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An Organization of International Cooperative Groups for Clinical Trials in Gynecologic Cancers

# Q: Would you manage an HIV + CANCER patient differently?

A: Yes and No.

Q: Why?

A: It may depend upon many factors?

Q: Yes or No ... Which one is stronger?

A: NO.

Q: Any important considerations?

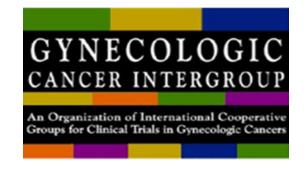
A: Test all cancer patients for HIV and ensure

they are consistently on ART (MDT).



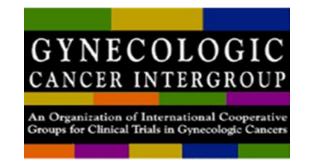
#### **SURGERY**

- •HIV status alone not a criterion for decision making.
- •All surgical candidates should be treated with universal precautions.
- •Overall health (e.g. organ dysfunction, nutritional state) a more reliable predictor of surgical outcome than CD4+ count or viral load.
- •Surgery for common malignancies in PLWH is safe and should be part of cancer management as indicated.
- •Data from anorectal surgery for benign disease suggests that wound healing may be delayed particularly if CD4<50cells/µL but this is not a consistent finding.



#### RADIOTHERAPY

- HIV status alone should not be a criterion for decisionmaking.
- RT should be offered as part of the cancer management approach when indicated.
- Older (pre-ART era) studies showed increased RTrelated toxicity in patients with CD4+<200cells/µL.</li>
- This may not be the case in the ART-era.
- Extra-caution and monitoring may be required with concurrent chemoradiotherapy.



#### **CHEMOTHERAPY**

- Oncologists and HIV clinicians should review proposed cancer therapy along with oncology and HIV pharmacists.
- Check supportive medication, cotrimoxazole/antifungal prophylaxis and ART for possible DDIs and overlapping toxicities prior to initiation.
- When cancer treatment is expected to be myelosuppressive, zidovudine is contraindicated.
- Management of myelosuppression?
- Dose adjustments for chemo and ART?



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**Gynecologic Cancer InterGroup Cervix Cancer Research Network** 

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