

敗血症與癌症

癌症和一些癌症治療方法可能會增加敗血症的風險。本手冊包含以下資訊：

- 什麼是敗血症
- 您何時需要聯繫您的醫療團隊
- 您可以如何保護自己。

所有劃底線的辭彙在本文最後所附的辭彙表中均有說明。辭彙表中亦包括了英語單詞的發音。

若您對本資訊有任何疑問，您可以詢問您接受治療所在醫院的醫生及護士。

本資訊主要介紹：

- 什麼是敗血症？
- 我患有敗血症的原因？
- 何時會出現敗血症？
- 我患敗血症的風險為何？
- 我如何預防敗血症？
- 我該如何幫助自己？
- 癌症治療前如何照顧自己
- 癌症治療期間如何照顧自己
- 可能導致敗血症的感染症狀
- 敗血症的後期症狀 – 撥打 999
- 我打電話給我的醫療團隊後會發生什麼事？
- 麥克米倫（Macmillan）如何給予協助
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什麼是敗血症？

敗血症有時稱為血液中毒。敗血症是身體無法抵抗感染時，對感染產生的反應。

敗血症需要盡速就醫治療。如果不及時治療，敗血症可能會導致死亡。

如果及時治療敗血症，多數人都能完全康復。

我患有敗血症的原因？

癌症和一些癌症治療方法可能會使您的身體無法抵抗感染。

我們的身體由稱為細胞的微小基本單位組成。我們的血液由細胞組成，包括紅血球和白血球。

有一種白血球可以幫助我們的身體抵抗感染。某些癌症治療會減少我們體內的白血球數量。其中以化療最為常見，但其他癌症治療中也可能發生。

如果您體內的白血球數量很低，輕度感染都可能變得非常嚴重，可以在幾小時內導致死亡。

何時會出現敗血症？

感染或敗血症隨時可能發生。通常當您體內用來抵抗感染的白血球數量最少時，您的風險最高。確切的時間可能會有所不同，因此請諮詢您的醫療團隊您面臨最大風險的時間點。

我患敗血症的風險為何？

您受到感染並患上敗血症的風險取決於您所接受的癌症藥物類型。還取決於：

- 您所患癌症的類型
- 癌症的大小
- 癌症是否開始擴散到身體的其他部分
- 您的年齡
- 您的整體健康狀況。

我如何預防敗血症？

您無法阻止抵抗感染的白血球數量不斷減少。這意味著您無法預防敗血症。

最重要的是，當您有任何疑慮，請立即撥打您醫療團隊的 24 小時服務熱線。這樣可以減少由感染引起嚴重問題的風險，並拯救您的生命。

我該如何幫助自己？

您應隨身攜帶您醫療團隊的 24 小時服務熱線號碼。根據您所患的癌症類型，您的醫療團隊可能會是癌症團隊或血液學團隊。

如果其他人需要為您打電話給醫院，他們也應該隨身攜帶醫院的 24 小時服務熱線。以下人士可能需要該電話號碼：

- 您的家人
- 您的朋友
- 您的同事。

切勿拖延—請務必盡快打電話給電醫院。如果及早進行治療，敗血症很容易治療。

以下您可以幫助自己的其他方式：

- 告訴您的家人、朋友和同事關於敗血症的風險。
- 計劃您快速就醫的方式，例如，誰負責照顧您的孩子或協助您前往醫院。
- 在感染初期（早期感染）注意感染的症狀。我們在本手冊提供了這些資訊。
- 注意感染的症狀。我們在本手冊提供了這些資訊。
- 如果您有任何感染症狀，請立即致電您的癌症團隊。

有時候很難知道您的症狀是因為感染還是其他治療的副作用。切勿延遲與您的醫院團隊聯繫。您或您的醫生都無法知道哪些感染可能導致敗血症。這就是為什麼患者在癌症治療期間的感染都必須接受緊急治療的原因。

