

# HAEMATOLOGY - ONCOLOGY

## THINK A-G

Supporting earlier & faster cancer diagnosis

### ACUTE LEUKAEMIA

Patients presenting with flu-like symptoms, anaemia, persistent fatigue, unexplained fever, unexplained bruising or bleeding, or other symptoms consistent with acute leukaemia, require a full blood count (FBC).



A

B

C

D

E

F

G

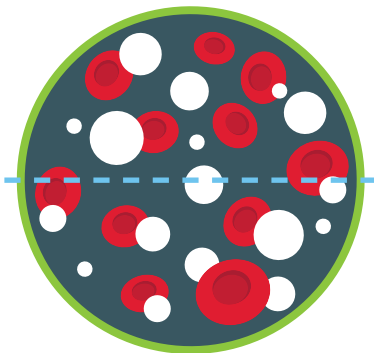
### FAST FACTS

#### BUMPS AND LUMPS

Persistent unexplained enlarged lymph nodes need investigating. Refer neck nodes to head and neck teams, axillary nodes to breast teams, and inguinal nodes on a non-specific pathway. All referrals should be sent as suspected cancer referrals.



**TIP:** alcohol-induced lymph node pain is a rare presentation of lymphoma.



### CHRONIC LEUKAEMIA

Chronic leukaemia is often incidentally found on a routine FBC. Patients don't always need treatment straight away.



**REMEMBER:** examine for an enlarged neck, axillary and groin lymph nodes and for an enlarged spleen.

#### DON'T FORGET MYELOMA

**REMEMBER: C.R.A.B.**

- C – Calcium** – hypercalcaemia
- R – Renal** – any form of renal dysfunction
- A – Anaemia** (of unknown cause)
- B – Bone** – unexplained and persistent bone pain (often back pain)



### EXAMINATION & BLOOD TESTS

Useful tests include FBC, serum free light chains and protein electrophoresis.



### FAMILY HISTORY

Ask patients if they have a family history of cancer. However, blood cancer is not normally considered to be a hereditary disease.



### GREATER MANCHESTER REFERRAL PROFORMA

- Please refer all patients using the Greater Manchester form
- Ensure the patient understands the reason for referral
- Include frailty information as this helps direct patients to the most appropriate investigation or assessment

#### REFERRAL PROCESS FOR GREATER MCR

- GM referral form
- Examination
- Bloods