

Cemotherapi

Mae'r wybodaeth hon ynghylch cemotherapi.

Ceir esboniad o'r geiriau sydd wedi eu tanlinellu yn y rhestr geiriau ar y diwedd.

Bydd llawer o bobl gyda chanser yn cael cemotherapi fel rhan o'u triniaeth.

Mae rhai pobl yn cael triniaethau eraill hefyd fel therapiâu targedig, radiotherapi neu lawfeddygaeth. Bydd y meddygon yn yr ysbty yn siarad â chi am eich triniaeth. Mae gennym wybodaeth yn Gymraeg hefyd am y triniaethau hyn.

Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau, gallwch holi'ch meddyg, nyrs neu fferylliydd yn yr ysbty lle rydych yn cael eich triniaeth.

Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau neu os ydych eisiau siarad â rhywun, gallwch ffonio Cymorth Cancer Macmillan ar **0808 808 00 00**, o ddydd Llun i ddydd Gwener, 9am i 8pm. Mae gennym gyfieithwyr, felly gallwch siarad gyda ni yn eich iaith eich hun. Pan fyddwch yn ein ffonio, dywedwch wrthym yn Saesneg pa iaith yr ydych ei hangen (dywedwch "Welsh").

Mae gennym ragor o wybodaeth yn Gymraeg am wahanol fathau o ganser, triniaethau a byw gyda chanser. Ewch i **macmillan.org.uk/translations** neu ein ffonio ar **0808 808 00 00**.

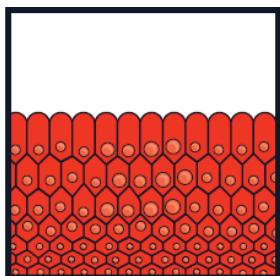
Yn y daflen ffeithiau hon:

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- Beth yw cemotherapi?
- Pryd y defnyddir cemotherapi?
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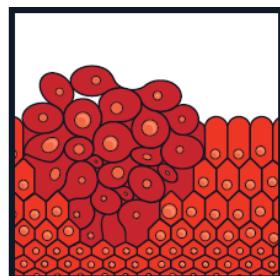
Beth yw canser?

Mae canser yn cychwyn mewn celloedd yn ein corff. Celloedd yw'r blociau adeiladu bach sy'n llunio organau a meinwe ein corff. Fel arfer, mae'r celloedd hyn yn rhannu i greu celloedd newydd mewn ffordd sydd wedi ei rheoli. Dyma sut mae ein cyrff yn tyfu, yn gwella ac yn trwsio'u hunain. Weithiau, bydd hyn yn mynd o chwith ac mae'r gell yn dod yn annormal. Mae'r gell annormal yn dal i rannu a chreu mwy a mwy o gelloedd annormal. Mae'r celloedd hyn yn ffurfio lwmp a elwir yn diwmor.

Celloedd normal



Celloedd sy'n ffurfio tiwmor



Nid yw pob lwmp yn ganser. Gelwir lwmp nad yw'n ganser yn anfalaen. Ni all led aenu i unrhyw le arall yn y corff. Gelwir lwmp sy'n ganser yn falaen. Gall dyfu i rannau eraill o'r corff.

Weithiau mae celloedd canser yn torri'n rhydd o'r canser cyntaf ac yn teithio trwy'r gwaed neu system lymffatig i rannau eraill o'r corff. Gelwir celloedd canser sy'n lled aenu a datblygu i diwmor rhywle arall yn y corff yn ganser eilaidd.

Beth yw cemotherapi?

Mae cyffuriau cemotherapi yn dinistrio celloedd canser. Caiff y cyffuriau eu cludo o amgylch y corff yn y gwaed. Mae'r cyffuriau yn difrodi celloedd canser fel eu bod yn marw. Gellir difrodi celloedd iach hefyd ond fel arfer byddant yn adfer eu hunain.

Efallai byddwch yn cael un neu fwy o gyffuriau yn ystod eich triniaeth.

Pryd y defnyddir cemotherapi?

Gellir defnyddio cemotherapi ar ei ben ei hun neu gyda mathau eraill o driniaeth, megis therapiâu targedig, llawfeddygaeth neu radiotherapi. Gellir ei roi:

- fel y brif driniaeth ar gyfer mathau penodol o ganser
- cyn triniaethau eraill, i wneud y canser yn llai
- ar yr un pryd â thriniaethau eraill
- ar ôl triniaethau eraill, i geisio atal y canser rhag dod yn ei ôl
- i helpu rhywun i deimlo'n well neu fyw yn hirach, os na ellir gwella'r canser.

Weithiau defnyddir cemotherapi hefyd i drin cyflyrau nad ydynt yn ganser.

Cael cemotherapi

Fel arfer byddwch yn cael eich cemotherapi fel cwrs o sesiynau triniaeth. Caiff pob sesiwn ei ddilyn gan ychydig o ddiwrnodau gorffwys pan na fyddwch yn cael unrhyw gemotherapi. Gelwir hyn yn **gylch** triniaeth. Byddwch fel arfer yn cael tipyn o gylchoedd cemotherapi. Bydd faint a gewch yn dibynnu ar ba fath o ganser sydd gennych. Bydd eich meddyg canser yn siarad gyda chi ynghylch sawl cylch byddwch ei angen.

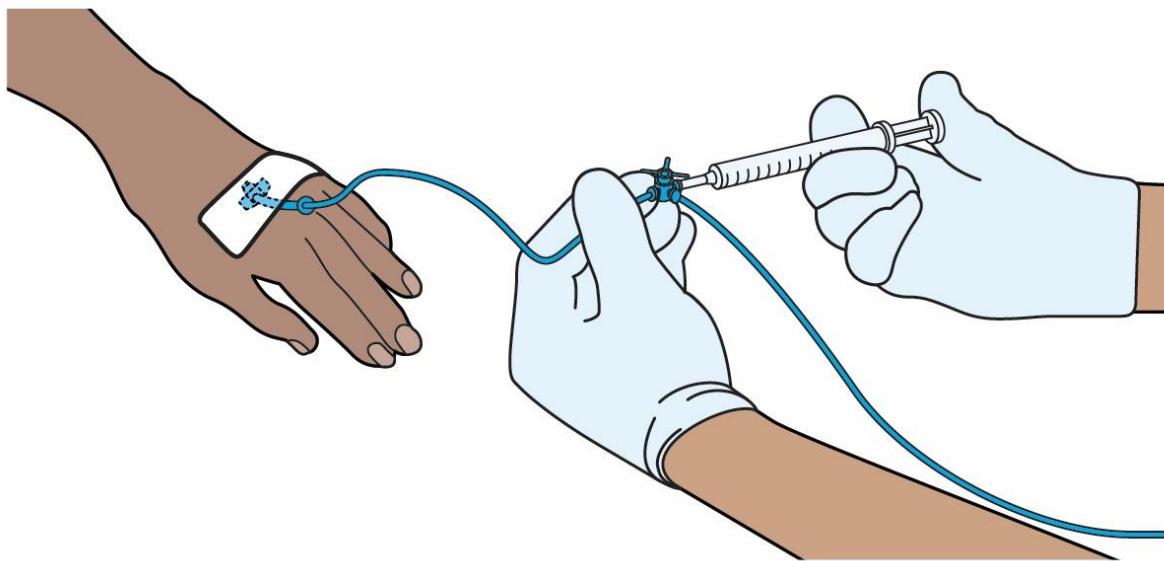
Gellir rhoi cyffuriau cemotherapi mewn gwahanol ffyrdd. Gellir eu rhoi:

- mewn i wythien
- fel tabledi neu gapsiwlau
- drwy bigiad o dan y croen
- drwy bigiad i mewn i gyhyr
- drwy bigiad i'r hylif o amgylch yr asgwrn cefn
- i mewn i ardal fel y bledren
- fel eli ar gyfer rhai canserau'r croen.

