Session: **750 - TEACHING COURSE - NEURO-ONCOLOGY (WFN/SOCIETY OF NEURO-ONCOLOGY JOINT SESSION): CURRENT TOPICS IN NEURO-ONCOLOGY**
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Neurologic Consultations in Cancer Patients

Amy A Pruitt MD, FAAN
William N Kelley Professor of Neurology
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia Pennsylvania USA
Pruitt@pennmedicine.upenn.edu

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Learning Objectives: Attendees will be able to:

1) Formulate an approach to the confused oncologic patient, making judgements about whether the MRI scan explains the clinical picture or whether further diagnostic tests such as LP/EEG are required and about appropriate choice of anti-epileptic drugs in the setting of cancer
2) Recognize the multiple neurologic adverse effects of tacrolimus and other oncology drugs as well as the multiple radiographic appearances of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) in hematopoietic cell transplant recipients
3) Evaluate acute stroke in a cancer patient with specific attention to differential diagnosis and management with anticoagulation in the setting of cytopenias
4) Address the long-term neurologic complications of cancer therapy in survivors, including stroke-like migraine after radiation therapy (SMART), vascular disease, infections, second tumors, and nutritional deficiencies

Key Message

- **Neurologic consultants require multiple skills to assist in the diagnosis and management of cancer patients in an increasing variety of neurological situations. An organized approach to broad categories of neurological syndromes will facilitate timely intervention that can greatly impact the patients' quality of survival. This problem-based talk emphasizes the following 3 common categories of consultative problems:**

1) The confused oncology patient without focal deficit or deficit unexplained by MRI (entities covered: carcinomatous meningitis, seizure management, tacrolimus toxicity, posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome)

2) Sudden onset focal deficit in a cancer patient (differential diagnosis of stroke , anticoagulation issues, occult cancer in stroke patient)

3) Long-term sequelae of cancer treatment (SMART syndrome, vascular complications, infectious complications including drugs associated with progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), second cancers, Wernicke's encephalopathy

References

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