Oncology Clinical Pathways Salivary Gland Cancer

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Salivary Gland Cancer – Presumptive Conditions

VA automatically presumes that certain disabilities were caused by military service. This is because of the unique circumstances of a specific Veteran's military service. If a presumed condition is diagnosed in a Veteran within a certain group, they can be awarded disability compensation.

Atomic Veterans Exposed to Ionizing Radiation

• Salivary gland cancer

Gulf War and Post 9/11 Veterans

If the patient served any amount of time in Afghanistan, Djibouti, Syria, or Uzbekistan during the Persian Gulf War, from Sept. 19, 2001, to the present or the *Southwest Asia theater of operations from Aug. 2, 1990, to the present, specific conditions include:

- Salivary gland-type tumors of the lung
- Salivary gland-type tumors of the trachea

* The Southwest Asia theater of operations refers to Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the neutral zone between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, the Gulf of Aden, the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the airspace above these locations.

For more information, please visit U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs - Presumptive Disability Benefits (va.gov)

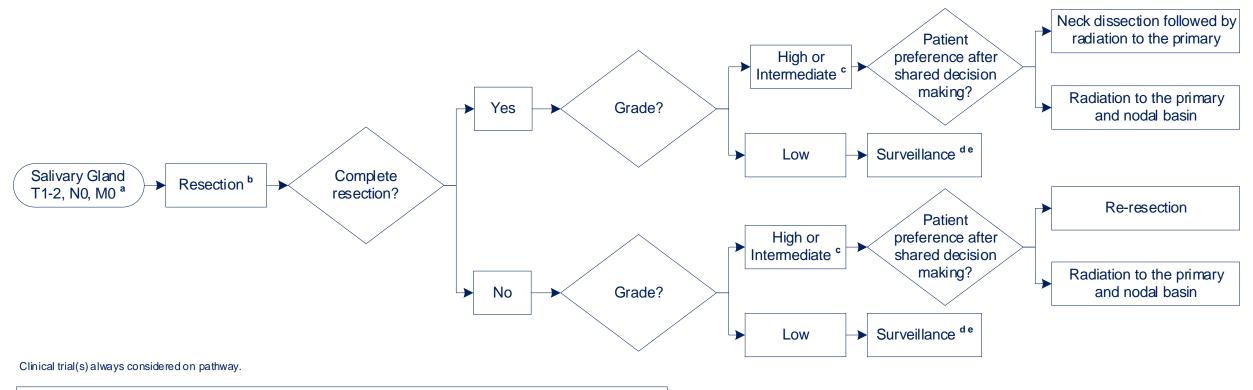






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Salivary Gland Cancer – T1-2, N0, M0



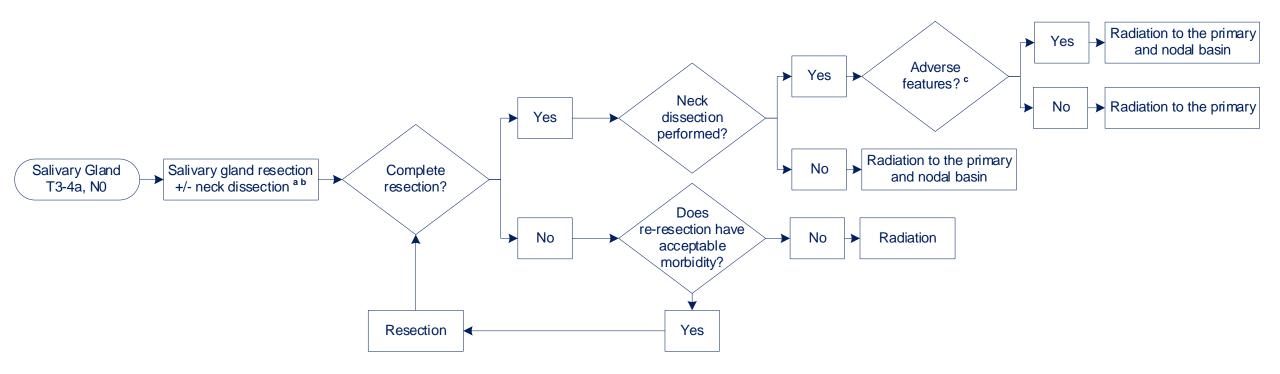
- ^a Adverse Features include positive margins, neural invasion, lymphovascular invasion
- ^b Resection surgical operations may be staged if needed dependent on pathology of primary tumor
- ^c High or Intermediate Grade includes adenoid cystic
- ^d Surveillance consider resection if low morbidity
- Adenoid Cystic consider long-term surveillance > 5 years







Salivary Gland Cancer – T3-4a, N0



Clinical trial(s) always considered on pathway.

