



UCCH Pathway

UCCH Guideline Salivary Gland Tumors

2.03.01 Anlage 25

Version Jun/2021

Guideline Salivary Gland Tumors

Version 08, Jun/2021

according to TNM classification 8th edition

Salivary Gland Tumors board members

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Implemented

Apr/2008

Revised

Dec/2010, Dec/2011, May/2015, May/2016, Jun/2017, Apr/2019, Jun/2021

Next planned review

Jun/2023

Legend of Colours



= Therapeutic procedure



= Clinical or diagnostic condition



= Diagnostic procedure



= Clinical trial



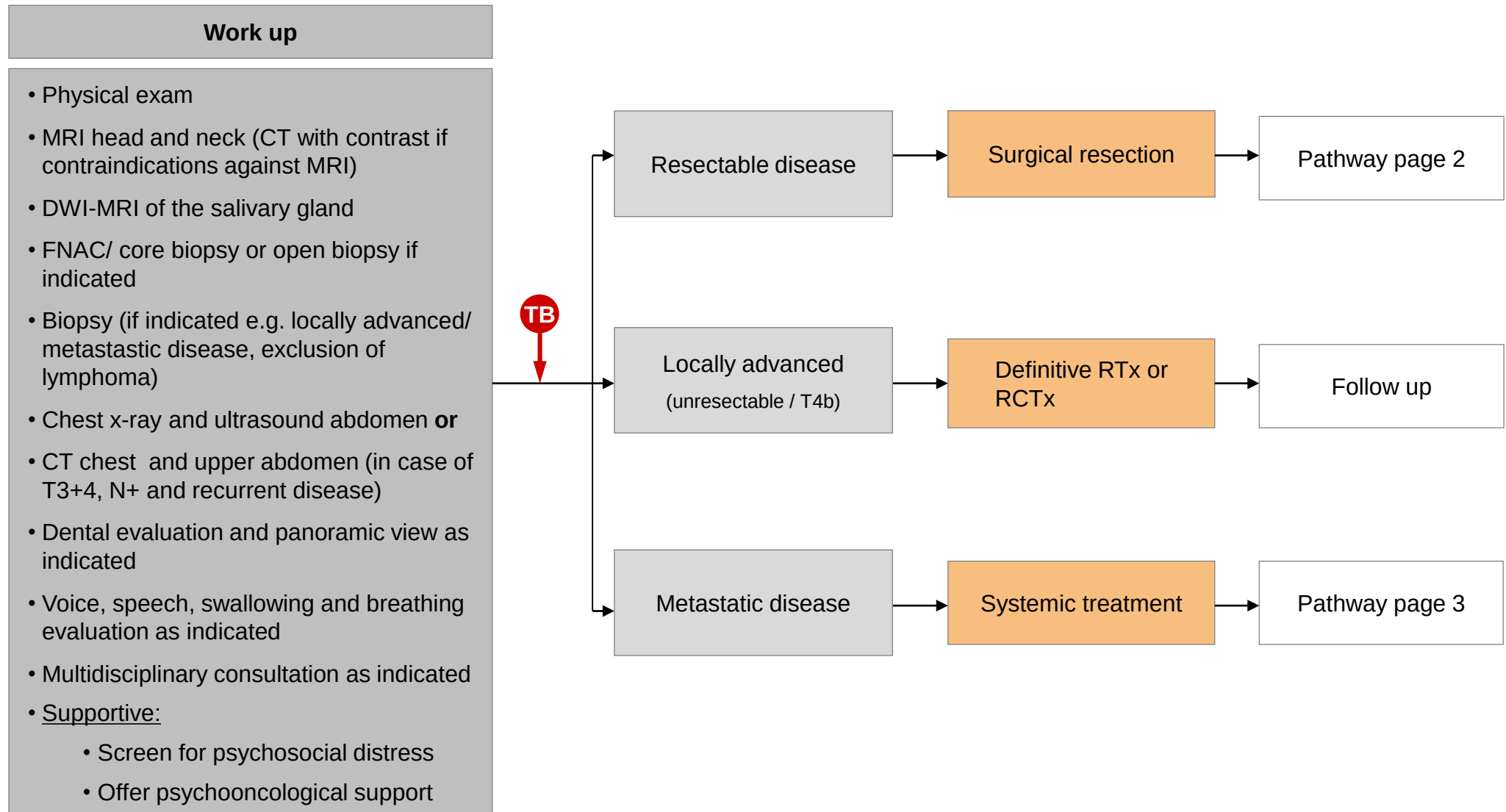
= Supportive measure



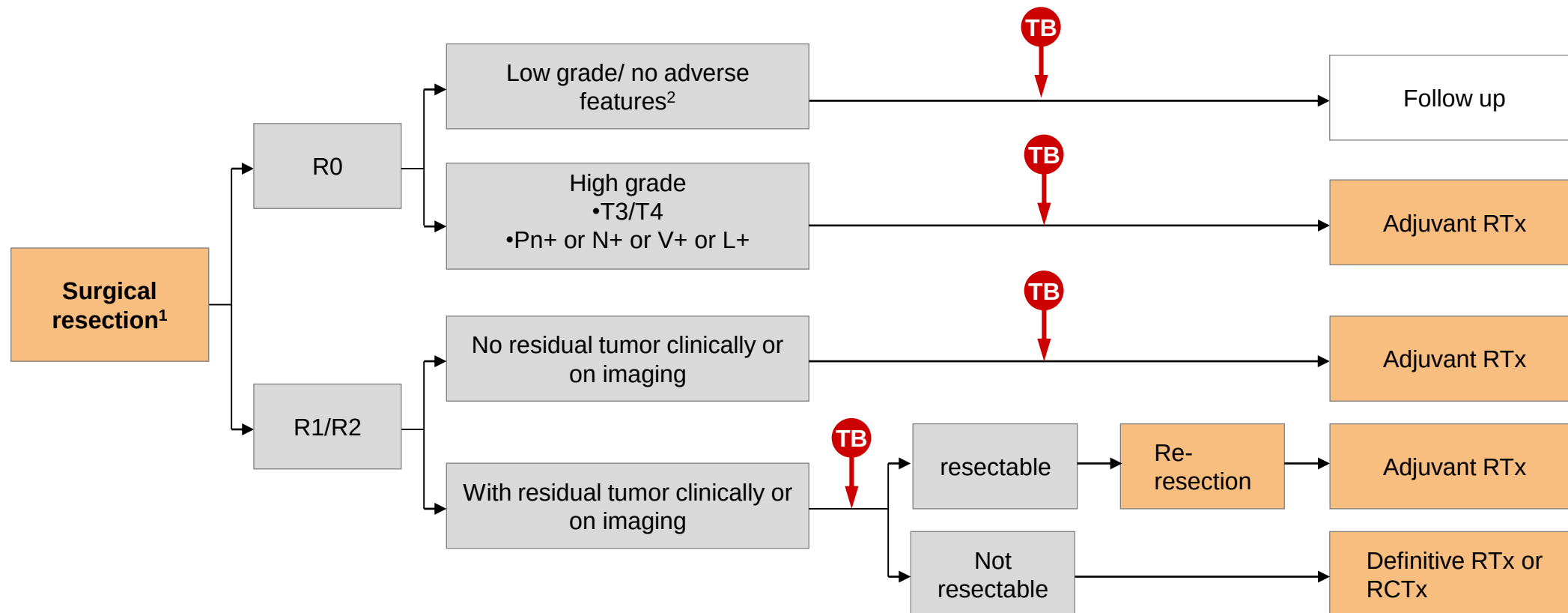
= Referral



= Tumorboard
(including post
tumorboard interaction
with patient that follows
the principles of shared
decision-making)