Cael cemotherapi i mewn i wythien

Rhoddir y rhan fwyaf o gyffuriau cemotherapi i mewn i wythien. Fel arfer fe'u rhoddir trwy diwb bychan a elwir yn caniwla. Bydd y nyrs yn rhoi'r caniwla i mewn i wythien yn eich llaw neu fraich. Bydd y nyrs wedyn yn cysylltu'r caniwla naill ai i fag hylif neu chwistrell gyda chemotherapi tu mewn. Bydd y caniwla yn cael ei dynnu allan cyn i chi fynd adref.

Caniwla:

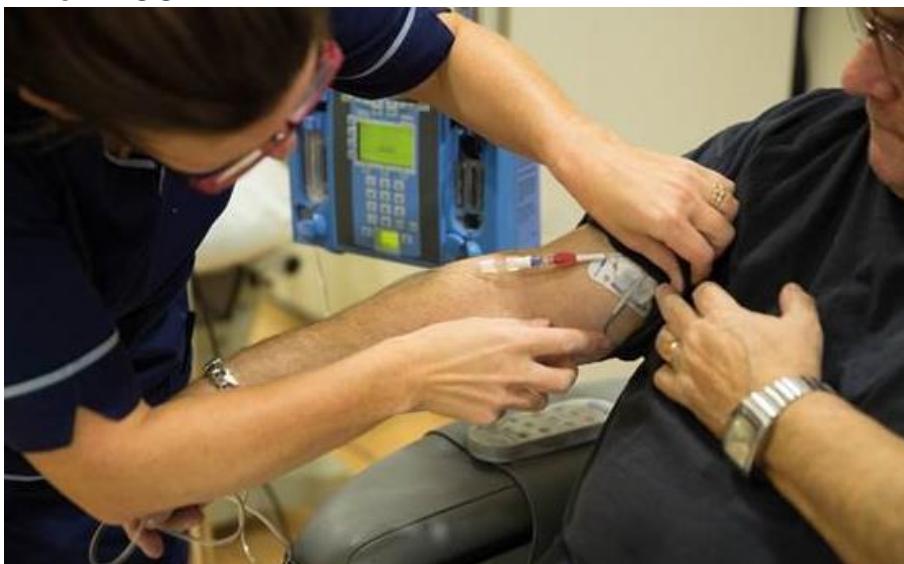


Gellir rhoi cemotherapi hefyd trwy diwb yn eich braich neu frest. Gelwir llinell yn eich braich yn llinell PICC. Gelwir llinell yn eich brest yn llinell ganolog. Mae'r llinell yn aros i mewn yn ystod eich triniaeth. Bydd eich nyrs yn siarad â chi am hyn os byddwch angen un.

Llinell ganolog:



Llinell PICC:



Mae llawer o bobl yn poeni bydd cemotherapi yn boenus, neu y byddant yn teimlo'n wahanol pan fydd yn cael ei roi. Ni ddylai cael cemotherapi i mewn i wythien fod yn boenus, felly dywedwch wrth eich nyrs yn syth os yw'n brifo.

Weithiau, gellir defnyddio pwmp symudol i roi cemotherapi gartref.

Cael cemotherapi fel tabledi

Gellir cymryd tabledi cemotherapi gartref. Dim ond rhai mathau o gemotherapi sy'n dabledi. Mae'n bwysig cofio y gallant achosi sgîl-effeithiau o hyd.

Deall eich triniaeth

Cyn i chi gael triniaeth, bydd eich meddyg, nyrs neu fferyllydd yn esbonio:

- pam eich bod ei angen
- pa mor aml y byddwch yn ei gael
- y sgîl-effeithiau posibl
- sut y gallech deimlo ar ôl y driniaeth.

Ni ddylid rhoi unrhyw driniaeth oni bai eich bod yn deall pam eich bod yn ei gael a sut y gallech deimlo. Bydd angen i chi lofnodi ffurflen i ddangos eich bod yn cytuno i gael y driniaeth ac yn deall ei sgîl-effeithiau posibl. Gelwir hon yn ffurflen ganiatâd.

Mae'n syniad da mynd â rhywun gyda chi sy'n siarad Cymraeg a Saesneg. Efallai bydd gan yr ysbyty gyfieithwyr, ond ceisiwch ofyn am un ymlaen llaw os hoffech gael un.

Mae meddwl am gael cemotherapi yn poeni llawer o bobl. Fe all helpu gofyn i'ch meddyg, nyrs neu fferyllydd os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau am eich triniaeth.

Profion cyn triniaeth

Efallai byddwch angen ychydig o brofion cyn dechrau eich triniaeth. Mae'r rhain yn helpu'r meddygon i wirio os ydych yn ddigon iach i gael eich triniaeth. Mae'r rhain fel arfer yn cynnwys profion gwaed ac efallai profion ar eich wrin neu galon. Weithiau byddwch angen cael pelydrau-x neu sganiau. Bydd eich taldra a'ch pwysau yn cael eu mesur hefyd. Efallai y gofynnir i ferched gymryd prawf beichiogwydd.

Cyn pob triniaeth, efallai y cewch brawf gwaed. Gall hyn fod ar ddiwrnod eich triniaeth neu ddiwrnod neu ddau o'i flaen. Bydd eich meddyg neu nyrs yn gwirio eich canlyniadau gwaed ac yn gofyn i chi sut rydych wedi teimlo ers eich triniaeth ddiwethaf.

Ble fyddwch chi'n cael triniaeth?

Fel arfer byddwch yn cael triniaeth mewn uned ddydd neu ward ysbyty. Weithiau gallwch ei gael gartref. Gallwch siarad â'ch meddyg, nyrs neu fferyllydd ynghylch ble byddwch yn cael triniaeth. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau mai hwn yw'r lle mwyaf diogel i chi ei gael. Efallai bydd angen i chi deithio ar gyfer eich triniaeth. Siaradwch â'ch nyrs os ydych angen help i gyrraedd yr ysbyty neu os ydych angen help gyda chost teithio yno.

Pa mor hir mae triniaeth yn cymryd?

Fel arfer gallwch gael cemotherapi i mewn i wythien fel 'claf dydd'. Mae hyn yn golygu nad oes raid i chi aros dros nos ac y gallwch fynd adref ar ôl y driniaeth. Gall triniaeth gymryd o hanner awr i ychydig oriau. Efallai bydd angen i rai pobl aros yn yr ysbty am gyfnod byr.

