



Possible Signs and Symptoms of Childhood Cancer

If your child develops symptoms that are unusual, last for two weeks or more, keep returning, or if you are worried for any reason, please complete this checklist and speak to a GP.

This list will help you share your concerns, but it is not a diagnostic tool and does not replace seeking professional medical advice.

Having one or more of the symptoms listed does not mean your child has cancer, but it does mean they should be reviewed by a doctor.

Because early assessment can help rule out anything more serious.

Please select all of the signs and symptoms below that your child (aged 0-18 years) has been experiencing:

Unusually Pale

Looking unusually pale to the point that it is noticed by others

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Tiredness

Constant tiredness or feeling exhausted

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Pain

Pain that doesn't go away, keeps returning or an injury that is slow to heal

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Bruising

Unusual bruising or bleeding with no injury

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Lumps

A lump or swelling anywhere that is persistent or growing

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Vision

Changes in vision, a changed appearance or unusual movements of the eyes or a new squint

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Movements

Unusual movements, losing balance, unsteadiness or a new limp

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Weight Loss

Weight loss, vomiting, a swollen tummy or a slowing of growth

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Headaches

Headaches that keep returning, especially if waking them from sleep

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Mood

Changes in behaviour or personality, falling behind at school or nursery

☐

Temperature

Persistent high temperatures or night sweats with no clear cause

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Seizures

Development of new fits or seizures, more frequent seizures in a child that already has them

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Bowel Habits

Persistent changes including constipation, diarrhoea or a feeling of not fully emptying

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Growth

Slowing of growth or starting puberty early or late

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Moles

Changes in the way that moles or birthmarks look. Consider size, shape, colour and growth

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Talking to your doctor

- GP appointments are usually short, so it is best to prepare before you go.
- Take this list with you and jot down any questions you may want to ask.
- It can be helpful to take someone with you to the appointment so that you can focus on speaking to the doctor. Remember, you know your child better than anyone.

Notes

You may find it useful to write down any questions, concerns or extra details here.



If your child has severe or rapidly worsening symptoms, or appears very unwell, for example, difficulty breathing, facial swelling or loss of consciousness, **you should call 999 immediately or go to your Emergency Department if it is safe to do so.** This information is not a substitute for medical advice.

Find out more about the signs and symptoms of childhood cancer

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Registered charity number 1167783

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