COVID-19 guidance for children and young people with cancer undergoing treatment

Guidance updated 23 June 2021 (updated sections/new sections coloured red).

This guidance is intended for children and young people on active cancer treatment up to the age of 18 and for those who have received a bone marrow transplant (BMT), also called a stem cell transplant (SCT).

This information is based on the UK Government and Public Health England advice and may differ from guidance issued from other countries. It will be regularly updated as and when new information is available. It has been written by experts in Childhood and Teenage cancer to reflect the particular needs of our patients. This guidance is consistent with the advice from the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health and has been developed with them.

We acknowledge there is a huge amount of information online and this can be overwhelming and sometimes conflicting, causing even more worry and stress. It is important that families make sure that information is filtered and gathered from reliable, easy to understand sources. Our booklet 'Searching for information and support online' has further information.

Any Covid-19 questions? You can join our closed Parents and Carers Facebook Group to get the latest advice from experts at www.cclg.uk/parentgroup

Update 23 June 2021
1. Minor change to the definition of 'clinically extremely vulnerable group' for children receiving chemotherapy for relapsed/refractory leukaemia/lymphoma.

How has CCLG decided what the new recommendations should be?

Since our last guidance (31 March 2021), a roadmap out of lockdown in England has been issued by the Government with schools re-opening on 8 March 2021 and further lifting of restrictions on 29 March 2021 and on 17 May. You can read more about the roadmap here. The national vaccination programme has been very successful with over 43 million people having received the first dose.

From 31 March 2021, the Government guidance lifted shielding. Shielding is a practice used to protect extremely vulnerable people from coming into contact with coronavirus. There are no changes to the children and young people in the extremely vulnerable group or vulnerable group. Children in the extremely vulnerable group are not recommended to attend school or nursery. These children remain at risk of other infections (apart from coronavirus) and should therefore continue to follow precautions such as regular hand washing, social distancing where possible, avoiding contact with people who have symptoms of infection and avoiding crowded places. These children and their families do not need to strictly shield as a household.

The risk of COVID-19 for children and young people with cancer remains low. We have continued to collect and analyse information on children and young people with cancer who have tested positive for COVID-19 from all CCLG centres in the UK. This has now been published and can be read in full here. The number of cases remains low and importantly, the majority continue to have a very mild disease course. However, we will continue to closely monitor the situation with the rise of the new variant.
As of March 2021, three COVID-19 vaccines have been approved for use in the UK for adults: the PfizerBioNTech (16 years and over), Oxford-Astra Zeneca (18 years and over) and Moderna (18 years and over) vaccines. These vaccines have been shown to be safe and effective. However, no SARS-CoV-2 vaccines have yet been licensed for use in children who are under 16 years.

It will be important to assess whether SARS-CoV-2 vaccines are safe and effective in immunocompromised children through careful clinical trials. None of the trials thus far have included children or young people who are actively being treated for cancer. Clinical trials of several COVID-19 vaccines in adolescents and then young children are scheduled to begin at several UK sites during the first part of 2021 with trials for children and young people with cancer expected towards the end of 2021. Evidence will be generated as quickly as possible to enable safe rollout to children and young people.

It is important to stress that at this time the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) consider that there are no data to support use of the vaccine in younger age groups and the CCLG along with the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health support this view. While this is the case, vaccinations should not be offered to children and young people 16 years and under on active cancer treatment.

The Bone Marrow Transplant Group have also been collecting data across Europe for how COVID-19 has affected children who have had a donor bone marrow (stem cell) transplant. Specific information about transplant patients can be found here.

We have reviewed UK data along with published data from around the world and this has formed our expert interpretation for children and young people with cancer. As more information has been obtained, there is recognition within paediatric oncology professional groups internationally
that the increased risk to children with cancer is not as significant as originally thought to be. We have made the following recommendations for the extremely vulnerable and vulnerable group based on the available information and will continue to review this.

The new variant of the virus remains under investigation and in particular, its impact on transmission in children. It has been shown to transmit much more easily than the previous one but there is no evidence as yet that it is more likely to cause severe disease or mortality. We will update our guidance and recommendations as and when new information and evidence is available.

