

THE LANCET Oncology

Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

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International Oncology Panel & European Cancer Patient Coalition (ECPC) collaborators

For the International Oncology Panel: (coauthors listed by country)

Austria: *Branka Petricevic*, Wilhelminenspital, Vienna.

Bulgaria: *Nataliya Chilingirova* Specialized Hospital for Active Treatment in Oncology, University Pleven; *Iglika Mihaylova*, Specialized Hospital for Active Treatment in Oncology 6 "Plovdivsko pole", Sofia.

Canada: *Theodoros Tsakiridis*, Juravinski Cancer Center, Dep. Oncology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

Belgium: *Carl Salembier*, Europe Hospitals Brussels, *Konstantinos Papadimitriou*, University Hospital of Antwerp.

Brazil and Portugal: *Ramon Andrade De Mello* (1,2), *Giovanna Araujo Amaral* (1), *Nathália Moisés Neves* (1), and *Rodrigo Dias* (1), Escola Paulista de Medicina, Federal University of São Paulo, (1), São Paulo; Dep. Biomedical Sciences, and Medicine, University of Algarve (2), Faro.

China: *Junlin Yi*, National Cancer Center/Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Peking Union Medical College.

Croatia: *Natalija Dedic Plavetic*, University Hospital Centre Zagreb; *Katarina Antunac*, University Hospital for Tumors, Sestre Milosrdnice University Hospital Center, Zagreb.

Cyprus: *Panteleimon Kountourakis*, Bank of Cyprus Oncology Centre, Nicosia.

Czech Republic: *Jindrich Kopecky*, Charles University, Hradec Králové, Prague.

France: *Christos Christopoulos* and *Ida Pavese* GHT Grand Paris Nord-Est . G.H.I Le Raincy – Montfermeil; *Silvia Ilie* Centre Georges François Leclerc, Dijon Cedex.

Germany: *Stefanie Corradini* University Hospital, LMU Munich.

Greece: *Davide Mauri*, *George Zarkavelis* and *Alexandra Papadaki* University Hospital of Ioannina, *Maria Tolia* and *Areti Gkantaifi* University Hospital of Larisa; *Vasilios Theodorelos* Karpenisi Hospital; *Antonio Capizzello* AXEPA University Hospital, Thessaloniki.

Hungary: *Jozsef Lovey*, National Institute of Oncology, Semmelweis University, Budapest.

Italy: *Francesco Cellini* Fondazione Policlinico A. Gemelli, IRCCS – Rome, *Mario Dambrosio* Clinica San Carlo, Paderno Dugnano – Milan, *Filippo Alongi* IRCCS Sacro Cuore-Don Calabria Hospital, Negrar-Verona.

Japan: *Dan Takeuchi*, Matsudo City General Hospital, Chiba, Japan

Jordan: *Haytham Saraireh* Royal Medical Service, Amman.

Norway: *Ranveig Røtterud* Bladder Cancer Norway.

Poland: *Marzanna Chojnacka* Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute - Oncology Center, Warsaw.

Saudi Arabia: *Athanasios Papachristos* Arryan Hospital, Riyadh

Serbia: *Igor Djan* Clinical center of Serbia, Belgrade; *Lazar Popovic* Oncology Institute of Vojvodina, University of Novi Sad.

Slovenia: *Cvetka Grašič Kuhar* and *Primož Stojan* Institute of Oncology, Ljubljana.

Spain: *Nadia Hindi*, Virgen del Rocío University Hospital, Sevilla.

Sweden: *Antonis Valachis*, Faculty of Medicine and Health, Örebro University, Örebro; *Mari Åhs*, General Hospital of Karlstad.

Switzerland: *Berardino De Bari* and *Olalla Santa Cruz* Réseau Hospitalier Neuchâtelois, La Chaux-de-Fonds.

UK: *Konstantinos Kamposioras*, *Hassan Hameed*, *Elena Takeuchi* (The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester (UK), The Christie's Hospital, Manchester.

USA: *Dimitrios Tzachanis* UCSD Blood and Marrow Transplant Program, UCSD/Moores Cancer Center, La Jolla, CA.

For the European Cancer Patient Coalition (ECPC)

Kathi Apostolidis (ECPC President)

Antonella Cardone (ECPC Director)

Paulina Gono (ECPC Partnerships and Communication Officer).

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Table 1: Guidelines demographics across screened societies

Country	Society	Acronyms (Abbreviations)	Patients Guidance
Australia	Royal Australia & New Zealand College of Radiologists	RANZCR	1
	Medical Oncology Group of Australia	MOGA	-
	Australian Government-Cancer Australia	AG-CA	1
Austria	Austrian Society for Radiotherapy	ÖGRO	-
	Austrian Society for Hematology and Medical Oncology	ÖGHO	DGHO
Belgium	Belgian Society of Radiation Oncology	BeSTRO	-
	Belgian Society of Medical Oncology	BSMO	-
Brasil	Sociedade Brasileira de Radioterapia	SBRT	1
	Sociedade Brasileira de Oncologia Clínica	SBOC	1
	Sociedade Brasileira de Cancerologia	SBC	1
Bulgaria	The Guild of Bulgarian Radiotherapists	GLB	1
	Bulgarian National Association of Oncology (BNAO)	BNAO	-
Canada	Canadian Association of Radiation Oncology	CARO-ACRO	-
	Canadian Association of Medical Oncologist	CAMO-ACOM	ASCO,NCCN
	Canadian Cancer Society	CCS	1
Croatia	Croatian Society for Oncology & Radiotherapy	HDOR	-
	Croatian Society for Medical Oncology	HDIO	-
Cyprus	Cyprus Society of Radiation Technologists & Therapists	-	-
	Cyprus Oncology Society	OEK	1
	Cyprus Anti-Cancer Society	-	-
Czech Republic	Czech Society for Oncology	CSO	1
France	Société Française de Radiothérapie Oncologique	SFRO	-
	Societe francaise d' oncologie medicale	SOFOM	-
	Haut Conseil de Santé Publique	HPSP	1
Germany	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Radioonkologie	DEGRO	-
	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie	DGHO	1
Greece	Greek Society of Radiation Oncology	EEAO	EODY
	Hellenic Society of Medical Oncology	HESMO	EODY
Hungary	Hungarian Society for Radiation Oncology	HUSRO	-
	Hungarian Cancer Society	MOT	-
	Hungarian Society of Clinical Oncology	MKOT	1
	Magyar Onkológusok Gyógyszerterápiás Tudományos Társasága	MAGYOT	-
Italy	Ass. Italiana di Radioterapia e Oncologia Clinica	AIRO	-
	Italian Association of Medical Oncology	AIOM	1
	Lega Italiana Contro I Tumori	LILT	-
Jordan	Radiation Oncology, Royal Medical Service	JRMS	-
Poland	Polish Radiation Oncology Society	PTRO	mp.pl-
	Polish Society of Clinical Oncology	PTOK	-
	Polskie Towarzystwo Onkologiczne	PTO	1
Portugal	Sociedade Portuguesa de Oncologia	SPO	1

	Sociedade Portuguesa de Radioterapia Oncologia	SPRO	SEOM
Serbia	Serbian Society of Radiation Oncology	SrSRO	-
	Udruženje Medicinskih Onkologa Srbije	UMOS	-
	Serbian Medical Society – Section of Oncology	SMS-SO	-
Slovenia	Association of Slovenian Cancer Societies	SD BPR	-
	Slovene Medical Oncology Society	-	-
	Slovene Society for Radiation Oncology	SSRO	-
	Institute of Oncology Ljubljana	IOL	-
Spain	Sociedad Española de Oncología Radioterápica	SEOR	-
	Sociedad Española de Oncología Médica	SEOM	1
	Asociación Española Contra el Cáncer	AEEC	1
Sweden	Cancerfonden	CF	-
	Svensk Onkologisk Förening	SOF	-
Switzerland	Society of Swiss Radiation Oncologists	SRO	-
	Scientific Association of Swiss Radiation Oncologists	SASRO	-
	Swiss Society of Medical Oncology	SSMO-SSOM-SGMO	DGHO
UK	NHS Guidance	NHS	1
USA	American Society for Radiation Oncology	ASTRO	-
	American Society of Clinical Oncology	ASCO	1
	National Comprehensive Cancer Network	NCCN	1
	American Cancer Society	ACS	1
Europe	European Society for Radiotherapy and Oncology	ESTRO	-
	European Society for Medical Oncology	ESMO	1
Other	Patient Internet Protection Working Group	PIPWG	na
	Present Working Panel	WP	Na

Data cut-off for screening of National Societies was 24 March 2020 and for International Societies was 8 April 2020

Table 2: General considerations for cancer patients during the COVID-19 pandemic

What is a coronavirus and what is COVID-19 ?

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can cause common cold. Sometimes they may cause more serious respiratory diseases such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS).

COVID-19 is a disease linked to the novel beta-coronavirus named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) firstly reported in China in December 2019. It is an RNA virus, highly infective, producing higher levels of lethality than the influenza and H1N1 viruses.

The Director General of the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic on 11 March 2020.

What is a Pandemic?

A pandemic is an infection that has spread over several countries or continents, usually affecting a large number of people. At time of guidance writing, COVID-19 was affecting 209 countries and territories around the world with more than 1.563.000 certified infected patients and causing more than 91.830 deaths. At that time, Italy, Spain, USA, France, China, and Iran were the countries reporting the highest death rate from the disease.

Am I likely to have a serious illness if I get the COVID-19 disease?

