CANCER TREATMENT
1. Learn all about your cancer
   - Know your options
   - Understand the goals of treatment

2. Learn the risks and benefits of each treatment option.
   - Get a second opinion
   - Seek help to manage the cost of cancer treatment.

3. See guidelines and other decision-making tools
   - Talk about your decision with people you trust.
   - The role of statistics

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

- There are a variety of treatment options for Breast Cancer.
- The best option depends on the type and stage of cancer.
- People diagnosed with breast cancer usually receive more than one type of treatment.
- Normally, doctors in different specialties work together to treat breast cancer.
FACTORS AFFECTING RECOVERY & TREATMENT OPTIONS:

- Stage of cancer (tumor size & location)
- Breast cancer type
- How fast the tumor is growing
- Age, general health, & menopausal status
- Whether cancer has just been diagnosed or has come back
1. ONCOLOGY SURGERY

MASTECTOMY
2. SENTINEL LYMPH NODE BIOPSY FOLLOWED BY SURGERY

EL GANGLIO CENTINELA

- Primero se inyecta un colorante azul y una sustancia radioactiva cerca de la zona donde se encuentra el tumor.

Ganglios

Ganglios axilares

Mama

Tumor

Ganglio centinela

La sustancia viaja en una sola dirección

Válvulas

La sustancia viaja por el sistema linfático hasta alcanzar un ganglio, llamado centinela, que se tiñe de azul. Este se debe extraer y analizar; si está contaminado se extirpan el resto de los ganglios de la axila.

Infografía Mauricio Rodríguez

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The goal of radiotherapy is to kill cancer cells without harming surrounding healthy tissue.
4. CHEMOTHERAPY
CHEMOTHERAPY SIDE EFFECTS

- Decreased appetite
- Hair loss
- Confusion
- Nausea, diarrhea, vomiting
- Damage to the bladder

- Mouth sores
- Sensitivity to light
- Dry skin
- Fertility problems
- Numbness or tingling in hands & feet
Hormone therapy is often given to patients with early stage breast cancer and patients with cancer that has spread to other body parts.
6. TARGETED THERAPY

- Targeted therapy drugs act specifically against certain types of cancer cells.

- Instead of fighting all the dividing cells, like chemotherapy (chemo) does, targeted therapy attacks specific changes in cancer cells that make them different from normal cells.

- Sometimes targeted therapy drugs work even when chemotherapy drugs are not effective.
**Breast cancer Treatment during pregnancy:**

If breast cancer is detected during pregnancy, treatment recommendations depend on factors such as:

- Tumor size
- The location of the tumor
- If the cancer has spread
- How far along in the pregnancy
- The preference of the woman
Breastfeeding during cancer treatment:

• Most doctors recommend that women who have given birth and who will receive breast cancer treatment should stop (or not start) breastfeeding.

• The suspension of breastfeeding helps reduce blood flow to the breasts, causing them to reduce their size, which can help ahead of surgery.
Most men who are diagnosed with breast cancer should undergo treatment.

The most appropriate treatment depends on a number of factors, including:

- The size and location of the tumor
- The stage of cancer
- The results of other laboratory analysis
Treatment options for triple negative breast cancer:

- Treatment options for triple negative breast cancer are limited
- Since these tumors lack hormone receptors, hormone therapy cannot be used.
- There are no other targeted therapies for this type of breast cancer.
- However, triple negative breast cancer can be treated successfully if detected early.
CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT
The options for treating each patient with cervical cancer depend on the stage of the disease.

The stage of a cervical cancer describes its size, depth of invasion (how deeply grown into the cervix) and how far it has spread.
STANDARD TREATMENT:

- Surgery
- Radiotherapy
- Chemotherapy
- Targeted Therapy
SURGICAL TREATMENTS

Types of Surgery
1. Cryosurgery

Compressed nitrogen gas flows through a cryo probe making the metal cold enough to freeze and destroy the abnormal cervical tissue.
2. LASER SURGERY
3. LOOP ELECTROSURGICAL EXCISION PROCEDURE (LEEP).

The Loop is inserted thru the vagina and conducted to the cervix.