Your treating team may choose to follow different advice depending on your child’s individual circumstances. Your treating team may temporarily move your child from the vulnerable group to the extremely vulnerable group at certain points in treatment.

We have written a document to explain the rationale and evidence behind the recommendations we have made:

**Should my child who is between 16 and 18 years old receive the COVID-19 vaccine?**

Yes - at an appropriate time in their treatment plan. As of January 2021, three vaccines have been approved for use in the UK. The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine is licensed for young people 16 years and over and the other two vaccines are licensed for young people 18 years and over (Oxford-Astra Zeneca and Moderna). All three vaccines have been shown to be effective and safe.
Although the Oxford Asta-Zeneca and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines are only licensed from 18 years of age, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) have recommended that these vaccines can be used as an alternative in those aged 16-17 years if the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine is not available.

There is not yet any data on safety and effectiveness in children and young people under the age of 16 years but trials are planned to start shortly.

For young people with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL), there is a theoretical risk of reaction to PEG-asparaginase with the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines. Please speak to your treating team about the best time to receive the vaccine. Young people who have had a reaction to PEG-asparaginase previously are not recommended to receive the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines.

The [COVID-19 vaccination priority groups](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-priority-groups) published on 30 December 2020 includes young people who are 16 years and older who are clinically extremely vulnerable and those who have underlying health conditions which put them at higher risk of COVID-19 infection. However, young people on treatment for cancer are likely to have a weakened immune system and may not respond as well to the vaccine. If you have any questions as to whether your child who is 16 years and over should receive the vaccine, please discuss this with your treating team.

**Should my child who is under 16 years old receive the COVID-19 vaccine?**

No. Any child under the age of 16, including children classed as clinically extremely vulnerable are not currently advised to have a Covid-19 vaccination.
There are no COVID-19 vaccines licensed for use in children under 16 years old. There is limited information on vaccination in teenagers and no data on vaccination in younger children at this time. More research will need to be done in healthy children to help the understanding of the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine. Children who are in the clinically extremely vulnerable or vulnerable group will have a weakened immune system and may not respond as well to the vaccine as healthy children. Clinical trials for children in these groups are currently being designed to help answer some of these questions.

We at CCLG do not recommend that children under 16 years should receive the vaccine outside a clinical trial as this is not licensed and not clinically indicated at present. This is in keeping with the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health guidance.

We understand that you may have concerns about receiving the vaccine and the implications for your child. You may have mistakenly received a letter inviting your child to receive a COVID-19 vaccine. Please speak to your treating team for further advice.

**Should my child who is under 16 years old receive the COVID-19 vaccine if they have learning difficulties?**

Vaccination may be considered for children with severe neurodisabilities who tend to get frequent chest infections and spend considerable time in residential care settings for children with complex needs. As older children have higher risk of becoming unwell from infection and there are some safety data on the Pfizer BioNTech vaccine in children aged 12 years and older, vaccination of older children in these settings may be considered using any of the approved vaccines. Please speak to your treating consultant if you think your child may be in this group.
**Should my child who is over 16 years and has completed treatment for cancer receive a COVID-19 vaccine?**

Please discuss with your treating team as this will depend on the underlying diagnosis and treatment received. Most young people who completed standard treatment (not transplant) more than 6 months ago will not usually be considered at increased risk from COVID-19 and therefore are not eligible to receive a vaccine at this time.

**Should parents of children in the extremely vulnerable group receive a COVID-19 vaccine?**

Yes. Parents and carers of children in the clinically extremely vulnerable group are now eligible to receive the vaccine in priority group 6. The order in which people will be offered the vaccine is based on advice from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI). You can book a vaccination for yourself if your child is in the extremely vulnerable group [here](#) or contact your GP if you have any further questions.

**Is my child in the extremely vulnerable group?**

This group includes all children and young people:

- Receiving induction chemotherapy (initial course of chemotherapy with high dose steroids) for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma
- Receiving chemotherapy for acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)
- Receiving chemotherapy for relapsed and/or refractory leukaemia or lymphoma (although children receiving blinatumomab or on maintenance therapy may be moved to the vulnerable group and return to school/nursery depending on the advice of your treating team)
- Who have received a donor stem cell transplant (allogeneic transplant) until their immune system has recovered
- Who have received their own stem cells back (autograft transplant) until their immune system has recovered
- Patients undergoing CAR-T therapy until their immune system has recovered

**What should I do if my child is in the extremely vulnerable group from 31 March 2021?**

Children and young people in the extremely vulnerable group remain at higher risk of infections other than COVID-19. This group should not return to school with the rest of the population on 8 March 2021. Shielding for children and young people and their household in this group has been lifted from 31 March 2021 but it is important to minimise the risk of infections (other than COVID-19) by reducing contact with others outside of your household and avoiding busy areas.

