

Canser a'r coronafeirws (covid)

Mae'r wybodaeth hon ynghylch y coronafeirws (covid) os oes gennych chi ganser. Mae yna bethau y gallwch chi eu gwneud i ddiogelu eich hun ac eraill rhag covid. Mae yna hefyd wybodaeth ynghylch brechlynnau covid.

Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau am yr wybodaeth hon, gallwch ofyn i'ch meddyg neu nyrs yn yr ysbyty lle rydych yn cael eich triniaeth.

Gallwch hefyd ffonio Cymorth Canser Macmillan ar radffôn **0808 808 00 00**, 7 diwrnod yr wythnos rhwng 8am a 8pm. Mae gennym gyfieithwyr, gallwch siarad â ni yn eich iaith eich hun. Pan fyddwch yn ein ffonio, dywedwch wrthym yn Saesneg pa iaith yr ydych ei hangen.

Mae gennym fwy o wybodaeth am covid ar ein gwefan yn [macmillan.org.uk/coronavirus](https://www.macmillan.org.uk/coronavirus) Mae gennym hefyd fwy o wybodaeth am ganser yn eich iaith chi yn [macmillan.org.uk/translations](https://www.macmillan.org.uk/translations)

Mae'r wybodaeth hon yn trafod:

- Beth yw covid?
- Beth os oes gen i ganser?
- Beth fydd yn digwydd i'm triniaeth canser?
- Beth yw'r brechlyn covid?
- Cael y gofal a'r cymorth cywir i chi
- Sut y gall Macmillan eich helpu chi
- Mwy o wybodaeth yn Gymraeg
- Cyfeiriadau a diolchiadau

Beth yw covid?

Weithiau caiff covid ei alw'n COVID-19 neu'r coronafeirws. Mae'n haint firaol. Gall y feirws hwn eich gwneud yn wael iawn. Mae rhai pobl yn marw ohono.

Sut mae pobl yn dal covid?

Mae'r feirws yn lledaenu o berson i berson. Gallwch ei ddal os byddwch yn agos at rywun gyda'r feirws. Gallwch hefyd ei gael trwy gyffwrdd ag arwyneb sydd â'r feirws arno.

Sut fydd covid yn gwneud i mi deimlo?

Os oes gennych chi covid, efallai y byddwch chi'n teimlo'n sâl. Efallai:

- y bydd gennych chi beswch nad yw'n stopio
- y byddwch yn teimlo'n boeth neu'n rhylllyd gyda thymheredd uchel (dros 37.5°C [99.5°F])
- na fyddwch yn gallu aroglu neu flasau'n iawn.

Efallai bydd rhai pobl hefyd:

- yn fyr o anadl
- â blinder anesboniadwy a diffyg egni
- â phoenau yn y cyhyrau
- ddim eisiau bwyta neu ddim yn teimlo'n newynog
- â chur pen sy'n anarferol neu'n para'n hirach nag arfer
- â dolur gwddf, trwyn wedi cau neu'n rhedeg
- â dolur rhydd
- yn teimlo'n sâl neu fod yn sâl.

Os oes gennych ganser ac yn teimlo'n wael, ffoniwch eich meddyg canser neu ysbyty ar unwaith am gyngor.

Os ydych chi'n amau bod gennych chi covid, rhaid i chi aros adref. Mae hyn er mwyn eich atal rhag lledaenu covid i eraill. Rhowch wybod i'ch meddyg os ydych chi'n amau bod gennych chi covid.

Sut byddaf yn gwybod a oes gennyf covid?

Nid oes angen i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl gymryd prawf covid mwyach. Gelwir y rhain yn brofion llif unffordd (LFTs). Maen nhw am ddim i rai pobl. Mae hyn yn cynnwys os:

- oes gennych gyflwr iechyd sy'n golygu y gallwch gael triniaethau covid newydd
- ydych yn mynd i'r ysbyty i gael triniaeth

Bydd eich tîm ysbyty yn trafod hyn gyda chi. Gallwch ddarllen mwy am gael profion yn:

- [Lloegr – ewch i www.gov.uk i gael gwybod mwy](http://www.gov.uk)
- [Yr Alban – ewch i www.gov.scot i gael gwybod mwy](http://www.gov.scot)
- [Cymru – ewch i www.llyw.cymru i gael gwybod mwy](http://www.llyw.cymru)
- [Gogledd Iwerddon – ewch i www.publichealth.hscni.net i gael gwybod mwy](http://www.publichealth.hscni.net)

Beth os oes gen i ganser?

Os oes gennych chi ganser, efallai y byddwch yn wynebu mwy o risg o fod yn wael iawn os oes gennych chi covid.

Gelwir y rhannau o'r corff sy'n brwydro firysau a heintiau y system imiwnedd. Gall rhai mathau o ganser a'u triniaethau wanhau eich system imiwnedd. Mae hyn yn golygu ei bod yn bosibl nad yw'ch corff yn brwydro'r firws covid yn dda.

Sut ydw i'n gallu diogelu fy hun os oes gen i ganser?

Mae yna bethau y gallwch wneud i ddiogelu eich hun:

- Cymerwch frechlynnau covid pan gânt eu cynnig i chi.
- Gwisgwch fwgwd pan fyddwch chi gyda phobl eraill neu allan o'ch cartref. Rhaid i hwn orchuddio eich ceg a'ch trwyn.
- Ceisiwch osgoi mannau prysur iawn.
- Peidiwch â sefyll yn agos at bobl a cheisiwch gadw 2 fetr ar wahân
- Golchwch eich dwylo'n aml.
- Os ydych chi dan do gyda phobl nad ydynt yn rhan o'ch aelwyd, cadwch ddrysau a ffenestri yn agored i gael awyr iach.