Bydd eich cwrs triniaeth fel arfer yn para am ychydig fisoeedd. Bydd hyn yn dibynnu ar ba fath o ganser sydd gennych.

Newidiadau i'ch cynllun triniaeth

Mae eich meddygon yn defnyddio profion i wirio effaith y driniaeth ar eich corff. Weithiau bydd angen oedi neu newid eich triniaeth i roi amser i'ch corff adfer. Gallwch drafod hyn â'ch meddyg.

Sgîl-effeithiau

Gall cyffuriau cemotherapi achosi sgîl-effeithiau sy'n gwneud i chi deimlo'n wael. Mae hyn oherwydd eu bod yn effeithio ar gelloedd iach yn eich corff. Bydd y rhan fwyaf o sgîl-effeithiau yn gwella ar ôl i'r driniaeth orffen, ond gall rhai bara yn hirach. Bydd eich meddyg, nyrs neu fferyllydd yn siarad â chi am unrhyw sgîl-effeithiau y gallech eu cael.

Mae gwahanol gyffuriau yn achosi gwahanol sgîl-effeithiau. Ychydig iawn o sgîl-effeithiau a gaiff rhai pobl tra bydd eraill efallai'n cael mwy.

Rydym yn disgrifio'r sgîl-effeithiau mwyaf cyffredin yma. Mae'n annhebygol y byddwch yn cael pob un o'r rhain. Os sylwch ar unrhyw sgîl-effeithiau nad ydynt wedi eu rhestru yma, neu os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau ynghylch sgîl-effeithiau, holwch eich meddyg, nyrs neu fferyllydd.

Bydd eich nyrs yn rhoi rhifau ffôn i chi fel y gallwch ffonio'r ysbty os ydych yn teimlo'n wael neu angen cyngor. Gallwch ffonio ar unrhyw adeg o'r dydd neu'r nos. Cadwch y rhifau hyn yn eich ffôn neu cadwch nhw yn rhywle diogel.

Haint

Gall cemotherapi leihau nifer y celloedd gwaed gwyn yn eich gwaed. Gelwir hyn yn niwtropenia. Mae hyn yn eich gwneud yn fwy tebygol o gael haint.

Cysylltwch â'r ysbyty ar unwaith ar y rhif cyswllt a roddwyd i chi os:

- yw eich tymheredd yn codi dros 37.5°C (99.5°F)
- ydych yn teimlo'n wael yn sydyn, hyd yn oed os yw eich tymheredd yn normal
- oes gennych symptomau haint, megis:
 - teimlo'n boeth neu oer
 - teimlo'n grynedig
 - dolur gwddf
 - peswch
 - dolur rhydd
 - angen pi-pi yn aml.

Bydd eich celloedd gwaed gwyn fel arfer yn dychwelyd i fod yn normal cyn eich triniaeth nesaf. Byddwch yn cael prawf gwaed cyn cael mwy o gemotherapi. Os bydd eich celloedd gwaed gwyn yn dal yn isel, efallai bydd eich meddyg yn gohirio eich triniaeth am gyfnod byr.

Weithiau cewch bigiadau o gyffur o'r enw G-CSF a fydd yn helpu mîr eich esgyrn i wneud mwy o gelloedd gwaed gwyn.

Anemia

Gall cemotherapi leihau nifer y celloedd gwaed coch yn eich gwaed. Gall hyn wneud i chi deimlo'n flinedig ac yn fyr o wynt. Dywedwch wrth eich meddyg neu nyrs os ydych yn teimlo fel hyn. Efallai bydd angen i chi gael celloedd gwaed coch ychwanegol (trallwysiad gwaed).

Cleisio a gwaedu

Gall cemotherapi leihau nifer y platennau yn eich gwaed. Platennau yw'r celloedd sy'n helpu'r gwaed i geulo. Dywedwch wrth eich meddyg neu nyrs os oes gennych unrhyw gleisiau neu waedu. Mae hyn yn cynnwys gwaedlif o'r trwyn, gymiau sy'n gwaedu, smotiau gwaed neu frech ar y croen. Bydd angen platennau ychwanegol ar rai pobl.

Blinder

Mae teimlo'n flinedig iawn yn sgîl-effaith cyffredin. Yn aml, mae'n waeth tuag at ddiwedd y driniaeth. Gall bara am beth amser ar ôl i'ch triniaeth orffen. Ceisiwch orffwys gymaint ag sydd ei angen. Mae'n helpu hefyd i wneud ychydig o ymarfer corff ysgafn, fel mynd am dro bach. Os ydych yn teimlo'n gysglyd, peidiwch â gyrru neu weithio peiriannau.

Teimlo'n sâl neu fod yn sâl

Efallai byddwch yn teimlo'n sâl os cewch gemotherapi. Efallai bydd eich meddyg yn rhoi cyffuriau (meddyginiaeth) gwrth-salwch i chi i helpu. Cymerwch nhw'n union fel yr eglurodd eich meddyg, nyrs neu fferyllydd wrthych. Os ydych yn dal i deimlo'n sâl, cysylltwch â'r ysbyty cyn gynted â phosibl. Gallant roi cyngor i chi a newid y feddyginiaeth am un sy'n gweithio'n well i chi.

Rhwymedd

Gall cemotherapi achosi rhwymedd. Gall yfed llawer, bwyta bwyd gyda llawer o ffibr, a gwneud ymarfer corff ysgafn helpu. Os ydych yn dal i fod yn rhwym, efallai bydd angen i chi gymryd meddyginaeth i'ch gweithio. Gall eich meddyg roi'r rhain i chi.

Dolur rhydd

Gall cemotherapi hefyd achosi dolur rhydd. Bydd eich meddyg neu nrys yn dweud wrthych os gallai hyn ddigwydd yn ystod eich triniaeth. Byddant hefyd yn dweud wrthych pryd y dylech gysylltu â'r ysbyty os yw hyn yn digwydd. Mae yna feddyginaethau a all helpu. Mae'n bwysig yfed digon os oes gennych ddolur rhydd.

Ceg ddolurus

Gall eich ceg deimlo'n ddolurus neu sych, neu efallai y byddwch yn sylwi ar wlserau bach. Gall yfed digon a glanhau eich dannedd gyda brws dannedd meddal helpu.

Ceisiwch osgoi bwydydd poeth a sbeislyd a all lidio'ch ceg. Dywedwch wrth eich meddyg neu nrys os yw eich ceg yn teimlo'n ddolurus. Byddant yn gwirio am haint ac efallai yn rhoi golch ceg neu feddyginaeth i chi i helpu.

Colli chwant bwyd

Mae rhai pobl yn colli eu chwant bwyd. Gall hyn bara am ychydig ddyddiau neu yn hirach. Os ydych yn meddwl nad ydych yn bwyta digon, neu os ydych yn colli pwysau, siaradwch â'ch meddyg neu nrys. Gallant awgrymu ffyrdd i gynyddu eich chwant bwyd a chadw at pwysau iach.

Blasau yn newid

Efallai y sylwch fod bwyd yn blasu'n wahanol. Mae rhai pobl yn cael blas rhyfedd yn eu ceg. Gall sugno ar fferins di-siwrn â blas neu fintys helpu. Daw blas normal yn ôl wedi i'r driniaeth orffen fel arfer.