In general, COVID-19 spreads in a similar way to the common cold or the influenza virus, with the vast majority of individuals contracting the infection being asymptomatic or experiencing mild to moderate symptoms.

Mild symptoms are generally managed staying at home and treating symptoms like in the case of a cold or flu.

Similar to other coronaviruses, it can occasionally lead to serious viral pneumonia and severe acute respiratory distress and rarely it can be fatal.

Who is at major risk of serious respiratory infection? As a cancer patient am I at a higher risk?

Severe forms of respiratory infection are mainly encountered among elderly people, people with weakened immune system and patients with severe co-morbidities (cancer, diabetes, lung and heart diseases, renal failure, autoimmune disease, organ transplantation, immunosuppression) or during pregnancy.

For these reasons the recommendations to avoid infection should be followed with particular attention by cancer patients.

Indeed, despite the limited evidence available to drive firm conclusions, two reports from China clearly highlighted that patients with cancer had a higher risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection and a higher risk of being admitted to the intensive care unit, and death.

This could be probably explained by the fact cancer patients might have a decreased immunity due to the

disease itself, post-surgical complications, the immunosuppressive effect of treatments (chemotherapy, cortisone, radiation therapy, transplantation), low performance status, malnutrition and/or cachexia.

Nonetheless, the level of immunosuppression varies and depends on patient's fitness, type of therapy received, time elapsed from last therapy, presence of haematological malignancy, bone marrow transplantation, patients' age and co-morbidities.

Thus, if you are receiving treatment for cancer or you had been treated in the past, you can contact your physicians or medical center to ask about overall risk of COVID-19 infection.

How does SARS-CoV-2 virus spread?

SARS-CoV-2 is a virus that is principally transmitted by air and spreads from person-to-person when an infected individual talks, coughs or sneezes. The virus spreads through respiratory droplets from the airways of infected people and may reach directly into the eyes, nose, or mouth of people who are in close contact to the patient (within 2 meters, ~7 feet).

Alternatively, the droplets may land on surfaces. People touching something that the droplets have landed on can either contaminate themselves (by touching their own eyes, nose, or mouth), or other individuals (by close personal contact such as hugging or shaking hands) who in turn will touch their own eyes, nose, or mouth.

What are the symptoms?

Symptoms most commonly appear 2-14 days (average 4 days) after exposure and include fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, tiredness, body aches and diarrhea. Isolated sudden onset of loss of smell and/or loss of taste (even in the absence of upper respiratory tract symptoms) has also been reported, but is uncommon.

IMPORTANT! Immediate medical attention should be sought in case of: high fever (higher than 38 °C or 100.3 degrees F), trouble breathing, shortness of breath, chest pain, confusion, blue lips or face.

Table 3: How can I protect myself? Is there a protocol or any special measure that people with cancer should follow to avoid COVID-19 coronavirus infection?

How can I protect myself?

Follow the recommendation of your National and Health authorities.

Primary prevention: In the absence of specific treatment for COVID-19, the best way to prevent COVID-19 illness is to avoid being exposed to SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Primary prevention can be reached implementing some strict hygiene and behavioral measures.

[ACS CDC(1), AGCA(1), AECC, ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), DGHO(2), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NHS(1), ÖGHO (2), PTRO(1), RANZCR SEOR(2), SBC(1), SEOM(1), SPO(1), SSMO(2)]

At time of guidance writing, the COVID-19 cases is rapidly increasing , Although this guidance is particularly restrictive, we do not suggest you to reduce the level of awareness until the outbreak dramatically declines and the local situation (in your area) has improved.

Measures of personal and environmental hygiene.

The importance of hygiene measures was recognized by all the scrutinized oncology societies.

[ACS(2), AECC, AGCA(1), AIOM(2), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CCS(1), DGHO(1), DGHO(2), EEAO(1), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NCCN(2), NHS(1), ÖGHO(1), ÖGHO(2), PTRO(1), RANZCR, SBC(1), SBOC(1), SEOM(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(2), SPO(1), SPRO(1), SSMO(1), SSMO(2)].

Recommendations include:

Personal hygiene:

- ✓ Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds (just the time it takes to sing twice “Happy Birthday To You”). [ACS(2), AECC, AGCA(1), AIOM(2), NHS(1), ASCO(1), DGHO(1), DGHO(2), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MDS, MKOT(1), NCCN(2), ÖGHO(1), ÖGHO(2), PTRO(1), RANZCR, SBC(1), SBOC(1), SPO(1), SEOM(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(2), SPRO(1), SSMO(1), SSM(2)]
- ✓ Use hand sanitizer with 70% or more alcohol-solution until you can wash your hands with soap and water (If possible have always a hand sanitizer with you!). [ACS(2), AECC, AGCA(1), AIOM(2), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CCS(1), EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NCCN(2), NHS(1), SBC(1), RANZCR, SBOC(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(2), SPO(1), SPRO(1)],
- ✓ Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth. **Wash your hands first!** [ACS(2), AGCA(1), AECC, ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), ESMO(1), NCCN(2), NHS(1), MKOT(1), PTRO(1), RANZCR, SEOM(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(2), SPO(1), SPRO(1)]
- ✓ Cough and sneeze in a paper towel, and then throw it in the garbage right away. Alternatively, if do not have any handkerchief, cough and sneeze into your elbow. (Never into your hands!) [ACS(2), AGCA(1), AECC, AIOM(2), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CCS(1), EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NCCN(2), NHS(1), PTRO(1), RANZCR, SBC(1), SBOC(1), SEOM(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(2), SPO(1), SPRO(1)]
- ✓ During oral anticancer treatments, the oral cavity can be a major source of infection, so besides regular brushing, remember of rinsing with antibacterial mouthwash. [MKOT(1)]

Environmental hygiene:

- ✓ Regularly clean and disinfect objects and surfaces at home (regular household wipes and sprays will kill the virus) and in the office (use disposable tissues and then throw them away) [ACS(2), AGCA(1), AECC, AIOM(2), ASCO(1), EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), NCCN(2), NHS(2), RANZCR, SEOM(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(2), SPRO(1)].
- ✓ Remember to clean places that people touch a lot, such as door handles, phones, keyboards, chairs, table surface and light switches. (As reported by WHO coronaviruses may survive on surfaces for a few hours or up to several days). [ACS(2), AGCA(1), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CCS(1), EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NCCN(2), NHS(2), RANZCR, SBC(1), SEOM(2), SPRO(1),]
- ✓ Handle as few objects as possible in vehicles, shops, hospitals (keys, handles, handrails, cash, pin coder either at the shops’ POS or at the banks’ ATM). [MKOT(1)]
- ✓ Wash your purchased vegetables and fruits. [MKOT(1)]

Behavioral modification:

As the pandemic rapidly gets worse, and cancer patients are at major risk of COVID-19 infection, the first step toward COVID-19 control is driven by robust infection and environmental control. Thus, at this stage of pandemic, strict “stay at home” and “no gathering in public” policies are strongly recommended. [ACS(2), AECC, AGCA(1), AIOM(2), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), DGHO(1), ESMO(1), MDS, MKOT(1), NHS(2), ÖGHO(1), PTRO(1), RANZCR, SBC(1), SEOM(1), SEOR(2), SPO(1), SSMO(1)]

Stay at home!!! ...and no gather even within your home!!! [AECC, AGCA(1), CAMO(3), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), NHS(2), NCCN(2), SEOR(2)]

Practice social distancing even if you are feeling well!

Cancer patients who currently undergo radiotherapy or chemotherapy, or short time has elapsed since their last treatment (immunosuppressive therapies or corticosteroids), have severe co-morbidities (severe respiratory, cardiovascular, autoimmune disease), are elderly or have had bone marrow transplantation should be particularly careful to follow *stay-at-home* and *stop-gathering* measures, as their immune system can be suppressed by the treatment.

You should avoid leaving the house unless it is essential. [AECC, AGCA(1), ACS(2), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NCCN(1), NHS(2), PTRO(1), SEOR(2), SPO(1)]

You should not go out to do shopping for essential supplies, food, pick up medicine or exercise. You can use delivery services from supermarkets and e-markets or ask friends, family or neighbors to pick-up shopping and medicines for you. They should leave them outside your door [ASCO(1), CAMO(3), ESMO(1), MKOT(1), NHS(2)]

If you are out of treatment and you have to work, set how to implement home-working and eventually home schooling (go to work only if you cannot work from home). [ACS(2), NHS(3)]

Use tele-health services and email, instead of seeing your doctor in person, when possible. If you need a drug prescription, your doctor may prescribe it electronically while you stay at home.

