Borderline Epithelial Ovarian Tumour Treatment and Follow-up Pathway Map
Version 2018.06

Disclaimer
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Pathway Map Preamble

Target Population
- Women presenting with borderline epithelial ovarian tumours

Pathway Map Considerations
- For more information about the optimal organization of gynecologic oncology services in Ontario refer to EBS #4-11
- The staging system used throughout the Ovarian Cancer Treatment Pathway is the 2014 FIGO staging system.
- Primary care providers play an important role in the cancer journey and should be informed of relevant tests and consultations. Ongoing care with a primary care provider is assumed to be part of the pathway map. For patients who do not have a primary care provider, Health Care Connect, is a government resource that helps patients find a doctor or nurse practitioner.
- Throughout the pathway map, a shared decision-making model should be implemented to enable and encourage patients to play an active role in the management of their care. For more information see Person-Centered Care Guideline and EBS #10-2 Provider-Patient Communication*
- Hyperlinks are used throughout the pathway map to provide information about relevant CCO tools, resources and guidance documents.
- The term ‘healthcare provider’, used throughout the pathway map, includes primary care providers and specialists, e.g. family doctors, nurse practitioners, gynecologists, midwives and emergency physicians.
- For more information on Multidisciplinary Cancer Conferences visit MCC Tools.
- For more information on wait time prioritization, visit Surgery
- Clinical trials should be considered for all phases of the pathway map.
- Psychosocial oncology (PSOC) is the interprofessional specialty concerned with understanding and treating the social, practical, psychological, emotional, spiritual and functional needs and quality-of-life impact that cancer has on patients and their families. Psychosocial care should be considered an integral and standardized part of cancer care for patients and their families at all stages of the illness trajectory. For more information, visit EBS #19-3*
- The following should be considered when weighing the treatment options described in this pathway map for patients with potentially life-limiting illness:
  - Palliative care may be of benefit at any stage of the cancer journey, and may enhance other types of care — including restorative or rehabilitative care — or may become the total focus of care
  - Ongoing discussions regarding goals of care is central to palliative care, and is an important part of the decision-making process. Goals of care discussions include the type, extent and goal of a treatment or care plan, where care will be provided, which health care providers will provide the care, and the patient’s overall approach to care

Pathway Map Disclaimer
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*Note. EBS #10-2 and EBS #19-3 are older than 3 years and are currently listed as ‘For Education and Information Purposes’. This means that the recommendations will no longer be maintained but may still be useful for academic or other information purposes.
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Suspicious Pelvic Mass with No Tissue Diagnosis, Presumed Clinical Early Stage

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Screen for psychosocial needs, and assessment and management of symptoms. Click here for more information about symptom assessment and management tools

Consider the introduction of palliative care, early and across the cancer journey Click here for more information about palliative care

From Diagnosis Pathway (Page 5)

Sexual Health and Fertility Discussion

Oophorectomy

and/or

Cystectomy

Pathologist2

EBS #4-15

Frozen Section Intraoperative Diagnosis EBS #4-15

Ovarian Preservation

Surgery

• Unilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy (USO) OR Unilateral Ovarian Cystectomy

• Staging

- Washings
- Omental biopsy
- Resection of abnormal peritoneal lesions
- Biopsy of other suspicious lesions
- Possible Appendectomy

Pathologist2

EBS #4-15

Yes

No

Oophorectomy

Cystectomy

and/or

Proceed to Page 5

Pathologist2

EBS #4-15

Surgery

• Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy

• Possible Total Hysterectomy

• Staging

- Washings
- Omental biopsy
- Resection of abnormal peritoneal lesions
- Biopsy of other suspicious lesions
- Possible Appendectomy

1 Discussion to be individualized for each patient; however, may include the following: age, fertility preservation, hormone replacement therapy, referral for infertility consultation, etc.

2 Pathologists with a specialty or special interest in gynecologic pathology.

3 Consider Appendectomy if mucinous borderline ovarian tumour.
Borderline Epithelial Ovarian Tumour Treatment and Follow-up Pathway Map

Suspicious Pelvic Mass with Tissue Diagnosis, Presumed Clinical Early Stage

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From Diagnosis Pathway (Page 3, 4)

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Gynecologic Oncologist

Pathology Review

Sexual Health and Fertility Discussion1

From Diagnosis Pathway (Page 3, 4)

Imaging as Appropriate

Confirmed Borderline LMP Tumour

Blood test to include CA-125

Status

Complete Staging

Yes

Surgery
- Unilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy (USO) OR
- Unilateral Ovarian Cystectomy
- Staging
  - Washings
  - Omental biopsy
  - Resection of abnormal peritoneal lesions
  - Biopsy of other suspicious lesions
  - Possible Appendectomy3