Effeithiau ar y nerfau

Gall rhai cyffuriau cemotherapi ddifrodi rhai nerfau yn y corff. Gall hyn achosi fferdod, pinnau bach neu boen. Mae hyn fel arfer yn dechrau yn y bysedd a bysedd traed. Dywedwch wrth eich meddyg neu nrys os ydy hyn yn digwydd. Mae hyn fel arfer yn gwella ar ôl i'r driniaeth orffen. Ar gyfer rhai pobl, gall bara'n hirach.

Colli gwallt

Mae llawer o bobl yn canfod hyn yn sgîl-effaith annifyr. Nid yw pob cyffur cemotherapi yn gwneud i chi golli eich gwallt. Mae rhai cyffuriau yn gwneud i ychydig o wallt ddod o'i wraidd. Gall eraill wneud i chi golli eich gwallt i gyd. Gall hyn gynnwys blew mewn rhannau eraill o'r corff hefyd. Bydd eich meddyg neu nrys yn egluro beth allai ddigwydd. Gallant hefyd roi cyngor i chi ar sut i ofalu am eich gwallt a chroen eich pen.

Os yw eich gwallt yn dod allan, mae fel arfer yn digwydd 2 i 3 wythnos ar ôl dechrau'r driniaeth. Weithiau gall ddigwydd o fewn ychydig ddiwrnodau. Fel arfer, bydd yn tyfu yn ôl mewn ychydig fisoedd ar ôl i chi orffen y driniaeth. Gallwch hefyd ofyn am gael wig neu ddarn gwallt.

Gall rhai pobl leihau faint o wallt a gollir trwy ddefnyddio rhywbeth o'r enw oeri croen y pen neu gap oer. Mae hyn yn gostwng tymheredd croen eich pen yn ystod triniaeth. Nid yw pawb yn gallu cael oeri croen y pen, ond gallwch ofyn i'ch nrys a fyddai'n ddefnyddiol i chi.

Mae'n bwysig eich bod yn rhoi gwybod i'ch meddyg yn syth os ydych yn teimlo'n wael neu os oes gennych sgîl-effeithiau difrifol, hyd yn oed os na sonnir amdanynt yma.

Gwybodaeth bwysig arall

Clotiau gwaed

Gall canser a chemotherapi gynyddu'r siawns o ddatblygu clot gwaed. Gall clot gwaed achosi poen, cochni, chwydd, diffyg anadl a phoen yn y frest. Cysylltwch â'ch meddyg yn syth os oes gennych unrhyw un o'r symptomau hyn. Mae clot gwaed yn ddifrifol ond gall eich meddyg ei drin gyda chyffuriau. Gall eich meddyg neu nrys roi rhagor o wybodaeth i chi.

Meddyginaethau eraill

Gall rhai meddyginaethau effeithio ar gemotherapi neu fod yn niweidiol pan fyddwch yn ei gael. Mae hyn yn cynnwys meddyginaethau y gallwch eu prynu mewn siop neu fferyllfa. Dywedwch wrth eich meddyg canser am unrhyw gyffuriau rydych yn eu cymryd, gan gynnwys fitaminau, cyffuriau llysieuol a therapiâu cyflenwol.

Ffrwythlondeb

Efallai bydd eich triniaeth yn effeithio ar eich gallu i feichiogi neu ddod yn dad. Siaradwch â'ch meddyg neu nrys cyn i'r driniaeth ddechrau os ydych yn poeni am hyn.

Atal Cenhedlu

Bydd eich meddyg yn eich cynghori i beidio beichiogi neu ddod yn dad yn ystod triniaeth. Gallai'r cemotherapi niweidio babi sy'n datblygu. Mae'n bwysig defnyddio dull atal cenhedlu effeithiol yn ystod eich triniaeth.

Rhyw

Os ydych chi'n cael rhyw yn ystod y deuddydd cyntaf ar ôl cael cemotherapi, bydd angen i chi ddefnyddio condom. Mae hyn i amddiffyn eich partner rhag y cyffuriau cemotherapi. Siaradwch â'ch meddyg neu nrys os ydych chi'n poeni am hyn.

Bwydo o'r fron

Ni ddylech fwydo o'r fron yn ystod triniaeth. Mae hyn oherwydd gellid pasio'r cemotherapi i fabi trwy laeth o'r fron.

Triniaeth feddygol a deintyddol

Os bydd angen i chi fynd i'r ysbyty am unrhyw reswm arall heblaw canser, dywedwch wrth y meddygon a nysys eich bod yn cael cemotherapi. Dywedwch enw eich meddyg canser wrthynt fel y gallant ofyn am gyngor.

Siaradwch â'ch meddyg neu nrys canser os byddwch angen triniaeth ddeintyddol. Dywedwch wrth eich deintydd eich bod yn cael cemotherapi.

Teithio

Siaradwch â'ch meddyg neu nrys os ydych yn cynllunio teithio dramor yn ystod triniaeth. Efallai na fyddwch yn gallu cael rhai brechiadau. Byddant hefyd yn gwirio os yw'n ddiogel i chi i hedfan.

Cofiwch gymryd gofal ychwanegol yn yr haul. Gall rhai cyffuriau cemotherapi wneud eich croen yn fwy tebygol o losgi.

Gweithio yn ystod cemotherapi

Efallai bydd angen i chi gymryd amser i ffwrdd o'r gwaith yn ystod cemotherapi. Mae angen i rai pobl barhau i weithio am resymau ariannol. Gall eich meddyg neu nrys roi cyngor i chi a dweud wrthych ba gefnogaeth sydd ar gael. Mae gennym wybodaeth am waith a chanser ac am hawlio budd-daliadau os nad ydych yn gallu gweithio.

Sut gall Macmillan helpu

Mae Macmillan yma i'ch helpu chi a'ch teulu. Gallwch gael cefnogaeth gan:

- **Linell Gymorth Macmillan (0808 808 00 00).** Mae gennym gyfieithwyr, felly gallwch siarad gyda ni yn eich iaith. Dywedwch wrthym, yn Saesneg, yr iaith rydych am ei defnyddio. Gallwn ateb cwestiynau meddygol, roi gwybodaeth am gefnogaeth ariannol neu siarad gyda chi am eich teimladau. Mae'r llinell ffôn ar agor o ddydd Llun i ddydd Gwener, 9am i 8pm.
- **Gwefan Macmillan (macmillan.org.uk).** Mae gan ein safle lawer o wybodaeth yn Saesneg am ganser a byw gyda chanser. Mae mwy o wybodaeth mewn ieithoedd eraill yn macmillan.org.uk/translations
- **Canolfannau gwybodaeth.** Yn y ganolfan wybodaeth, gallwch siarad gydag arbenigwr canser a chael gwybodaeth ysgrifenedig. Chwiliwch am eich canolfan agosaf yn **macmillan.org.uk/informationcentres** neu ffoniwch ni. Efallai y bydd gan eich ysbyty ganolfan.
- **Grwpiau cefnogaeth lleol** – Chwiliwch am grŵp yn eich ardal chi ar **macmillan.org.uk/supportgroups** neu ffoniwch ni.
- **Cymuned Ar-lein Macmillan** – Gallwch siarad gyda phobl eraill mewn sefyllfaoedd tebyg ar **macmillan.org.uk/community**

