

A microscopic view of a blood smear. The background is filled with numerous red blood cells, which appear as small, pinkish-red discs. Several white blood cells are also visible, characterized by their larger size and distinct, purple-stained nuclei. One white blood cell in the center-left has a large, irregular nucleus with a prominent nucleolus. Another white blood cell to its right has a more rounded nucleus. The overall appearance is that of a typical blood smear, but the presence of these white blood cells suggests a potential hematological abnormality.

Haematological Malignancy: What you need to know

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Goals of the day

- Refresher on classification of the haematological diseases, broad principles – Michael
- Current diagnostic and therapeutic approaches – broad principles and hot topics
- Day – to – day management issues in the outpatient setting
- When to refer
- What to look for
- Abnormal pathology results – prioritisation

Breakdown

- Overview – Michael
- Lymphoproliferative disorders – Max
- MDS/AML - Michael
- Myeloproliferative disorders - Kate

Learning Goals

1. To understand what all the different haematology cancers are, how to investigate and what they mean for patients in terms of prognosis and complications
2. What to monitor for the safety of patients who have had cancer treatments that can lead to long-term toxicities.
3. To know what abnormal FBEs may potentially indicate and how to act on them. To know what to monitor for in patients with chronic haematological cancers

Haematologic Cell Development