Thru the loop a small piece of cervical tissue is cut.
4. DIATHERMY LOOP:
5. CONIZATION

1. BEGINNING
2. PROCESS
3. CONCLUSION

Piece for pathological study
6. HYSTERECTOMY
SUBTOTAL OR RADICAL:
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PATIENTS AFTER HYSTERECTOMY:

- Consult your doctor if you experience fever, pain and foul odor.
- Follow medical advice to reduce pain.
- Sexual relations could be restarted after about 6 weeks.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PATIENTS AFTER HYSTERECTOMY:

- Hormonal therapy will be required if the ovaries are removed.
- Some women may experience emotional distress after surgery.
- Request support from health team, family, and friends.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PATIENTS AFTER SURGERY:

- Abstain from sex for 3-4 weeks.
- Do not go into swimming pools until after 3 weeks.
- Refrain from using topical vaginal cream
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PATIENTS AFTER SURGERY:

- Attend scheduled medical checkups.
- Refrain from exercising for 1 week.
- Do not use douches.
RADIOTHERAPY
1. **EXTERNAL RADIATION:**

- Radiation is emitted from a machine outside the body.
- Specialized equipment to direct the beam to the tumor and areas of the body where the disease found.
2. INTERNAL RADIATION (BRACHYTHERAPY):

- Encapsulated radioactive materials placed (seeds) inside or near the tumor.
- Intense dose of Radiation near the tumor.
SIDE EFFECTS:

- Weakness of the pelvic bones by radiation (osteoporosis)
- Fatigue
- Stomach ache
- Diarrhea
- Nausea and vomiting
- Immunosuppression
- Vaginal dryness
- Pain during sex
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PATIENT DURING THE RADIOTHERAPY:

- Plan time to rest.
- Moderate exercise
- Avoid wearing tight clothing.
- Plan your work; set priorities.
- Let others handle responsibilities at home.
- Maintain a healthy and nutritious diet.
- Do not rub the treated skin; do not put tape on it.
- When taking a bath be careful not to erase the ink marks necessary for the radiotherapy.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PATIENT DURING THE RADIOTHERAPY:

- Do not apply heat or cold in the treatment area.
- Protect the treated area from the sun.
- Tell your doctor about any medicines you are taking.
- Ask your doctor about changes at sexual and fertility level, to prevent or adequately manage these changes.
CHEMOTHERAPY:
HOW DOES IT WORK?

✔ Stops the growth of cancer cells by eliminating the cells or preventing their multiplication.

➢ It is distributed systematically, and acts both locally and in all areas of the body, and can kill malignant cells that are remote.
POSSIBLE SECONDARY SIDE EFFECTS:

* Nausea and vomiting
* Loss of appetite
* Mouth sores
* Increased chance of infection
* Bleeding or bruising
* Shortness of breath
* Fatigue
RECOMMENDATIONS TO PATIENTS DURING CHEMOTHERAPY:

- Get enough rest.
- If you have been lying a long time, first sit for a minute before standing.
- Maintain a balanced and nutritious diet.
- Moderate Exercise
RECOMMENDATIONS TO PATIENTS DURING CHEMOTHERAPY:

- Eat healthy, nutritious foods.
- Usually the drugs used for treatment of cervical cancer do not cause hair loss.
- Use a soft brush for cleaning teeth and use alcohol free mouthwash.
RECOMMENDATIONS TO PATIENTS DURING CHEMOTHERAPY:

- Drink water several times a day or suck on ice chips.
- Avoid bumps, cuts.
- Do not use dental floss or tight clothing.
- Wash your hands frequently and stay away from sick people.
- Tell your doctor about any medicines you are taking.
TARGETED THERAPY
TARGETED THERAPY FOR CERVICAL CANCER

These targeted drugs work differently from chemotherapy drugs.

They are drugs or other substances that block the growth and dissemination of cancer by interfering with specific molecules ("molecular targets") involved in the growth, progression and spread of cancer.
STAGES OF CERVICAL CANCER AND TREATMENTS
STAGE 0

Options include:

- Cryosurgery
- Laser Surgery
- Loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP)
- Conization
STAGE I

TREATMENT OPTIONS

1. Surgery
2. Radiotherapy
3. Chemotherapy
STAGE I

- The tip of a sharp pencil is 1 mm
- The tip of a new crayon is 2 mm
- The eraser of a pencil is 5 mm.
STAGE II

