Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Treatment Pathway Map
Version 2019.05

Disclaimer
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Target Population
Patients with a confirmed non-small cell lung cancer diagnosis who have undergone the recommended diagnostic and staging procedures as outlined in the Lung Cancer Diagnosis Pathway Map.

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, Health Care Connect, is a government resource that helps patients find a family 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 CCO tools, resources and guidance documents.
- The term ‘health care provider’, used throughout the pathway map, includes primary care providers and specialists, nurse practitioners, and emergency physicians.
- Counseling and treatment for smoking cessation should be initiated early on in the pathway map and continued by care providers throughout the pathway map as necessary. Program Training & Consultation Centre – Hospital Based Resources.
- In order to minimize delays, processes may be carried out in parallel if disease management is not affected.
- For more information on Multidisciplinary Cancer Conferences visit MCC Tools.
- For more information on wait time prioritization, visit Surgery, Systemic Treatment, Radiation Treatment Wait Times prioritizations.
- 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.
- The following should be considered when weighing the treatment options described in this pathway map for patients with potentially life-limiting illness: (1) 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. (2) 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.
- For more information on the systemic treatment QB please refer to the Quality-Based Procedures Clinical Handbook for Systemic Treatment.

*Note: EBS #19-2 and EBS #19-3 is older than 3 years and is 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.

Pathway Map Legend

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</table>

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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Clinical stage IA and IB

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Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treatment Pathway Map

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

1 For more information about biomarkers, refer to the Lung Cancer Tissue Pathway

2 Tumour ablation may be considered if not eligible for other treatment
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treatment Pathway Map

Clinical stage IIA and IIB

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Consider the introduction of palliative care, early and across the cancer journey. Click here for more information about symptom assessment and management tools.

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

1 For more information about biomarkers, refer to the Lung Cancer Tissue Pathway.
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treatment Pathway Map

Clinical stage IIA and IIB contd.

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For more information about biomarkers, refer to the Lung Cancer Tissue Pathway.

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
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.

1 For more information about biomarkers, refer to the Lung Cancer Tissue Pathway.
2 Managing physician may be a surgeon, respirologist or radiation oncologist.
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treatment Pathway Map

Stage IV (No CNS Metastases)

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**Stage IV**

**No CNS Metastases**

Any T | Any N | M1a, M1b

AJCC Cancer Staging Manual 7th edition

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**Performance status and disease characteristics**

- Good/moderate performance status (ECOG 0 to 2 or PPS 60-100) and/or localized symptomatic disease
- Severe localized disease amenable to radiation or Focal Tumour Ablation

**Systemic therapy**

- EBS #7-10

**Radiation therapy**

- Focal Tumour Ablation Summary of Recommendations

**Palliative radiation therapy**

**Therapy with palliative intent**

- May include chemotherapy, radiation, surgery, etc.

**End of life care planning**

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**Summary of Recommendations**

- Focal Tumour Ablation

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**Developed for the Hospital for Sick Children by the Ontario Paliative Care Network and the Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences**

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**Notes:**

6 Patient is usually managed by a medical oncologist.

6 Key factors to consider in treatment decision include performance status, weight loss, disease symptoms, co-morbidities, sites of metastatic disease, molecular testing, patient wishes and understanding, and emotional status.

7 Review biomarker status.
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treatment Pathway Map

Stage IV (CNS Metastases)

CNS Metastases
Any T | Any N | M1a, M1b
AJCC Cancer Staging Manual 7th edition

Stage IV

- Patient is usually managed by a medical oncologist.
- Key factors to consider in treatment decision include performance status, weight loss, disease symptoms, co-morbidities, sites of metastatic disease, molecular testing, patient wishes and understanding, and emotional status.
- If small and asymptomatic brain metastases, consider deferring radiation therapy and initiating systemic therapy. These patients require close surveillance that should include surveillance of physical and emotional symptoms.
- Radiation oncologist with CNS expertise or one who treats brain metastases.

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 Map (Page 7)
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.

Local regional recurrence

Pathological Confirmation (if not previously done)
- Biopsy
- Pathology

Performance Status
- Good
- Poor

Appropriate treatment may include one or more of the following
- Radiation therapy
- Systemic therapy
- EBS #7-10
- Surgical resection
- Focal Tumour Ablation

Summary of Recommendations

Type of recurrence
- Distant recurrence
- CNS metastasis

Yes
- Proceed to page 8

No
- Proceed to page 7

End of life care planning
- Systemic therapy
- EBS #7-10
- Radiation therapy

End of Life Care Pathway Map (Page 10)

Proceed to Follow-up Care Pathway Map (Page 3)

From Lung Cancer Follow-up Pathway Map (Page 3)

Managing Physician

MCC 7, 10

Pathological Confirmation

Biopsy

Pathology

Performance Status

Good

Poor

Palliative Care

PSO

Screen for psychosocial needs, and assessment and management of symptoms.

Consider the introduction of palliative care, early and across the cancer journey.

Review biomarker status

Subsequent treatment depends on: performance status, time to relapse, age, patient wishes (if long disease-free interval, recurrent tumor may be sensitive to initial chemotherapy).
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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
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treatment Pathway Map

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

End of Life Care contd.