[AGCA(1), ACS(2)(3), ASCO(1), CAMO(3), EEAO(1), ESMO(1), MKOT(1), NHS(4), SPO(1)]

Stay with e-friends, implement social-distancing and avoid gathering at home with people outside the family. [NHS(2)]

During this time, it is advisable not to not invite or accept guests and friends at home [AGCA(1), ACS(2), CAMO(3), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MDS, MKOT(1), NHS(2)]

(Be careful!!! Coronavirus infected people may look healthy!) and avoid baby-sitting at home ...they might be a potential source of infection from the outside environment [WP]

In case you are obliged to go outside due to extreme necessity:

- ✓ Avoid being in public areas [NHS(4), AECC, SEOR(2)], densely populated physical spaces [AGCA(1), AIOM(2), ASCO(1), CAMO(3), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MDS, SPO(1), PTRO(1), SBOC(1), SEOM(2), SPRO(1)] (cinemas, theaters, party, human crowds)
- ✓ Avoid the use of public transport (trains, buses, metro, taxis and non-individual ambulances). [CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NHS(4), PTRO(1), SBC(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(1), SPRO(1)]
- ✓ To the bakery, just grab the rolls, croissants, bread in the shop with a bag or a handle, and better still buy packaged bakery products. [MKOT(1)]
- ✓ Avoid traveling!!! [AGCA(1), ACS(2), AECC, ASCO(1), CAMO(3), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), NCCN(1), NHS(2), SEOR(2)]

Avoid handshakes, hugging, make greetings with kisses, shaking hands, standing or sitting close to people, friends and familiars ... and keep distance of approximately 2 meters (~ 6 feet) [AGCA(1), CS(2), AECC, AIOM(2), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), DGHO(1), DGHO(2), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MDS, NCCN(2), NHS(2), ÖGHO(1), ÖGHO(2), PTRO(1), SBC(1), SBOC(1), SBRT(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(2), SPO(1), SPRO(1), SSMO(1), SSM(2)], especially children since they might be asymptomatic [PTRO(1)], even if you are at home! (until the COVID-19 disease outbreak will calm) [AECC, EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), NHS(2), SEOR(2)]

Avoid sharing food and kitchen utensils (cutlery, glasses, napkins etc) and other types of objects without cleaning them properly [AGCA(1), ACS(2), AECC, EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), NHS(2), SEOM(1), SEOR(2), SPO(1)]

Ventilate frequently your house and spend time in the fresh air. [AGCA(1), EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NHS(2), SBC(1)]

Particularly avoid any contact with people who have symptoms of respiratory infection (sneeze, cough, sore throat, or shortness of breath, general muscle aches or fever), and don't share personal belongings with them. [ACS(2), AGCA(1), AECC, ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CCS(1), EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), NHS(4), PTRO(1), RANZCR, SBC(1), SBOC(1), SBRT(1), SEOM(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(2), SPO(1), SPRO(1)]

Avoid contact with people arriving from abroad, with or without flu-like symptoms [AGCA(1), EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), PTRO(1), SBC(1), SBOC(1), SBRT(1)]

Cancers survivors and patients not under treatment

If you are a cancer survivor, or long time has elapsed since your last treatment, you may not need to follow so strict measures, especially if you are not aged, had not bone marrow transplantation and you have no other reasons of weak immune system. You can ask your cancer care team about your risk of infection and any specific precautions are needed in your case. [ACS(2), AGCA(1), CAMO(3), ESMO(1)]

Nonetheless, during a pandemic, like the one we live in at the moment, you have to pay attention to the messages from local authorities, since they may impose further measures (like strict "stay at home" and "no gather") for the control of pandemic. Furthermore, measures of personal and environmental hygiene as well as most of the behavioral restrictions (social-distancing, frequent and proper hand washing, avoiding gathering, keeping surfaces clean and disinfected, and not touching your face when your hands are not washed, should be in any case adopted. Ask your doctor! [ACS(2), AGCA(1), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), NHS(2), ESMO(1),]

During the pandemic, avoid non-essential international travel and sea-cruises (even they are permitted in your country) and stay at home! This will help in the control of COVID-19 outbreak and will reduce your risk of exposure. Note that in some countries you can contact local authorities to be informed about the any specific measures you should follow when you visit the country.) [ACS(2), ASCO(1), NHS(2), NCCN(1)]

Use of mask:

Up to date the use of a face mask in the general or even in vulnerable population was not routinely recommended unless the individual was ill. Very recently though, the guidance from both the Centre of Disease Control and Prevention (US) and **European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control** have suggested the general population to wear a mask or a cloth to cover the mouth whenever an individual is found in a **crowded place even if asymptomatic**. This will help reducing the risk of viral transmission from individuals that may have the virus but they don't know they have it. ECDC, CDC(1)]

The same guidance should be followed by cancer patients [MDS, DGHO(2), ÖGHO(2), MKOT(1), SSM(2)].

You need to wear a mask or a cloth to cover your mouth whenever you are found in a **crowded place even if you are asymptomatic**.

The use of face masks in the community should be considered only as a complementary measure and not as a replacement for the established preventive measures that have been described above [ECDC, CDC(1)]

Use of mask, is mandatory while visiting your Cancer Care Center, both for you and your accompanying person [AIOM(1), AIOM(2), HCSP, NHS(10), SBC(1)]

There are some warnings that the incorrect use of a mask can increase the risk of infection. [PTRO(1), SPO(1)] This may be due to mask misplacement or frequent contact of the hands with the face (e.g. because the glasses mist up, to scratch because of itching, sensation of need for mask replacement, continual put it on and removal for any reason). [PTRO(1), SPO(1)]

Patient should thereafter be instructed about the correct of the mask, its placement and removal. Remember! Do not touch the outer face of the mask, and wash your hands immediately before and after its removal.

[ACS(2),PTRO(1),SPO(1)]

The mask must not be reused! [ESMO(1),PTRO(1),SPO(1)]

Since the use of mask contributes to a false sense of security, please remember that the use of mask does not completely protect you [MKOT(1)], and you must maintain sufficient distance to other people (approximately 2 meters, ~six - feet).[ACS(2),ESMO(1),SPO(1)]

Table 4: What to do if someone is symptomatic?

Is there any vaccine or treatment? Is there any dietary or other supplementation effective against COVID-19 infection?

What to do if someone in the family is symptomatic? [NHS(6), WP(1)] (or if someone asymptomatic but possibly infected)

You should avoid

- Infected persons who are symptomatic, for 14 days until being asymptomatic. You do not need to self-isolate if you just have a cough after 7 days. A cough can last for several weeks after the infection has gone
- asymptomatic but infected, for 14 days
- asymptomatic but possibly infected (exposed to a positive case), for 14 days

If possible you should live in different accommodations but as this may not be possible in the majority of cases, you should avoid close contact. You should avoid sharing a bed (when possible), sharing food and kitchen utensils (cutlery, glasses, napkins, bath and shower towels, hand towels, tea towels etc.) and any other objects without cleaning them properly. If possible, avoid using shared spaces, such as kitchens or bathrooms, and remember of regularly ventilating shared spaces. If you do not have a second bathroom or WC, clean the shared bathroom by wiping the surfaces you have to touch. When sharing places, keep safe distancing!!! (2 meter, ~ 7 feet). Inform him/her about the importance of being self-isolated for 14 days. He/she should not shake dirty laundry, as this may spread the virus in the air. In the washing machine he/she can safely wash her/his laundry with other people's items. [HeSMO, NHS(6)] Regularly dispose household waste. Limitation of this measure may be that people living in the same house to be already infected at the time of the symptoms and/or the diagnosis [NHS(6)]

What to do if you are symptomatic?

IMPORTANT! You should seek immediate medical attention in case of: high fever (higher than 38°C or 100.3 degrees F), shortness of breath, chest pain, confusion, blue lips or face. Please contact immediately your doctor or your Cancer Care Center. [ACS(2), AECC, AGCA(1), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), EEAO(1), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NCCN(2), RANZCR, SBC(1), SBOC(1), SBRT(1), SEOM(1), SEOR(2)]

Note: if you are on active Oncologic treatment (chemotherapy /radiotherapy/immunotherapy) and you have fever, regardless of other symptoms, please contact immediately your doctor or Cancer Care Center. You may have treatment-related side effects [MGOT(1), SEOM(1)] that will need to be addressed and you may need to be admitted in the hospital. If COVID-19 is suspected you will undergo specific tests.

What to do if you have been in contact with a person with coronavirus infection and/or if you are asymptomatic / mildly symptomatic either with suspected or documented COVID-19?

Most people with COVID-19 will be asymptomatic or will have mild flu or cold symptoms. [ACS(2), AGCA(1), CCS(1), CAMO(1), DGHO, EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), NHS(5), SBC(1), MKOT(1), ÖGHO, RANZCR, SEOM(1) SEOM(2), SPRO(1), SPO(1), SSMO]

Action: If you experience mild symptoms like fever, runny nose, mild dry cough, or other mild symptoms contact your doctor by tele-health and stay at home! [ACS(2), AECC, AGCA(1), ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), DGHO, EEAO(1), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NCCN(1), ÖGHÖ, RANZCR, SBC(1), SBOC(1), SEOM(1), SEOR(2), SPO(1), SSMO]

Attendance at emergencies should be preserved for patients with severe symptoms [SEOM(1)].

Simple measures to follow when symptomatic: Cover your nose and mouth when you cough or sneeze. If you use a tissue, put it in the garbage right away. If you do not have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your elbow crease. [ACS(2), ASCO(1), AGCA(1), AIOM(2), CAMO(1), CCS(1), EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NCCN(2), NHS(8), PTRO(1), SEOM(2), SPO(1), SPRO(1)]

Living at home: If you are infected or there is a suspicion of COVID-19 infection, you should remain strictly quarantined, withdrawn from social life, until you fully recover. This is the measure with the greatest impact for the cessation of the transmission. [ACS CDC(6), ASCO(1), CAMO(3), ESMO(1), NCCN(1), NHS(8), SBC(1)]

- If you are self-sufficient and don't need any assistance, you are not aged and you don't have severe comorbidities, move family members to another house, when possible. [NHS(5)]
- Alternatively, you can stay at your home but do not share a bed (if possible), do not share food and kitchen utensils (cutlery, glasses, napkins, bath and shower towels, hand towels, tea towels etc.) and other types of objects without cleaning them properly. If possible, avoid using shared spaces, such as kitchens or bathrooms, and remember of regularly opening windows in shared spaces (if you can). If you do not have a second bathroom or WC, clean the shared bathroom by wiping the surfaces you have to touch. When sharing places, keep safe distancing!!! (2 meter, ~ 6-7 feet). Inform your familiar and people living with you about the importance of your self-isolation for 14 days. [CAMO(1), CCS(1), EEAO(2), HeSMO(2), NHS(5), Do not shake your dirty laundry, as this may spread the virus in the air. In the washing machine you can safely wash your laundry with other people's items. Regularly dispose household waste. Limitation of this measure may be that people living in the same house to be already infected at the time of the symptoms and/or the diagnosis. [NHS(5), ACS CDC(6)]

Is there any vaccine or medication available against COVID-19 infection?

