

Algorithm for Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS)

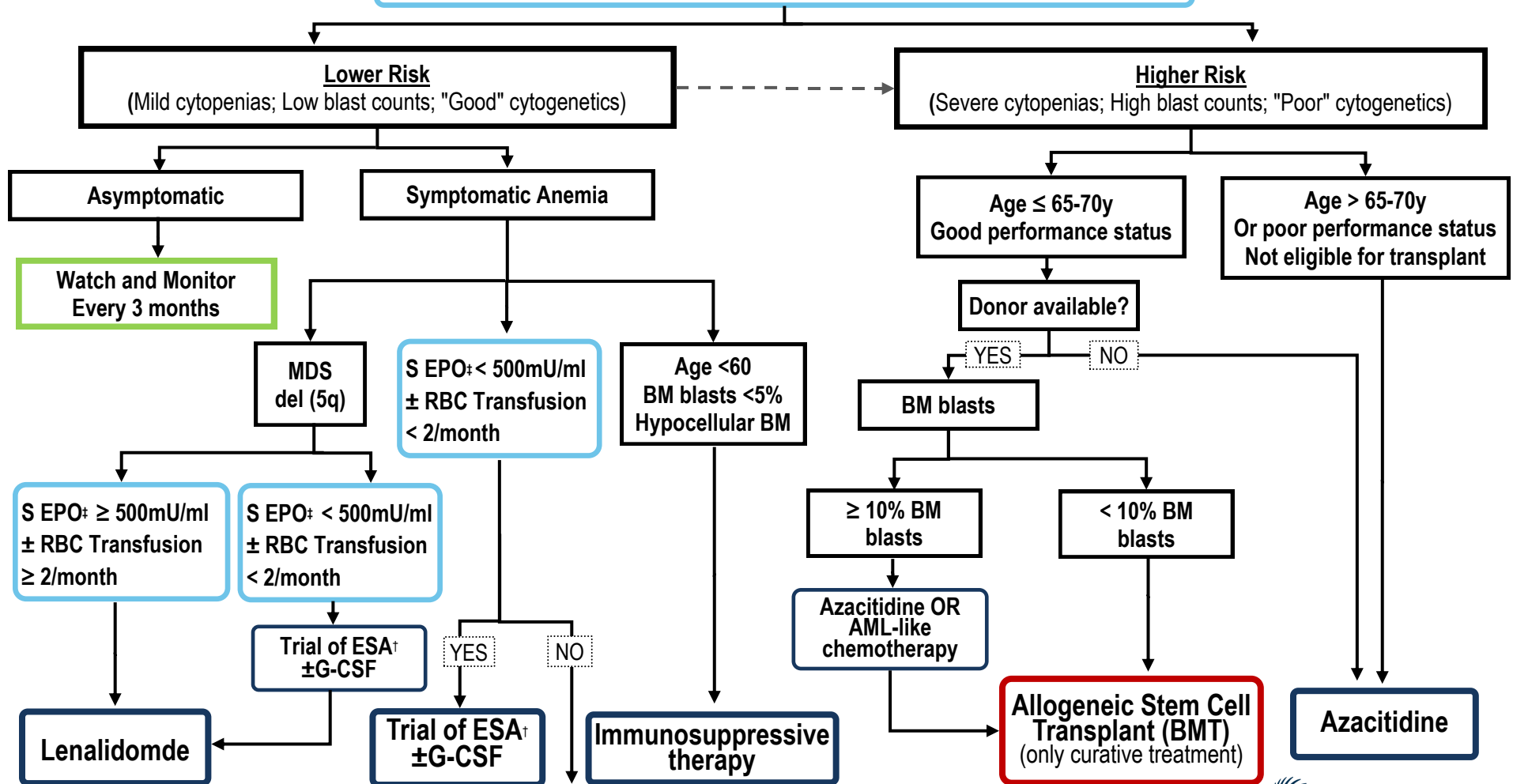
MDS is one of the causes of cytopenias

Criteria for Observation vs Urgent or Emergent referral given in Algorithms for Anemia, Leucopenia, Thrombocytopenia and Pancytopenia

DIAGNOSIS: Peripheral Blood: (1) Cytopenia(s): Hb < 100g/L; Platelets < 100x10⁹/L; ANC < 1.8 x10⁹/L
 AND (2) Bone Marrow (BM): Dysplasia: 10% or more in erythroid, myeloid or megakaryocytes OR Myeloblasts ≥ 5% (or ≥ 1% in blood) OR Cytogenetics MDS defining (by conventional karyotyping)
 (3) Exclude Reactive Causes of dysplasia

MDS more likely in: Elderly (median age 70 years); Unexplained macrocytic anemia; Previous myelotoxic drugs, radiation.
 Even normal individuals may have dysplasia. Identification of dysplasia not always reproducible (i.e. inter-observer variation). Diagnosis of MDS should be made in a Hematology Centre.

Risk Stratification according to Scoring Systems (IPSS / IPSS-R / WPSS / MPSS)



Supportive Care at all stages: RBC transfusion, Platelet transfusion (for thrombocytopenia); Antibiotics for neutropenic infections, ?Fe chelation

† Erythropoietic Stimulating Agents ‡ Erythropoietin

Pathways are subject to clinical judgment and actual practice patterns may not always follow the proposed steps in this pathway.