

Utilizing Multilingual Methods and Rapid Analysis for Global Qualitative Research During a Pandemic

Uso de métodos multilingües y análisis rápido para la investigación cualitativa global durante una pandemia

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ABSTRACTO: Historically, qualitative research has complemented quantitative biologic and epidemiologic studies to provide a more complete understanding of pandemics. The COVID-19 pandemic has generated unique and novel challenges for qualitative researchers, who have embraced creative solutions including virtual focus groups and rapid analyses to continue their work. We present our experience conducting a multilingual global qualitative study of healthcare resilience among teams of pediatric oncology professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic. We provide an in-depth description of our methodology and an analysis of factors we believe contributed to our study's success including our use of technology, engagement of a large multilingual team, global partnerships, and framework-based rapid analysis. We hope these techniques may be useful to qualitative researchers conducting studies during the current pandemic, as well as for all pediatric oncology studies including multiple languages or geographically disparate subjects.

SELNET clinical practice guidelines for bone sarcoma

Guía de práctica clínica SELNET para el sarcoma óseo

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ABSTRACTO: Bone sarcoma are infrequent diseases, representing < 0.2% of all adult neoplasms. A multidisciplinary management within reference centers for sarcoma, with discussion of the diagnostic and therapeutic strategies within an expert multidisciplinary tumour board, is essential for these patients, given its heterogeneity and low frequency. This approach leads to an improvement in patient's outcome, as demonstrated in several studies. The Sarcoma European Latin-American Network (SELNET), aims to improve clinical outcome in sarcoma care, with a special focus in Latin-American countries. These Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPG) have been developed and agreed by a multidisciplinary expert group (including medical and radiation oncologist, surgical oncologist, orthopaedic surgeons, radiologist, pathologist, molecular biologist and representatives of patients advocacy groups) of the SELNET consortium, and are conceived to provide the standard approach to diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of bone sarcoma patients in the Latin-American context.

The International Consensus Classification of Mature Lymphoid Neoplasms: A Report from the Clinical Advisory Committee

La clasificación de consenso internacional de neoplasias linfoides maduras: un informe del Comité Asesor Clínico

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ABSTRACTO: Since the publication of the Revised European-American Classification of mature lymphoid neoplasms in 1994, subsequent updates of the classification of mature lymphoid neoplasms have been generated through iterative international efforts to achieve broad consensus among hematopathologists, geneticists, molecular scientists, and clinicians. Significant progress in the characterization of malignancies of the immune system in the last years, with many new insights provided by genomic studies, have led to the current proposal. We have followed the same process that was successfully used for the 3rd and 4th editions of the WHO classification of hematological neoplasms. The definition, recommended studies, and criteria for the diagnosis of many entities have been extensively refined. Some categories considered provisional are now upgraded to definite entities. Terminology of some diseases has been revised to adapt nomenclature to the current knowledge of their biology, but these modifications have been restricted to well-justified situations. Major findings from recent genomic studies have impacted the conceptual framework and diagnostic criteria for many disease entities. These changes will have an impact on optimal clinical management. The conclusions of this work are summarized in this report as the proposed International Consensus Classification (ICC) of mature lymphoid, histiocytic, and dendritic cell tumors.