Vaccines: There are no vaccines available against COVID-19. [ACS(2), AECC, ASCO(1), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), DGHO, ESMO(1), MDS, MKOT(1), NCCN(2), ÖGHÖ, SEOR(2), SSMO]

Since March 2020, some vaccines against COVID-19 have been tested in healthy volunteers in clinical studies. Nonetheless it may take up to 12 months before a vaccine becomes available for use.

[ACS(2), CAMO(3), ESMO(1)]

Until there is a vaccine available, the behavioral measures remain the mainstay of treatment against the spread of the disease.

Drugs: There are no drugs available yet for asymptomatic or cases with mild COVID-19 symptoms. Treat similarly to cold or flu.

As the situation is rapidly evolving, you will be advised by your doctor on any specific treatment needed if you develop severe COVID-19 infection. (**Ask your doctor using tele-health**)

Several new drugs are being tested in clinical trials, most of them used in severe COVID-19 illness. [ACS(2), ASCO(1), CAMO(3), ESMO(1)] Chloroquine, a drug currently used to treat malaria, has shown some encouraging results. It is currently used in many countries to treat patients with severe COVID-19 infection. Nonetheless no randomized trial is actually available to clearly assess and quantify the value of chloroquine for the treatment of this coronavirus infection. [ACS(2), CAMO(3), ESMO(1)]

Are there any specific medicines to prevent COVID-19 infection?

At time of manuscript writing, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent the new coronavirus infection. [ACS(2), AGCA(1), MKOT(1)]

Antibiotics work only against bacterial infections and are not useful in preventing coronavirus infection.

Is there any dietary or other supplementation, or any drug from the area of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) that had been shown to be effective against COVID-19 infection?

Despite some claims appearing on the WEB, there is no solid evidence that dietary, CAM or supplement (foods, superfoods, intravenous infusion of nutrients, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, antioxidants and other nutrients) may help against COVID-19 infection by strengthening the immune system
[ACS(2), SBC(1),SBOC(1)]

A coronavirus disease (COVID-19) advice for the public Myth busters was generated by WHO and is WEB accessible. (WHO: World Health Organization)

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters> [WHO(1)]

Table 5: Stay healthy and enjoy your stay at home Tips to manage anxiety and stress!

Stay Healthy [ACS(7), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1),EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), NCCN(2)]

Healthy living can positively affect the risk of getting sick (including tendency to and severity of viral infections, flu or cold; probability to have cancer, heart disease and diabetes).

Stay as healthy as you can! [ACS(7), ASCO(2), CAMO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(1), ESMO(1), NCCN(2), NHS(4)]

- Breath fresh air! [AGCA(1), CCS(2), EEA(2), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NHS(2), SBC(1)].
Ventilate frequently your house and spend time in the fresh air.
 - Open your window every day, many times a day
 - You can spend some time in your private garden, especially if the weather is good. But remember social distancing even with the family members! [NHS(2)]
- Do mild physical exercise [ACS(7), ASCO(2), CAMO(3), CAMO(3), CCS(2), DGHO(2), ESMO(1), ÖGHO(2), NHS(2), NCCN(2), SSM(2)]
- Stay busy - enjoy your time!
 - It is time to dedicate to your indoors hobbies! AGCA(1), ACS(4), NHS(2)
 - Use your creativity! You can cook, draw, and play board games... ACS(4), CCS(2), NHS(2)
 - Take care of your house. What about your wardrobe? In some areas is still time to seasonal exchange of clothes! It is probable time to make something in at home you had never time!
 - Oh! ..Yes, it is time to have some constructive pleasant time with your family. Remember social distancing. ACS(4)
 - Listen to the radio, watch TV or attend online relaxing programs. (Try to avoid programs that over-emphasize the COVID-19 pandemic problems. This will not help you). Prefer pleasant programs. ACS(4), CCS(2), NHS(2)
 - Relax and pass more time with your friends by using social-distancing technologies (Face-book, Instagram), blogs and microblogs (Blogs, Twitter), texts and phone calls, and video-calling (Zoom, Skype, etc). [ACS(4), ASCO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(2), ESMO(1), NHS(2),]
 - Time for some videogames
 - Switch to online home-working and home-schooling.
 - Be sure you have enough medications to cover your needs for 30 days [AGCA(1), ASCO(1)].
 - Use delivery services from supermarkets and e-markets or ask friends, family or neighbors to pick-up shopping and medicines for you. They should leave them outside your door [AGCA(1), CAMO(3), ESMO(1), MKOT(1), NHS(2)].
- Have some rest as needed ...you have time!
- Drink plenty of water/stay hydrated [NHS(4)]

- this will help your health being and your performance
- remember that elderly and vulnerable people may have a reduced sense of thirst (program your daily water and when to drink.
- **Avoid smoking and alcohol** [ACS(7), AECC, ASCO(2), CAMO(1), CCS(1), DGHO(2), NHS(4), ÖGHO(2), SEOM(1), SEOR(2), SSM(2)]
 - they are harmful to health, weaken the immune system and may potentially ease viral infections
 - you are at home in a closed environment, you need clean air!
- **Eat healthy:**[ACS(7), AECC, ASCO(2), CAMO(3), CCS(2), ESMO(1), NCCN(2), SEOR(2)]
 - introduce more fruits and vegetables (remember to clean them thoroughly) [ACS(7), ASCO(2), CAMO(3), CCS(2), ESMO(1), NCCN(2)]
 - reduce animal fat[ACS(7)]
- **If you have pets in the household**
 - There is no evidence that companion animals/pets such as dogs and cats can be infected with coronavirus. You can have a nice time with your pet. [ACS CDC(5), NHS(5)]
- **Get plenty of sleep** [ACS(4), ASCO(2), NCCN(2), NHS(7)]
- **Manage your stress.** [CCS(2), NCCN(2), NHS(7)]

Stress and anxiety [ACS(4), CDC(2), CAMO(3), EEAO(2), ESMO(1), HeSMO(2), MKOT(1), NHS(7), HU]

Outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) may be stressful. Fear and anxiety about a disease maybe overwhelming.

Am I stressed? [HU]

There are some signs that may indicate you are stressed

Recognizing these signs is particularly important for people vulnerable to stress, such as those already known having some form of mental health problem.

- Do you feel anxious, nervous, easily irritable blaming others or getting into arguments, restless, agitated and cannot relax or sleep? Do you feel down and not performant, cannot concentrate or remember, cannot complete some works and are distracted? Has your appetite changed or do you have headache? Do you want to stay constantly alone?
- What is suggested in the *stay healthy* section may help you.

We also suggest you:

- Be creative about how to maintain connections with others. See suggestions above on how to relax and pass more time with your friends by using social-distancing technologies. [ACS(4), ASCO(1), CAMO(3), CCS(2), ESMO(1), NHS(2),]
- Telephone or e-talk with people you trust (family member, friends, mentors, spiritual/religious you trust) and share with them your experiences, feelings and concerns. This can be very helpful. [CCS2]
- Engage in pleasant activities and try to accept circumstances that cannot be changed [CCS(2)]
- Relax your body and mind by meditation, yoga, mild-exercise, walking, music, reading for pleasure and practice slow, steady breathing and muscle relaxation [CCS(2)]
- Realize that it is understandable to feel anxious and worried about. Try to maintain a sense of hope and think positive. Change the moto from “this is a terrible time” to “this is a terrible time, but I can get through this”. [CCS(2)]
- If you find that you are getting stressed by watching the news, reduce your exposure, particularly prior to sleep.
- Eat healthy food (avoid high sugar foods, alcohol, and too much caffeine). CCS(2)
- Maintain daily routines and schedules as much as possible, despite disruptions. For example, continue to wake up at a regular time even if you are working at home.
- Increase positive coping behaviors that have worked in the past.
- Plan ahead to avoid any shortages of goods or medications (as described above)
- Have adequate sleeping hours. Good sleep hygiene includes:
 - Follow the same sleeping routine (same sleeping and waking times)
 - Try to sleep when you are tired, but if sleeping is not feasible, try something relaxing like listening to

- audiobooks or sleep meditations found on free Apps.
- Avoid caffeine, nicotine, and alcohol 4-6 hours prior to sleep
- Avoid day naps with the exception of a less-than-one-hour nap before 3 pm., if necessary.
- Use your bed only for sleeping.
- Turn off the lights of any kind and keep your phone away from bed. In addition, two hours prior to sleep, lights from computer, TV or phone should be avoided
- Physical exercise may help the quality of sleep and reduced stress [CCS(2)]

The above mentioned *stay healthy measures* may help you to feel better. If you remain stressed consult your medical healthcare provider.

