े
ओफ्लोक्सिसिन			दस्त, पेशाब की शिकायतें
मेट्रोजिन			दस्त, घाव, पेट में दर्द, दांत की समस्या
सेट्रिजिन			खांसी, कोरिजा, एलर्जी
एजीश्रोमाइसिन			खांसी (स्पास्मोडिक)
पेनटोसिड			पेट में दर्द, उल्टी, सीने / स्टर्नम में असुविधा
एमसैट			उल्टी
फ्लूकोनेजोल			मुंह के छाले
कैंडिड माउथ पेंट			मुंह के छाले
ओआरएस			दस्त

यदि आप डॉक्टर के पास जाने में सक्षम नहीं हैं और आपके बच्चे को ऊपर बताए गए कोई लक्षण दिखाई देते हैं तो आप लक्षणों के अनुसार दवा देना शुरू कर सकते हैं। यदि बच्चा भोजन नहीं कर रहा है, बीमार और सुस्त दिखाई देता है तो आपको अवश्य डॉक्टर के पास जाना चाहिए और इलाज शुरू करने के बाद हमसे संपर्क करें।

IV एंटीबायोटिक

- मुंह की दवा से बुखार ठीक नहीं होता है
- बच्चा बीमार दिखाई देता है
- बच्चा भोजन करना बंद कर देता है
- बच्चे को तेज बुखार है

स्थानीय डॉक्टरों से सलाह लें

इंजेक्शन शुरू करें

- मैग्नेक्स
- और

- इंज. एमिकासिन

यदि ये एंटीबायोटिक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो शुरू करें

- इंज. सेफिट्रक्सोन या

- इंज ओफ्लोक्सिसिन और ज. एमिकासिन

दिल्ली आने की व्यवस्था करें

बचपन में होने वाले कैंसर का इलाज किया जा सकता है यदि इसका समय पर पता लग जाए **और** सही तरीके से निदान हो जाए



भारत की प्रमुख स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ
आपके लिए तैयार हैं।
सर्वोत्तम स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ

कैंसर का उपचार ले रहे सभी बच्चों के माता-पिता हेतु निर्देश एवं परामर्श

क. मुखीय स्वच्छता

1. बच्चे के खाने अथवा पीने के बाद हर बार 2% बीटाडीन से गरारा कराये तथा मुँह साफ करें।
2. रात को सोने से पहले बच्चे को नरम ब्रश से ब्रश कराये।
3. यदि बच्चों में मुखीय अल्सर हो रहा है तो, लोटे्रल/कैंडिड लोशन का प्रयोग करें।



ख. सामान्य स्वच्छता

1. प्रतिदिन बच्चे को स्नान कराये। यदि बच्चा बीमार है तो तौलिये से साफ कर दें।
2. कपड़े प्रतिदिन बदलें।
3. मास्क पहनें और बच्चे को भी पहनाएँ।
4. रोगी को किसी अन्य व्यक्ति से भेंट नहीं करानी चाहिए, उस व्यक्ति को किसी भी तरह का संक्रमण हो सकता है।
5. बच्चे के परिजन अपने आप को भी साफ रखें।



ग. हाथ धोना

1. रोगी को छूने से पहले अपने हाथ साबुन तथा पानी से अच्छी तरह धोने चाहिये।
1. बच्चे को खाना खिलाने से पहले हाथ धोये।
2. शौचालय जाने के बाद साबुन से हाथ धोये।
3. यदि पानी उपलब्ध न हो तो जीवाणहीन (STEILIU/PUREHAND) से साफ करें।



घ. कमरे की स्वच्छता

1. जिस कमरे में रोगी का उपचार हो रहा हो, उस कमरे में जूते चप्पल न ले जाएँ, एवं जिस कमरे में बच्चा और आप रहे उस कमरे को भी साफ रखें।



ड. सुरक्षित भोजन एवं पानी

1. केवल भली-भाँति पका हुआ भोजन ही खाये।
2. गली में रेहड़ी पर बेचने वालों से खाना नहीं लेना चाहिए।
3. पीने के लिए उबालकर ठण्डा किया पानी ही प्रयोग करें।



च. टीका

1. उपचार अवधि के दौरान परिवार में रोगी तथा अन्य भाई-बहनों को मुखीय पोलियो टीका न दें।
2. खसरा तथा एम एम आर (MMR) टीका न लगवाये।
3. चिकित्सक से परामर्श के बाद आप चेचक तथा हेपेटाइटिस बी का टीका लगवा सकते हैं।



छ. सिट्ज़ बाथ

1. बच्चे को सिट्ज़ बाथ जरूर कराये। बच्चे को गुनगुने पानी से भरे साफ टब में नियमित रूप से बैठाये।

