**BACKGROUND**

Transitional cares: set of actions with the goal of ensure coordination and continuity of health care during the transition between different health settings.

Aim is to improve the outcomes of subjects discharged from the hospital with an elevated risk of re-hospitalization.

Several studies have been published to define access criteria, feasibility and safety of domiciliary care during the chemotherapy induced neutropenia.

**AIM**

To evaluate the impact of comprehensive transitional care programs on re-hospitalization and emergency services accesses of discharged hematological to patient’s home from published randomized controlled trials.

**METHODS**

**Search methods**

Databases searched: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, The Cochrane Library MEDLINE, OvidSP EMBASE, OvidSP CINAHL, Ebsco Host Science Citation Index, ISI Web of Knowledge Web of Science, ISI Web of Knowledge

Search strategy has been adapted to all databases

Gray literature also was included in search

Authors of unpublished studies or published with incomplete data has been contacted.

No limits of publication time has been considered.

**Selection of studies**

Two authors searched independently electronic databases.

**Assessment of risk of bias in included studies**

Critical appraisal has been assessed using CONSORT check list (GIMBE Foundation Italian translation).

**RESULTS**

Domiciliary care can reduce patient’s hospitalization that could be dangerous for hematological patients (Innes H 2007). To reduce hospital readmissions, clinical complications, patient’s safety and health system’s costs, it is possible to care at home patients with specific multidimensional characteristic and with a strict collaboration between hospital and territorial health services (Talcott 1992; Klastersky 2000).

**CONCLUSIONS**

Although many studies on transitional care are reported, we found little evidence by published RCT about the potential efficacy of a comprehensive transitional care model to reduce the hospital readmission in onco-hematological patients.