Your child should still receive care at home from community nurses. It is essential that your child attends hospital for appointments and treatment as required.

We advise that families continue to maintain strict infection precautions within the household including regularly washing their hands, avoiding touching their face and cleaning frequently touched surfaces.

Siblings and other members of the household can attend school or college.

Parents and carers should work from home where possible.

We understand that you may have concerns about the lifting of shielding and the implications for your child. Please speak to your treating team for further advice.
What does the shielding guidance mean for children and young people in the clinically extremely vulnerable group?

The advice above for the clinically extremely vulnerable group applies until 31 March 2021. Shielding is a practice used to protect clinically extremely vulnerable people from coming into contact with coronavirus. We understand that these measures are very challenging for families with children to follow. We also recognise the difficulties faced by families where children may be cared for in more than one household or where carers may also be key workers. We suggest that families try their best to follow these measures where possible until we have further evidence that this is no longer required.

What about siblings and other members of the household? Do they also need to follow shielding guidance?

Siblings and other members of the household are not required to adopt protective shielding measures for themselves but should follow the strict rules about staying at home as recommended for the whole population. However, we understand that it will be impossible for families with children to separate themselves at home. We advise that families try their best to follow the guidance and encourage everyone in the household to regularly wash their hands, avoid touching their face and clean frequently touched surfaces.

Is my child in the vulnerable group?

This group includes all children and young people:

- Undergoing active chemotherapy for any cancer diagnosis including Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) and up to 6 months after completion of treatment
- Receiving treatment for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) or non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) after induction and up to 6 months after completion of treatment
- Up to 6 months after completion of treatment for acute myeloid leukaemia
- Receiving treatment for chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) with tyrosine kinase inhibitor (for example, imatinib)
- Who are on long term maintenance steroids
- Who have completed treatment for cancer but have ongoing chronic lung, heart, kidney or neurological conditions
- Receiving antibody treatments for cancer (these usually end with -mab, for example dinutuximab – also known as antiGD2) and up to 6 months following antibody treatment
- Receiving targeted cancer treatments (these usually end with – nib, for example dasatinib, crizotinib) and up to 6 months following targeted cancer treatment
- Receiving replacement immunoglobulin therapy

**What should I do if my child is in the vulnerable group from 31 March 2021.**

Children and young people in the vulnerable group are not required to follow strict household shielding guidance. The vulnerable group can return to school or college from 8 March 2021 with the rest of the population. Siblings can also attend school.

Children and young people in the vulnerable group can go outdoors for exercise with their own household or support bubble. Exercise should be limited to once per day and you should not travel outside your local area.
Siblings and other members of the household will not be attending school or college until February half-term unless there are special circumstances. In these cases, we would encourage siblings to attend school. Parents and carers should work from home where possible.

We advise that families continue to maintain strict infection precautions within the household including regularly washing their hands, avoiding touching their face and cleaning frequently touched surfaces.

We understand that you may have concerns about the new national lockdown and the implications for your child. Please speak to your treating team for further advice.

Children and young people who have completed treatment for cancer but have other medical conditions should follow guidance from their treating teams.

**What about the new variant of the virus? What does this mean for my child with cancer?**

A new variant of the virus named ‘VUI – 202012/01’ (the first Variant Under Investigation in December 2020) has been found to transmit more easily than other variants. It was noted that VUI-202012/01 has demonstrated rapid spread during a period when national lockdown measures were in place.

However, there is no evidence currently that this variant is more likely to cause severe disease or mortality but more research is being done to help our understanding of it. Within the UK, the variant is concentrated in the London, South East and East of England but has been detected in various parts of the UK. More information can be found [here](#).
Early reports suggest there is an increase in infection rates of the new variant in children and we will update our guidance when further information is obtained. It is important to continue to control the virus whatever the variant through avoid close contact with others, washing hands regularly, wearing a mask and keeping distance from others. Please follow the advice of your treating team.