TREATMENT OPTIONS

1. Radiotherapy
2. Chemotherapy
3. Sometimes radical hysterectomy
STAGE III

TREATMENT OPTIONS

1. Radiotherapy
2. Chemotherapy

www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdf/treatment/cervical
STAGE III B

TREATMENT OPTIONS

1. Radiotherapy
2. Chemotherapy

www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdf/treatment/cervical
STAGE IV

Treatment Options

* Radiotherapy
* Chemotherapy
* Controlling the symptoms and pain
STAGE IV B

Cervical cancer has spread to other parts of the body:
- Lymph nodes
- Lung
- Liver
- Intestinal tract
- Cervix
- Bone
- Abdominal wall

www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/treatment/cervical/
TYPES OF STANDARD TREATMENT FOR COLORECTAL CANCER

- Surgery
- Chemotherapy
- Radiotherapy
- Targeted Therapy
THE CANCER TREATMENT CAN BE:

Local Therapy
- Surgery

Systemic Therapy
- Radiotherapy
- Chemotherapy
Surgery is usually the first treatment or a primary treatment for colon cancers that have not spread to distant parts of the body.
If the cancer is localized in a polyp, the operation is called polypectomy.
COLON RESECTION WITH ANASTOMOSIS:

Colon cancer and nearby healthy tissue is removed, then the cut ends of the colon are joined.

http://www.cancer.gov/
RESECTION AND COLOSTOMY:

One opening on the outside of the body is created to allow the passage of waste. A bag around the opening is positioned to collect the waste.

http://www.cancer.gov/
When directed to the tumor, it heats and destroys cancer cells.
The patient receives a treatment to destroy cells that form in the blood.
SIDE EFFECTS OF CHEMOTHERAPY

- Nausea and vomiting
- Loss of appetite
- Hair loss
- Mouth sores
- Damage to blood cells
- Bleeding or bruising after cuts or injuries
- Shortness of breath
- Fatigue
RADIOThERAPY
Treatments are given five days a week for several weeks.

Each treatment lasts only a few minutes.

Similar to an X-ray when you have a broken bone.
Radiation comes out of radioactive material placed in thin tubes directly into or near the tumor.
In some cases, the radiation is administered during surgery.
RADIOTHERAPY SIDE EFFECTS:

Nausea
Vomiting
Diarrhea
Bloody Stools
Sudden Bowel Movements
Urinary Discomfort

The skin of the treated area may become red, dry, and sensitive
COLORECTAL CANCER TREATMENT BY STAGES

http://ecancerlatinoamerica.org/
Treatment of stage 0 (carcinoma in situ) may include the following types of surgery:

- Polypectomy (removal of the polyp) or local excision via colonoscopy
- If the tumor is too large: resection of the colon (colectomy)
Wide surgical resection and anastomosis.

Stage I includes cancers that were part of a polyp.
COLON CANCER: STAGE II & III

Surgical Resection

Anastomosis

Participation in Clinical Trials

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STAGE IV & RECURRENT COLON CANCER

- Resection with or without anastomosis
- Surgery
- Radiation therapy or chemotherapy
- Participation in Clinical trials
RECTAL CANCER:
informacioncancer.com
APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 8 PEOPLE WITH RECTAL CANCER NEED A PERMANENT COLOSTOMY.
CLINICAL TRIALS
Clinical Trials

- Doctors and scientists are always looking for better ways to treat patients with breast cancer.

- To make scientific advances, doctors create research studies, called clinical trials, in which volunteers participate.
Why participate in clinical trials?

- It’s the best treatment option available
- Although the clinical trial may not benefit them directly, participation may benefit future patients with breast cancer
COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS
EXAMPLES:

- MEDITATION (YOGA)
- Botanical & Homeopathic Products
- Dietary Supplements (Vitamin & Mineral Supplements)
- Hypnosis
- Traditional Chinese Medicine
EXAMPLES:

- Massage therapy
- Relaxation
- Acupuncture
- Art or Music Therapy
- Aromatherapy
- Reiki
ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS

- Therapies that are unproven and have not undergone scientific testing.
- These therapies may negatively affect the patient by delaying the use of proven methods or because they are actually harmful.
EXAMPLES:
- Curanderismo
- Hyperthermia
- Photodynamic Therapy
Imagine a community member has just received a diagnosis of cancer. They have an appointment next week to meet with the doctor to discuss treatment options. What information and resources can you provide this patient and their family?