

## If you are diagnosed with cancer – a quick guide

This information is about what to expect when you find out you have cancer, and where to get help and support.

Any words that are underlined are explained in the word list at the end. The word list also includes the pronunciation of the words in English.

Being diagnosed with cancer can be a huge shock. You may be feeling lots of different emotions. But it does not mean you have to give up hope. Many people are now treated successfully or able to live with cancer for many years. There are lots of people and services that can support you.

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

You can also call Macmillan Cancer Support on freephone **0808 808 00 00**, 7 days a week, 8am 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”).

There is more cancer information in [LANGUAGE] at **macmillan.org.uk/translations**

We have a longer booklet called **The cancer guide** that you might find helpful but this is only available in English.

## **This information is about:**

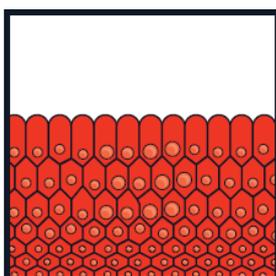
- What is cancer?
- What happens after diagnosis?
- Health and social care professionals you might meet
- How treatment is planned
- The main cancer treatments
- Talking to your healthcare team
- Coping with cancer – where to get support
- How Macmillan can help you
- Word list
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## What is cancer?

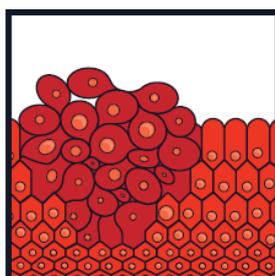
Cancer starts in our body's cells. Cells are tiny building blocks that make up the organs and tissues of our body. Usually, these cells split (divide) to make new cells in a controlled way. This is how our bodies grow, heal and repair.

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 (benign) cannot spread to anywhere else in the body.

A lump that is cancer (malignant) can grow into nearby areas of the body. Sometimes, cancer cells spread from where the cancer started (primary cancer) to other parts of the body. The cancer cells travel through the blood or lymphatic system. They can develop into a tumour somewhere else in the body. This is called a secondary cancer.

## What happens after diagnosis?

Your healthcare team should talk to you about your treatment options and about any support you might need. They will tell you what your treatment will involve and when it can start. You may need to have some more tests or scans to find out more about the cancer.

## Health and social care professionals you might meet

When you have cancer, you may meet lots of different health and social care professionals.

### **Key worker**

You should have a key worker and be given their contact details. Your key worker is your main point of contact. They can answer your questions and tell you who can help with different things.

### **In your local area**

There are professionals who can help look after you while you are at home. They will be in contact with your hospital team. They include:

- **GP** – Your GP looks after your healthcare while you are at home. They can help you manage symptoms and side effects and arrange for you to see any specialists if needed. They can arrange services to help you at home and talk to you about any treatment decisions you need to make.
- **Community and district nurses** – These nurses can visit you at home and give care and support to you and anyone looking after you. Your GP can contact them for you.
- **Practice nurse** – Some GP practices have nurses who work alongside the GP. A practice nurse might do things like take blood tests or put dressings on wounds.

### **Hospital team (MDT)**

At hospital, a multidisciplinary team (MDT) will manage your treatment and care. This is a group of health and social care professionals. The group might include some or all of these roles:

- **Surgeon** – a doctor who does operations.
- **Oncologist** – a doctor who is an expert in cancer.
- **Haematologist** – a doctor who is an expert in blood problems.
- **Radiologist** – a doctor who is trained to look at x-rays and scans.
- **Clinical nurse specialist (CNS)** – a nurse who specialises in a particular illness. Your CNS might be your key worker.
- **Palliative care doctor** – a doctor who is an expert in helping people cope with the symptoms of cancer.

There may be other people in the MDT depending on the type of cancer you have.

### **Social services and voluntary organisations**

If you need help at home, for example with washing, dressing, cleaning or shopping, speak to your GP or key worker. They may refer you to a social worker. A social worker can help with practical and financial problems. There may also be other organisations in your area that could help.

## How treatment is planned

Your healthcare team, who are experts in your type of cancer, will plan your treatment. You may need to have tests to find out more about the cancer before treatment starts. When planning your treatment, the doctors will look at:

- the type of cancer you have
- the size of the cancer and whether it has spread
- your general health
- national treatment guidelines.

Your personal preferences are also important.

You will need to give permission (consent) for the doctors to give you the treatment.

