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# Measure of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology

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## Introduction

This study assessed the responsiveness to change over time and theorized associations of Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) pediatric measures in children and adolescents in treatment for cancer to determine measure readiness for use in cancer clinical trials. Most of the PROMIS pediatric measures demonstrated changes over time and had significant relationships as theorized, thus supporting concurrent and construct validity of these measures when administered to pediatric oncology patients during a course of chemotherapy. This evidence supports the measures' readiness for use in clinical trials. Educators in pediatric hematology-oncology lack rigorously developed instruments to assess fellows' skills in humanism and professionalism. Educators in pediatric hematology–oncology lack rigorously developed instruments to assess fellows' skills in humanism and professionalism. Patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) are questionnaires completed by patients or caregivers without influence by health care professionals. As such, PROMs show subjective health experiences, enhance the clinical information available to providers, and inform clinical action. Primary central nervous system posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder is a rare complication of solid organ transplantation, with increasing incidence in children given a steady rise in pediatric solid organ transplants. Given similar imaging appearance to many opportunistic infections, a high degree of awareness is required for prompt and early diagnosis. We report a case of primary central nervous system posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder presenting as a single rim enhancing lesion with central restricted diffusion mimicking an intracranial abscess. Humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy (HHM) is a rare complication of malignant pediatric tumors, specifically those that secrete humoral factor(s), such as parathyroid hormone-related peptide (PTHrP). The authors report a case of severe hypercalcemia associated with ovarian dysgerminoma in a 10-year-old girl. In this case, the humoral factor was considered to be 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D. HHM is extremely resistant to medical therapy. Therefore, tumor resection or volume reduction is necessary to control serum calcium levels. Extraosseous Ewing sarcoma of primary cardiac origin is an extremely rare variety among pediatric cardiac neoplasms. We report a case of extraosseous Ewing sarcoma of primary cardiac origin in a 9-year-old girl, treated with debulking surgery, adjuvant chemotherapy, and radiotherapy. During the administration of antineoplastic drugs, acute complications because of toxicity occur, determining their hospital readmission, visits to the emergency department, use of antimicrobials, and possibilities of presenting systemic infections, impacting on their life quality. Through a prospective cohort, 60 children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia were followed-up for 30 days after the hospital discharge because of chemotherapy administration, those patients were previously included in a single-blinded study in which 30 received Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG probiotic during the administration of chemotherapy. A set of indicators to assess the quality of a childhood cancer system has not been identified in any jurisdiction internationally, despite the movement toward increased accountability and provision of high-quality care with limited health care resources. This study was conducted to develop a set of quality indicators (QIs) of a childhood cancer control and health care delivery system in Ontario, Canada. A systematic review and targeted gray literature search were conducted to identify potential childhood cancer QIs. A series of investigator focus group sessions followed to review all QIs identified in the literature, and to generate a provisional QI set for a childhood cancer system. QIs were evaluated by three content experts in a sequential selection process on the basis of a series of criteria to select a subset for presentation to stakeholders. Following an appraisal of the relevance of quality assessment frameworks, remaining QIs were mapped onto the Cancer System Quality Index framework. The hormone 1, 25-(OH)2D3 has been shown to modulate cell proliferation and induce differentiation in several normal and malignant cell lines. In this work, we examined the effect of the hormone on the neuroblastoma SK-N-SH cell line. The steroid did not influence cell growth and cell cycle distribution, while retinoic acid inhibited proliferation and induced an accumulation of the cells in the G0/G1 phase of the cell cycle. 1, 25-(OH) 2D3 did not alter cell morphology. The activities of the 1-alpha- and 24-hydroxylases were low and not regulated by the hormone. The level of the total 1, 25-(OH) 2D3 receptor was low. We conclude that the lack of effect of 1, 25-(OH)2D3 on the SK-N-SH cell line is related to the low level of the 1,25-(OH)2D3 receptor.