

# CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

"12 MAHINE: 12 POSTERS"



# Pediatric Oncological Emergencies - Anticipation and Early Recognition Improves Survival

Pediatrician Plays a Key Role - First Point of Contact ◆ It Can Present at Diagnosis or During Treatment **Prompt Recognition and Treatment is Key to Success** 

**DISEASE RELATED** 

- Superior Mediastinal Syndrome/SVC Syndrome
- Hyperleucocytosis
- Tumor Lysis Syndrome
- Spinal Cord Compression Syndrome

# **TREATMENT RELATED**

- Febrile Neutropenia
- Typhlitis
- PRES, Seizures, Stroke
- Pancreatitis
- Chemotherapy Extravasation & Anaphylaxis

# **Tumor Lysis Syndrome**

# Why it Happens

# Who are at risk

- Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) (WBC > 1 lakh per cmm)
- Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) (WBC > 50,000 per cmm)
- Burkitt Lymphoma
- Lymphoblastic Lymphoma

# Clinical Features



**Clinical Criteria** Acute Kidney Injury Seizures **Arrythmins** Sudden death

# Treatment

- Hyperhydration @ 3L/m2/Day and Target Urine output > 2-4 ml/kg/hour
- Hyperuricemia Allopurinol or Rasburicase
- Avoid Potassium Containing Drinks & Food
- Correct Hyperkalemia Promptly
- Hypocalcemia Treat Only if Symptomatic
- Phosphate Binders

# **Hyperleukocytosis**

# Why it Happens Hyperleukocytosis Increased viscosity adhesiveness of blast Endothelial injury Decrease tissue perfusion Tissue hypoxia

# Who are at Risk

- ◆ (ALL) (WBC > 1 lakh per cmm)
- ◆ (AML) (WBC > 50,000 per cmm)

# Clinical Features



- ◆ Dyspneg ◆ Hypoxia
- Diffuse Alveolar Haemorrhage



◆ Confusion ◆ Drowsiness

- ◆ Haemorrhage ◆ Coma
- Respiratory Failure



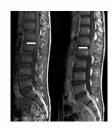
- ◆ Blurred Vision Retinal Haemorrhage
- Retinal Vein Thrombosis

- ◆ Dactylitis ◆ Priapism ◆ Thrombosis and Ischemia
- ◆ DIC ◆ AKI

## Treatment

- Hydration Cytoreductive Therapy - Chemotherapy or Steroids
- Monitor and Treat TLS
- Avoid Packed Red Cell Transfusion and Diuretics
- Platelet Transfusion to Keep Platelet Count More Than 30,000 Per cmm
- Leukapheresis/Exchange Transfusion

# **Spinal Cord Compression**



Why it Happens

- Direct Compression by a Tumour or Due to Vasogenic Edema
- Presenting Symptom in 2-5% Patients with Cancer
- MRI is Imaging of Choice

# Who are at Risk

- Ewing Sarcoma
- Neuroblastoma
- ◆ Soft Tissue Sarcoma
- ◆ Hodgkin and NHL

# Clinical Features

- Back Pain
- Radicular Pain
- Bladder/bowel Involvement
- Motor/Sensory Loss

# Treatment Options

- Urgent Diagnosis and Treatment
- Dexamethasone Drug of Choice
- Laminectomy
- Early initiation of Chemotherapy
- Laminectomy / Radiotherapy if no Response to above

# **Superior Mediastinal** Syndrome





Superior Vena Cava Syndrome -

**Mediastinal Mass Causing Compression** or Obstruction of SVC

 Superior Mediastinal Syndrome -SVC Syndrome + Airway Compression

# Who are at Risk

Anterior Mediastinum	Posterior	
(More Likely)	Mediastinum	
<ul> <li>Lymphoma - Hodgkin &amp; Non Hodgkin?</li> <li>Germ cell Tumor</li> <li>Thymoma</li> </ul>	Neuroblastoma     Bone tumors	

# Clinical Features

Airway compression	Cough, Orthopnea, Dyspnea
Esophageal Compression	Dysphagia
Nerve compression	Vocal Cord Paralysis (Hoarseness of voice), Horner's Syndrome
SVC obstruction	Facial Plethora, Cyanosis, Puffiness, Dilated Neck Veins and Thoracic Vein Upper Limb Edema, Headache

# **Treatment**

- ◆ DO NOT LIE FLAT/SUPINE
- ◆ DO NOT SEDATE for any Imaging or **Procedures**
- ◆ IV Line in Lower Limb
- Diagnosis Through Least Invasive Method
- Avoid Muscle Relaxants
- Empiric Treatment in Severe Respiratory Distress - Steroids/ Radiotherapy

**Key Message** 

Be Vigilant 
Time is Critical 
Act Quickly 
Stabilise First and Refer Early



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2024 & 25





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