Make sure you understand the treatment options. Your doctor or nurse should answer any questions you have about the treatment. Cancer treatment can be complicated so you may need to ask questions more than once. It might help to take a relative or friend to appointments with you. They can help you remember what was said. It might also help to make a list of questions that you want to ask and take it to your appointment. You can write down the answers so you remember them.

## Making decisions about treatment

There might be more than one possible treatment, so you might be asked to choose between them. You might find this difficult. Talk to your healthcare team to find out:

- what the different treatments will involve
- what the possible side effects of each treatment are
- what the possible advantages and disadvantages of each treatment are.

Your healthcare team will give you time to choose. They can also help you with the decision.

## The main cancer treatments

The aim of treatment may be to cure the cancer, or to control it and relieve any symptoms.

The type of treatment you have will depend on the type of cancer and your situation. You may have more than one treatment. Cancer treatments can include:

- **surgery** – the cancer is removed in an operation
- **radiotherapy** – high-energy x-rays are used to destroy cancer cells
- **chemotherapy** – drugs are given to destroy cancer cells
- **hormonal therapies** – these drugs change the activity of hormones in your body, which can slow down or stop the cancer from growing.
- **targeted therapies** – drugs are given that interfere with the way cancer cells grow.

### **Clinical trials**

You may be asked to take part in a clinical trial. Clinical trials test new treatments to see if they are more effective than current treatments. A trial might involve testing a new drug or testing a new way of giving treatment.

If there are any trials that you can take part in, your doctor will talk to you about them. You can choose not to take part in a trial.

### **Side effects**

Cancer treatments can cause side effects. These can often be reduced and managed. Your healthcare team will give you advice. Most side effects gradually go away after treatment finishes.

## **Talking to your healthcare team**

Having cancer can be a worrying and confusing time. Talking to your healthcare team can help. Many people feel better and more in control when they know what is happening to them and why.

People often feel that hospital staff are too busy to answer their questions. But it is important for you to understand what is happening and how the cancer and its treatment might affect you. The staff are there to help you. They should make time for your questions. If you do not understand or speak English well, the hospital can arrange an interpreter for you.

You might find some questions difficult to ask your doctor or nurse, especially if they are about personal issues. But your healthcare team are there to help and they are used to answering these questions.

It is important that you understand what you are told. If you do not understand, ask the doctor or nurse to explain again.

## Questions to ask your healthcare team

Here are some questions you may want to ask your healthcare team. They may not all be relevant for you.

- What does my diagnosis mean?
- How advanced is the cancer?
- What will my treatment involve?
- What are the benefits, risks and side effects of each treatment?
- How will the treatment affect my daily life?
- How effective will treatment be?
- Who can I talk to about how I am feeling?
- Who can I speak to if I think of questions later?
- I have religious or spiritual wishes – will these be met?

## Coping with cancer – where to get support

### Your emotions

It is common to feel overwhelmed by different feelings when you are told you have cancer. You may feel shocked, scared, worried, angry or depressed. There is no right or wrong way to feel. Talking about how you feel can often help.

Where to get support:

- **Macmillan** – See the **How Macmillan can help you** section below for all the ways we can help.
- **Counsellors** – A counsellor can help you talk about and find ways to deal with your emotions in a confidential space. Ask your cancer doctor or GP if you would like counselling.
- **Support groups** – Talking to other people who have cancer may help. Ask your doctor or nurse about groups in your area, or visit [macmillan.org.uk/supportgroups](http://macmillan.org.uk/supportgroups)

## **Money, work and travel**

There are many ways Macmillan can help if cancer has affected your job or finances. Call us on 0808 808 00 00 to talk about any of these issues.

- We can tell you about benefits you might be entitled to and help you apply for them.
- We can help you with questions about mortgages, pensions, insurance, borrowing and savings.
- We provide grants – payments to help you cope with extra costs caused by cancer.
- For example, you might be spending more money on your heating bills. A health or social care professional needs to apply for you.
- We can give you information and advice if cancer has affected your work.
- We can give you information about travelling if you have cancer.

## **Physical changes**

Sometimes, cancer or cancer treatments can affect the way your body looks or works. Your doctor or nurse can give you advice about this and what can help. We can also give you information – call us on **0808 808 00 00**.

## **Complementary therapies**

These are other therapies that may help you feel better, such as meditation or relaxation. These therapies do not treat cancer. You should always tell your cancer doctor about any other therapies you want to use.