感染不會自行痊癒。早期感染可以很容易地使用抗生素治療。但是延遲治療感染可能會很危險。

癌症治療前如何照顧自己

您可以藉由以下方式在治療前照顧自己：

- 與您的醫生或護士討論接種流感疫苗事宜。
- 買支溫度計，以便測量體溫。
- 開始接受癌症治療前，請先進行牙科檢查。

癌症治療期間如何照顧自己

您可以照常生活，不用害怕。除非您的醫療團隊指示，否則您無需避免到人潮多的地方或停止與家人和朋友見面。化療期間的感染通常由您體內本身的細菌所引起的。

您可以藉由以下方式在治療期間幫助自己：

- 立即清潔任何傷口或擦傷，並以藥膏覆蓋。
- 每天至少刷牙兩次。
- 避免接觸生病的人，例如患有水痘、腹瀉或發燒的人。
- 如果您曾經與水痘患者共處一室，請撥打您醫療團隊的服務熱線。
- 用餐前後及如廁後要記得洗手。
- 接觸或清除動物糞便後請立即洗手。
- 在從事園藝和其他可能割傷自己的活動時，請使用乾淨的手套。
- 使用正確的溫度烹飪食物，並在正確的溫度下儲存食物。
- 遵循關於飲食的專業建議。並非所有患者都需要改變飲食。如果需要改變飲食，您在治療開始時會被告知。

可能導致敗血症的感染症狀

如果您出現以下任一感染症狀，請立即與您的醫院團隊聯繫：

- 您感覺不適或無法下床。
- 您的體溫超過 37.5°C（99.5°F）。
- 您的體溫低於 36°C（96.8°F）。
- 您身體感到發抖、發冷、無法暖和起來，就像您得了流感。
- 您出現腹瀉的狀況。這意味著您在 24 小時內軟便、水便 4 次或以上。

有些感染類型會出現其他症狀。如果您出現以下任一感染症狀，請立即與您的醫院團隊聯繫：

尿液感染的症狀

- 小便（排尿）疼痛或不適
- 排尿頻率比平常多
- 感覺膀胱沒有完全排空
- 膀胱無法憋尿
- 漏尿（尿失禁）
- 下腹疼痛
- 尿液混濁或有臭味，或血尿。

胸部感染的症狀

- 呼吸困難
- 胸痛
- 咳綠痰

皮膚感染的症狀。

- 發紅、發熱、腫脹或疼痛（尤其是週邊置入中心靜脈導管或中央靜脈導管周遭，割傷或傷口處）。

牙齒感染的症狀

- 牙齒或牙齦突然抽痛並逐漸加劇
- 從疼痛的牙齒或牙齦同側蔓延至您的耳朵、下巴和脖子的疼痛感
- 臉部發紅或腫脹。

敗血症的後期症狀 – 撥打 999

如果您出現敗血症的後期症狀，請立即尋求醫療協助。您需要醫療協助來挽救您的生命，並防止身體遭受嚴重傷害。

如果您出現以下任一症狀，請撥打 999：

- 口齒不清或混亂
- 極度發抖或肌肉疼痛
- 一整天沒有排尿
- 嚴重呼吸困難
- 皮膚斑駁或變色
- 整體感覺非常不適 – 可能是您從不曾感覺過的不適感。

我打電話給我的醫療團隊後會發生什麼事？

電話評估

您的醫院團隊會詢問您的症狀及體溫。他們可能會要求您立即前往醫院，且您可能必須住院。盡速就醫極為重要，醫生可以為您看診並提供您所需的治療。

醫院評估

醫院團隊會將您視為緊急情況，但通常不需要將您隔離在單獨的房間中。醫院團隊可能會：

- 在您到院的 1 小時內，透過注射或靜脈點滴的方式為您提供抗生素
- 為您做檢查
- 抽血，以便查看抵抗感染的白血球數量
- 根據您的體徵和症狀安排其他檢查
- 決定您抵抗感染的白血球數量是否過低，以及您是否有受到感染或敗血症的跡象。