Rhestr geiriau

| Gair Cymraeg | | Sut i'w ddweud yn Saesneg (trawslythreniad o'r gair Saesneg) | Ystyr |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anfalaen | Benign | [Be-nain] | Lwmp yn y corff nad yw'n ganser ac ni all ledauen i unrhyw le arall yn y corff. |
| Celloedd | Cells | [Séls] | Y blociau adeiladu bach sy'n llunio organau a meinwe ein corff. |
| Celloedd Gwaed Coch | Red blood cells | [Red Blyd Séls] | Celloedd yn ein gwaed sy'n cludo ocsigen o gwmpas y corff. |
| Celloedd Gwaed Gwyn | White blood cells | [Wait Blyd Séls] | Celloedd yn ein gwaed sy'n ymladd haint. |
| Dolur Rhydd | Diarrhoea | [Dai-yr-î-a] | Pan mae eich pŵ yn feddal neu'n ddyfrllyd. Efallai y byddwch angen y toiled fwy nag arfer neu ar frys mwy. Efallai y cewch boen bol hefyd. |
| Iachâd | Cured | [Cîw-yrd] | Pan nad oes unrhyw gelloedd canser ar ôl yn y corff. |
| Llawfeddygaeth | Surgery | [Syr-jy-ri] | Cael llawdriniaeth. |
| Llinell Ganolog | Central line | [Sen-tral Lain] | Tiwb tenau sy'n mynd i wylhien yn eich brest. Fe'i defnyddir i roi cemotherapi. Mae un pen yn aros tu allan i'r corff. |
| Llinell PICC | PICC line | [PIC Lain] | Tiwb tenau sy'n mynd i wylhien yn eich braich. Fe'i defnyddir i roi cemotherapi. Mae un pen yn aros tu allan i'r corff. |
| Malaen | Malignant | [Mal-ig-nynt] | Lwmp yn y corff sy'n ganser ac fe all ledauen i unrhyw le arall yn y corff. |
| Platennau | Platelets | [Pleit-lets] | Celloedd sy'n helpu'r gwaed i geulo. |

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Radiotherapi | Radiotherapy | [Rei-dio ther-api] | Triniaeth sy'n defnyddio pelydrau X ynni uchel i ddinistrio celloedd canser. |
| Rhwymedd | Constipation | [Con-sti-pe-shyn] | Pan mae'n anodd neu'n boenus i gael pŵ. Efallai nad ydych yn mynd mor aml ag arfer, neu efallai bod eich pŵ yn galed a lympio. |
| Sgîl-effeithiau | Side effects | [Said eff-ects] | Effeithiau digroeso triniaeth canser. Er enghraifft, colli gwallt, teimlo'n sâl neu flinder. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o sgîl-effeithiau yn diflannu ar ôl i'r driniaeth ddod i ben. |
| System Lymffatig | Lymphatic system | [Lum-ffat-ic sus-tem] | Rhwydwaith o lestri a chwarennau ledled y corff sy'n helpu i ymladd haint. |
| Tiwmor | Tumour | [Tiw-myr] | Grŵp o gelloedd sy'n tyfu mewn ffordd anormal. Mae'r celloedd anormal yn lluosogi ac yn ffurfio lwmw. |

Mwy o wybodaeth yn Gymraeg

Mae gennym wybodaeth yn Gymraeg am y pynciau hyn:

| Mathau o ganser | Ymdopi â chanser |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canser y fron • Canser y coluddyn mawr • Canser yr ysgyfaint • Canser y brostad <p>Triniaethau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemotherapi • Radiotherapi • Llawfeddygaeth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Os cewch ddiagnosis o ganser - Canllaw cyflym • Hawlio budd-daliadau • Problemau bwyta a chanser • Diwedd oes • Cymorth ariannol - budd-daliadau • Cymorth ariannol – help gyda chostau • Bwyta'n iach • Blinder a chanser • Sgil-effeithiau triniaeth canser • Yr hyn y gallwch ei wneud i helpu'ch hun |

I weld yr wybodaeth hon, ewch i macmillan.org.uk/translations

Siaradwch â ni yn Gymraeg

Gallwch ffonio Macmillan am ddim ar **0808 808 00 00** a siarad â ni yn eich iaith eich hun trwy gyfieithydd. Gallwch siarad â ni am eich pryderon a'ch cwestiynau meddygol. Dywedwch wrthym, yn Saesneg, yr iaith rydych am ei defnyddio.

Rydyn ni ar agor o ddydd Llun i ddydd Gwener, 9am tan 8pm.

Cyfeiriadau a diolchiadau

Mae'r holl wybodaeth yma wedi ei hysgrifennu a'i golygu gan dîm Datblygu Gwybodaeth Canser Cymorth Canser Macmillan.

Mae'r wybodaeth yn y daflen ffeithiau hon yn seiliedig ar y llyfrynn Macmillan **Understanding chemotherapy**. Gallwn anfon copi atoch chi, ond mae'r llyfrynn llawn ar gael yn Saesneg yn unig.

Mae'r wybodaeth hon wedi ei hadolygu gan arbenigwyr perthnasol a'i chymeradwyo gan ein Prif Olygydd Meddygol, Dr Tim Iveson, Oncolegydd Meddygol Ymgynghorol Macmillan.

Gyda diolch i Catherine Loughran, Fferyllydd; Claire Haslop, Arbenigydd Nrysio Clinigol; Jenny King, Arbenigydd Nrysio Clinigol Cemoterapi; Natalie Singer, Arbenigydd Nrysio Clinigol Haematoleg Uwch Macmillan; Robin Jones, Oncolegydd Clinigol; Wendy Anderson, Nrysio Cemoterapi Ymgynghorol Macmillan.

Diolch hefyd i'r bobl sydd wedi eu heffeithio gan ganser a adolygodd y cynnwys hwn.

Mae'r holl wybodaeth yn seiliedig ar y dystiolaeth orau sydd ar gael. Am ragor o wybodaeth am y ffynonellau a ddefnyddiwn, cysylltwch â ni yn bookletfeedback@macmillan.org.uk



Cynnwys wedi'i adolygu: Medi
2018
Adolygiad nesaf a gynllunnir: 2020

Rydym yn gwneud pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod yr wybodaeth a ddarperir gennym yn gywir, ond ni ddylid dibynnu arni i adlewyrchu cyflwr presennol ymchwil feddygol, sy'n newid o hyd. Os ydych chi'n poeni am eich iechyd, siaradwch â'ch meddyg. Ni all Macmillan fod yn gyfrifol am unrhyw golled neu ddifrod sy'n deillio o unrhyw gamgymeriad yn yr wybodaeth hon na gwybodaeth trydydd parti fel gwybodaeth ar wefannau rydym yn rhoi dolenni atyn nhw.