**What about the influenza vaccine? Should my child receive it?**

The influenza (flu) vaccine is recommended for all patients receiving chemotherapy or within 6 months of completing chemotherapy to help protect them against flu and its complications. It will not protect your child from COVID-19. It is recommended that your child receives the flu vaccine now so that they may be protected over the peak season.

Your child should receive the injected (into the muscle) vaccine and not the live nasal spray flu vaccine. Members of the household should also receive the flu vaccine. Other children in the household can receive the nasal spray flu vaccine.

Children who have received a donor bone marrow (stem cell) transplant are recommended to receive the injected flu vaccine from 6 months after transplant.

**Where can I find more specific guidance regarding my child who has received or is due to receive a donor bone marrow (stem cell) transplant?**

The Bone Marrow Transplant Group have been collecting data across Europe about COVID-19 in children who have had a donor bone marrow (stem cell) transplant. Specific information about transplant patients can be found [here](#).
What group does my child fall into if they are receiving targeted therapy as part of a clinical trial (usually ending with -nib or -nab)?

Most of these children will be in the vulnerable group and not require shielding. We suggest you check with your treating team with any specific questions about your child.

I have read about the RECOVERY trial which has shown dexamethasone should now be used to treat COVID-19. What does this mean for my child receiving dexamethasone as part of treatment?

The RECOVERY trial looked at a range of potential treatments for COVID-19. The preliminary results from the trial have shown that dexamethasone reduces the risk of death among patients with severe respiratory complications from COVID-19. The paediatric part of the study including the dexamethasone arm continues as there isn’t a clear answer in children yet. Dexamethasone is a medication that is used as treatment for many different diseases including certain cancer diagnoses such as leukaemia. It has not been shown to be a preventative medication for COVID-19. Children and young people on dexamethasone should continue to take it as directed by their treating team.

Should we be wearing face coverings?

Wearing a face covering does not protect you or your child. However, if you or your child is infected but have not yet developed symptoms, it may provide some protection for others you come into close contact with. From 24 July 2020, face coverings are now required on public transport, shops and supermarkets and strongly encouraged in other enclosed public spaces. At the time of writing this guidance, the advice on face coverings is being changed again to include more indoor spaces. Please check the lastest government guidance.
A face covering is not the same as the surgical masks or respirators used by healthcare and other workers as part of personal protective equipment.

Face coverings should not be used by children under the age of 2 or by children who may find it difficult to manage them correctly. Further information about how to wear and make a cloth face covering can be found here.

**What about COVID-19 testing for parents, patients and staff?**

On 14 May 2020, NHS England published guidance to minimise the transmission of COVID-19 infection within hospitals through the testing of patients and staff at the right time and frequency. This will be updated as more information is available. Your child’s hospital will have its own policy in place for testing for planned and unplanned admissions. Some hospitals have also started testing staff. Please speak to your treating team if you have further questions about this.

**If my child is from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) group, should my child be shielding even if they are not in the extremely vulnerable group?**

Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) refers to individuals from various ethnic backgrounds other than White. Emerging data has shown that a higher number of BAME adults with COVID-19 become critically ill when compared to White adults with COVID-19. There is not yet enough information to fully understand why this is but research is underway.

As children and young people with cancer have not been shown to be severely affected by COVID-19, it is difficult to draw different conclusions for children from a BAME group. We recommend that all children and young people and their families who are not included in the extremely...
vulnerable group should continue to follow the Government guidance on staying alert and safe.

**What about the new inflammatory syndrome associated with COVID-19 in children? Are children with cancer at higher risk of this?**

Most children only develop mild symptoms from COVID-19 infection, including those children receiving treatment for cancer. However, a small number of children have recently been identified who develop a significant whole body inflammatory response. This rare new syndrome has been named Paediatric Inflammatory Multisystem Syndrome Temporally Associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection (PIMS-TS) or you may see it referred to as a Kawasaki-like disease. The current evidence does not suggest that children with cancer are at increased risk of developing this condition. However, we will continue to monitor this as more information becomes available.