治療方案

大多數敗血症患者需要住院接受血液的抗生素治療。

如果您不會因感染而出現任何問題，醫院團隊可能會給您抗生素片劑，讓您帶回家服。他們會提醒您，如果您有任何問題，務必盡快回醫院。

如果您需要住院，您的醫院團隊會告知您需要接受的抗生素治療類型及時長。他們也會與您討論您可能需要住院的時間。

麥克米倫（Macmillan）如何給予協助

麥克米倫（Macmillan）致力於協助您和您的家人。您可透過下列方式獲得援助：

- **麥克米倫（Macmillan）援助熱線 (0808 808 00 00)**。我們有口譯員，所以您可以使用中文與我們溝通。您只需用英語告訴我們您希望使用何種語言即可。我們可以回答有關醫療的問題、提供有關資金援助的資訊或與您討論您的感受。熱線服務時間為每日上午 8 時至晚上 8 時。
- **麥克米倫（Macmillan）網站 (macmillan.org.uk)**。我們的網站提供許多有關癌症和癌症病患生活的英文資訊。欲瞭解其他語言的更多資訊，請瀏覽 macmillan.org.uk/translations
- **資訊與支援服務**。您可透過資訊與支援服務中心向癌症援助專家諮詢並獲得書面資訊。瀏覽 macmillan.org.uk/informationcentres 尋找離您最近的諮詢中心或致電我們。您的醫院可能設有資訊中心。
- **本地支援團體** – 您可以在支援團體中與其他受癌症影響的人交流。瀏覽 macmillan.org.uk/supportgroups 尋找離您最近的當地支援團體或致電我們。
- **麥克米倫（Macmillan）網路社群** – 您亦可以前往 macmillan.org.uk/community 與其他受癌症影響的人交流。

辭彙表

單詞 (繁體中文)	英文	英文發音 (英文 單詞的譯音)	意思
抗生素	Antibiotics	安提百歐提克斯	治療 <u>感染</u> 的藥物。
膀胱	Bladder	布拉德爾	去廁所排泄之前，貯藏小便的體內器官。
細胞	Cells	塞奧斯	構成身體器官和組織的微小結構單元。
中央靜脈導管	Central line	森催爾 賴呢	一根插入您胸部靜脈的細導管，用於 <u>化療</u> 。一端留在身體外。
化療	Chemotherapy	奇莫塞熱批	使用藥物殺死癌細胞的癌症治療方法。
水痘	Chicken pox	七肯 波克斯	引起發燒、皮疹和皮膚癢的 <u>感染</u> 。通常在幼兒期發生。
腹瀉	Diarrhoea	代爾瑞阿	在 24 小時內軟便、水便 4 次或以上。
發燒	Fever	非乏爾	當您的體溫比平常高以便抵抗 <u>感染</u> 。這也會讓您流汗，並感到虛弱、頭暈。
流感	Flu (influenza)	福路 (因福路恩薩)	肺部和呼吸道 (我們體內的呼吸通道) 感染。這也會引起 <u>發燒</u> 和身體疼痛。
流感疫苗	Flu vaccine	福路 法客新	保護您免於感染 <u>流感</u> 的 <u>疫苗</u> 。
醫院團隊	Hospital team	後斯皮特 提姆	負責在醫院照顧您的團隊，由醫生、護士和其他專業人員組成。
感染	Infection	音法克遜	當細菌進入您的身體進而導致疾病。
週邊置入中心靜脈導管：	PICC line	批挨西西 賴呢	一根插入您手臂靜脈的細導管，用於 <u>化療</u> 。一端留在身體外。
紅血球	Red blood cells	瑞德 布拉德 塞奧斯	血液中攜帶氧氣到身體內各個部位的 <u>細胞</u> 。

副作用	Side effects	薩艾德 伊法克特	癌症治療的不良反應，例如掉髮、噁心或疲倦。
疫苗	Vaccine	法客新	讓您的身體免受 <u>特定感染</u> （免疫力）的一種治療方法。通常由注射的方式進行。
白血球	White blood cells	懷特 布拉德 塞奧斯	<u>血液中對抗感染的細胞</u> 。

