

MISCELLANEOUS

Table 111. Late Effects of Chemotherapy and Radiation

Chemotherapy Agent	Possible Late Effects
Cyclophosphamide	Azoospermia, amenorrhea, hemorrhagic cystitis, secondary malignancies
Doxorubicin, daunomycin	Cardiomyopathy/Pericarditis, secondary leukemia
Methotrexate, actinomycin	Avascular necrosis, hepatitis or cirrhosis, learning disabilities with intrathecal use
Vincristine	Neuropathies
Steroids	Obesity, avascular necrosis, osteoporosis, cataracts
Cisplatin	Gynecomastia, nephritis, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
Etoposide	Secondary leukemia
Radiation	
Cranium/Brain	Short stature or short trunk, obesity, learning disabilities, leukoencephalopathy, cranial neuropathies, alopecia, cataracts, hypothyroidism, second malignancies (brain, thyroid)
Head and neck	Nasolacrimal duct obstruction, chronic conjunctivitis, chronic otitis media, alopecia, cataracts, dental abnormalities, voice changes, facial deformities, neuropathies, esophagitis, second malignancies (thyroid, soft tissue sarcomas, bone tumors)
Mediastinum	Cardiomyopathy, hypothyroidism, second malignancies (thyroid, acute myeloid leukemia, breast cancer), pneumonitis/fibrosis, reduced cell-mediated immunity
Lungs	Pneumonitis or fibrosis
Spine	Short stature or short trunk, scoliosis, hypothyroidism, second malignancies (thyroid), delayed puberty
Bones	Atrophy or hypoplasia, avascular necrosis, osteoporosis, second malignancies (bone and soft-tissue sarcomas), osteochondromas
Total nodes	Reduced cell-mediated immunity, bone marrow dysfunction

Table 112. Red Eye: Common Causes by Location

Conjunctiva	Adnexa	Globe
Infectious conjunctivitis	Chalazion/Hordeolum	Corneal abrasion
Neonatal conjunctivitis	Dacryocystitis	Foreign body
Allergic conjunctivitis	Orbital cellulitis	
Periorbital cellulitis		

Table 113. Human Papilloma Viruses: Preferred Sites of Infectivity

Clinical Type	HPV Type
Verruca vulgaris (common warts)	1, 2, 4, 7, 26, 27, 29
Verruca plana (flat warts)	3, 10, 28, 41
Verruca plantaris (plantar warts)	1, 2, 4
Anogenital warts	1–6, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41, 42
Laryngeal warts	6, 11, 13, 30, 40
Anogenital carcinoma	11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 42, 47
Bowenoid papulosis	16, 18, 30
Epidermodysplasia verruciformis	5, 8–10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19–25, 16–38, 40

Table 114. Proper Child Safety Seat Use Chart: Buckle Everyone; Children Age 12 and Under Sit in Back!

	Infants	Toddler	Young Children
Weight	Birth to 1 year up to 20–22 lbs	Over 1 year and >20–40 lbs	>40–80 lbs
Type of seat	Infant only or rear-facing convertible	Convertible/forward-facing	Belt positioning booster seat
Seat position	Rear-facing only	Forward facing	Forward facing
Guidelines	Children to 1 year and at least 20 lbs in rear-facing seats Harness straps at or below shoulder level	Harness straps should be at or above shoulders Most seats require top slot for forward-facing	Belt positioning booster seats must be used with both lap and shoulder belts Make sure the lap belt fits low and tight across the lap/upper thigh area and the shoulder belt fits snug crossing the chest and shoulder to avoid abdominal injuries
Warning	All children age 12 and under should ride in the back seat	All children age 12 and under should ride in the back seat	All children age 12 and under should ride in the back seat

From National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, www.nhtsa.dot.gov.

Table 115. Pruritus**Causes of Pruritus in Children**

Most Common	Less Common	Rare
Atopic dermatitis (eczema)	Anaphylaxis	Collagen-vascular disorders: Systemic lupus erythematosus, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
Contact dermatitis	Cholestasis: Drug-induced (e.g., total parenteral nutrition, estrogens, phenothiazines, allopurinol)	Congenital ectodermal disorders
Allergens: Plants (Rhus dermatitis: "Poison ivy"), cosmetics, dyes, systemic and topical medications (see "Differential Diagnosis")	Extrahepatic biliary obstruction, biliary cirrhosis	Systemic infections: HIV/AIDS, Parvovirus B19, Giardiasis, Ascariasis
Contact irritants (see table)	Cutaneous infections: Cutaneous larva migrans "creeping eruption" Hookworm, Cercariasis, Trichinosis	Endocrinologic disorders: Carcinoid syndrome, diabetes mellitus, hyper/hypothyroidism, hypoparathyroidism
Cutaneous infections: Varicella-zoster virus (chicken pox), tinea infections, pinworm	Myiasis (maggots)	Neurologic syndromes: Cerebral abscess or tumor, multiple sclerosis
Papular urticaria: Bites of fleas, mosquitos, etc.	Neurotic excoriations	Erythropoietic protoporphyria
Pediculosis (lice)	Chronic renal failure—with or without "uremic frost"	Psychosomatic disorders
Mites: Scabies, chiggers	Hepatic disease	Solid organ neoplasms
Seborrheic dermatitis	Hematopoietic neoplasms: Hodgkin disease, leukemia, lymphoma	Polycythemia vera
Xerosis (dry skin): Excess bathing Low humidity	Iron deficiency anemia	Mastocytosis