You can find more detailed information on how to help your physical and psychological performance on the American Cancer Society website (both in English and Spanish languages):

ACS <https://www.cancer.org/latest-news/tips-for-staying-healthy-while-stuck-at-home.html>

ACS <https://www.cancer.org/latest-news/nurture-your-emotional-health.html>

CDC <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/managing-stress-anxiety.html>

Table 6: Trust your doctor and your treating team

Trust your doctor and your treating team

The main goal of your treating team is to keep you safe and guarantee high quality of care.

During an extended epidemic outbreak aggressive measures might be undertaken by physicians and the Cancer Care Center to reduce the frequency of hospital visits for patients with cancer. [ACS, AIOM(2), AIOM(3), CAMO(3), CDC(8), ESMO(1), MDS, SEOM(1)].

This is based on the :

1. experience from China (like that of Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University in Hubei) where it was noticed that the incidence of COVID-19 was particularly high among cancer patients.[ACS(9), ASCO(4), CAMO(2)] Oncologic outcomes were adversely affected, while there was a higher probability of early death due to the COVID-19 infection.
2. staff shortages that may affect your Cancer Care Center during COVID-19 outbreak
 - redeployment of health care professionals to cover the demand of COVID-19 outbreak
 - health care professionals that will be on quarantine or self-isolation

Please trust your doctor and your Cancer Care Center guidance on what to do.

In many cases the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection and the relevant complications outweigh the benefit of the cancer treatment. [čos] Your physicians may suggest you to omit one or more treatment cycles or delay it for few weeks till the risk of the infection will be lower.[SEOM(1)]

If you were in contact with a diagnosed COVID-19 case and you are in quarantine, cancer chemotherapy should be deferred until the potential incubation time (14 days) has elapsed.[AIRO , SEOM(1)]

In case of confirmed infection, treatment will be discontinued or will not be started until the infection is resolved [AIRO, DGHO(2), ÖGHO(2), RANZCR(2), SEOM(1), SSM(2)]

With the assistance of telemedicine, consult your doctor on the benefits and risks of continuing or delaying treatment and the possibility of postponing treatment [AIOM(3), AIRO , ASCO(1), CAMO(3), EAAO(1), ESMO(1), HeSMO(1), MKOT(1), NCCN(1), PTO(2), PSOS)].

Possibility of postponing a treatment or increasing treatment intervals will be evaluated on a case by case basis, according to the overall clinical picture, the biological characteristics of the tumor, and the potential health risks from severe COVID-19 infection [AIOM(1), AIOM(2), AIOM(3), ASCO(1), ASCO(3), CAMO(3), ČOS, DGHO(2), EEAO(1), ESMO(1), HCSP, HeSMO, NHS(9), ÖGHO(2), PTOK, RANZCR(2), SBC(1), SEOM(1), SEOM(2), SPO(2), SPRO(1), SSMO(2)].

During the pandemic it might be safer and advisable:

- to postpone routine, preventive care appointments and non-urgent follow-up visits [ACS(2), AIOM(1), AIOM(2), AIRO, ASCO(2), CAMO(3), ČOS, EEAO(1), ESMO(1), HeSMO(1), NCCN(1), PTO(1), PTO(2), PSOS, RANZCR(2), SBC(1), SEOM(1), SPO(2)]
- to delay and reschedule appointments for elective surgery especially in high risk patients either aged or with co-morbidities [ACS(2), CAMO(3), ESMO(1), ČOS, NCCN(1), SBC(1)] (risk of complication is increased for those undergoing oncology surgery within one month prior COVID-19 infection).
- to prioritize oncology surgery for emergency and aggressive tumors (to avoid tumor mortality) [ACS(8), CAMO(3), ESMO(1), HeSMO(1), EEXO, SBC(1)]
- to delay and reschedule adjuvant chemotherapy (especially in case the benefit of surgery / radiotherapy is high, while the magnitude of benefit from adjuvant chemotherapy is low or questionable). [ACS(2), CAMO(3), EEAO (1), ESMO(1), HeSMO(1), PTOK, RANZCR(2)]
- to delay medications such as bisphosphonates (used to decrease bone events in myeloma and solid tumors) and therapeutic phlebotomy (or therapeutic bleeding) (e.g. for polycythemia, hemochromatosis) [SBC(1), SEOM(1)]
- To maintain the "LIFE SAVING" chemotherapy treatments. [DGHO(2), NCCN(1), ÖGHO(2), PTOK, SBC(1), SSMO(2)]

COVID-19 outbreak may affect the way Cancer Care Centers operate

COVID-19 outbreak may affect the health care workforce changing the way a Cancer Centre operates [PTOK]. Different security procedures are followed to minimize patient exposure. Health care workers may need to be redeployed to different working areas affecting the existing staffing levels in the various departments. It is also expected that planned clinical visits in your care cancer center may need to be canceled or delayed.

In rare cases, oncology departments may need to operate as acute wards to support the increase demands due to the COVID-19 outbreak [PTOK]. In these extreme circumstances and if you are undergoing a lifesaving treatment, especially with radical intent, your care is expected to be handed over to another functioning oncology center to continue your treatment. [PTOK]

Be mindful that, under these circumstances your Cancer Care Centre will adopt different measures to keep you and the rest of the patients and personnel safe. This might alter the routine you have experienced so far.

Follow the guidance, keep calm and be confident your oncology team will support you!!! [PTOK]

We would thank you to appreciate these changes. [SPO(1)]

Oral chemotherapy treatments: To reduce hospital visits, and whenever appropriate, a bigger quantity of oral medications could be dispensed. Clinical assessment by telephone or tele-health should be offered before any subsequent cycle [ASCO(3), CAMO(3), ESMO(1), HCSP, PTOK, SEOM(1), SPO(2)]

Radiotherapy during the outbreak

In the coming weeks and months, it is expected that patients, health care professionals and radiation equipment (can be also infected as well) will be significantly affected by the pandemic. [DGHO, ÖGHO, SSMO, RANZCR(2)]

This may affect the way Radiotherapy is delivered.

Thus:

- Oncological emergencies (spinal cord or airway compression, tumor bleeding) will be treated urgently. [EEAO(1), RANZCR(2), SEOR(1)]
- patients with pathologies in which treatment cannot be delayed or those with curative and palliative intent radiotherapy will be prioritized using proven hypofractionation schemes [ASTRO(1), CAMO(3), ESMO(1), HCSP, RANZCR, SEOR(1)]
- For the rest of the cases, a case by case evaluation, by the clinician and the tumor board, will be made

according to the overall clinical picture, the biological characteristics of the tumor and the potential health risks from severe COVID-19 infection [ASTRO(1), AIRO, CAMO(3), ESMO(1), HCSP, RANZCR(2), SEOR(1)]

- In COVID-19 confirmed or suspected cases, the possibility of initiation, continuation, delay or omission of radiotherapy will be evaluated on a case by case basis by the clinician and the tumor board, according to the overall clinical picture, the biological characteristics of the tumor. [AIRO, ASTRO(1), SBC(1), SBRT(1), RANZCR(2), SEOR(1)]
- If during your treatment you develop any clinical symptoms, you should immediately let your doctor and your treating team know since weekly reviews will be offered only at patient's need or in presence of clinical symptoms [RANZCR(2), SEOR(1)]
- In symptomatic patients or any documented COVID-19 infected cases; it is mandatory to wear a surgical mask and gloves before arrival in the radiotherapy department [AIRO, SBRT(1), SEOR(1)].

A telephone consultation, without you coming to the Cancer Center, is suggested if

- a) you have a temperature of $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$, cough, sore throat or runny nose [RANZCR(1), RANZCR(2)]
- b) you have been in close contact with someone who has had a test and found to be COVID-19 positive or is waiting for a result of this test. [RANZCR(2)]

Remember that patients who undergo radiotherapy with concomitant chemotherapy, post-chemotherapy radiotherapy, as well as those who will undergo bone marrow transplantation, or with hematological neoplasms (multiple myeloma, lymphomas) are at a greater for infection risk compared to those who have exclusive radiotherapy. This will be taken in consideration to guide treatment plan.

Oncohematological patients:

The level of immunosuppression is particularly high in patients with haematological malignancies and bone marrow transplantation. [ACS(9), CAMO(3), ESMO(1), MDS, NHS(4), SBOC(1), SBC(1)]

Personal hygiene, use of protective equipment and social isolation are thereafter really important to minimize exposure.