更多繁體中文版資訊

我們提供更多有關下列主題的繁體中文資訊：

癌症類型	應對癌症
• 乳腺癌 • 大腸癌 • 肺癌 • 前列腺癌	• 若您被診斷患有癌症 – 快速指南 • 飲食問題與癌症 • 生命的終點 • 經濟援助 – 福利救濟金 • 經濟援助 – 財務協助 • 健康飲食 • 疲憊（疲勞）與癌症 • 癌症治療的副作用 • 您可以做些什麼來幫助自己
治療	
• 化療 • 放療 • 手術治療	

欲查看該資訊，請前往 macmillan.org.uk/translations

以中文與我們溝通

您可以撥打麥克米倫（Macmillan）免費電話 **0808 808 00 00** 透過口譯員以中文與我們交談。您可以同我們討論您的憂慮和醫療問題。當您致電我們時，只需用英語說出「中文」即可（亦即，請念出「釵尼斯」（Chinese））。

熱線服務時間為每日上午 8 時至晚上 8 時。

我們希望這些資訊對您有幫助。若您有任何疑問，我們可使用中文在電話中提供資訊和支援。我們的服務是免費的。您只需致電：**0808 808 00 00**（每日上午 8 時至晚上 8 時），並以英語說出您選定的語言。

參考文獻與致謝

本資訊由麥克米倫癌症援助機構（Macmillan Cancer Support）癌症資訊開發團隊編寫和編輯。由翻譯公司提供繁體中文的翻譯版本。

本資訊以麥克米倫（Macmillan）宣傳冊《癌症治療與敗血症》為基礎編制而成。我們可以將副本發送給您，但完整手冊只有英語版本。

本手冊的資訊已由相關專家審閱，並得到顧問醫療腫瘤學家和麥克米倫（Macmillan）首席醫療編輯，即我們的醫學編輯 Tim Iveson 教授的批准。

同時感謝審閱本資訊的癌症患者。

我們所有的資訊都依據可獲得的最佳證據。關於我們所用資源的更多資訊，請透過 cancerinformationteam@macmillan.org.uk 聯絡我們。

MAC18335_Traditional Chinese

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我們盡最大努力確保我們提供的資訊準確無誤，但其並不能反映最新的醫學研究情況，因為這是不斷變化的。如果您擔心您的健康狀況，則應諮詢您的醫生。麥克米倫（Macmillan）對由於此資訊或第三方資訊（如我們所連結到的網站上的資訊）的任何不準確所造成的任何損失或損害不承擔任何責任。

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MAC18335_Traditional Chinese

Sepsis and cancer

Cancer and some cancer treatments can increase your risk of sepsis. This leaflet explains:

- what sepsis is
- when you need to contact your hospital team
- what you can do to protect yourself.

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.

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

This information is about:

- What is sepsis?
- Why might I get sepsis?
- When might sepsis happen?
- What is my risk of getting sepsis?
- Can I prevent sepsis?
- How can I help myself?
- Looking after yourself before cancer treatment
- Looking after yourself during cancer treatment
- Symptoms of an infection that may lead to sepsis
- Later symptoms of sepsis – call 999
- What will happen when I call my hospital team?
- How Macmillan can help you
- Word list
- More information in [language]
- References and thanks

What is sepsis?

Sepsis is sometimes called blood poisoning. It happens when your body reacts to an infection by attacking itself instead of fighting the infection.

Sepsis needs to be treated in hospital quickly. People can die from sepsis if it is not treated quickly.

When sepsis is treated quickly, most people make a full recovery

Why might I get sepsis?

Cancer and some cancer treatments can make your body unable to fight infections.

Our bodies are made up of tiny building blocks called cells. Our blood is made of cells, including red blood cells and white blood cells.

A type of white blood cell helps our bodies to fight infection. Some cancer treatments reduce the number of these white blood cells in our bodies. This is most common if you have chemotherapy, but it can happen with other cancer treatments too.

If you have a low number of these white blood cells, a minor infection can become very serious. It can cause death within a few hours.

When might sepsis happen?

An infection or sepsis can happen at any time. Your risk is usually highest when you have the lowest number of the white blood cells that fight infection. The exact time can vary, so ask your hospital team when you are most at risk.

What is my risk of getting sepsis?