Gobeithiwn y bydd yr wybodaeth hon o help i chi. Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau, gallwn roi gwybodaeth a chefnogaeth i chi yn eich iaith dros y ffôn. Mae ein gwasanaethau am ddim. Galwch ni ar **0808 808 00 00** (Dydd Llun-Dydd Gwener, 9am tan 8pm) a gofynnwch yn Saesneg am eich iaith.

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MAC12464_Welsh

Chemotherapy

This information is about chemotherapy.

Any words that are underlined are explained in the word list at the end.

Many people with cancer will have chemotherapy as part of their treatment.

Some people also have other treatments such as targeted therapies, radiotherapy or surgery. The doctors at the hospital will talk to you about your treatment. We also have information in [language] about these treatments.

If you have any questions, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist at the hospital where you are having your treatment.

If you have any questions or want someone to talk to, you can call Macmillan Cancer Support on **0808 808 00 00**, Monday to Friday, 9am to 8pm. We have interpreters, so you can speak to us in your own language. When you call us, please tell us in English which language you need (say “xxxxx”).

We have more information in [language] about different types of cancer, treatments and living with cancer. Visit **macmillan.org.uk/translations** or call us on **0808 808 00 00**.

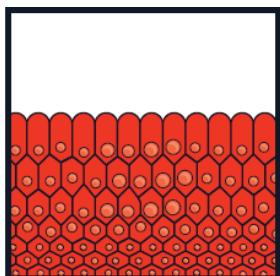
In this fact sheet:

- What is cancer?
- What is chemotherapy?
- When is chemotherapy used?
- Having chemotherapy
- Understanding your treatment
- Tests before treatment
- Where will you have treatment?
- How long does treatment take?
- Changes to your treatment plan
- Side effects
- Other important information
- How Macmillan can help
- Glossary
- More information in [language]

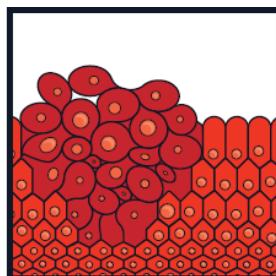
What is cancer?

Cancer starts in the cells in our body. Cells are the tiny building blocks that make up the organs and tissues of our body. Usually, these cells divide to make new cells in a controlled way. This is how our bodies grow, heal and repair. Sometimes, this goes wrong and the cell becomes abnormal. The abnormal cell keeps dividing and making more and more abnormal cells. These cells form a lump called a tumour.

Normal cells



Cells forming a tumour



Not all lumps are cancer. A lump that is not cancer is called benign. It cannot spread to anywhere else in the body. A lump that is cancer is called malignant. It can grow into other areas of the body.

Cancer cells sometimes break away from the first cancer and travel through the blood or lymphatic system to other parts of the body. Cancer cells that spread and develop into a tumour somewhere else in the body are called a secondary cancer.

What is chemotherapy?

Chemotherapy drugs destroy cancer cells. The drugs are carried around the body in the blood. The drugs damage cancer cells so that they die. Healthy cells can also be damaged but they will usually repair themselves.

You may have one or more drugs during your treatment.

When is chemotherapy used?

Chemotherapy can be used on its own or with other types of treatment such as targeted therapies, surgery or radiotherapy. It can be given:

- as the main treatment for certain types of cancer
- before other treatments, to make the cancer smaller
- at the same time as other treatments
- after other treatments, to try to stop the cancer coming back
- to help someone feel better or live longer, if the cancer cannot be cured.

Chemotherapy is also sometimes used to treat conditions that are not cancer.

Having chemotherapy

You will usually have your chemotherapy as a course of treatment sessions. Each session is followed by some rest days when you have no chemotherapy. This is called a **cycle** of treatment. You will usually have a few cycles of chemotherapy. How many you have depends on what type of cancer you have. Your cancer doctor will talk to you about how many cycles you need.

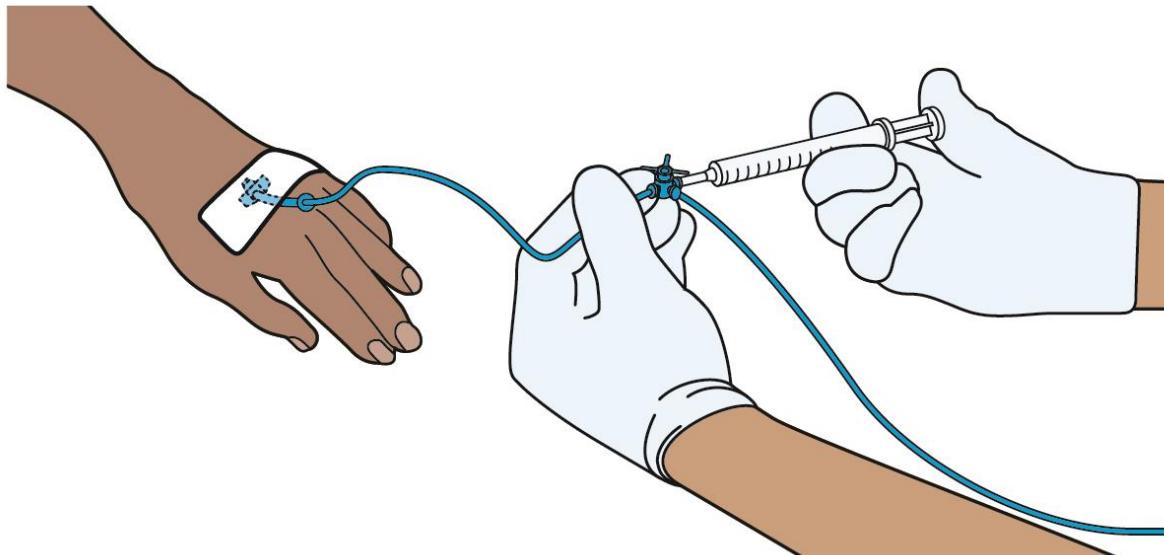
Chemotherapy drugs can be given in different ways. They can be given:

- into a vein
- as tablets or capsules
- by injection under the skin
- by injection into a muscle
- by injection into the fluid around the spine
- into an area such as the bladder
- as a cream for some skin cancers.

Having chemotherapy into a vein

Most chemotherapy drugs are given into a vein. They are usually given through a small tube called a cannula. The nurse will put the cannula into a vein in your hand or arm. The nurse will then connect the cannula to either a fluid bag or a syringe with chemotherapy inside. The cannula will be taken out before you go home.