**How might coronavirus affect my child who is due to have a bone marrow transplant?**

Children and young people who are due to receive bone marrow transplant should discuss details with their transplant team. You may be asked to shield for the 2 weeks prior to any transplant procedure. Post-transplant patients should follow standard guidance if they are unwell and any further concerns discuss with the transplant team.

**My child has received a bone marrow or donor stem cell transplant. What precautions should they take?**

The UK Paediatric BMT Guidelines recommend that children who have received a bone marrow transplant are considered in the extremely vulnerable group until their immune system has recovered. Patients who have ongoing chronic graft vs host disease or other health problems must
consult their transplant team to check how long they should be considered in the extremely vulnerable group.

**Why are children who have received radiotherapy to the whole abdomen no longer included in the vulnerable group?**

Whole abdominal radiotherapy, radiotherapy to the left side of the abdomen or total body irradiation might affect the spleen. The spleen is important in preventing some serious bacterial infections. After review of available data, the guidance has since been changed so that those who have problems with their spleen function are no longer in the vulnerable group.

**Background information**

**What is COVID-19?**

Coronavirus (COVID-19) is a new strain of coronavirus first identified in Wuhan City, China in December 2019. This is a rapidly evolving situation which is being monitored carefully. The current risk to the UK has been escalated to high. We understand that this is a very challenging time for everyone. We are working together within CCLG and globally to share our understanding and information through research.

To date in the UK, we have not seen any cases of severe coronavirus disease in children who are undergoing cancer treatment. Furthermore, information from Lombardy which is the most affected area in Italy has reported no positive COVID-19 cases detected in paediatric oncology or transplanted patients so far.

**How is it spread?**

Similar viruses to coronavirus spread by cough droplets or sneeze droplets. These droplets fall on people in the close vicinity and can be directly
inhaled or picked up on the hands and transferred when someone touches their face. COVID-19 spreads through close sustained contact with someone who has the virus (for instance being within 2 metres of someone for longer than 15 minutes).

**What are the symptoms?**

The symptoms of this new coronavirus (COVID-19) include cough, fever, shortness of breath, or flu-like symptoms. The current evidence is that most cases in children and young people appear to be mild.

**Is there a treatment available?**

There is currently no vaccine to prevent COVID-19 acute respiratory disease although human research trials are underway. The best way to prevent infection is to avoid being exposed to the virus. Anti-viral medications have not yet been shown to be effective against coronavirus.

**What precautions should we take?**

Children and young people undergoing treatment and their families will already be familiar with the following [infection precautions](#) recommended by Public Health England.

- Wash your hands often - with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitiser that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available. This is particularly important after taking public transport.
- Try to help your child avoid touching their eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands where possible
- Avoid contact with people who are known to be unwell
- Try and cover your child’s cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in a bin and wash hands again after disposal.
• Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces in the home and work environment

**What should I do if my child develops a fever or any other symptoms?**

You should follow the normal guidance for attending hospital if your child develops a fever. Your child will be assessed and treated as per your local hospital policy. If you are concerned that your child has symptoms of COVID-19 or has a known COVID-19 contact, it is essential that you inform the treating hospital before your arrival so necessary arrangements can be made.

**Will my child have a cubicle if they need to stay in hospital?**

It is likely that the demand for cubicles will escalate during the current pandemic. Therefore, each hospital team will need to make decisions based on individual patients need for isolation in a cubicle. Please note you might see staff looking after your child wearing additional protection such as surgical masks to help try and stop any respiratory viruses spreading and reduce the risk of transmission to staff.

**What if someone in our household develops symptoms?**

The most common symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) are recent onset of any of the following:

- a new continuous cough
- a high temperature
- a loss of, or change in, your normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia)
For most people, coronavirus (COVID-19) will be a mild illness. **However, if you have any of the symptoms above you should self-isolate at home.**

If other household members develop symptoms (either high temperature or a new continuous cough), the current guidance is to stay at home for 14 days to help protect others in your community (self-isolation). It is likely that people living within a household will infect each other or be infected already. Staying at home for 14 days will greatly reduce the overall amount of infection the household could pass on to others in the community. Self-isolation does not apply to children undergoing treatment for cancer who will need to be assessed in hospital first if they develop symptoms.