- Patients on routine follow-up should stay at home and the consultations should be deferred, as there is high risk of infection in the community. [SBC(1)]
- Due to the prolonged and deep immune-suppression, non-urgent transplantations are not justified during COVID-19 outbreak (decision should be individualized based on risk and benefit for the patient) [CAMO(3), ESMO(1), SBC(1)]

Your medical team will decide the best actions for you! Do not decide by yourself! Ask your medical staff what is the best for You! Stay safer! [MKOT]

Do not interrupt your cancer treatment whenever it is indicated by your physicians. Fear of infection with the coronavirus must not interfere with the fight against a pre-existing tumor. [DGHO, ÖGHO, SBC(1), SBOC(1), SBRT(1), SPO(1), SSMO]

Important details

- If you're due for your screening to detect breast, colon, cervix, or lung cancer, postpone your appointment to the near future [ACS(2), ASCO(1), CAMO(3), ČOS, ESMO(1), SPO(1)]
- Non-urgent follow-up in asymptomatic conditions may be temporarily performed by tele-health. [ACS(3), AIOM(1), ASCO(3), NCCN(1), SPO(2), PTO(2), PSOS]
- As restrictions lift, both screening exams and follow-up visit should be reinstated. [ACS(2), CAMO(3), ESMO(1)]
- Do not confuse symptomatic status with routine cancer screening, and follow-up
- If you have symptoms that could be related to cancer, please contact your health care provider about the best course of action at that time [CAMO(3), ESMO(1)]

Communication tools:

NOTE: Since “communication” and “trust” are mainstay to determine the best sequence of actions for you and the finest form of interaction with the medical center, it’s important for you to know who and how to communicate in order to reach your cancer care team and find out how to proceed. (Telephone numbers, fax, emails, protected Institutional microblogs platforms, etc). [ACS(2), ESMO(1)]

Patient Internet Protection

Due to the different measure (like “stay at home” and “no gathering”)you mayneed to spend a lot of time at home, occasionally navigating the internet. You should be aware that many misleading information may spread through the web (“Dr browser”), microblogs and social media in general (facebook, instagram, Blog, twitter etc). You should be careful in uploading and assessing information from uncontrolled e-sources and unsafe WEB contents without the appropriatemedical guidance. [PIPWG]

To find safe information on specific cancer patient oriented COVID-19 guidance, patients should prefer dedicated web-based linksand dedicated phone lines (whenever present) especially provided by their related medical center, National official oncology societies and state guidance. [PIPWG]

Tele-health, personnel and hospital protection

We have the responsibility to contribute to the protection, not only of cancer patients, but of health personnel and the hospitals themselves, in order to ensure adequate provision of healthcare both in general care and cancer care. [RANCR, PTOk, SEOM(2), SPRO(1)]

The containment and slow down of the wave of transmission is a fundamental element to preserve human resources and other technical infrastructure. [SEOM(2), SPRO(1)]

Table 7: At Cancer Care Center

Patients and Visitors who are sick(or under the age of 18) should not visit the Care Cancer Center

[AGCA(1), AIOM(1), ESMO(1), NCCN(1), PSOS, PTO(1), PTO(2), PTOk, RANZCR(2), SEOM(2), SPRO(1), SBOC(1)]

Call *before* coming to any Cancer Care Center facility

and notify your doctor /treatment team if:

[ACS(6), AECC, AGCA(1), AIOM(1), ASCO(1), EEAO(1), ESMO(1), HeSMO(1), NCCN(2), PTO(2), PSOS, RANZCR]

- If you have COVID-19 symptoms such as feveror cough
- If you have been in contact with a diagnosed case of COVID-19 in the last 2-3 weeks
- If you have travelled outside your country or in an area at risk for COVID-19 inside your country

Dedicated physicians and personnel trained in the management of COVID-19 infection will discuss your symptoms with you and explain you what to do.

Remember that safety of other patients, providers and members of staff depend on patient’s correct behavior. Your Cancer Care Center will be deeply grateful to you.

If you are symptomatic and you have already arrived at the center:

- Report immediately to your attending physician or medical staff if you experience flu-like symptoms. [AGCA(1), AIRO, SBC(1), RANZCR(1), SBOC(1), SBRT(1), EEAO(1), HeSMO(1)] (please avoid entering treatment and/or waiting areasto reduce the risk of viral transmission)
- Cough in a paper towel and if you do not have any, cover the nose and mouth with the forearm when

coughing or sneezing , ask for a mask and put it on [AGCA(1), HeSMO(2)NCCN(2), NHS(10) ,RANZCR(1)]

Arriving at the hospital

During your visit to the Hospital (in the period of COVID-19 outbreak) we suggest you and your accompanying person to put on face surgical masks independently of the presence of symptoms. [AIOM(1), AIOM(2), AIRO, EEAO(1), SBC(1), HCSP, NHS(10)]

Physical contacts

- Avoid direct physical contact even with your doctor and staff .[SBOC(1)]
- Avoid physical contact such as greetings with kisses and hugs and handshakes. [AGCA(1), SBOC(1), SBC(1),SBRT(1)]
- Do the same with all people who are circulating in the hospital environment. SBOC(1)]
- In any hospital area patients should keep safe distance (2 meters, ~ 6-7 feet) from other individuals [AGCA(1), AIOM(1), EEAO(1), HCSP, PTO(2), PSOS]

Visitor OR accompanying person:

Hospital visits should be constrained to absolute essential.

- Number of visitors OR accompanying person: To guarantee safety and in order to avoid overcrowding, only one (1) visitor or accompanying persons should be allowed in the building at a time (outpatient clinics, infusion units, in patient floors, and surgical or procedure visits). [AIRO, PTO(1), RANZCR(1) , SBC(1), SBOC(1), SEOM(2), SEOR(1), SPRO(1,)]
- Exceptions may be made for visitors of patients receiving end-of-life care [NCCN(1)], but not in areas particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Pay attention to local regulations at any time. In areas particularly affected by the COVID-19 outbreak medical authorities are expected to promptly implement further regulations and some hospitals will not allow any visitors / family members to stay in clinic, ambulatory department, waiting rooms and areas where anti-cancer therapy is administered. [AIOM(1),CAMO(3), PTO(1), ASCO(1), ESMO(1), RANZCR(2)]
- When possible attend the oncology service alone to carry on with your treatment [CAMO(3), ESMO(1), PTO(1), SBC(1)]
- Access for visitors or accompanying persons in radiotherapy treatment areas should not be allowed. [SEOR(1)]
- Patients, visitors or accompanying persons must stay in the hospital, oncology and radiotherapy services just for the time needed [SBOC(1), SBC(1), SBRT(1), SEOM(2)]
Hospital visits must be restricted to those extremely necessary.[EEAO(1),MDS, NHS(10), PTO(2), PSOS, SBC(1), SBOC(1), SEOM(2), SPO(2),]
- Patients, visitors or accompanying persons must wash their hands or use sanitizer with 70% alcohol before entering and upon leaving a patient room, exam room, or other hospital facilities. Hand sanitizer will probably be stationed at all the entrances. Please plan extra time for appointments and visits. [AIRO, SBC(1), NHS(10), EEAO(1), RANZCR(2)]
- Patients, visitors or accompanying persons must talk in front of the glass or plastic barriers at reception areas.
- Encourage patients not to arrive early in order to avoid unproductive attendances at hospital and minimize crowding in waiting areas [PTO(1), SEOR(1)] (they can wait in their car)NHS(11)].

Rest, Coffee and Dining Areas

- Avoid crowded areas in the hospital: coffee areas, restaurants, rest areas. [SBOC(1)]
- In these environments the risk of contagion is particularly high even keeping safe distance (2 meters, ~ 7feet) from other individuals.
- Valet parking services should be suspended (or at least avoided). Exclusive use of self-park for patients and caregivers, with a wheelchair provision for patients in need should be available.

For hospitalized patients

In order to protect oncology patients without COVID-19 infection and the safety of the ward, infected patients are usually kept separately from those who may be at risk of infection and those that have no risk. [CAMO(3), ESMO(1), HCSP, NCCN(1), EAAO(2), HeSMO(2), RANZCR(2)]

No visitors or accompanying persons should be allowed to visit patients with confirmed or possible COVID-19 infection [DGHO(2), NCCN(1), ÖGHO(2), SSM(2)]

For non COVID 19 infected patients it is advisable to avoid visits, nonetheless the presence of only one (1) visitor or accompanying person may be allowed for a limited time and after a specific authorization. [AIOM(1), AIOM(2)]

Expressing Your Health Care Wishes

In extreme circumstances, hospital policies will impose no hospital visits (even for non-COVID-19 infected cases) [ASCO(1), PTO(1), PTO(2), PSOS]

You should consider Important question to ask yourself, to discuss with your loved ones, and write down: [ASCO(1)]

- What level of quality of life would be unacceptable to me?
- What are my most important goals if my health situation worsens?
- If I am unable to speak for myself, who is the person in my life who I would want to speak for me?
- Who should **not** be involved in making decisions for me?
- If my heart stops, do I want to have CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) done?

Donate blood & blood transfusion during COVID-19 pandemic

Can I get COVID-19 from a blood transfusion?

Up to date there is no evidence that coronaviruses are transmissible by blood transfusion.

Pre-donation screening procedures are designed to prevent donations from people with symptoms of respiratory illnesses. All donors are asked to self-screen before coming in to donate.

Nonetheless since we are facing circumstances that we've never had to see before and couldn't have imagined even several weeks ago, strength of data are based only on last three months world experience

[ACS(2), CAMO(3), DGHO(1), ESMO(1), ÖGHO(1), SSMO(1)]

Can I donate blood to find out if I have COVID-19?

No. You should not donate blood to find out if you have COVID-19. Blood centers are not testing for COVID-19.

Can I catch COVID-19 by donating blood?

No. Donating blood is safe. New sterile needles that are discarded after use are always used. In case you are in need of blood, your relatives, friends, visitors and accompanying persons may safely donate blood for you.

I want to know more on COVID-19!!!

