

Certificate in Psycho-Oncology (United Kingdom)

Haematological Complications Of Cancer

Abdominal Distension refers to the swelling of the abdominal region, which can be caused by fluid accumulation, gas, or tumors in patients with cancer, leading to discomfort and respiratory problems. Related terms include Abdominal compression, Ascites, and Cancer metastasis. Abdominal distension can be managed with diuretics, paracentesis, and pain relief medication.

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia is a type of cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow, characterized by an overproduction of lymphocytes, which can lead to anemia, infections, and bone pain. Related terms include Chemotherapy, Radiation therapy, and Stem cell transplantation. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia is often treated with a combination of chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and stem cell transplantation.

Acute Myeloid Leukemia is a type of cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow, characterized by an overproduction of myeloid cells, which can lead to anemia, infections, and bone pain. Acute Myeloid Leukemia is often treated with a combination of chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and stem cell transplantation.

Anemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the number of red blood cells or the amount of hemoglobin in the blood, leading to fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath. Related terms include Iron deficiency, Vitamin deficiency, and Blood transfusions. Anemia can be managed with iron supplements, vitamin supplements, and blood transfusions.

Apheresis is a medical procedure that involves the separation of blood components, such as platelets or plasma, from the rest of the blood, which can be used to treat cancer patients who require blood transfusions. Related terms include Plasmapheresis, Plateletpheresis, and Leukapheresis. Apheresis is often used to collect stem cells for transplantation.

Bleeding Disorders refer to a group of conditions that affect the blood's ability to clot, leading to bruising, bleeding, and hemorrhage. Related terms include Hemophilia, Von Willebrand disease, and Thrombocytopenia. Bleeding disorders can be managed with blood transfusions, clotting factors, and medications that promote clotting.

Blood Transfusions involve the transfer of blood or blood components from a donor to a recipient, which can be used to treat anemia, bleeding disorders, and blood cancers. Related terms include Whole blood transfusion, Packed red blood cell transfusion, and Platelet transfusion. Blood transfusions can be used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including cancer, trauma, and surgery.

Bone Marrow Aspiration is a medical procedure that involves the removal of a sample of bone marrow from

the body, which can be used to diagnose cancer, infections, and blood disorders. Related terms include Bone marrow biopsy, Aspiration cytology, and Myelography. Bone marrow aspiration can be used to diagnose a variety of medical conditions, including cancer, leukemia, and lymphoma.

Bone Marrow Transplantation is a medical procedure that involves the transfer of bone marrow from a donor to a recipient, which can be used to treat cancer, blood disorders, and immune system diseases. Related terms include Allogeneic transplantation, Autologous transplantation, and Syngeneic transplantation. Bone marrow transplantation can be used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including cancer, leukemia, and lymphoma.

Cancer refers to a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells, which can lead to tumors, metastasis, and death. Related terms include Carcinoma, Sarcoma, and Leukemia. Cancer can be treated with a variety of therapies, including surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy.

Chemotherapy is a type of cancer treatment that involves the use of drugs to kill cancer cells, which can be administered orally, intravenously, or topically. Related terms include Adjuvant chemotherapy, Neoadjuvant chemotherapy, and Palliative chemotherapy. Chemotherapy can be used to treat a variety of cancer types, including breast cancer, lung cancer, and colon cancer.

Coagulopathy refers to a group of conditions that affect the blood's ability to clot, leading to bruising, bleeding, and hemorrhage. Related terms include Disseminated intravascular coagulation, Thrombocytopenia, and Von Willebrand disease. Coagulopathy can be managed with blood transfusions, clotting factors, and medications that promote clotting.

Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation is a condition characterized by the formation of blood clots in small blood vessels throughout the body, leading to organ failure and death. Related terms include Thrombocytopenia, Fibrinolysis, and Coagulopathy. Disseminated intravascular coagulation can be managed with blood transfusions, clotting factors, and medications that promote clotting.

Erythrocytosis is a condition characterized by an increase in the production of red blood cells, which can lead to thrombosis, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease. Related terms include Polycythemia vera, Secondary erythrocytosis, and Relative erythrocytosis. Erythrocytosis can be managed with phlebotomy, medications that reduce red blood cell production, and lifestyle modifications.

Febrile Neutropenia is a condition characterized by a low white blood cell count and a high fever, which can lead to infections, sepsis, and death. Related terms include Neutropenia, Fever of unknown origin, and Infection control. Febrile neutropenia can be managed with antibiotics, growth factors, and supportive care.

Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation is a medical procedure that involves the transfer of stem cells from a donor to a recipient, which can be used to treat cancer, blood disorders, and immune system diseases. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation can be used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including

cancer, leukemia, and lymphoma.

Hemoglobinopathy refers to a group of conditions that affect the hemoglobin in red blood cells, leading to anemia, jaundice, and organ damage. Related terms include Sickle cell disease, Thalassemia, and Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. Hemoglobinopathy can be managed with blood transfusions, medications that reduce hemoglobin breakdown, and lifestyle modifications.

Hemostasis refers to the process by which the body stops bleeding after an injury, which involves the clotting of blood and the repair of damaged tissues. Related terms include Coagulation, Fibrinolysis, and Thrombosis. Hemostasis can be affected by a variety of medical conditions, including cancer, bleeding disorders, and coagulopathy.

Hypercoagulability refers to a condition characterized by an increased tendency for blood to clot, which can lead to thrombosis, embolism, and cardiovascular disease. Related terms include Thrombophilia, Coagulopathy, and Hypercoagulable state. Hypercoagulability can be managed with anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, and lifestyle modifications.