**What does self-isolation mean?**

Self-isolation involves avoiding contact with anyone within 2 metres for 15 minutes or longer. This includes contact with other people in your household and for young children is not always possible.

If any child in your house needs to self-isolate, you might choose to have one parent designated as being in close contact with your child, with both of you isolated from the rest of the household. We understand this might be impossible if there’s only one parent, please see if other family members might be able to help.

**Will we still be visited by our outreach/community nurses?**

Currently, outreach visits to the home will be going ahead where possible. Please ensure you communicate with staff prior to any planned home visits to let them know whether any household members are symptomatic and are self-isolating.

**Should my child continue taking oral chemotherapy?**
It is not recommended to stop or change your child’s chemotherapy to reduce the risk of neutropenia or for any other reason during the pandemic. If you have any questions regarding your child’s treatment, please ask your child’s consultant or a member of the team.

**Will the supply of my child’s medications be affected by COVID-19?**

The NHS has been looking at its supply chains to ensure a secure supply of necessary drugs. There is an action plan in place to manage the supply of medicines in the UK. Currently there are no shortages linked to coronavirus and no drug manufacturers have said they expect problems with supply due to coronavirus.

**What about visiting my child in hospital?**

As is usual practice, any visitors who are unwell or who have any symptoms should not visit your child in hospital. All visitors should be reminded to wash their hands frequently with soap and water or use hand sanitiser. Restrictions on the number of visitors (aside from parents) are likely to be imposed by your treating hospital particularly to avoid grandparents and siblings visiting.

**Should we cancel my child’s treatment or follow-up appointments at the hospital?**

If your child has a scheduled appointment for treatment, unless they are unwell, they should attend. In the event of any disruption to the service provided, clinicians will always make decisions to prioritise treatment for those most in need and in consultation with patients. The chief focus will be to provide essential services, helping those most at risk to access the right treatment. Centres will be encouraged to offer telephone or Skype consultations for those patients who do not necessarily need to travel to the hospital for treatment.
My child is on a clinical trial. How will this be affected by COVID-19?

For children and young people already receiving treatment within a clinical trial, the plan will be to continue where possible and to reassess the situation frequently. Some centres have temporarily stopped recruiting to some or all clinical trials until further notice. The main purpose of such difficult decisions is to ensure that all patients get the best possible care available and those already on trials can continue. Decisions will need to be made on case-by-case basis by local teams on basis of patient safety and capacity assessment.

My child was treated for cancer some time ago. Do they need to take extra precautions?

The Late Effects Group of CCLG has produced their own guidance for the CCLG treatment centres. If your child has ongoing chronic health problems as a result of treatment, then you should contact your Late Effects Service for advice.

What if there are other patients with suspected coronavirus in our hospital? Will they pose a risk to my child?

All testing of suspected coronavirus cases is carried out in line with strict regulations in each hospital. All suspected cases are kept in isolation, away from public areas of the hospital and returned home also in isolation. Any equipment that comes into contact with suspected cases is thoroughly cleaned as appropriate. Patients and their parents can be reassured that their safety is a top priority and are encouraged to attend all essential appointments as usual.

How do I keep myself up to date about COVID-19?
Keep checking the Public Health England website for regular updates.

**What if I have some more questions?**

Please speak to your child’s consultant or any member of the team in your treating centre.

Original version written by Dr Jessica Bate, Consultant Paediatric Oncologist, Southampton Children’s Hospital and Chair, CCLG Supportive Care Group on behalf of the CCLG Executive.

Updated version 17 March revised by Dr Jessica Bate with Dr Bob Phillips, Honorary Consultant in Paediatric Oncology, Leeds Teaching Hospitals, Prof Richard Grundy, CCLG Chairman and Ashley Gamble, CCLG CEO. This information was discussed and reviewed by a national group comprising medical representatives from all UK paediatric oncology Principal Treatment Centres, with representation from CLIC Sargent and Bloodwise.

Updated version 23 March and 24 March revised by Dr Jessica Bate with Dr Bob Phillips, Prof Richard Grundy, Ashley Gamble, Dr Geoff Shenton, Consultant Paediatric Haematologist, Newcastle and Dr John Moppett, Consultant Paediatric Haematologist, Bristol.

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