LEUKAEMIA

ADULT

Hepato-splenomegally

AND & OR

Petechiae

AND 🕹 OR

Generalised Lymphadenopathy

AND/ OR ANY OF

N

K

Pallor

Persistent Fatigue

Unexplained Fever

Unexplained Recurrent/Persistent Infection.

Unexplained Bleeding

Unexplained Bruising

↓ AND ≥ OR
↓ Persistent or Unexplained Bone Pain
↓ ∠

FBC (in 48 hours) and REFERRAL

"The GDC noted that unexplained petechiae and hepatosplenomegaly in children may indicate severe marrow suppression and were therefore medical emergencies. They therefore agreed to recommend that these children with these symptoms should have immediate specialist assessment. No similar recommendation was made for adults because they are less likely to be acutely ill with these symptoms"

LYMPHOMA

UNEXPLAINED LYMPHADENOPATHY OR SPLENOMEGALLY = NON-HODGEKIN'S LYMPHOMA?

UNEXPLAINED LYMPHADENOPATHY = HODGEKIN'S LYMPHOMA?

Adults: Refer 2WW - Children Refer: 48 Hours

When considering referral take into account Fever, Night Sweats, Shortness of Breath, Pruritis or Weight Loss (and Alcohol Induced LN Pain in Adults).

MYELOMA

AGE ≥ 60 BONE PAIN (BACK PAIN) /FRACTURE

THEN:

FBC/PV (LEUCOPAENIA/PV ELEVATED) AND BPR/CRP (CA2+ ELEVATED/CRP ELEVATED)

THEN: (48 HOURS)

SERUM PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS AND URINE BJP (LEUCOPAENIA AND CA2+ ELEVATED)

SERUM PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS AND URINE BJP (PV AND CRP ELEVATED)

THEN:

REFER 2WW (SERUM PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS AND BJP SUGGEST MYELOMA)

CHILD

Hepato-splenomegally (That Day Referral)

AND & OR

Petechiae (That Day Referral)

BUT IF

Generalised Lymphadenopathy

AND/OR ANY OF