

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

CLL patients

SURVEILLANCE

- The following assessments to be done in collaboration with the Hematologist Oncologist annually:
- History and physical exam
 - Liver function tests
 - Coagulation profile (PT, PTT, INR)
 - Electrolytes
 - Reticulocyte count
 - Immunoglobulin serum levels
 - CBC with differential
 - Chemistries (glucose, magnesium, calcium, BUN, and creatinine)

Suspected
secondary malignancy
or disease
progression?

Yes
No

Discuss with Hematologist
Oncologist and continue
survivorship monitoring

Continue survivorship
monitoring

MONITORING
FOR RELEVANT
COMORBIDITIES

- Consider:
- Cardiovascular screening annually as clinically indicated
 - Lipid panel annually¹
 - Cognitive testing as clinically indicated
 - Evaluating for chronic or recurrent infections

Refer or consult
as indicated

RISK REDUCTION/
EARLY DETECTION

See Page 2

PSYCHOSOCIAL
FUNCTIONING

See Page 3

CHRONIC HEALTH
MAINTENANCE

INR = international normalized ratio
PT = prothrombin time
PTT = partial thromboplastin time

¹ Labs may be monitored by primary care provider (PCP)

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CLL patients
(continued from
previous page)

RISK REDUCTION/
EARLY DETECTION

Patient education, counseling and screening:

- Lifestyle risk assessment¹
- Cancer screening² as per guideline:
 - Skin exam
 - Colonoscopy
 - Screening mammogram
 - Prostate cancer screening
 - Screening pap smears
 - Low-dose CT lung screening
- Vision/cataract screening (see [Cataract Screening algorithm](#))
- Screening for Hepatitis B and C if not previously done (see [Hepatitis B Virus \(HBV\) Screening and Management](#) and [Hepatitis C Virus \(HCV\) Screening](#) algorithms)
- Vaccinations³ as appropriate. No live, attenuated vaccines.
 - HPV vaccination as clinically indicated (see [HPV Vaccination algorithm](#))
 - For pneumococcal vaccine schedules, see [Appendix A](#)
 - Influenza vaccination yearly. Fluzone[®] high-dose trivalent is preferred regardless of age.
 - Consider one dose of tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis (Tdap) vaccine as an adult if patient has not received Tdap previously and there are no contraindications. Thereafter tetanus-diphtheria (Td) vaccination every 10 years.
 - Zoster Vaccine Recombinant, Adjuvanted (Shingrix)⁴
 - Covid-19 vaccination as per CDC guideline
 - Hepatitis B vaccination as per CDC guideline
 - Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccination as per CDC guideline. Recommended for all adults ages 75 years and older and adults ages 60-74 years old who are at increased risk for severe RSV.
 - Patients should inform their providers about plans to travel outside of the US at least one month in advance for appropriate counseling and vaccinations
 - Patients should discuss recommendation for vaccinations of household members with providers

Refer or consult
as indicated

¹ 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

² Includes [breast](#), [cervical](#), [colorectal](#), [lung](#), [prostate](#), and [skin](#) cancer screening

³ Based on [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) guidelines](#) and [American Society of Clinical Oncology \(ASCO\) guidelines](#)