Pathway page 2: Surgical resection

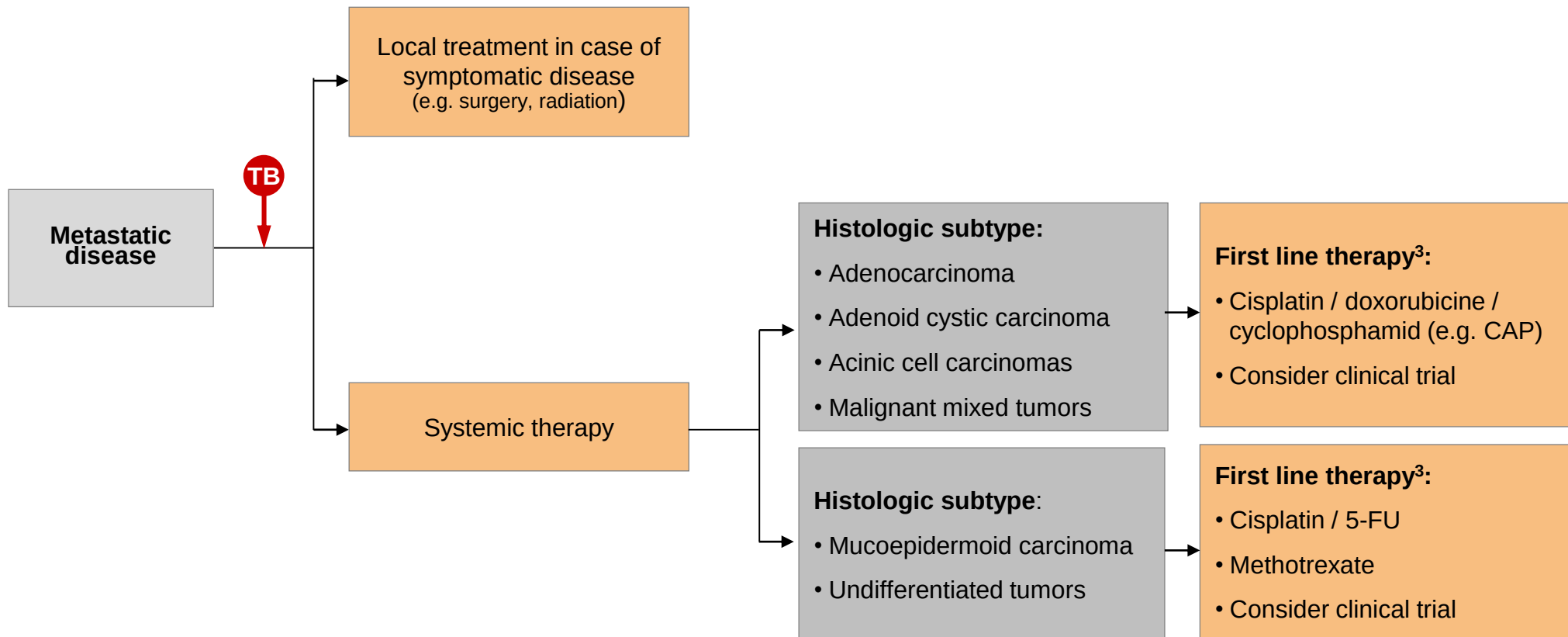


RTx Radiotherapy, RCTx Radiochemotherapy, L+= Lymphangi invasion, Pn+= Perineural invasion, V+= Vascular invasion, N+= Positive nodes

¹ Total parotidectomy + ND (in case of high grade or extensive disease) or partial parotidectomy (in case of low grade) +ND (in case of N+ or high grade)

² V+, L+, Pn+, N+, ECS+

Pathway page 3: Metastatic disease, systemic treatment



³ Consider treatment with trastuzumab in histologically proven positive Her-2 neu receptor status in all histologic subtype salivary gland tumors

Pathway Page 4: Restaging

6 weeks after completion of therapy

- Clinical examination
- Ultrasound neck
- MRI neck (including primary lesion), if contraindication CT neck
- In case of unclear or suspicious lesion in thorax or abdomen: CT chest, CT/ultrasound abdomen

Palliative setting

- CT imaging after 6-8/9 weeks, depending on clinical outcome. No imaging in clinically measurable manifestation.

Pathway Page 5: Follow up

Every 3 months up to 30 months, afterwards every 6 months (5-year follow up)
Offer contact to self help group and psychooncological support whenever necessary

- Clinical examination
- Ultrasound of the neck
- Thyroid function 1, 2 and 5 years after irradiation of the neck
- FNAC/ core needle biopsy/ open biopsy in case of suspicion of recurrence
- AJCC I/ II:
 - Chest x-ray every 12 months and in case of suspicion of recurrence
 - MRI of the neck every 12 months and in case of suspicion of recurrence
- AJCC III/ IV:
 - MRI of the neck and CT of the thorax every 12 months and in case of suspicion of recurrence
 - Abdominal ultrasound

Pathway Page 6: Therapy Protocols

Definitive Radiotherapy (RT):

- primary and gross adenopathy
 - 66 – 74 Gy; 1.8 – 2.0 Gy/fraction
- high risk nodal lymph regions
 - 44-64 Gy; 1.6 – 2.0 Gy/fraction

Adjuvant Radiotherapy (RT):

- Primary: 60 Gy, 1.8 – 2.0 Gy/fraction
- high risk neck: 44 – 64 Gy; 1,6-2.0 Gy/fraction

Radio-chemotherapy (RCT):

- 60 - 66 Gy, 2 Gy/die
- 100 mg/m² Cisplatin, d1, d22, d43 (optionally 40mg/m² weekly, in selected cases with increased risk profile reduction to 30mg / m² weekly) MMC and 5-FU week 1 and 5

Palliative chemotherapy (e.g. CAP):

- Cisplatin 50 mg/m² i.v. over 1h on d1
- Doxorubicin 50 mg/m² i.v. over 15 min on d1
- Cyclophosphamid 500 mg/m² i.v. over 1h on d1
- CAP every three weeks, max. 6 cycles