Pathologist2

EBS #4-15

Proceed to Page 5

No

Incomplete Staging

Fertility Preservation

Yes

Prior Ovarian Surgery

No

Surgery
- Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy
- Possible Total Hysterectomy
- Staging
  - Washings
  - Omental biopsy
  - Resection of abnormal peritoneal lesions
  - Biopsy of other suspicious lesions
  - Possible Appendectomy3

Pathologist2

EBS #4-15

Proceed to Page 5

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Invasive Implants (Low Grade Serous Carcinoma)¹

Observation EBS #4-13

MCC

Noninvasive Implants

Observation EBS #4-13

No Implants

Observation EBS #4-13

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Follow-Up Care and Suspicion of Recurrence

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Gynecologists, family doctors or gynecologic oncologists

For patients with fertility preserving surgery consider more frequent follow-up


For patients with one ovary intact (Fertility sparing surgery), consider pelvic ultrasound at each follow-up visit.

To determine the appropriateness for surgery, the following should be taken into consideration: performance status, response to chemotherapy, surgical resectability, and patient comorbidities

Annual follow-up by gynecologist, family doctor or gynecologic oncologist.
**Pathway Map Target Population:**
Individuals with cancer approaching end of life, and their families.

While this section of the pathway map is focused on the care delivered at the end of life, the palliative care approach begins much earlier on in the illness trajectory. Refer to **Screen, Assess & Plan** within the Psychosocial & Palliative Care Pathway Map.

**Triggers that suggest patients are nearing the last few months and weeks life**
- ECOG/Patient-ECOG/PRFS = 4 OR PPS ≤ 30
- Declining performance status/functional ability
- Gold Standards Framework indicators of high mortality risk

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**End of Life Care**

- **Revisit Advance Care Planning**
  - Ensure the patient has determined who will be their Substitute Decision Maker (SDM)
  - Ensure the patient has communicated to the SDM his/her wishes, values and beliefs to help guide that SDM in future decision making

- **Discuss and document goals of care with patient and family**
  - Assess and address patient and family’s information needs and understanding of the disease, address gaps between reality and expectation, foster realistic hope and provide opportunity to explore prognosis and life expectancy, and preparedness for death
  - Introduce patient and family to resources in community (e.g., day hospice programs)

- **Develop a plan of treatment and obtain consent**
  - Determine who the person wants to include in the decision making process (e.g., substitute decision maker if the person is incapable)
  - Develop a plan of treatment related to disease management that takes into account the person’s values and mutually determined goals of care
  - Obtain consent from the capable person or the substitute decision maker if the person is incapable for an end-of-life plan of treatment that includes:
    - Setting for care
    - Resuscitation status
    - Having, withholding and or withdrawing treatments (e.g. lab tests, medications, etc.)

- **Screen for specific end of life psychosocial issues**
  - Specific examples of psychological needs include: anticipatory grief, past trauma or losses, preparing children (young children, adolescents, young adults), guardianship of children, death anxiety
  - Consider referral to available resources and/or specialized services

- **Identify patients who could benefit from specialized palliative care services (consultation or transfer)**
  - Discuss referral with patients and family

- **Proactively develop and implement a plan for expected death**
  - Explore place-of-death preferences and assess whether this is realistic
  - Explore the potential settings of dying and the resources required (e.g., home, residential hospice, palliative care unit, long term care or nursing home)
  - Anticipate/Plan for pain & symptom management medications and consider a Symptom Response Kit (SRK) for unexpected pain & symptom management
  - Preparation and support for family to manage
  - Discuss emergency plans with patient and family (who to call if emergency in the home or long-term-care or retirement home)

- **Home care planning**
  - Connect with Home and Community Care early (not just for last 2-4 weeks)
  - Ensure resources and elements in place
  - Consider a Symptom Response Kit (SRK) with access to pain, dyspnea and delirium medication
  - Identify family members at risk for abnormal/complicated grieving and connect them proactively with bereavement resources

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**Screen, Assess, Plan, Manage and Follow-Up**

- End of Life Care planning and implementation
- Collaboration and consultation between specialist-level care teams and primary care teams

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For more information on the Gold Standards Framework, visit [http://www.goldstandardsframework.org.uk/](http://www.goldstandardsframework.org.uk/)
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At the time of death:
- Pronouncement of death
- Completion of death certificate
- Allow family members to spend time with loved one upon death, in such a way that respects individual rituals, cultural diversity and meaning of life and death
- Implement the pre-determined plan for expected death
- Arrange time with the family for a follow-up call or visit
- Provide age-specific bereavement services and resources
- Inform family of grief and bereavement resources/services
- Initiate grief care for family members at risk for complicated grief
- Encourage the bereaved to make an appointment with an appropriate health care provider as required

Bereavement Support and Follow-Up
- Offer psychoeducation and/or counseling to the bereaved
- Screen for complicated and abnormal grief (family members, including children)
- Consider referral of bereaved family member(s) and children to appropriate local resources, spiritual advisor, grief counselor, hospice and other volunteer programs depending on severity of grief

Provide opportunities for debriefing of care team, including volunteers