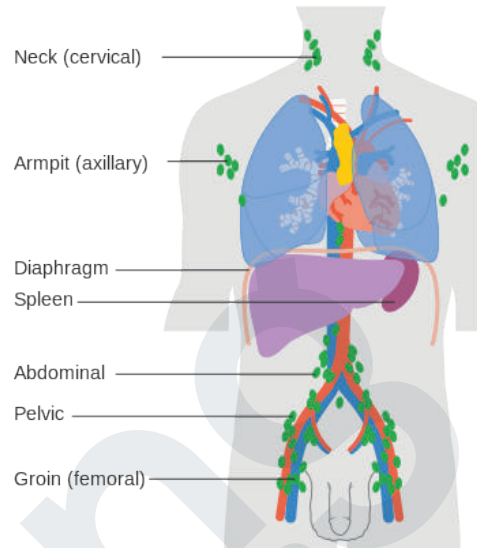


LYMPHOMA PATHOCHART

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Lymphoma refers to cancer of the lymphatic system. A genetic mutation causes cells to rapidly multiply. The accumulation of these diseased lymphocytes causes swelling of the lymph nodes. There are two main types of lymphoma: Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and they are classified as such depending on the type of cell involved. Lymphoma is characterized by painless, swollen lymph nodes.



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ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Persistent Fatigue
- Shortness of breath, cough
- Itching
- Night sweats
- Lack of appetite
- Swollen, painless lymph glands / nodes
- Fever, without infection
- Weight loss

DIAGNOSTICS

- Lymph node biopsy
- Blood test - Look for Reed-Sternberg Cells (Hodgkin's)

NURSING PRIORITIES

- Support Immune System
- Prevent and Manage Infection
- Promote Comfort
- Promote Coping Skills

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

- Chemotherapy
- Radiation
- Lymph node removal
- Monitor for s/s metastasis (high risk)

MEDICATION THERAPY

- Chemotherapy
- Antiemetics for chemo side effects
- Antihistamines for chemo side effects
- Analgesics