○ अपने बच्चे का इलाज सही तरीके से व समय से कराये।

○ डाक्टर की सलाह पर पूरा ध्यान दें।

○ बच्चे को यदि बुखार, अधिक खाँसी, उल्टी, मुँह में छाले, साँस में तकलीफ हो, कहीं से खून बहने लगे या बच्चा सुस्त हो जाए या खाना बंद कर दे; तुरन्त अपने डाक्टर से सलाह करें।



इमरजेंसी में तुरंत अपने डॉक्टर से बच्चों की इमरजेंसी में सम्पर्क करें। हेल्प लाइन नंबर - 9810590067

Important Room Number

S. No.	Name of Investigation	Place of investigation	Room No.
1	Immunization	Children's OPD	2
2	X-Ray	Children's OPD	15-A
3	Investigation reports	Children's OPD	50
5	Ultrasound	Main OPD	17
6	Blood Test	Main OPD	27
7	Urine and Stool Test	Main OPD	28
8	Radiograph	Main OPD	74
9	Bairum Meal	Main OPD, Nuclear Medicine	41
10	CT Scan	Main OPD, nuclear medicine	8
11	ECG	Main OPD	(Report hand to hand) 32
12	PAC	Main OPD, 5th floor	5054
13	T-3, T-4, TSH	Teaching block, 2nd floor	2090
14	Cultures	Teaching block, 2nd floor	Microbiology
15	Pediatric Office	Teaching block, 3rd floor	3058
16	PFT	Teaching block, 3rd floor	3102
17	EEG	Children's OPD	12
18	MRI	MR department	Near CN Centre
19	Genetic Lab	1st floor, Old OT block	4
20	PET	Main OPD, Nuclear medicine	4
21	Biopsy	1st floor Tecahing block	1078 (Sample), 1085 (Report)
22	FNAC	1st floor, teaching block	1069 (Sample), 1085 (Report)
23	Bone Marrow Biopsy	1st floor, teaching block	1078 (Sample), 1085 (Inquiry)
24	Bone Marrow/Flow Cytometry,	IRCH	8
25	P/S/Hemogram/ Biochemistry	IRCH	8
26	RT	IRCH, Ground Floor	41-
27	LFT/RFT	IRCH/ Main OPD	8 & 27
28	USG guided biopsy	Main OPD	17
29	CT guided	Main OPD	8
30	ECHO	CN centre	62
31	ENT	4th Floor, main OPD	4111/4123
32	PEDS Surgery OPD	3rd floor, main OPD	
33	BCRABL	1st floor, IRCH	156

कैंसर के उपचार हेतु अस्पताल सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु जरूरी कागजात

- राशन कार्ड - बी. पी. एल या ए. पी. ल.।
- राशन कार्ड में धारक का नाम, पता, और धारक के परिवार के सदस्यों का नाम व उम्र।
- गरीबी रेखा के कार्ड पर उपयुक्त अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर।
- राशन कार्ड पर कार्ड संख्या होनी चाहिए।
- राशन कार्ड पर सदस्यों के अनुसार, आय प्रमाण की राशि प्रत्येक
- राज्य द्वारा निश्चित प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुसार आपको जानकारी दी जायेगी।
- आय प्रमाण पत्र पर आय प्रमाण संख्या, जारी करने की तारीख तथा ब्लॉक अधिकारी/तहसील/एस. डी. एम./ एस. डी ओ. का हस्ताक्षर होना चाहिए।
- यदि आप के पास में राशन कार्ड व आय प्रमाण न हो तो उस स्थिति में आप को अपने क्षेत्र के सांसद (Member of Parliament) का पत्र होना चाहिए, जिसमें यह निश्चित हो की वह आपको सरकारी कोष से सहायता प्रदान करेंगे।

- उपचार करने वाले डॉक्टर से सत्यापित रोगी का फोटो
- चिकित्सक द्वारा हस्ताक्षर अनुमान प्रमाण पत्र
- परिवार की आय प्रमाणपत्र
- राशन कार्ड की कॉपी
- ओपीडी कार्ड की कॉपी
- माता-पिता की फोटो पहचान की कॉपी

सहायता योजना उपलब्ध

- द एम्स हॉस्पिटल पुअर फंड
- प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष
- स्टेट एलाइंस एसिस्टेंस फंड (राज्य आरोग्य निधि)
- एम्ससोनियन पुअर फंड
- एनजीओ- केनकिड कैंसर पेशेंट एड एसोसिएशन कैंसर

बाल रोग विभाग के चिकित्सा सामाजिक कार्यक्रता इस प्रक्रिया में आपकी सहायता करेंगे। इलाज के खर्च का अनुमान डॉक्टर द्वारा बताया जाता है

