

Dispensary Care (Oncology)

- Monitoring of cancer patients is continuous.

Goals

- Early detection of relapse or recurrence:
 - the risk is usually greatest in the first years after healing;
 - recurrence within one year is usually unfavorable, placing the disease in a group of resistant ones;
 - some tumors are considered chronic diseases and relapse after a long time is not an exception (breast, malignant lymphogranuloma).
- Detection and treatment of late effects of therapy:
 - sterility, cataract, nephropathy, mental changes, ...
- Detection of possible duplicate tumors:
 - it may be a greater susceptibility to carcinogenesis or a treatment-induced tumor (tumor in the irradiated area, after alkylation cytostatics, ...).

Recurrence, Relapse

- Return of the process at the place of disability or in the immediate proximity - local recurrence.
- Return in distant places - distant recurrence, metastatic process.
- If it is a systemic disease from the beginning, we prefer to use the word relapse, but there is no exact distinction.
- It is necessary to distinguish between new relapse and tumor persistence.
- In terms of prognosis, it is good to divide the relapse into early (within a year) and late.

References

Related Articles

- Side effects of cytostatic treatment

Source

- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Studijní materiály* [online]. ©2012. [cit. 25. 4. 2012]. <http://jirben2.chytrak.cz/materialy/onko_JB.doc>.

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