

Guidelines for GP referral and further investigations of patients with Splenomegaly

To assess normal spleen size, calculate using
https://qxmd.com/calculate/calculator_384/expected-spleen-size
Splenomegaly – size more than expected for an individual or at least
14cm (radiologically), whichever is greater

- History – look for B symptoms*
- Examination – look for lymphadenopathy
- Bloods – FBC, blood film, ESR, CRP, Reticulocytes (if increased then DAT), LFT, LDH, Igs, virology

Criteria for urgent 2 WW referral to Haematology

- B symptoms *(weight loss >10% over 6 months, drenching nightsweats, fever)
- Lymphadenopathy
- Abnormal FBC (cytopenias, leuko-erythroblastic film, lymphocytosis)
- Reticulocytosis, positive DAT

Criteria not met

Look for other causes#
If no obvious causes
Repeat imaging after 6 months, if persists

Routine referral to Haematology

Causes of splenomegaly#

- Infection – Malaria, IE Chronic liver disease
- Autoimmune disorders – Rheumatoid, Felty syndrome, SLE
- Storage – Gauchers, Sarcoids
- Haematology – Autoimmune HA, HS, MPD, Leukaemia, Lymphoma