



Return To Fly After Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma a Case Report

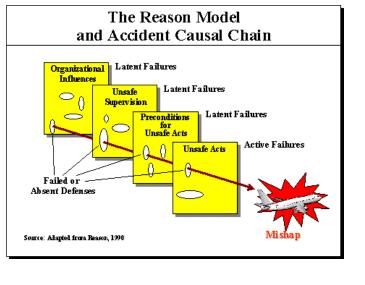
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ICASM 2018 Author's Declaration Manoj Plaingam

- I have **not received** Non-Governmental or Non-Academic support or funding for the material, which I intend to present.
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Pre Condition for Unsafe Act

Substandard Conditions of Operators

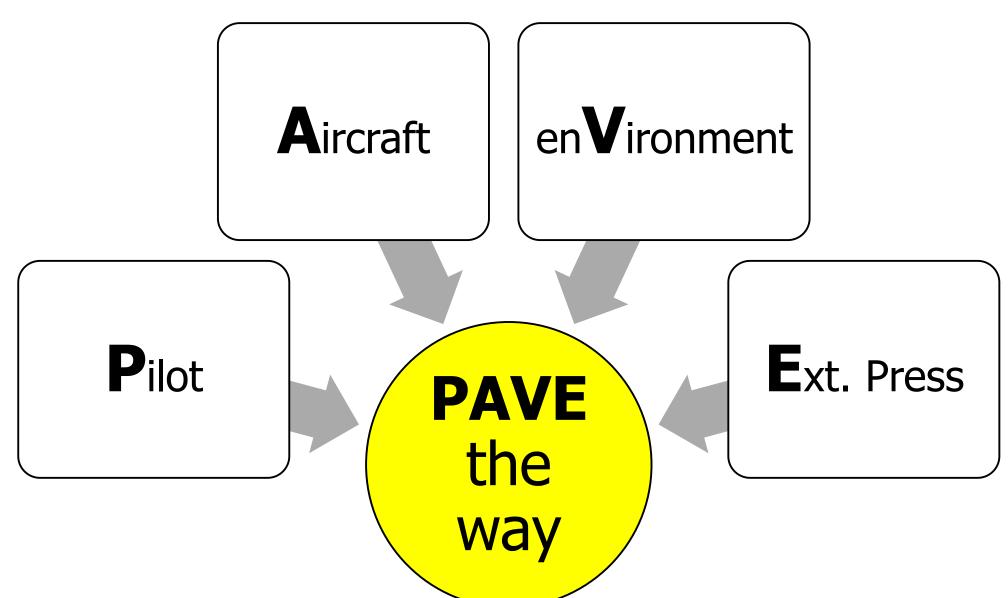
Substandard Practices of Operators

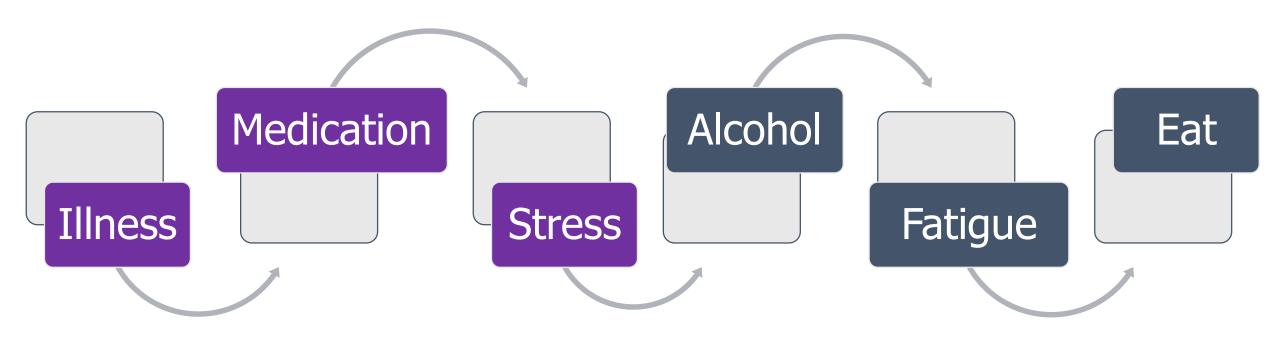
Adverse Mental States Adverse Physiological States

