PREDISPOSING FACTORS:

* Gender (Male, prone to trauma)
* Age (teenagers during puberty or younger children)
* Western Descent (Caucasians)
* Exposure to carcinogens

PRECIPITATING FACTORS:

* Translocation of Chromosome number 22 and 11 (EWSR1 + FLI 1 gene) and not inherited

EWING’S SARCOMA

Bone or soft tissue cancer that primarily occur in children and young adult. Often found in the diaphysis of the bone (50%) most of the time.

ETIOLOGY: Idiopathic

Translocation of Chromosome number 22 and 11

Chromosome 22

(EWSR1 gene)

Chromosome 11

(FLI1) gene

Fusion of EWSR1 and FLI1 gene

Disruption of DNA in a single cell

Mitotic defects

Rapid cell division

Formation of layers of new subperiosteal bone

Rapid proliferation of abnormal cells

Onion Skin Appearance

Quadman’s Triangle

Sunray Appearance

Tumor in Medularry Cavity

How to Diagnose Ewing’s Sarcoma

* Bone X-ray
* MRI
* Bone Biopsy

Anaphylaxis for infection

Ceftriaxone 5mg/mL IVTT q12

Medical management

Chemotherapy

Elevated WBC and Neutrophil

Medical management

Lactulose 3-35 mg/8 mL, 20 ml OD HS

Further compression will lead to decrease blood flow and then necrosis of tissue lower to affected site

Nursing Diagnosis:

Risk for falls related altered mobility

Nursing Diagnosis:

Imbalance Nutrition: Less than body requirements related to decrease appetite

Nursing Management

Tepid Sponge Bath

Medical management

Paracetamol 500mg OD

Nursing Management

Patient will demonstrate energy conserving techniques such as pacing activities and simplifying tasks

Symptoms related to nerve compression from the tumor (e.g., Numbness, tingling or paralysis

Paralysis and/or incontinence, constipation if the tumor is in the spinal region

Fatigue

Weight loss and decrease appetite

Fever

Swelling and/or redness around the site of tumor

Pain around the site of tumor

Invasion of Periosteum and surrounding soft tissues

Medical management

* Morphine Sulfate 50mg IVTT
* Celecoxib 200 mg cap OD

Nursing Diagnosis:

Impaired mobility related to pain in the right knee secondary to proximal tibia right malignancy

Nursing Diagnosis:

Risk for infection related to necrotic open tissues

Nursing Management

Tell the patient to avoid pressure on infected site to decrease further complications

Nursing Management

Provide food that is pleasing to the eyes to increase the appetite of the patient

Cells that line the Gastrointestinal Tract (mucosa)

Nursing Diagnosis:

Constipation related to GI mucosal irritation secondary to opioid drug intake and chemotherapy

Can cause constipation due to stimulation of Mu receptors

Immunosuppression

Bone Marrow suppression

Bone Marrow

Nausea, vomiting and/or constipation

Dry, itchy, red or darker peeling skin

Skin

Hair follicles

Hair loss

Chemotherapy targets fast growing cells that includes:

Nursing Management

* Provide non-pharmacologic measures such as diversional activities and educational and psychological conditioning
* Tell the client to use assistive device and teach the client on how to use crutches

Medical management

* Ceftriaxone 5mg/mL IVTT q12
* Mupirocin ointment

Legend:

Side Effects

Precipitating factor

Predisposing factor

Nursing Management

Medical management

Nursing Diagnosis

Signs and Symptoms

Disease Process