^a Resection surgical operations may be staged if needed dependent on pathology of primary tumor

^b Neck Dissection consider avoiding if subsequent radiation to the primary site includes a large measure of the nodal basin; radiation fields would need to be increased to provide therapeutic coverage of the neck

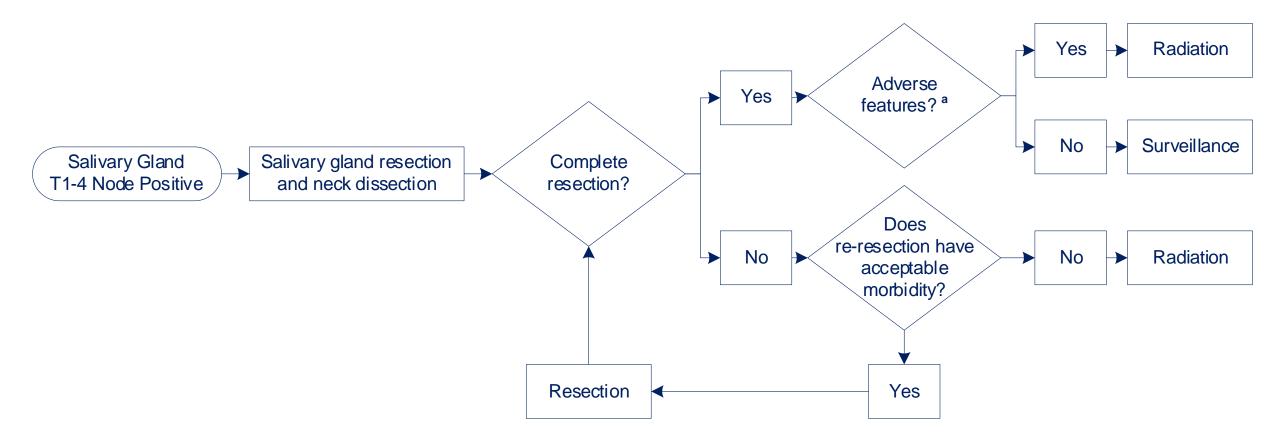
^c Adverse Features Include intermediate or high grade, positive margins, neural invasion, multiple lymph nodes, advanced T stage (T3-4), extranodal extension, adenoid cystic, or lymphovascular invasion







Salivary Gland Cancer – T1-4 Node Positive



Clinical trial(s) always considered on pathway.

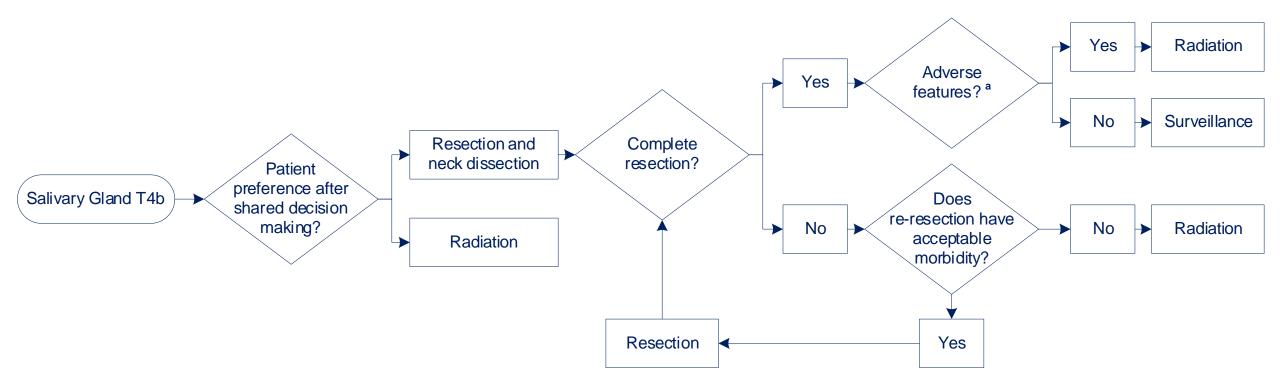
^a Adverse Features Include intermediate or high grade, positive margins, neural invasion, multiple lymph nodes, advanced T stage (T3-4), extranodal extension, adenoid cystic, or lymphovascular invasion







Salivary Gland Cancer – T4b



Clinical trial(s) always considered on pathway.

