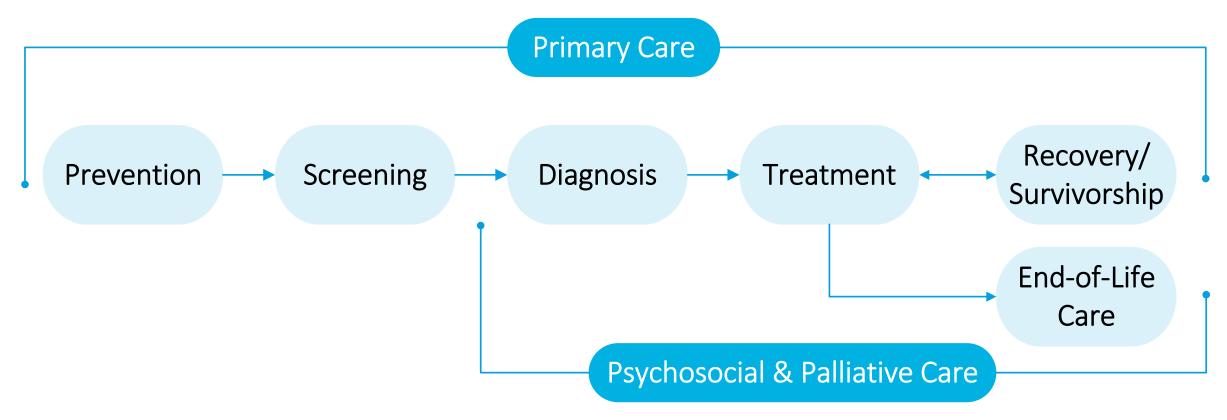
Oropharyngeal Squamous Cell Cancer Diagnosis Pathway Map

Version 2025.05



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Lina Guida

Target Population

Patients who present with signs or symptoms suspicious of oropharyngeal squamous cell cancer.

Pathway Map Considerations

- 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, Health811 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 #19-2 Provider-Patient Communication.*
- Hyperlinks are used throughout the pathway map to provide information about relevant Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario) tools, resources and guidance documents.
- The term 'health care provider', used throughout the pathway, includes primary care providers and specialists, nurse practitioners, otolaryngologists, speech language pathologists, dietitians, and emergency physicians.
- Multidisciplinary Cancer Conferences (MCCs) may be considered for all phases of the pathway map. For more information on Multidisciplinary Cancer Conferences, visit <u>MCC Tools</u>.
- For more information on wait time prioritization, visit <u>Surgery</u>.
- Clinical trials should be considered for all phases of the pathway map.
- Psychosocial oncology (PSO) 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.*
- Counseling and treatment for smoking cessation should be initiated early on in the pathway and continued by care providers throughout the pathway as necessary.

Pathway Map Legend

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	Primary Care		Intervention		Required
	Palliative Care	\Diamond	Decision or assessment point	•••••	Possible
	Pathology		Patient (disease) characteristics		
	Organized Diagnostic Assessment		Consultation with specialist		
	Surgery		Exit pathway		
	Radiation Oncology	\bigcirc or \bigcirc	Off page reference		
	Medical Oncology	R	Referral		
	Radiology				
	Multidisciplinary Cancer Conference (MCC)				
	Genetics				
	Psychosocial Oncology (P	SO)			

Shane Guide

Pathway Map Disclaimer

This pathway map is a resource that provides an overview of the treatment that an individual in the Ontario cancer system may receive.

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^{*} Note. <u>EBS #19-2</u> and <u>EBS #19-3</u> 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.