Physical/Mental Limitations

Crew Resource Mismanagement Personal Readiness

Personal Minimums Checklist

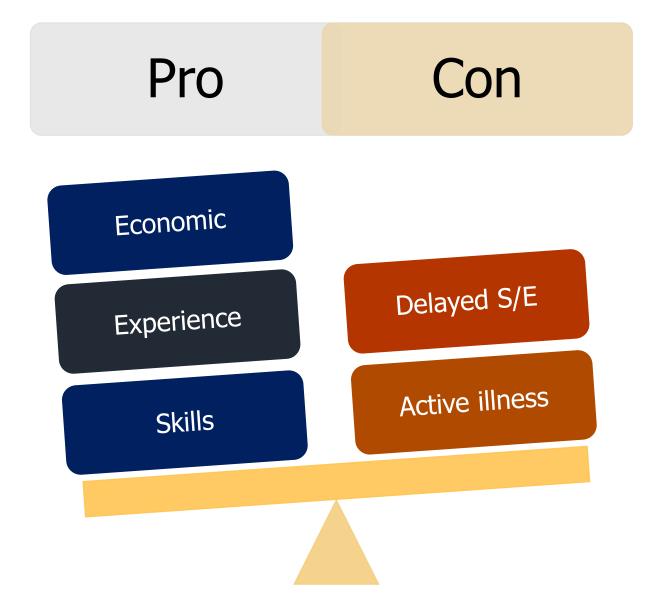




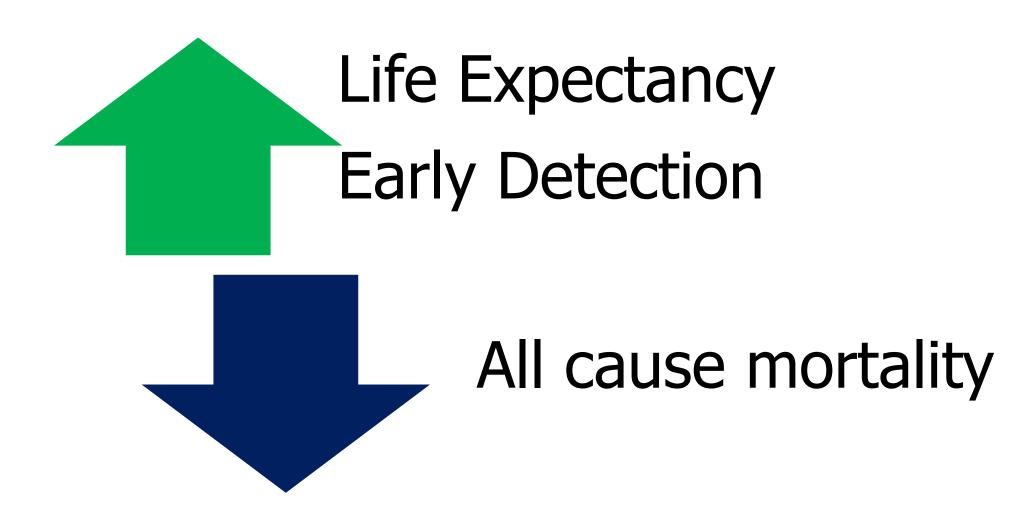
AIM

•The aim of medical certification is to reduce the medical component of human factors that may contribute to aircraft accidents to an acceptable level of risk.

Early return to normal working life



Increasing Malignancy Disease



Certification After Treatment for Malignant Disease

- Considered only if
 - After primary treatment (Sx, ChT, RT)
 - curative
 - no residual evidence of tumour
- Few exceptions
 - Chronic lymphoid malignancies
 - Early prostate cancer

Risk of incapacitation from Recurrence of Tumour

Risk of Recurrence

Site of Recurrence

Weighting Factor

Incapacitation Risk Weighting for Recurrence at Different Metastatic Sites

Site	Incapacitation risk weighting (%)
Local	5
Lymph nodes	5
Liver	5
Lung	5
Bone	5
Bone Marrow	20
Brain	100

Potential Cure Rates in Patients with Lymphoid Malignancy

Group	Potential Cure (%)	Diagnosis
Α	>80	MZ MALT (stage I/II) DLBC (stage I/II) ALCL (stage I/II), including ALK-positive solitary plasmacytoma
В	70	Primary mediastinal lymphoma
С	60	DLBC stage III/IV MZ MALT stage 3-4
D	50	ALCL (stage III/IV) including ALK negative
E	40	Pre-T ALL Pre-T LBL
F	<10	Other peripheral T-cell and NK lymphoma/leukaemia
G	Considered incurable	SLL B-cell CLL Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma
Н	Miscellaneous group	Primary cutaneous lymphoma

Minimum Time to Class 1 Certification after Lymphoid Malignancy

Group	Class 1 Multicrew	Class 1 Unrestrict
Α	3 months	3 months
В	6 months	2 years
С	1 year	2 years
D	2 years	3 years
Е	2 years	3 years
F	5 years	10 years
G	3 months	1 year
Н	6 weeks	6 weeks

Background

- Known prognostic factors at presentation
 - age
 - stage
 - number of extranodal sites
 - performance status related to mobility impairment,
 - full oncology report
- Medical certification is possible if remission is sustained for a minimum of one year after chemotherapy.

Case Report

- A 53-year-old male
 - prolonged fever with dyspepsia
- CT scan
 - retroperitoneal and left diaphragmatic lymphadenopathy
- Lymph node core biopsy
 - malignant round cell neoplasm>>>>Anaplastic
 Large Cell Lymphoma- ALCL stage II

Case Report

- •ChT (CHOP regimen x 6 cycles)
 - Cyclophosphamide
 - Hydroxydaunorubicin (doxorubicin or adriamycin)
 - Oncovin ® (Vincristine)
 - Prednisone

Re-evaluation after 4th cycle

- CT of whole abdomen
 - resolution of lymphadenopathy
 - F/U q 3 months
- •18F-FDG PET: negative study
- Condition improved>>returned to flying
 - Class 1 OML

Discussion

- Annual medical examination is not enough
- Accurate assessment of ALCL is challenging
- Limit data in adult patients

Discussion

- Weighting time period to re-certification
- Relapse
 - Malaise, Fatigue, Lymphoid swollen
- Symptomatic relapse >>uncommon
- •Sudden incapacitation is rare.

Aggressive Slim Relapse Curable Lymphoma indolent Delayed inexorably Relapse progressive

Conclusion

- The key to certification of lymphoma
 - Fair and Objective
 - Strong and clear in policy
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Need Scientific data support
- •Should be audited by board of specialist

Question?



Millennium Hilton, Bangkok, Thailand