

CHAPTER 4D
TREATMENT JOURNAL

TREATMENT LOG

	Date:						
	Next Visit						
	Height/Weight						
	Temp.						
B L O O D	HGB (Hemoglobin)						
	PLT (Platelets)						
	WBC (White Cells)						
	Polys						
	Bands						
	Eos						
	Basos						
	Lymps						
	Monos						
	ANC						
T E S T S	Bone Marrow (BM)						
	Spinal Tap (LP)						
	X-Ray						
	Scan						
T H E R A P Y	1						
	2						
	3						
	4						
	5						
	Radiation						
	Transfusions (Amt)						

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	2							
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	Transfusions (Amt)							

History Log For: _____

Use this section to make note of questions, unusual occurrences, (sickness, rash, diarrhea, etc.), general information, (temperature, aches, appetite, mood, improvements), or your thoughts.

Date: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Date:

Date:

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COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT AND DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

A complete blood count, (CBC), and differential count are blood tests that are done regularly on your child. The CBC and Differential are tests of the blood that provide information about the various cells that make up the blood system. Parents often talk about their child's counts. The counts can be an indication of how the child is recovering from chemo and how susceptible they are to infections. Samples for this test can be obtained by performing a finger stick, venous blood draw or through a central access device. The results of the CBC and differential will be given to families in clinic and can be recorded on the following sheets.

The red blood cells, (RBC), carry oxygen to all the parts of the body. Packed within each RBC are molecules of hemoglobin, (HGB), that permit the transport and exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide. The hemoglobin concentration is a measure of the total amount of HGB in the sample of blood.

The White Blood Cell Count, (WBC), has two components. One is a count of the total number of WBCs, (leukocytes), in the sample of blood. The other component is the differential count, which measures the percentage of each type of leukocyte present in the same sample of blood. The major function of the white blood cells is to fight infection and react against foreign bodies or tissues. Five types of white blood cells can be identified on a routine blood smear. These cells in order of frequency include: neutrophils or polys, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, and basophils.

Neutrophils or polys primary function is the killing and digestion of bacterial microorganisms. Acute bacterial infections and trauma stimulate neutrophil production. Bands are immature polys.

Lymphocytes, (Lymphs), are divided into two types T cells and B cells. On a CBC these cells are not differentiated but rather counts the combination of the two. The primary function of the lymphocytes is fighting chronic bacterial infection and acute viral infections.

Monocytes, (Monos), are cells capable of fighting bacteria in a way similar to the neutrophil. However, monocytes can be produced more rapidly and can spend a longer time in the circulation than the neutrophils.

Basophils, (Basos), and Eosinophils, (Eos), are involved in the allergic reaction.

Platelets, (PLT), are essential to blood clotting.

If you are interested in the normal ranges for your child, please ask the lab techs to give you those numbers. There are differences according to age, and sex so it is impossible for an average to be given out.

ANC, (absolute neutrophil count), is another term that you will learn to know and ask about as your child is being treated for cancer. The ANC is calculated by multiplying the sum of polys and bands by the total WBC. If the ANC is less than 500-1000, your child is neutropenic which means that he or she has a very low white count and is susceptible to infection.

CONVERSIONS TABLES

Use the following tables to make conversions between standard and metric measurements.

A child with a 36.9 degree centigrade temperature would have a 98.4 degree temperature in fahrneheit

TEMPERATURE Fahrenheit (F) to Centigrade (C)

F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
95.0	35.0	97.0	36.1	99.0	37.2	101.0	38.3	103.0	39.4	105.0	40.6
95.2	35.1	97.2	36.2	99.2	37.3	101.2	38.4	103.2	39.6	105.2	40.7
95.4	35.2	97.4	36.3	99.4	37.4	101.4	38.6	103.4	39.7	105.4	40.8
95.6	35.3	97.6	36.4	99.6	37.6	101.6	38.7	103.6	39.8	105.6	40.9
95.8	35.4	97.8	36.6	99.8	37.7	101.8	38.8	103.8	39.9	105.8	41.0
96.0	35.6	98.0	36.7	100.0	37.8	102.0	38.9	104.0	40.0	106.0	41.1
96.2	35.7	98.2	36.8	100.2	37.9	102.2	39.0	104.2	40.1	106.0	41.2
96.4	35.8	98.4	36.9	100.4	38.0	102.4	39.1	104.4	40.2	106.0	41.3
96.6	35.9	98.6	37.0	100.6	38.1	102.6	39.2	104.6	40.3	106.0	41.4
96.8	36.0	98.8	37.1	100.8	38.2	102.8	39.3	104.8	40.4	106.0	41.6

Use the following table to convert your childs measurement in centimeters to feet.

A child measuring 142.2 centemeters would be 4 feet 8 inches tall.

Length/Height Feet and inches to Centimeters (1 inch =2.540 centimeters)

		Feet					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
I n c h e s	0	0.0	30.5	61.0	91.4	121.9	152.4
	1	2.5	33.0	63.5	94.0	124.5	154.9
	2	5.1	35.6	66.0	96.5	127.0	157.5
	3	7.6	38.1	68.6	99.1	129.5	160.0
	4	10.2	40.6	71.1	101.6	132.1	162.6
	5	12.7	43.2	73.7	104.1	134.6	165.1
	6	15.2	45.7	76.2	106.7	137.2	167.6
	7	17.8	48.3	78.7	109.2	139.7	170.2
	8	20.3	50.8	81.3	111.8	142.2	172.7
	9	22.9	53.3	83.8	114.3	144.8	175.3
	10	25.4	55.9	86.4	116.8	147.3	177.8
	11	27.9	58.4	88.9	119.4	149.9	180.3