A cannula:

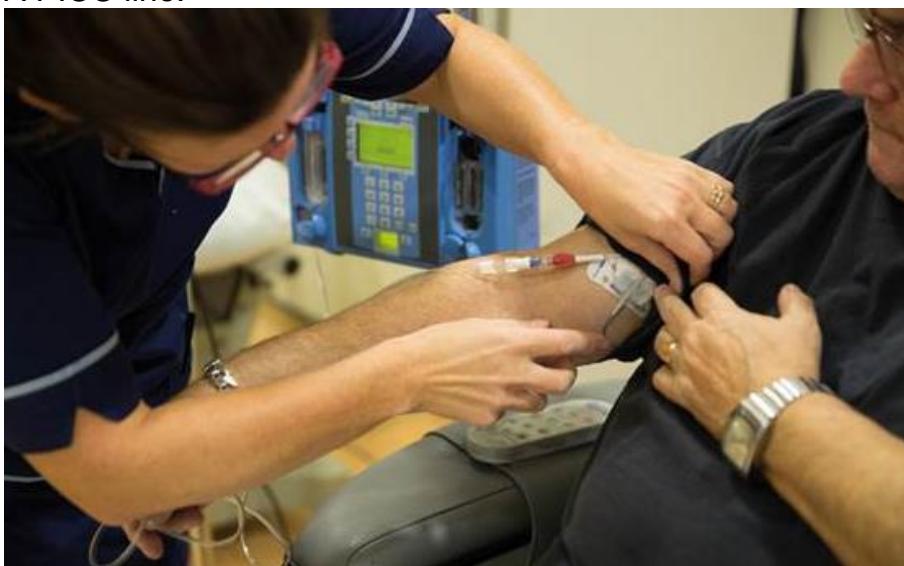


Chemotherapy can also be given through a tube in your arm or chest. A line in your arm is called a PICC line. A line in your chest is called a central line. The line stays in during your treatment. Your nurse will talk to you about this if you need one.

A central line:



A PICC line:



Many people worry that chemotherapy will be painful, or that they will feel different when it is being given. Having chemotherapy into a vein should not be painful, so tell your nurse straight away if it hurts.

Sometimes, a portable pump can be used to give chemotherapy at home.

Having chemotherapy as tablets

Chemotherapy tablets can be taken at home. Only some types of chemotherapy are tablets. It is important to remember that they can still have side effects.

Understanding your treatment

Before you have treatment, your doctor, nurse or pharmacist will explain:

- why you need it
- how often you will have it
- the possible side effects
- how you may feel after the treatment.

No treatment should be given unless you understand why you are having it and how you may feel. You will be asked to sign a form to show that you agree to the treatment and understand its possible side effects. This is called a consent form.

It is a good idea to take someone with you who speaks [language] and English. The hospital may have interpreters, but try to ask for one in advance if you would like one.

Many people are worried at the thought of having chemotherapy. It can help to ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist any questions you have about your treatment.

Tests before treatment

You may need some tests before starting your treatment. These help the doctors check that you are well enough to have your treatment. These usually include blood tests and maybe tests on your urine or heart. Sometimes, you may need to have x-rays or scans. You will also have your height and weight measured. Women may be asked to take a pregnancy test.

Before each treatment, you may have a blood test. This may be on the day of your treatment or a day or two before. Your doctor or nurse will check your blood results and ask you how you have felt since your last treatment.

Where will you have treatment?

You usually have treatment in a day unit or a hospital ward. Sometimes you can have it at home. You can talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist about where you will have treatment. It is important to make sure that this is the safest place for you to have it. You may need to travel for your treatment. Talk to your nurse if you need help getting to hospital or if you need help with the cost of travelling there.

How long does treatment take?

You can usually have chemotherapy into a vein as a ‘day patient’. This means you do not need to stay overnight and you can go home after the treatment. Treatment may take from half an hour to a few hours. Some people may need to stay in hospital for a short time.

Your course of treatment will usually last for a few months. This will depend on what type of cancer you have.

Changes to your treatment plan

Your doctors use tests to check the effect of the treatment on your body. Sometimes your treatment may need to be delayed or changed to give your body time to recover. Your doctor will talk to you about this.

Side effects

Chemotherapy drugs can cause side effects that make you feel unwell. This is because they affect healthy cells in your body. Most side effects will improve after treatment ends, but some can last longer. Your doctor, nurse or pharmacist will talk to you about any side effects you may get.

Different drugs cause different side effects. Some people have very few side effects while others may have more.

We describe the most common side effects here. It is unlikely that you will get all of these. If you notice any side effects which are not listed here, or if you have any questions about side effects, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

Your nurse will give you telephone numbers so you can call the hospital if you feel unwell or need advice. You can call any time of the day or night. Save these numbers in your phone or keep them somewhere safe.

Infection

Chemotherapy can reduce the number of white blood cells in your blood. This is called neutropenia. This makes you more likely to get an infection.

Contact the hospital straight away on the contact number you've been given if:

- your temperature goes over 37.5°C (99.5°F)
- you suddenly feel unwell, even with a normal temperature
- you have symptoms of an infection, such as:
 - feeling hot or cold
 - feeling shaky
 - a sore throat
 - a cough
 - diarrhoea
 - needing to pee a lot.

Your white blood cells usually return to normal before your next treatment. You will have a blood test before having more chemotherapy. If your white blood cells are still low, your doctor may delay your treatment for a short time.

Sometimes you may have injections of a drug called G-CSF to help your bone marrow make more white blood cells.

Anaemia

Chemotherapy can reduce the number of red blood cells in your blood. This can make you feel tired and breathless. Tell your doctor or nurse if you feel like this. You may need to be given extra red blood cells (blood transfusion).

Bruising and bleeding

Chemotherapy can reduce the number of platelets in your blood. Platelets are cells that help the blood to clot. Tell your doctor or nurse if you have any bruising or bleeding. This includes nosebleeds, bleeding gums, blood spots or rashes on the skin. Some people may need to be given extra platelets.

Tiredness

Feeling very tired is a common side effect. It is often worse towards the end of treatment. It can last for some time after your treatment finishes. Try to get as much rest as you need. It helps to also do some gentle exercise such as short walks. If you feel sleepy, do not drive or operate machines.

Feeling sick or being sick

You might feel sick if you have chemotherapy. Your doctor may give you anti-sickness drugs (medicine) to help. Take them exactly as your doctor, nurse or pharmacist explains to you. If you still feel sick, contact the hospital as soon as possible. They can give you advice and change the medicine to one that works better for you.

Constipation

Chemotherapy can cause constipation. Drinking lots of fluids, eating foods with lots of fibre, and taking gentle exercise can help. If you still have constipation, you may need to take a medicine called a laxative. Your doctor can give these to you.

Diarrhoea

Chemotherapy can also cause diarrhoea. Your doctor or nurse will tell you if this might happen with your treatment. They will also tell you when you should contact the hospital if this happens. There are medicines that can help. It is important to drink plenty of fluids if you have diarrhoea.

Sore mouth

Your mouth may become sore or dry, or you may notice small ulcers. Drinking lots of fluids and cleaning your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush can help.

Try to avoid hot and spicy foods that can irritate your mouth. Tell your doctor or nurse if your mouth feels sore. They will check for infection and may give you a mouthwash or medicine to help.

Loss of appetite

Some people lose their appetite. This may last a few days or longer. If you think you are not eating enough, or if you are losing weight, talk to your doctor or nurse. They can suggest ways to increase your appetite and keep to a healthy weight.

Taste changes

You may notice that food tastes different. Some people get a strange taste in their mouth. Sucking on flavoured sugar-free sweets or mints may help. Normal taste usually comes back after treatment finishes.

Effects on the nerves

Some chemotherapy drugs can damage some nerves in the body. This can cause numbness, tingling or pain. This feeling usually starts in the fingers and toes. Tell your doctor or nurse if this happens. This usually improves after treatment has finished. For some people, it can last longer.