Your risk of infection and sepsis depends on the type of cancer drugs you are having. It also depends on:

- the type of cancer you have
- the size of the cancer
- whether the cancer has spread from where it started to another part of your body
- your age
- your general health.

Can I prevent sepsis?

You cannot stop the number of white blood cells that fight infection from getting lower. This means you cannot prevent sepsis.

The most important thing you can do is call your hospital team's 24-hour helpline straight away if you have any concerns. This reduces your risk of developing a serious problem from an infection and can save your life.

How can I help myself?

You should keep your hospital team's 24-hour helpline number with you at all times. Your hospital team will be either a cancer team or a haematology team, depending on the type of cancer you have.

If someone else might need to phone the hospital for you, they should have the 24-hour helpline number too. People who might need the number are:

- members of your family
- your friends
- your work colleagues.

Do not delay – always call the hospital sooner rather than later. Sepsis is easy to treat if the treatment starts early.

These are also other ways you can help yourself:

- Tell your family, friends and work colleagues about your risk of sepsis.
- Plan how you would get to hospital quickly, for example who would look after your children or help you to get to hospital.
- Check for the symptoms of an infection when it is in its early stages (early infection). We describe these in this information.
- Check for the symptoms of sepsis. We describe these in this information.
- Call your cancer team urgently if you have any symptoms of infection.

It can be difficult to know if the symptoms you have are of an infection or another treatment side effect. Do not delay contacting your hospital team. Neither you or your doctor can tell which infections might lead to sepsis. This is why all infections people get during cancer treatment are treated urgently.

Infections do not get better on their own. Early infections can be treated easily with antibiotics. But delaying treatment for an infection can be dangerous.

Looking after yourself before cancer treatment

You can look after yourself before treatment by doing the following:

- Talk to your doctor or nurse about getting the flu (influenza) vaccine.
- Buy a thermometer, so you can check your temperature.
- Have a dental check before you start cancer treatment.

Looking after yourself during cancer treatment

Do not be afraid to live your life as normal. You do not need to avoid crowded places or stop seeing family and friends unless your hospital team has told you to.

Infections during chemotherapy are usually caused by bacteria that are naturally present in your own body.

You can help yourself during treatment by doing the following:

- Clean any cuts or grazes straight away and cover them with a plaster.
- Clean your teeth at least twice a day.
- Avoid people who are ill, for example people with chicken pox, diarrhoea or a fever.
- Call your hospital team's helpline if you have been in the same place as people with chicken pox.
- Wash your hands before and after you eat and wash your hands after using the toilet.
- Wash your hands straight away after touching or removing animal waste.
- Use clean gloves for gardening and any other activities where you might cut yourself.
- Cook food at the correct temperature and store food at the correct temperature.
- Follow any advice you are given about your diet. Not all patients need to make changes to their diet. If you need to change your diet, you will be told about this at the start of your treatment.

Symptoms of an infection that may lead to sepsis

Contact your hospital team urgently if you have any of the following symptoms of infection:

- You feel less well than normal or unable to get out of bed.
- Your temperature goes over 37.5°C (99.5°F).
- Your temperature goes below 36°C (96.8°F).
- You feel shivery, freezing cold and unable to get warm, like when you have 'flu (influenza).
- You have diarrhoea. This means having 4 or more loose, watery bowel movements in 24 hours.

There are some types of infection that have other symptoms. You should contact your hospital team urgently if you have any of these symptoms:

Symptoms of a urine infection

- pain or discomfort when you pee (pass urine)
- peeing more often than usual
- feeling that your bladder is not fully emptying
- being unable to wait to empty your bladder
- leaking urine (incontinence)
- pain low down in your tummy area (abdomen)
- urine that is cloudy or foul smelling, or that contains blood.

Symptoms of a chest infection

- breathlessness
- a sore chest
- coughing up green phlegm.

Symptoms of a skin infection.

- redness, heat, swelling or pain (especially around a PICC line, central line, cut or wound).

Symptoms of a tooth infection

- throbbing pain in your tooth or gum that may come on suddenly and slowly gets worse
- pain that spreads to your ear, jaw and neck on the same side as the painful tooth or gum
- redness or swelling in your face.