List of possible questions to ask your health care team are also available at:

<https://www.cancer.org/treatment/treatments-and-side-effects/physical-side-effects/low-blood-counts/infections/questions-to-ask-about-coronavirus.html>

The World Health Organization provides the latest information on COVID-19 in their WEB site:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>

Further useful information can be found but not limited on the following websites:

CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention)

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html>

ACS (American Cancer Society) Coronavirus, COVID-19, and cancer

<https://www.cancer.org/about-us/what-we-do/coronavirus-covid-19-and-cancer.html>

ACS (American Cancer Society) Fight Cancer During COVID-19 |

<https://www.cancer.org/involved/help-fight-cancer-from-home-during-covid-19.html>

Friendly References by society statement / recommendation

ACS American Cancer Society

ACS CDC(1) [ACS guidance provided by link to CDC], How to Protect Yourself & Others

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>

ACS(2) Common Questions About the New Coronavirus Outbreak <https://www.cancer.org/latest-news/common-questions-about-the-new-coronavirus-outbreak.html>

ACS(3) Medicare Expands Telehealth to Help Seniors Stay Home <https://www.cancer.org/latest-news/medicare-expands-telehealth-to-help-seniors-stay-home.html>

ACS(4) Nurture Your Emotional Health <https://www.cancer.org/latest-news/nurture-your-emotional-health.html>

ACS CDC(5) [ACS guidance provided by link to CDC] COVID-19 and Animals

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html# covid19-animals>

ACS CDC(6) [ACS guidance provided by link to CDC] What to Do if You Are Sick

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html>

ACS(7) Tips for Staying Healthy While Stuck at Home <https://www.cancer.org/latest-news/tips-for-staying-healthy-while-stuck-at-home.html>

ACS CDC(8) [ACS guidance provided by link to CDC] Preserve Supplies

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/index.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fhealthcare-facilities%2Findex.html

ACS(9) Coronavirus: what cancer patients need to know <https://www.fredhutch.org/en/news/center-news/2020/03/coronavirus-what-cancer-patients-need-to-know.html>

AEEC Asociación Española Contra el Cáncer

AEE SEGUIMOS CONTIGO Coronavirus y cáncer. Resolvemos tus dudas. ¿Hay algún protocolo o alguna medida especial que deban tomar las personas con cáncer para evitar la infección por Coronavirus? **900 100 036 aecc.es**

AGCA Australian Government-Cancer Australia

AGCA(1) COVID-19 information for people affected by cancer. <https://canceraustralia.gov.au/affected-cancer/information-about-cancer-and-covid-19/people-affected-cancer> .

AIOM Associazione Italiana Oncologia Medica

AIOM(1) RISCHIO INFETTIVO DA CORONAVIRUS COVID 19: INDICAZIONI PER L'ONCOLOGIA. 13 Marzo 2020
https://www.aiom.it/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/20200313_COVID-19_indicazioni_AIOM-CIPOMO-COMU.pdf

AIOM(2) Infezione da Coronavirus COVID-19 e pazienti oncologici: cosa fare? 16 Marzo 2020
<https://www.fondazioneaiom.it/infezione-da-coronavirus-covid-19-e-pazienti-oncologici-cosa-fare/>

AIOM(3) The treatment of cancer patients during COVID19 pandemia 27 Marzo 2020
<https://www.aiom.it/en/the-treatment-of-cancer-patients-during-covid19-pandemia/>

AIRO Associazione Italiana Radioterapia ed Oncologia Clinica

AIRO DOCUMENTO DI INDIRIZZO PER LA VALUTAZIONE E LA GESTIONE DEL RISCHIO DEI PAZIENTI E DEGLI OPERATORI NEI REPARTI DI RADIOTERAPIA ONCOLOGICA IN CORSO DI DIFFUSIONE DEL COVID-19
<https://www.radioterapiaitalia.it/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/v-2-Documento-AIRO-COVID-19-24-03-2020.pdf>

ASCO American Society of Clinical Oncology

ASCO(1) Coronavirus and COVID-19: What People With Cancer Need to Know
<https://www.cancer.net/blog/2020-04/coronavirus-and-covid-19-what-people-with-cancer-need-know>

ASCO(2) Common Questions About COVID-19 and Cancer: Answers for Patients and Survivors
<https://www.cancer.net/blog/2020-04/common-questions-about-covid-19-and-cancer-answers-patients-and-survivors>

ASCO(3) COVID-19 Clinical Oncology Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) <https://www.asco.org/sites/new-www.asco.org/files/content-files/blog-release/pdf/COVID-19-Clinical%20Oncology-FAQs-3-12-2020.pdf>

ASTRO American Society of Radiation Oncology

ASTRO(1) COVID-19 Clinical Guidance <https://www.astro.org/Daily-Practice/COVID-19-Recommendations-and-Information/Clinical-Guidance>

CAMO (CAMO-ACOM) Canadian Association of Medical Oncologists

CAMO(1) link to CCS(1) Cancer and COVID19 (novel coronavirus) <https://www.cancer.ca/en/support-and-services/support-services/cancer-and-covid19/?region=on>

CAMO(2) link to ASCO (4) COVID-19 Patient care Information <https://www.asco.org/asco-coronavirus-information/care-individuals-cancer-during-covid-19>

CAMO(3) link to ESMO(1) CANCER CARE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: AN ESMO GUIDE FOR PATIENTS <https://www.esmo.org/for-patients/patient-guides/cancer-care-during-the-covid-19-pandemic>

CCS Canadian Cancer Society

CCS(1) Cancer and COVID19 (novel coronavirus) <https://www.cancer.ca/en/support-and-services/support-services/cancer-and-covid19/?region=on>

CCS(2) Coping with cancer and COVID-19 <https://www.cancer.ca/en/support-and-services/support-services/coping-with-cancer-during-the-covid19/?region=on>

CDC Center for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC(1) Use of Cloth Face Coverings to Help Slow the Spread of COVID-19 <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>

CDC(2) Stress and Coping. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/managing-stress-anxiety.html>

ČOS České onkologické společnosti - Czek Oncology society

ČOS [health professional guidance] Vyjádření výboru ČOS ČLS JEP k situaci související se šířením koronavirového onemocnění COVID-19 - určeno lékařům. <https://www.linkos.cz/ceska-onkologicka-spolecnost-cls-jep/organizace-cos/vyjadreni-vyboru-cos-cls-jep-k-situaci-souvisejici-se-sirenim-koronaviroveho-one/>

DGHO Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie

DGHO (1) informationen fur krebspatienten – Coronavirus Krankheit 2019 (COVID-19) <https://www.dgho.de/aktuelles/news/news/2020/covid-19-bei-krebspatienten-leitlinie-und-patienteninformation-aktualisiert>

DGHO (2) Coronavirus-Infektion (COVID-19) bei Patienten mit Blut- und Krebserkrankungen <https://www.onkopedia.com/de/onkopedia/guidelines/coronavirus-infektion-covid-19-bei-patienten-mit-blut-und-krebserkrankungen/@@guideline/html/index.html>

ECDC European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention

ECDC Using face masks in the community - Reducing COVID-19 transmission from potentially asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic people through the use of face masks <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/using-face-masks-community-reducing-covid-19-transmission>

ΕΕΑΟ Ελληνικής Εταιρίας Ακτινοθεραπευτικής Ογκολογίας – Hellenic Society of Radiation Oncology

ΕΕΑΟ (1) Extraordinary Measures in Radiotherapy Departments during the Covid-19 Coronavirus Pandemic.
https://www.eeao.gr/files/odigies_metra_new.pdf

ΕΕΑΟ(2) link to <https://eody.gov.gr/neos-koronaios-covid-19/>

ΕΕΧΟ Ελληνικής Εταιρίας Χειρουργικής Ογκολογίας – Hellenic Society of Surgical Oncology

ΕΕΧΟ Ιωάννης Γ. Καραϊτιανός Θέσεις Ελληνικής Εταιρίας Χειρουργικής Ογκολογίας για την Ογκολογική Χειρουργική εν μέσω πανδημίας.

ESMO European Society of Medical Oncology

ESMO(1) CANCER CARE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: AN ESMO GUIDE FOR PATIENTS
<https://www.esmo.org/for-patients/patient-guides/cancer-care-during-the-covid-19-pandemic>

HeSMO Hellenic Society of Medical Oncology

HeSMO(1) Επείγουσα ενημέρωση για Covid-19: Οδηγίες για ασθενείς με ιστορικό καρκίνου

HeSMO(2) link to EODY <https://eody.gov.gr/neos-koronaios-covid-19/>

HPSP Haut Conseil de Santé Publique - French High Council for Public health

HPSP You B, Ravaud A, Canivet A, Ganem G, Giraud P, Guimbaud R, Kaluzinski L, Krakowski I, Mayeur D, Grellety T, Lotz JP. The official French guidelines to protect patients with cancer against SARS-CoV-2 infection. Lancet Oncol. 2020 Mar 25. pii: S1470-2045(20)30204-7.