## **Religion and spirituality**

After a cancer diagnosis, some people become more aware of religious beliefs or spiritual feelings. People with a strong religious faith often find this very helpful. Other people may question their faith.

Some people find comfort in prayer or meditation. Many people find it helpful knowing that other people are praying for them.

You can talk to a chaplain, minister, priest, rabbi or other religious leader even if you are not sure about what you believe. Spiritual and religious leaders are used to helping, and you may find peace of mind.

## **Support for family, friends and carers**

People close to you may also have difficult emotions at this time. Our cancer support specialists are here to help everyone affected by cancer, including your relatives and friends. They can call us on **0808 808 00 00**. They can also talk to your healthcare team for support.

A carer is someone who gives unpaid support to a relative or friend with cancer who could not manage without this help. They might help with personal care, give emotional support or help with housework. If someone is helping to look after you, it is important they get support too. There is lots of help available for them. They should talk to your doctor or nurse about this or call Macmillan on **0808 808 00 00**.

## How Macmillan can help you

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 7 days a week, 8am to 8pm.
- **The Macmillan website ([macmillan.org.uk](http://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](http://macmillan.org.uk/translations)
- **Information and support services**. At an information and support service, you can talk to a cancer support specialist and get written information. Find your nearest centre at [macmillan.org.uk/informationcentres](http://macmillan.org.uk/informationcentres) or call us. Your hospital might have a centre.
- **Local support groups** – At a support group you can talk to other people affected by cancer. Find a group near you at [macmillan.org.uk/supportgroups](http://macmillan.org.uk/supportgroups) or call us.
- **Macmillan Online Community** – You can also talk to other people affected by cancer online at [macmillan.org.uk/community](http://macmillan.org.uk/community)

## Word list

<b>Word</b> (target language)	<b>In English</b>	<b>How to say in English</b> (transliteration of English word)	<b>Meaning</b>
	Benefits		Money paid to you by the government to help you with costs.
	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.
	Diagnosed		If you are diagnosed with cancer, it means your doctor has found that you have cancer.
	Diagnosis		A diagnosis is when your doctor finds out what illness or problem is causing your symptoms.
	Healthcare team		The team of doctors, nurses and other professionals that will look after you.
	Key worker		This person is your main point of contact. You should have their contact details. They can answer your questions and tell you who can help with different things.
	Lymphatic system		A network of tubes and glands throughout the body. It is part of the immune system. The system fights infections and drains fluid out of our tissue and organs.

	Malignant		A lump in the body that is cancer and can spread around the body.
	Palliative care		Care given to someone with a cancer that cannot be cured. This may include treatment to shrink the cancer or to reduce symptoms and make someone more comfortable.
	Side effects		Unwanted effects of cancer treatment. For example, hair loss, feeling sick or tiredness. Most side effects go away after treatment finishes.
	Tumour		A tumour is a group of cells that are growing in an abnormal way. The abnormal cells keep multiplying and form a lump.

## More information in [language]

We have information in [language] about these topics:

<p><b>Types of cancer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Breast cancer</li><li>• Large bowel cancer</li><li>• Lung cancer</li><li>• Prostate cancer</li></ul> <p><b>Treatments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chemotherapy</li><li>• Radiotherapy</li><li>• Surgery</li></ul>	<p><b>Coping with cancer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If you're diagnosed with cancer – A quick guide</li><li>• Claiming benefits</li><li>• Eating problems and cancer</li><li>• End of life</li><li>• Financial support – benefits</li><li>• Financial support – help with costs</li><li>• Healthy eating</li><li>• Tiredness (fatigue) and cancer</li><li>• Side effects of cancer treatment</li><li>• What you can do to help yourself</li></ul>
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To see this information, go to [macmillan.org.uk/translations](http://macmillan.org.uk/translations)

### Speak to us in [language]

You can call Macmillan free on **0808 808 00 00** and speak to us in [language] through an interpreter. You can talk to us about your worries and medical questions. Just say [language] in English when you call (say “xxxxx”).

We are open 7 days a week, 8am to 8pm.

## References and thanks

This information has been written and edited by Macmillan Cancer Support's Cancer Information Development team. It has been translated into [language] by a translation company.

The information included is based on the Macmillan booklet **The cancer guide**. We can send you a copy, but the full booklet is only available in English.

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

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

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

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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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