Hyperviscosity Syndrome is a condition characterized by an increase in the thickness of the blood, which can lead to thrombosis, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease. Related terms include Polycythemia vera, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, and Multiple myeloma. Hyperviscosity syndrome can be managed with phlebotomy, plasmapheresis, and medications that reduce blood viscosity.

Immunosuppression refers to a condition characterized by a weakened immune system, which can lead to infections, sepsis, and death. Related terms include Immunodeficiency, Autoimmune disease, and Transplantation. Immunosuppression can be managed with immunoglobulins, vaccinations, and antimicrobial prophylaxis.

Infection Control refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent the spread of infections in healthcare settings, which can include hand hygiene, personal protective equipment, and isolation precautions. Related terms include Antimicrobial stewardship, Infection prevention, and Control measures. Infection control is critical in preventing the spread of infections in healthcare settings.

Lymphoma is a type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system, which can lead to swollen lymph nodes, fatigue, and weight loss. Related terms include Hodgkin lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and Leukemia. Lymphoma can be treated with a variety of therapies, including chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and immunotherapy.

Myelodysplastic Syndrome is a group of conditions that affect the bone marrow, leading to anemia, bleeding disorders, and infections. Related terms include Myelodysplasia, Myelofibrosis, and Aplastic anemia. Myelodysplastic syndrome can be managed with blood transfusions, growth factors, and supportive care.

Myeloproliferative Neoplasm is a group of conditions that affect the bone marrow, leading to an overproduction of blood cells, which can cause thrombosis, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease. Related terms include Polycythemia vera, Essential thrombocythosis, and Primary myelofibrosis. Myeloproliferative neoplasm can be managed with phlebotomy, medications that reduce blood cell production, and lifestyle modifications.

Neutropenia is a condition characterized by a low white blood cell count, which can lead to infections, sepsis, and death. Related terms include Febrile neutropenia, Absolute neutrophil count, and Neutrophil count. Neutropenia can be managed with antibiotics, growth factors, and supportive care.

Pancytopenia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the production of all blood cells, which can lead to anemia, bleeding disorders, and infections. Related terms include Aplastic anemia, Myelodysplastic syndrome, and Bone marrow failure. Pancytopenia can be managed with blood transfusions, growth factors, and supportive care.

Platelet Transfusion is a medical procedure that involves the transfer of platelets from a donor to a recipient, which can be used to treat bleeding disorders, thrombocytopenia, and coagulopathy. Related terms include Platelet count, Platelet function, and Transfusion reactions. Platelet transfusion can be used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including cancer, bleeding disorders, and coagulopathy.

Plasmapheresis is a medical procedure that involves the removal of plasma from the blood, which can be used to treat autoimmune diseases, coagulopathy, and hyperviscosity syndrome. Related terms include Plasma exchange, Plasma filtration, and Immunoabsorption. Plasmapheresis can be used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, and hyperviscosity syndrome.

Red Blood Cell Transfusion is a medical procedure that involves the transfer of red blood cells from a donor to a recipient, which can be used to treat anemia, blood loss, and hypoxia. Related terms include Red blood cell count, Hemoglobin level, and Transfusion reactions. Red blood cell transfusion can be used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including cancer, trauma, and surgery.

Sepsis is a condition characterized by a systemic infection that can lead to organ failure and death. Related terms include Septic shock, Systemic inflammatory response syndrome, and Infection control. Sepsis can be managed with antibiotics, fluid resuscitation, and supportive care.

Thrombocytopenia is a condition characterized by a low platelet count, which can lead to bleeding, bruising, and hemorrhage. Thrombocytopenia can be managed with platelet transfusions, medications that increase platelet production, and lifestyle modifications.

Thrombosis is a condition characterized by the formation of a blood clot in a blood vessel, which can lead to heart attack, stroke, and cardiovascular disease. Related terms include Thrombus, Emboli, and

Coagulopathy. Thrombosis can be managed with anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, and lifestyle modifications.

Transfusion Reactions refer to the adverse effects that can occur as a result of blood transfusions, which can include allergic reactions, fever, and hemolysis. Related terms include Transfusion-related acute lung injury, Transfusion-associated circulatory overload, and Hemolytic transfusion reaction. Transfusion reactions can be managed with medications, fluid resuscitation, and supportive care.

Tumor Lysis Syndrome is a condition characterized by the rapid breakdown of cancer cells, which can lead to hyperkalemia, hyperphosphatemia, and acute kidney injury. Related terms include Tumor lysis, Hyperuricemia, and Acute kidney injury. Tumor lysis syndrome can be managed with fluid resuscitation, electrolyte management, and renal replacement therapy.

Vascular Access refers to the insertion of a device into a blood vessel to administer medications, fluids, or blood products, which can be used to treat cancer, infections, and blood disorders. Related terms include Central venous catheter, Peripherally inserted central catheter, and Arteriovenous fistula. Vascular access can be used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including cancer, infections, and blood disorders.

Venous Thromboembolism is a condition characterized by the formation of a blood clot in a vein, which can lead to pulmonary embolism, deep vein thrombosis, and cardiovascular disease. Related terms include Thrombosis, Emboli, and Coagulopathy. Venous thromboembolism can be managed with anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, and lifestyle modifications.

Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia is a type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system, which can lead to hyperviscosity syndrome, anemia, and organ damage. Related terms include Lymphoma, Leukemia, and Plasmacytoma. Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia can be treated with a variety of therapies, including chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and plasmapheresis.