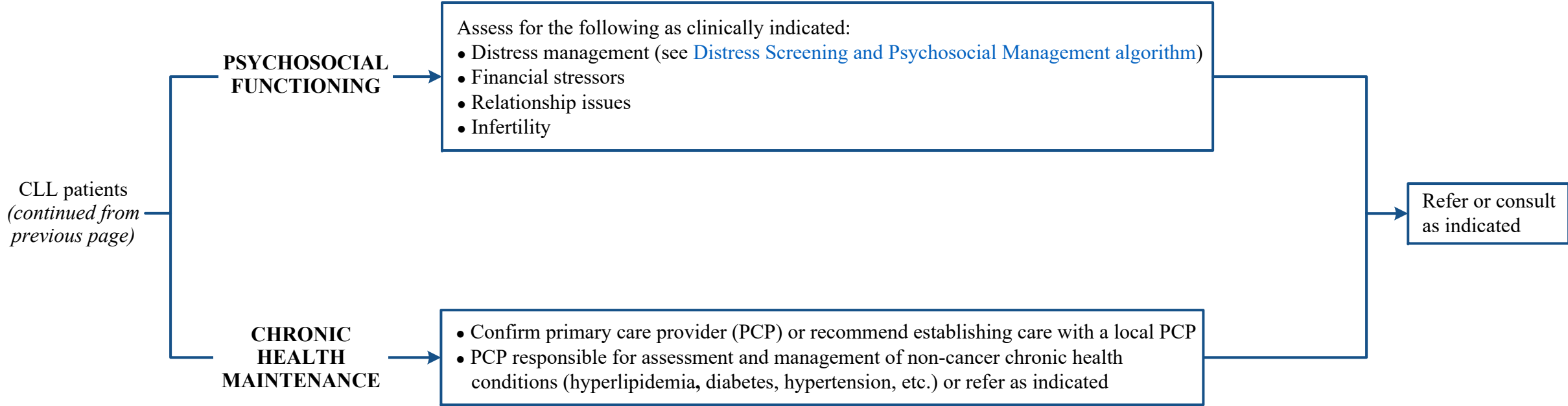
⁴ Can be administered > 6 months after anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody treatment

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APPENDIX A: Pneumococcal Vaccine¹ Schedules for Adults

Prior Vaccines	Recommendations
None or Unknown	1 dose of PCV20 or 1 dose of PCV15 followed by 1 dose of PPSV23 at least 8 weeks after PCV15
PPSV23 only	1 dose of PCV20 or PCV15 at least ≥ 1 year after the last pneumococcal vaccine
PCV13 only	1 dose of PCV20 or PPSV23 at least 8 weeks after PCV13, with second dose of PPSV23 given at least ≥ 5 years
PCV13 and 1 dose of PPSV23	1 dose of PCV20 at least ≥ 5 years after the last pneumococcal vaccine or 1 dose of PPSV23 at least 8 weeks after PCV13 and at least ≥ 5 years after the first dose of PPSV23
PCV13 and 2 doses of PPSV23 ²	The decision to administer 1 dose of PCV20 at least ≥ 5 years of last pneumococcal vaccine is a shared clinical decision between the patient and the provider

PCV13 = pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate vaccine
PCV15 = pneumococcal 15-valent conjugate vaccine
PCV20 = pneumococcal 20-valent conjugate vaccine
PCV21 = pneumococcal 21-valent conjugate vaccine
PPSV23 = pneumococcal polysaccharide 23-valent vaccine

¹ Based on [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) guidelines](#). PCV21 may be considered in place of PCV20 based on availability. PCV21 is not on MD Anderson formulary.
² For adults ages ≥ 65 years of age, who received 1 dose of PCV13 at any age and all recommended doses of PPSV23 (including 1 dose of PPSV23 at ≥ 65 years of age)

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DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

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

Core Development Team Leads

Alessandra Ferrajoli, MD (Leukemia)

Workgroup Members

Ella J. Ariza-Heredia, MD (Infectious Diseases)

Jovan Borjan, PharmD (Pharmacy Clinical Programs)

Jackie Broadway-Duren, PhD, DNP, APRN, FNP-BC (Leukemia)

Wendy Garcia, BS♦

Katherine Gilmore, MHP (Cancer Survivorship)

Toha Kazantsev, MSN, RN, OCN♦

Jill Miller, PA-C (Leukemia)

Alma Rodriguez, MD (Lymphoma/Myeloma)

Johnny L. Rollins, MSN, APRN, ANP-C (Cancer Survivorship)

Whittney Thoman, MS, ACSM-CEP, ACSM-EIM-III, ACSM-CET (Cancer Survivorship)

William Wierda, MD, PhD (Leukemia)

♦Clinical Effectiveness Development Team