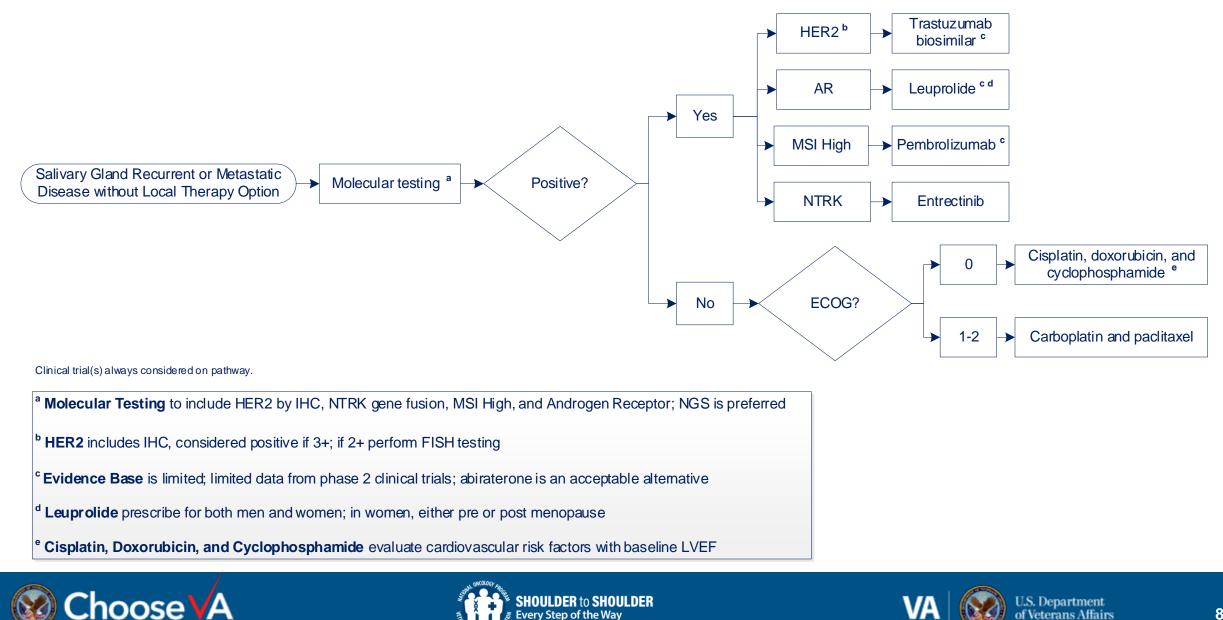
^a Adverse Features Include intermediate or high grade, positive margins, neural invasion, multiple lymph nodes, advanced T stage (T3-4), extranodal extension, adenoid cystic, or lymphovascular invasion







Salivary Gland Cancer – Recurrent or Metastatic Disease



Every Step of the Way

I.S. Department

f Veterans Affairs

Salivary Gland Cancer – Molecular Testing Table

Eligibility	Test Category	Test Type	Recommended Vendors	NPOP Coverage	Specimen Type
Recurrent or Metastatic Salivary Gland Cancer		Comprehensive genomic profiling (CGP)	Tempus	Yes	Tumor Tissue, Blood
			Foundation Medicine	Yes	
	IHC	AR	Local VA or locally contracted vendor	No	Tumor Tissue
		HER2 (with reflex to FISH if 2+)			
	FISH	HER2 FISH if IHC is 2+	Local VA or locally contracted vendor	No	Tumor Tissue, Blood
* Somatic NGS should include NTRK, TMB and M	ISI				







Questions?

Contact VHAOncologyPathways@va.gov





