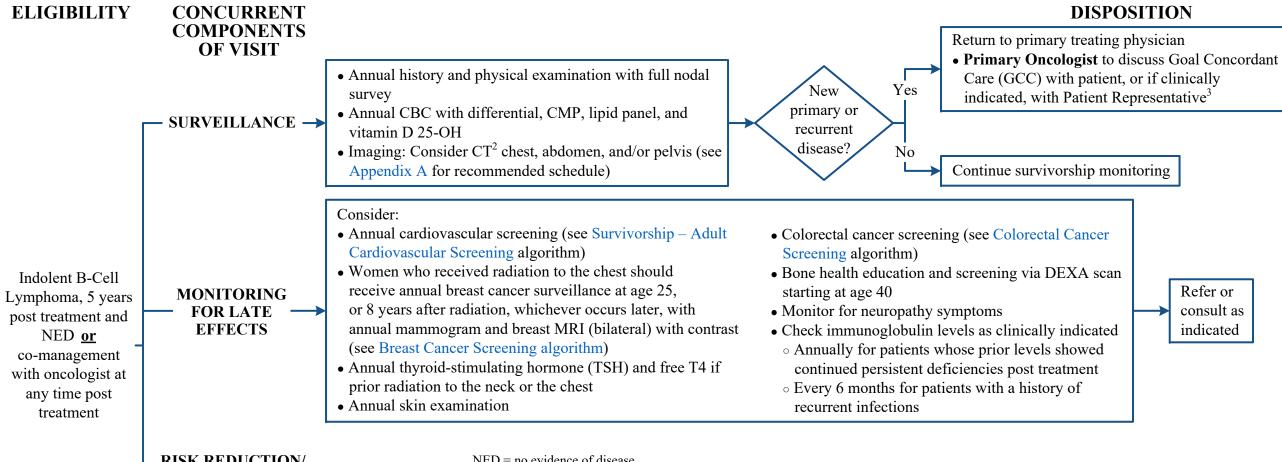
Cancer Center

MD Anderson Survivorship – Indolent B-Cell Lymphomas¹

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Making Cancer History®

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RISK REDUCTION/ **EARLY DETECTION** → See Page 2 **PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING** CHRONIC HEALTH **MAINTENANCE**

NED = no evidence of disease

CMP = complete metabolic panel

DEXA = dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry

¹ This algorithm contains the following subtypes: follicular, marginal zone, small lymphocytic, lymphoplasmacytic, nodular lymphocyte predominant (NLP) Hodgkin lymphomas, Castleman's disease, Rosai-Dorfman Syndrome

²Consider surveillance CT scans with contrast, if not contraindicated, and CT scans without and with contrast only for the initial CT study

³ 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).

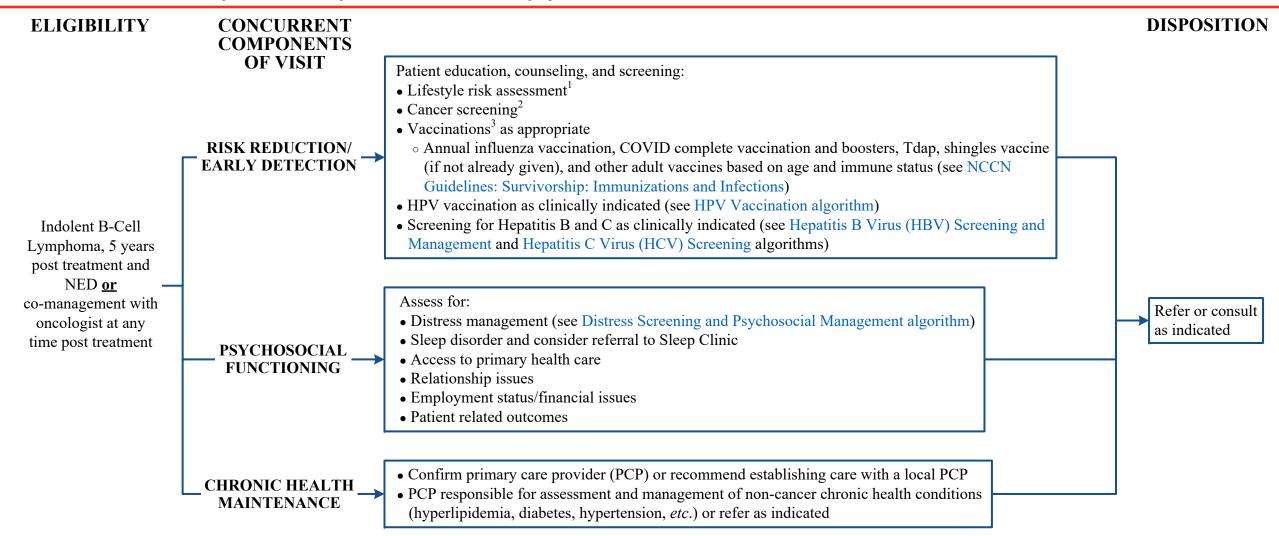


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¹ See Physical Activity, Nutrition, Obesity Screening and Management, and Tobacco Cessation Treatment algorithms; ongoing reassessment of lifestyle risks should be a part of routine clinical practice

² Includes breast, cervical, colorectal, liver, lung, pancreatic, prostate, and skin cancer screening

³ Based on American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) guidelines. For COVID information, see CDC COVID vaccination guidelines.

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APPENDIX A: Schedule for Surveillance of Relapse with CT Scans¹

Low risk for relapse: limited stage disease, low tumor burden any stage

- Every 6 months for 2 years then yearly until year 5 and
- As indicated by new signs or symptoms suggesting relapse

High risk for relapse: high tumor burden meeting Group d'Etude des Lymphomes Folliculaires (GELF) criteria²

- Every 4 months for 2 years then yearly until year 10 and
- As indicated by new signs or symptoms suggesting relapse

- ² High tumor burden defined as meeting one of the following GELF criteria:
- Any nodal or extranodal tumor mass > 7 cm in diameter
- Involvement of at least 3 nodal sites, each with a diameter > 3 cm
- Presence of any systemic or B symptoms
- Splenic enlargement with inferior margin below the umbilical line
- Compression syndrome (ureteral, orbital, gastrointestinal)
- Pleural or peritoneal serous effusion (irrespective of cell content)
- Leukemic phase ($> 5.0 \times 109/L$ circulating malignant cells)
- Cytopenia (granulocyte count < 1.0 x 109/L and/or platelets < 100 x 109/L)
- Serum lactate dehydrogenase or beta2-microglobulin level above normal values

¹ Consider surveillance CT scans with contrast, if not contraindicated, and CT scans without and with contrast only for the initial CT study



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DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

This survivorship algorithm is based on majority expert opinion of the Lymphoma 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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