HU Harvard University

HU Korte, K.J., Denckla, C.A., Ametaj, A.A., & Koenen, K.C. et all. Tips for Coping with the Stress of COVID-19
https://cdn1.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/2555/2020/03/HSPH-COVID-19-mental-health-tips-3-11-20_kk.pdf

MKOT Magyar Klinikai Onkológiai Társaság

MKOT(1) Koronavírus: 18 pont daganatos betegeknek
<https://mkot.hu/koronavirus-18-pont-daganatos-betegeknek/>

MDS Ministero della Salute

Raccomandazioni per la gestione dei pazienti oncologici e onco-ematologici in corso di emergenza da COVID-19 http://www.reteoncologica.it/images/stories/news/circolare_minsal_onco.pdf

NCCN National Comprehensive Cancer Network

NCCN(1) JNCCN Managing Cancer Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Agility and Collaboration Toward a Common Goal <https://jnccn.org/view/journals/jnccn/aop/article-10.6004-jnccn.2020.7560/article-10.6004-jnccn.2020.7560.xml>

NCCN(2) COVID-19 AND CANCER PATIENTS

<https://healthcare.utah.edu/huntsmancancerinstitute/news/2020/03/covid-19-and-cancer-patients.php>

NHS National Health Service - UK

NHS(1) Advice for everyone <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/>

NHS(2) Advice for people at higher risk <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/advice-for-people-at-high-risk/>

NHS(3) Coronavirus Faqs [NHS guidance provided by link to gov.uk],
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-outbreak-faqs-what-you-can-and-cant-do/coronavirus-outbreak-faqs-what-you-can-and-cant-do>

NHS(4) Social distancing [NHS guidance provided by link to gov.uk],
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-on-social-distancing-and-for-vulnerable-people/guidance-on-social-distancing-for-everyone-in-the-uk-and-protecting-older-people-and-vulnerable-adults>

NHS(5) Stay at home [NHS guidance provided by link to gov.uk],
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection>

NHS(6) Symptoms and what to do [NHS guidance provided by link to gov.uk],
<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms-and-what-to-do/>

NHS(7) Mental health [NHS guidance provided by link to gov.uk],
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-for-the-public-on-mental-health-and-wellbeing/guidance-for-the-public-on-the-mental-health-and-wellbeing-aspects-of-coronavirus-covid-19>

NHS(8) Self-isolation if you or someone you live with has symptoms
<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/self-isolation-advice/>

NHS(9) Advice on maintaining cancer treatment during the COVID-19
Response <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/wp-content/uploads/sites/52/2020/03/C0119-Maintaining-cancer-services--letter-to-trusts.pdf>

NHS(10) Reducing the risk of transmission of COVID-19 in the hospital setting [NHS guidance provided by link to gov.uk], <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-infection-prevention-and-control/reducing-the-risk-of-transmission-of-covid-19-in-the-hospital-setting>

NHS(11) Clinical guide for the management of noncoronavirus patients requiring acute treatment: Cancer <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/wp-content/uploads/sites/52/2020/03/specialty-guide-acute-treatment-cancer-23-march-2020.pdf>

ÖGHO Österreichische Gesellschaft für Hämatologie & Medizinische Onkologie

ÖGHO (1) link to DGHO Coronavirus Krankheit 2019 (COVID-19) <https://www.dgho.de/aktuelles/news/news/2020/covid-19-bei-krebspatienten-leitlinie-und-patienteninformation-aktualisiert>

ÖGHO (2) Coronavirus-Infektion (COVID-19) bei Patienten mit Blut- und Krebserkrankungen <https://www.onkopedia.com/de/onkopedia/guidelines/coronavirus-infektion-covid-19-bei-patienten-mit-blut-und-krebserkrankungen/@@guideline/html/index.html>

PIPWG Patients Internet Protection Working Group

Mauri D, Kamposioras K, Tzachanis D, Tolia M, Valachis A, Dambrosio M. et al. Patient & family support in the era of fake e-medicine. Food for thought from an International Consensus Panel. ESMO Open. In Press.

PSOS Polish Society of Surgical Oncology

PSOS, Zalecenia Polskiego Towarzystwa Onkologicznego i Polskiego Towarzystwa Chirurgii Onkologicznej w sprawie postępowania z pacjentami onkologicznymi 18 marca 2020 https://pto.med.pl/aktualnosci/aktualnosci/zalecenia_polskiego_towarzystwa_onkologicznego_i_polskiego_towarzystwa_chirurgii_onkologicznej_w_sprawie_postepowania_z_pacjentami_onkologicznymi

PTO Polskie Towarzystwo Onkologiczne

PTO(1) Zalecenia dla pacjentów onkologicznych w związku z sytuacją epidemiologiczną w kraju. 16 marca 2020 https://pto.med.pl/aktualnosci/aktualnosci/zalecenia_dla_pacjentow_onkologicznych_w_zwiazku_z_sytuacja_epidemiologiczna_w_kraju

PTO(2) Zalecenia Polskiego Towarzystwa Onkologicznego i Polskiego Towarzystwa Chirurgii Onkologicznej w sprawie postępowania z pacjentami onkologicznymi 18 marca 2020 https://pto.med.pl/aktualnosci/aktualnosci/zalecenia_polskiego_towarzystwa_onkologicznego_i_polskiego_towarzystwa_chirurgii_onkologicznej_w_sprawie_postepowania_z_pacjentami_onkologicznymi

PTOK Polskiego Towarzystwa Onkologii Klinicznej

PTOK Wysocki PJ., Kwinta L, Potocki P, Wojtukiewicz MZ, Radecka B, Tomczak P, et al. Leczenie systemowe pacjentów z rozpoznaniem choroby nowotworowej w kontekście pandemii SARS-CoV-2 – stanowisko Polskiego Towarzystwa Onkologii Klinicznej Nowotwory. Journal of Oncology 2020;70(2):43-46.

PTRO Polish Radiation Oncology Society

PTRO(1) Polish Radiation Oncology Society link to Medycyna Praktyczna. Jak uniknąć zakażenia koronawirusem (SARS-CoV-2)? <https://www.mp.pl/pacjent/choroby-zakazne/koronawirus/koronawirus-warto-wiedziec/228419,jak-uniknac-zakazenia-koronawirusem-sars-cov-2>

RANZCR The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists

RANZCR(1) Radiation Oncology Practice Guidance (for Patients) 27 March 2020

RANZCR(2) The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists. Principles for Radiation Therapy Services during Covid19. 23 March 2020

SBC Sociedade Brasileira de Cancerologia

SBC(1) Posicionamento da SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA DE CANCEROLOGIA a PANDEMIA pela COVID-19 (NOVO CORONAVÍRUS) <http://www.sbcancer.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/POSICIONAMENTO-SOCIEDADE-BRASILEIRA-DE-CANCEROLOGIA.pdf>

SBOC Sociedade Brasileira de Oncologia Clínica

SBOC(1) Posicionamento SBOC - Coronavírus (COVID-19) – Informação ao Paciente <https://sboc.org.br/noticias/item/1797-posicionamento-sboc-coronavirus-covid-19>

SBRT Sociedade Brasileira de Radioterapia

SBRT(1) Radioterapia e nCOVID-19, esclarecimentos da SBRT <http://sbradioterapia.com.br/noticias/radioterapia-e-ncovid-19-esclarecimentos-da-sbirt/>

SEOM Sociedad Española de Oncología Médica

SEOM(1) Ante la situación de crisis que estamos viviendo con la pandemia por el coronavirus SARS-COV-2, la Sociedad Española de Oncología Médica responde a posibles cuestiones que pueden tener los pacientes con cáncer. https://seom.org/images/Preguntas_frecuentes.pdf

SEOM(2) RECOMENDACIONES SEOM SOBRE LA INFECCIÓN POR CORONAVIRUS SARS-CoV-2 13 de marzo de 2020 https://seom.org/images/RECOMENDACIONES_SEOM_COV19_marzo2020.pdf

SEOR Sociedad Española de Oncología Radioterápica

SEOR(1) Grupo de Trabajo de Seguridad del paciente y Calidad Recomendaciones SEOR sobre la pandemia por coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 <http://www.seor.es/recomendaciones-del-grupo-seguridad-del-paciente-calidad-seor/>

SEOR(2) Link to AEE Seguimos Contigo – Coronavirus Y cancer. <http://www.seor.es/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/ESTAMOS-CONTIGO.-Preguntas.pdf>

SPO Sociedade Portuguesa de Oncologia

SPO(1) INFORMAÇÕES DA SOCIEDADE PORTUGUESA DE ONCOLOGIA PARA A POPULAÇÃO SOBRE A DOENÇA ONCOLÓGICA DURANTE A PANDEMIAPELO CORONAVÍRUS

<https://www.ligacontracancro.pt/www/uploads/sede/informacoes-para-a-populacao-da-spo-55.pdf>

SPO (2) RECOMENDAÇÕES DA SOCIEDADE PORTUGUESA DE ONCOLOGIA PARA OS PROFISSIONAIS DE SAÚDE E UNIDADES / CENTROS DE ONCOLOGIA DURANTE A PANDEMIA PELO

CORONAVÍRUS https://www.sponcologia.pt/fotos/editor2/publicacoes/recomendacoes_profissionais.pdf

SPRO Sociedade Portuguesa de Radioterapia Oncologia

SPRO(1) RECOMENDACIONES SEOM SOBRE LA INFECCIÓN POR CORONAVIRUS SARS-CoV-2 13 de marzo de 2020 [SPRO guidance provided by link to [SEOM\(2\)](#)]

https://seom.org/images/RECOMENDACIONES_SEOM_COV19_marzo2020.pdf

SSMO (SSMO- SGMO-SSOM) Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Medizinische Onkologie

SSMO (1) link to DGHO Coronavirus Krankheit 2019 (COVID-19)

<https://www.dgho.de/aktuelles/news/news/2020/covid-19-bei-krebspatienten-leitlinie-und-patienteninformation-aktualisiert>

SSMO (2) Coronavirus-Infektion (COVID-19) bei Patienten mit Blut- und Krebserkrankungen

<https://www.onkopedia.com/de/onkopedia/guidelines/coronavirus-infektion-covid-19-bei-patienten-mit-blut-und-krebserkrankungen/@@guideline/html/index.html>

WHO World Health Organization

WHO(1) Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) advice for the public: Myth busters

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters>

WP Working Panel

WP(1) Present working panel, prefers 14 days isolation among symptomatic individuals, since cancer patients are at particular risk of infections and complication .