

## Review Questions for Haematological cancers: Improving outcomes

<b>A</b>	<b>Topic:</b> The role of integrated diagnostic reporting in the diagnosis of haematological malignancies.
<b>Review question 1</b>	Should integrated diagnostic reporting (via Specialist Integrated Haematological Malignancy Diagnostic Services [SIHMDS]) replace local reporting in the diagnosis of haematological malignancies?
<b>Review question 2</b>	What are the effective ways of delivering integrated diagnostic reports (for example, co-located or networked) in the diagnosis of haematological malignancies?

<b>B</b>	<b>Topic:</b> The staffing and facilities (levels of care) needed to treat haematological cancers and support adults and young people who are having intensive, non-transplant chemotherapy.
<b>Review question 1</b>	<p>How should level of care be defined and categorised for people with haematological cancers who are having intensive (non-transplant) chemotherapy, defined as regimens that are anticipated to result in &gt;7 days of neutropenia of <math>\geq 0.5 \times 10^9/L</math> ..... considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnosis</li> <li>• Comorbidities and frailty</li> <li>• Medicine Regimens Management of medicine administration and toxicities</li> </ul>
<b>Review question 2</b>	<p>Does the level of care affect patient outcome for people with haematological cancers who are having intensive, non-transplant chemotherapy, considering;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location</li> <li>• Staffing levels</li> <li>• Centre size/specialism</li> <li>• Level of in-patient isolation</li> <li>• Ambulatory care</li> <li>• Prophylactic anti-infective medications</li> </ul>