# STUDY GUIDE



## FOUNDATIONS OF INTEGRATIVE ONCOLOGY

#### **Bonus Module**

# Recognizing Oncologic Emergencies

Oncologic Emergencies are clinical conditions resulting from a metabolic, neurologic, cardiovascular, hematologic, and/or infectious change caused by cancer or its treatment that requires immediate intervention to prevent loss of life or quality of life.

#### 50% Disease Related – 50% Treatment Related

- Awareness of a patient's cancer history and its possible complications
- Prompt identification of and intervention
- Oncologic emergencies can occur at any time
- YOU may be the clinician who first observes early signs and symptoms of oncology and medical emergencies that require immediate medical intervention

#### **Oncologic Emergencies**

- **Neurologic Emergencies**
- Cardiovascular Emergencies
- Respiratory Emergencies
- Genitourinary Emergencies
- Gastrointestinal Emergencies
- Metabolic Emergencies
- SIADH (Syndrome of Inappropriate Secretion of Antidiuretic Hormone)
- Hematologic Emergencies
- Hemostatic Emergencies
- Chemotherapy-Induced Emergencies

### **Subtle Signs May Mask Cancer-Related Emergencies**

- Unexplained weight loss
- Unexplained fatigue
- Persistent pain
- Hemorrhage (rectal or vaginal bleeding, hemoptysis)
- Shortness of breath (pulmonary embolism)
- Spinal cord compression
  - a. New weakness
  - b. New onset of progressive back pain
  - c. Urinary retention
  - d. Urinary or bowel incontinence
  - e. Sensory or motor symptoms in extremities

#### References

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