

Disclaimer: This algorithm has been developed for MD Anderson using a multidisciplinary approach considering circumstances particular to MD Anderson's specific patient population, services and structure, and clinical information. This is not intended to replace the independent medical or professional judgment of physicians or other health care providers in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine a patient's care. This algorithm should not be used to treat pregnant women.

ELIGIBILITY

CONCURRENT COMPONENTS OF VISIT

DISPOSITION

- Patient presents:
- A minimum of 30 months post-treatment for nasopharynx cancer **and**
 - Treated at MD Anderson **and**
 - Has one post-treatment MRI head and neck with contrast (or CT, per baseline imaging study) **and**
 - NED

NED = no evidence of disease
HNSVC = Head and Neck
Survivorship clinic

¹ GCC should be initiated by the **Primary Oncologist**. If Primary Oncologist is unavailable, Primary Team/Attending Physician to initiate GCC discussion and notify Primary Oncologist. Patients, or if clinically indicated, the Patient Representative should be informed of therapeutic and/or palliative options. GCC discussion should be

consistent, timely, and re-evaluated as clinically indicated. The Advance Care Planning (ACP) note should be used to document GCC discussion. Refer to [GCC home page](#) (for internal use only).

² Pituitary labs to include prolactin, insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1), total T3, free T4, thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), estradiol (for patients assigned female at birth), total testosterone (for patients assigned male at birth), and total cortisol

³ See [Physical Activity, Nutrition, Obesity Screening and Management](#) and [Tobacco Cessation Treatment](#) algorithms; ongoing reassessment of lifestyle risks should be a part of routine clinical practice

⁴ Includes [breast](#), [cervical](#), [colorectal](#), [liver](#), [lung](#), [pancreatic](#), [prostate](#), and [skin](#) cancer screening

⁵ Based on [American Society of Clinical Oncology \(ASCO\) guidelines](#)

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SURVEILLANCE

- Within 6-12 months of transition to HNSVC and then annually:
 - History and physical exam
 - Nasopharyngoscopy and otoscopy
 - Chest x-ray
 - MRI head and neck with contrast through 5 years from completion of treatment (or CT, per baseline imaging study)
 - Consider Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) DNA monitoring

MONITORING FOR LATE EFFECTS

- Consider:
- Annual audiogram
 - Xerostomia assessment
 - Dental/osteoradionecrosis assessment
 - Neurocognitive dysfunction assessment
 - Annual fasting labs (draw at 8 a.m.) for pituitary function² if treated with radiation therapy
 - Dysphagia assessment
 - Speech pathology assessment
 - Lymphedema/fibrosis assessment
 - Sexual health/fertility assessment
 - Peripheral neuropathy assessment
 - Cranial nerve assessment
 - Annual carotid surveillance with carotid ultrasound

RISK REDUCTION/EARLY DETECTION

- Patient education, counseling and screening:
- Lifestyle risk assessment³
 - Cancer screening⁴
 - Vaccinations⁵ as appropriate
 - HPV vaccination as clinically indicated (see [HPV Vaccination algorithm](#))
 - Limit alcohol and tobacco consumption
 - Screening for Hepatitis B and C as clinically indicated (see [Hepatitis B Virus \(HBV\) Screening and Management](#), and [Hepatitis C Virus \(HCV\) Screening algorithms](#))
 - Consider cardiovascular risk reduction (see [Survivorship – Adult Cardiovascular Screening algorithm](#))

PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING

- Assess for:
- Distress management (see [Distress Screening and Psychosocial Management algorithm](#))
 - Anxiety/depression
 - Body image
 - Financial stressors
 - Social support

Suspected new primary or recurrent cancer?

Yes

Return to primary treating physician

- **Primary Oncologist** to discuss Goal Concordant Care (GCC) with patient, or if clinically indicated, with Patient Representative¹

No

Continue survivorship monitoring

Refer or consult as indicated

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SUGGESTED READINGS

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DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

This survivorship algorithm is based on majority expert opinion of the Head and Neck Survivorship workgroup at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center. It was developed using a multidisciplinary approach that included input from the following:

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