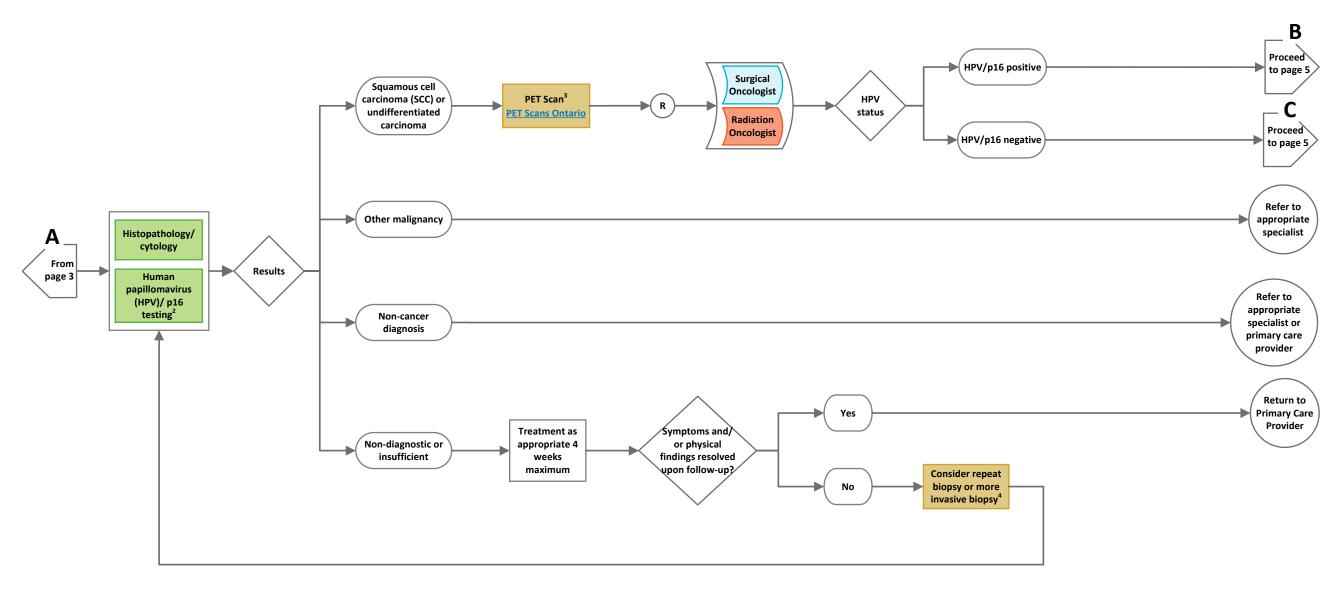
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Screen for psychosocial needs, and assessment and management of symptoms. Click here for more information about symptom assessment and management tools Symptomatic indings or Return to treatment 4 symptoms Yes primary care weeks resolved? provider maximum If not previously done Tissue biopsy and/ History or fine needle Findings Patient presents (Including smoking & aspiration biopsy with lump in neck/ or symptoms No alcohol) of neck mass mouth/back of suspicious of or primary site throat Physical exam Including head and neck Locoregional imaging: Fibreoptic exam CT head & neck Yes, Proceed Tissue biopsy and/or oropharyngeal MRI nasopharynx to page 4 Yes Fine needle aspiration primary mass and oropharynx Persistent/nonbiopsy of neck mass ls a resolving nodes or primary site CT thorax primary Dysphagia oropharynx site Imaging should not delay Visit to · Voice changes Otolaryngologist Surgical detected Abdominal imaging health care Ear pain referral to otolaryngologist: Oncologist (including (CT or US) provider or Pharyngeal Locoregional Imaging: panendoscopy dental bleeding CT head & neck assess-Panendoscopy practitioner Throat pain ment)? with or without MRI neck biopsy CT thorax No, other Patient presents with: primary or non Other investigations as Rapidly increasing neck mass head and neck · Neck mass with skin necessary: Urgent referral to unknown involvement (i.e. redness) Otolaryngoloist1 primary mass Panendoscopy with or Cranial neuropathy (secondary without biopsy to head and neck disease, or as the primary disease) Abdominal imaging (CT Refer to or US) where indicated Yes appropriate specialist Imaging as Patient presents with: appropriate Oropharyn-Symptoms related to rapid Emergency geal cancer No airway obstruction Department Treatment for suspected Significant bleeding presenting symptoms

¹ Urgent referrals should be seen within 2 weeks of referral.

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² The tumours of all adult patients presenting with oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinomas should be routinely tested for HPV status.

³ Panendoscopy is not required prior to PET-CT for squamous cell carcinoma of unknown primary of the head and neck. PET-CT may also be indicated when the results would alter therapy in a meaningful way.

⁴ If initial biopsy was fine needle aspiration (FNA), repeat FNA is appropriate but consideration should be given to escalating to core needle biopsy (CNB) or open biopsy.

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