

## Myeloablative Allogeneic HSCT (no TBI) \* Pediatric Surveillance & Follow-up Guidelines

ATTACH PATIENT ID

	Months /Years from end of therapy	Date	H&P	CBC, retics LDH	Chem	Metabolic	LH, FSH, Test or Est	Urine tests	ECHO#	PFTs	DEXA BMD	Ophtho	Brain MRI	Neuropsych assessment	Other
Early FU Clinic	24		+	+	+					+		+			Live vaccine *
	30		+	+											
	36		+	+	+	+			+			+			
	42		+	+											
	48		+	+								+			
	60		+	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+		
Late Effects Clinic	6 years		+	+											
	7		+	+								+			
	8		+	+											
	9		+	+								+			
	10		+	+		+							+		
	11		+									+			
	12		+												
	13		+										+		
	14		+												
	15		+				+					+	+		
	16		+												
	17		+									+			
18		+													
	Notes			Then PRN	Lytes, Ca, Mg, PO4, Cr, urea, LFTs,	Fasting glucose, HbA1C, and lipids. Q1y if clinical concerns	Baseline age 12 y Rpt Q1y	U/A, urine Prot:Cr & Alb: Cr ratio	#Insert added frequency based on cardiac guidelines (see over)	Refer to Resp if age < 6y.				First assessment prior to school entry. Repeat at school transitions if ongoing concerns	* Live vaccine re-immunizations at 2y if no active GVHD or ongoing immune suppression

\* See alternate screening schedule if Graft-vs-Host Disease  
# If patient on study, refer to study protocol for additional testing

**Further Surveillance**

Dentistry	Annual
Gynecology	PRN
Semen Analysis	From age 18y in males
Anti-Mullerian Hormone	From age 16y in females if CED ≥ 6 g/m <sup>2</sup> or pelvic RT; or earlier if clinical concerns

### Cardiac Surveillance Guidelines (BC)

Anthracycline Dose*	Radiation Dose**	Recommended Frequency of Echo
None	< 15 Gy or none	No Screening
	15 - < 35 Gy	Every 5 years
	35 Gy	Every 2 years
< 250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	< 15 Gy or none	Every 5 years
	15 Gy	Every 2 years
250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	Any or none	Every 2 years

\*Based on total doses of doxorubicin or the equivalent doses of other anthracyclines

\*\*Based on radiation dose with potential impact to heart (radiation to chest, abdomen, spine [thoracic, whole], total body [TBI])

COG LTFU Guidelines version 5.0 (Oct 2018)

### Anthracycline Equivalent Dose

Agent	Correction factor
Doxorubicin	1.0
Daunorubicin	0.5
Epirubicin	0.67
Mitoxantrone	4.0
Idarubicin	5.0

Chow J Clin Oncol 2015;33(5):394-402

### Risk of Prolonged Oligospermia or Azoospermia

Agent	Possible Risk	High Risk
Cyclophosphamide	> 4g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 7.5 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Busulphan		> 600 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Melphalan		> 140 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Ifosfamide	> 42 g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 60 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Procarbazine	> 3 g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 4 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Chlorambucil		> 1.4 g/m <sup>2</sup>
BCNU	> 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	> 1 g/m <sup>2</sup>
CCNU		> 500 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Cisplatin	> 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	> 600 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Testicular RT dose	> 200 cGy	> 1200 cGy

\*Lower doses are still possible risk

1. Green J Clin Oncol 2010;28:332-9
2. Meistrich Pediatr Blood Cancer 2009;53:261-6
3. Wynn Human Reprod Update 2010;16(3):312-328

### Risk of Premature Ovarian Insufficiency or Infertility

Agent	Possible Risk	High Risk	Ref
CED	> 4 g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 8 g/m <sup>2</sup>	1
Procarbazine	> 2 g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 4 g/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Cisplatin	> 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup>		3
Dactinomycin	>12.2 mg/m <sup>2</sup>		4
Ovarian RT dose*	> 100 cGy	> 1000 cGy	5

\*Age dependent (see nomogram<sup>5</sup>)

^Bevacizumab can cause ovarian failure; possibly acute and transient only<sup>6</sup>

1. Green Pediatr Blood Cancer 2014;61(1):53-67
2. Van der Kaaij J Clin Oncol 2012;30(3):291-299
3. Solheim Gyne Oncol 2015;136(2):224-229
4. Van Den Berg Hum Reprod 2018; 33(8):1474-1488
5. Wallace Int J Radiat Oncol;62(3):738-744
6. Imai Molec Clin Oncol 2017;6:807-810

### Cyclophosphamide Equivalent Dose (CED)

Agent	Correction factor
Cyclophosphamide	1.0
Ifosfamide	0.244
Procarbazine	0.857
Chlorambucil	14.286
BCNU	15
CCNU	16
Melphalan	40
Thiotepa	50
Nitrogen Mustard	100
Busulphan	8.823

Green Pediatr Blood Ca 2014;61:53-67