Later symptoms of sepsis – call 999

If you have the later symptoms of sepsis, you need medical help straightaway. You need medical help to save your life and prevent serious damage to your body.

If you have any of these symptoms, call 999:

- slurred speech or confusion
- extreme shivering or muscle pain
- passing no urine in a day
- severe breathlessness
- skin that is mottled or discoloured
- feeling generally very unwell – it may be the worst you have ever felt.

What will happen when I call my hospital team?

Telephone assessment

Your hospital team will ask about your symptoms and your temperature. They might ask you to go to hospital urgently and you might have to stay in. It is important to go to the hospital as soon as possible, so you can be seen and given treatment if needed.

Hospital assessment

The hospital team will treat you as an emergency, but you will not usually need to be isolated in a separate room. The hospital team are likely to:

- offer you antibiotics by injection or through a drip into your bloodstream (intravenously) within 1 hour of your arrival
- examine you
- take some blood, including a sample to find out the number of white blood cells that fight infection in your blood
- arrange other tests, depending on the signs and symptoms you have

- decide whether you have too low a number of the white blood cells that fight infection and whether you have an infection or signs of sepsis.

Treatment options

Most people with sepsis need to stay in hospital for antibiotic treatment into their bloodstream.

If you are unlikely to have any problems from your infection, the hospital team might give you antibiotic tablets to take at home instead. They will tell you how important it is to go back to hospital quickly if you have any problems.

If you need to stay in hospital, your hospital team will talk to you about what antibiotic treatment you need and for how long. They will also talk to you about how long you might need to stay in hospital for.

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).** 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 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 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 or call us.
- **Macmillan Online Community** – You can also talk to other people affected by cancer online at macmillan.org.uk/community

Word list

Word (target language)	In English	How to say in English (transliteration of English word)	Meaning
	Antibiotics		Medicine that treats an <u>infection</u> .
	Bladder		The organ in your body that stores urine until you go to the toilet.
	Cells		The tiny building blocks that make up the organs and tissues of our bodies.
	Central line		A thin tube that goes into a vein in your chest. It is used to give <u>chemotherapy</u> . One end stays outside the body.
	Chemotherapy		A cancer treatment that uses drugs to kill cancer cells.
	Chicken pox		An <u>infection</u> that causes a <u>fever</u> , skin rash and itchy skin. People usually get this when they are a child.
	Diarrhoea		Having 4 or more loose, watery bowel movements in 24 hours.
	Fever		When your body temperature gets hotter than usual to fight an <u>infection</u> . This can also make you sweat and feel weak and dizzy.
	Flu (influenza)		An infection of the lungs and airways (the passages we breathe through in our bodies). This can also cause <u>fever</u> and aches in your body.
	Flu vaccine		A <u>vaccine</u> that protects you from getting the <u>flu</u> (<u>influenza</u>).

	Hospital team		The team of doctors, nurses and other professionals who will look after you in hospital.
	Infection		When bacteria gets into your body and causes an illness.
	PICC line		A thin tube that goes into a vein in your arm. It is used to give <u>chemotherapy</u> . One end stays outside the body.
	Red blood cells		<u>Cells</u> in our blood that carry oxygen around the body.
	Side effects		Unwanted effects of cancer treatment, for example hair loss, feeling sick or tiredness.
	Vaccine		A treatment that aims to give your body protection (immunity) from a particular <u>infection</u> . It is often given by injection.
	White blood cells		<u>Cells</u> in our blood that fight <u>infection</u> .

More information in [language]

We have information in [language] about these topics:

Types of cancer • Breast cancer • Large bowel cancer • Lung cancer • Prostate cancer Treatments • Chemotherapy • Radiotherapy • Surgery	Coping with cancer • If you are diagnosed with cancer – a quick guide • 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
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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 [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 **Cancer treatments and sepsis**. We can send you a copy, but the full booklet is only available in English.

The information in this booklet has been reviewed by relevant experts and approved by our Chief Medical Editor, Professor 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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