Pan-London Suspected Haematological Cancer Referral Guide

NHS

document updated September 2022

<u>Criteria for offering diagnostics</u>

Myeloma

Offer urgent (within 48 hours) protein electrophoresis, Bence-Jones protein urine test, full blood count, renal, calcium and erythrocyte sedimentation rate in people aged 40 and over with any of the following:

- **Unexplained** persistent bone pain extreme tenderness or aching in one or more bones that persists beyond six weeks.
- Back pain associated with red flags symptoms (see box next page)
- **Unexplained** fracture or pathological fracture (osteoporosis or trauma ruled out) e.g. that has occurred after routine activities
- Aged 40 and over with: hypercalcaemia, leukopenia and a clinical presentation that is consistent with possible myeloma
- Unexplained anaemia and/or raised plasma
 viscosity/erythrocyte sedimentation rate and symptoms
 consistent with possible myeloma

Leukaemia

Offer very urgent full blood count (to be performed within 48 hours).

 Adults with any unexplained red flag symptoms (see box next page)

Lymphoma

Emergency presentations

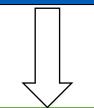
Abnormal blood count/film suggesting acute leukaemia, Spinal cord compression from a possible malignancy, Renal failure suspicious of myeloma and Children or Young People with unexplained hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, or petechiae



These are emergencies and require a same day referral

<u>Referral Criteria</u>

- Monoclonal paraprotein band on serum electrophoresis: IgM and IgA > 10 g/L; IgG > 15 g/L
- Raised serum free light chains with abnormal ratio >7 or <0.1
- Urine Bence-Jones proteins suggestive of myeloma
- Paraprotein of any level in the presence of one or more of the following: Unexplained hypercalcaemia or renal impairment, anaemia/cytopenia, bone pain or radiology suggestive of myeloma
- Highly abnormal full blood count/ blood film (see next page)



- Adults presenting with **palpable** lymphadenopathy or splenomegaly.
- Lymphadenopathy which persists for 6 weeks or more or where lymph nodes are 2cm or larger OR are increasing in size.
- Associated symptoms include: fever, night sweats, shortness of breath, Pruritus, weight loss



SUSPECTED HAEMATOLOGICAL CANCER REFERRAL

Non-Specific Symptoms

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Myeloma Red Flag Symptoms:

- Previous history malignancy
- Age >40 with new onset back pain
- Weight loss
- Previous longstanding steroid use
- Recent serious illness
- Recent significant infection
- Saddle anaesthesia
- Reduced anal tone
- Hip or knee weakness
- Generalised neurological deficit
- · Progressive spinal deformity
- Lytic lesions on x-ray
- Non-mechanical pain (worse at rest)
- Thoracic pain
- Fever/ rigors
- General malaise
- Urinary retention
- Leg weakness
- Limb numbness
- Ataxia
- Bilateral leg pain
- Perianal sensory loss
- · Erectile dysfunction

Leukaemia Red Flag Symptoms:

Adults with any of the following:

- Pallor
- Persistent fatigue
- Unexplained fever
- Unexplained persistent or recurrent infection
- Generalised lymphadenopathy
- Unexplained bruising
- **Unexplained** bleeding
- Unexplained petechiae
- Hepatosplenomegaly

LEUKAEMIA

Highly abnormal full blood count result

Leucoerythroblastic blood picture (from blood film report)

Out of range blood counts in more than 1 line (red cell, white cell and platelets)

Isolated neutrophil count < 0.5 repeated after 1 week

Isolated WBC greater than 50

Isolated Platelet count <50

Isolated Platelet count >1000

Platelet count >600 with recent thrombus or bleed

RESOURCES

- 1. NICE Guideline: Suspected cancer: recognition and referral, NG12 (Feb 2021) https://cks.nice.org.uk/topics/haematological-cancers-recognition-referral/
- 2. NICE Guideline: Myeloma: Diagnosis and management NG35 (2016) http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng35/chapter/Recommendations#laboratory-investigations