Hair loss

Many people find this side effect very upsetting. Not all chemotherapy drugs make your hair fall out. Some drugs make some hair fall out. Others can make all of your hair fall out. This can include other body hair too. Your doctor or nurse will explain what might happen. They can also give you advice on how to look after your hair and scalp.

If your hair falls out, it usually happens 2 to 3 weeks after starting treatment. Sometimes it can happen within a few days. Hair usually grows back over a few months once you' finish treatment. You can also ask about getting a wig or hairpiece.

Some people may be able to reduce hair loss by using something called scalp cooling or a cold cap. This lowers the temperature of your scalp during treatment. Not everyone can have scalp cooling, but you can ask your nurse whether it would be useful for you.

It's important to let your doctor know straight away if you feel unwell or have any severe side effects, even if they're not mentioned here.

Other important information

Blood clots

Both cancer and chemotherapy can increase the chance of developing a blood clot. A blood clot can cause pain, redness, swelling, breathlessness and chest pain. Contact your doctor straight away if you have any of these symptoms. A blood clot is serious but your doctor can treat it with drugs. Your doctor or nurse can give you more information.

Other medicines

Some medicines can affect chemotherapy or be harmful when you are having it. This includes medicines you can buy in a shop or chemist. Tell your cancer doctor about any drugs you are taking, including vitamins, herbal drugs and complementary therapies.

Fertility

Your treatment may affect your ability to get pregnant or father a child. If you are worried about this, talk to your doctor or nurse before treatment starts.

Contraception

Your doctor will advise you not to become pregnant or father a child during treatment. The chemotherapy may harm a developing baby. It is important to use contraception during your treatment.

Sex

If you have sex within the first couple of days of having chemotherapy, you need to use a condom. This is to protect your partner from the chemotherapy drugs. Talk to your doctor or nurse if you are worried about this.

Breastfeeding

You should not breastfeed during treatment. This is because chemotherapy could be passed to a baby through breast milk.

Medical and dental treatment

If you need to go into hospital for any reason other than cancer, always tell the doctors and nurses that you are having chemotherapy. Tell them the name of your cancer doctor so they can ask for advice.

Talk to your cancer doctor or nurse if you need dental treatment. Always tell your dentist you are having chemotherapy.

Travel

Talk to your doctor or nurse if you are planning to travel abroad during treatment. You may not be able to have certain vaccines. They will also check if it is safe for you to fly.

Remember to take extra care in the sun. Some chemotherapy drugs can make your skin more likely to burn.

Working during chemotherapy

You may need to take time off work during chemotherapy. Some people need to keep working for financial reasons. Your doctor or nurse can give you advice and tell you about support that is available. We have information about work and cancer and about claiming benefits if you cannot work.

How Macmillan can help

Macmillan is here to help you and your family. You can get support from:

- **The Macmillan Support Line (0808 808 00 00).** We have interpreters, so you can speak to us in your language. Just tell us, in English, the language you want to use. We can answer medical questions, give you information about financial support, or talk to you about your feelings. The phone line is open Monday to Friday, 9am to 8pm.
- **The Macmillan website (macmillan.org.uk).** Our site has lots of English information about cancer and living with cancer. There is more information in other languages at macmillan.org.uk/translations
- **Information centres.** At an information centre, you can talk to a cancer support specialist and get written information. Find your nearest centre at macmillan.org.uk/informationcentres or call us. Your hospital might have a centre.
- **Local support groups** – Find a group near you at macmillan.org.uk/supportgroups or call us.
- **Macmillan Online Community** – You can talk to other people in similar situations at macmillan.org.uk/community

Word list

| Word (target language) | In English | How to say in English (transliteration of English word) | Meaning |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Benign | | A lump in the body that is not cancer and cannot spread to anywhere else in the body. |
| | Cells | | The tiny building blocks that make up the organs and tissues of our body. |
| | Central line | | A thin tube that goes into a vein in your chest. It is used to give chemotherapy. One end stays outside the body. |
| | Constipation | | When you find it difficult or painful to poo. You might not be going as often as usual, or your poo might be hard and |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | lumpy. |
| | Cured | | When there are no cancer cells left in the body. |
| | Diarrhoea | | When you have soft or watery poo. You might need the toilet more than usual or very urgently. You may also have tummy pain. |
| | Lymphatic system | | A network of vessels and glands throughout the body that helps to fight infection. |
| | Malignant | | A lump in the body that is cancer and can spread around the body. |
| | PICC line | | A thin tube that goes into a vein in your arm. It is used to give chemotherapy. One end stays outside the body. |
| | Platelets | | Cells that help the blood to clot. |
| | Radiotherapy | | A cancer treatment that uses high-energy x-rays to kill cancer cells. |
| | Red blood cells | | Cells in our blood that carry oxygen around the body. |
| | Side effects | | Unwanted effects of cancer treatment. For example, hair loss, feeling sick or tiredness. Most side effects go away after treatment finishes. |
| | Surgery | | Having an operation. |
| | Tumour | | A group of cells that are growing in an abnormal way. The abnormal cells keep multiplying and form a lump. |
| | White blood cells | | Cells in our blood that fight infection. |

More information in [language]

We have information in [language] about these topics:

| Types of cancer | Coping with cancer |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breast cancer• Large bowel cancer• Lung cancer• Prostate cancer | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you're diagnosed with cancer – A quick guide• Claiming benefits• Eating problems and cancer• End of life• Financial support – benefits• Financial support – help with costs• Healthy eating• Tiredness (fatigue) and cancer• Side effects of cancer treatment• What you can do to help yourself |
| Treatments <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemotherapy• Radiotherapy• Surgery | |

To see this information, go to macmillan.org.uk/translations

Speak to us in [language]

You can call Macmillan free on **0808 808 00 00** and speak to us in your own language through an interpreter. You can talk to us about your worries and medical questions. Just tell us, in English, the language you want to use.

We are open Monday to Friday, 9am to 8pm.

References and thanks

All of this information has been written and edited by Macmillan Cancer Support's Cancer Information Development team.

The information in this fact sheet is based on the Macmillan booklet **Understanding chemotherapy**. We can send you a copy, but the full booklet is only available in English.

This content has been reviewed by relevant experts and approved by our Chief Medical Editor, Dr Tim Iveson, Macmillan Consultant Medical Oncologist.

With thanks to Catherine Loughran, Pharmacist; Claire Haslop, Clinical Nurse Specialist; Jenny King, Chemotherapy Clinical Nurse Specialist; Natalie Singer, Macmillan Advanced Haematology Clinical Nurse Specialist; Robin Jones, Clinical Oncologist; Wendy Anderson, Macmillan Nurse Consultant Chemotherapy.

Thanks also to the people affected by cancer who reviewed this content.

All our information is based on the best evidence available. For more information about the sources we use, please contact us at
bookletfeedback@macmillan.org.uk



Content reviewed: September
2018
Next planned review: 2020

We make every effort to ensure that the information we provide is accurate but it should not be relied upon to reflect the current state of medical research, which is constantly changing. If you are concerned about your health, you should consult your doctor. Macmillan cannot accept liability for any loss or damage resulting from any inaccuracy in this information or third-party information such as information on websites to which we link.

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