Gwarchod

Ar gychwyn y pandemig, fe ddywedwyd wrth rhai pobl y dylent warchod. Roedd hyn yn golygu aros dan do ar bob adeg a chadw draw oddi wrth bobl eraill. Roedd hyn er mwyn diogelu pobl gyda salwch penodol a allai fynd yn ddifrifol wael pe byddent yn dal y coronafeirws.

Cyngor y llywodraeth yw nad oes angen i bobl warchod mwyach. Ond dylech fod yn ofalus ac amddiffyn eich hun. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cael brechlynnau a gwirio unrhyw ganllawiau ar gyfer eich ardal leol. Gallwch gael y rheolau diweddaraf ar y rhyngwrdd. Dylech chi allu cael y rheolau a chyngor mewn gwahanol ieithoedd a fformatau.

Ewch i wefannau'r llywodraeth i gael callawiau ar sut i gadw'ch hun yn ddiogel yn:

- [Lloegr](#)
- [Yr Alban](#)
- [Cymru](#)
- [Gogledd Iwerddon](#)

Sut ydw i'n gallu gofalu amdanaf fi fy hun?

Mae'n bwysig iawn gofalu am eich iechyd os oes gennych chi ganser. Mae yna ffyrdd i wneud eich system imiwnedd yn gryfach. Gall hyn eich helpu i ymdopi'n well gyda thriniaeth canser. Y pethau gorau i'w gwneud yw:

- bwyta'n iach
- yfed llawer o ddŵr a hylifau eraill
- symud eich corff
- cael digon o orffwys
- siarad gyda phobl eraill ynghylch sut rydych yn teimlo.

Mae gennym ragor o wybodaeth ynghylch bwyta'n iach yn eich iaith yn macmillan.org.uk/translations

Beth fydd yn digwydd i'm triniaeth canser?

Efallai eich bod yn poeni am gael profion, sganiau neu driniaeth canser. Ond dylech gael y rhain fel y cynlluniwyd. Siaradwch â'ch meddyg a nyrs os ydych chi'n poeni am hyn.

Efallai y cewch eich profi am covid cyn i chi gael profion neu driniaeth mewn ysbyty neu glinig.

Efallai'ch bod yn poeni am gael y brechlyn os ydych chi'n derbyn triniaeth ar gyfer canser. Mae'n ddiogel i chi gael y brechlynnau. Gall eich meddyg drafod yr adeg orau i chi eu cael gyda chi. Efallai na fydd y brechlynnau yn gweithio gystal os ydych chi'n cael rhai mathau o driniaeth canser. Ond bydd yn dal yn helpu eich diogelu rhag covid.

Beth yw'r brechlyn covid?

Mae brechlyn yn feddyginiaeth sy'n helpu eich cadw'n ddiogel rhag salwch. Mae'n bwysig eich bod yn cael brechlynnau covid gan y bydd rhain yn helpu eich system imiwnedd i'ch diogelu. Mae hyn yn golygu eich bod yn llai tebygol o fod yn wael iawn gyda covid.

Os oes gennych chi ganser, dylech gael y brechlyn pan gaiff ei gynnig. Mae hyn oherwydd y gallech fynd yn sâl iawn os byddwch yn cael covid. Mae meddygon wedi profi'r brechlynnau i sicrhau eu bod yn ddiogel i'w defnyddio.

Bydd eich meddyg yn rhoi gwybod i chi pryd allwch chi gael eich brechlyn. Mae'n bwysig cael y brechlyn pan fydd y meddyg yn rhoi gwybod i chi y gallwch.

Sut fydda i'n cael fy mrechlyn?

Bydd meddyg neu nyrs yn rhoi'r brechlyn i chi fel pigiad yn eich braich.

Beth sy'n digwydd wedi i mi gael y brechlyn?

Bydd angen i chi ddal i fod yn ofalus wedi i chi gael y brechlyn. Efallai na fydd y brechlyn yn eich atal rhag cael covid. Ond dylai eich atal rhag mynd yn sâl iawn. Mae'n rhaid i chi ddal i ddilyn y rheolau yn yr wybodaeth hon i gadw'n ddiogel wedi cael eich brechlyn.

Cael y gofal a'r cymorth cywir i chi

Os oes gennych ganser a ddim yn siarad Saesneg, efallai eich bod yn poeni y bydd hyn yn effeithio ar eich triniaeth a'ch gofal ganser. Ond dylai eich tîm gofal iechyd gynnig gofal, cymorth a gwybodaeth i chi sy'n bodloni'ch anghenion.

Gwyddom y gall pobl wynebu heriau ychwanegol weithiau wrth gael y cymorth cywir. Er enghraifft, os ydych yn gweithio neu os oes gennych deulu, gall fod yn anodd dod o hyd i amser i fynd i apwyntiadau ysbyty. Efallai y bydd gennych bryderon hefyd am arian a chostau cludiant. Gall hyn i gyd fod yn straen ac yn anodd ymdopi ag ef.

Ond mae help ar gael. Gall ein llinell gymorth am ddim **0808 808 00 00** gynnig cyngor, yn eich iaith, am eich sefyllfa. Gallwch siarad â nyrsys, pobl sy'n cynnig canllawiau ariannol, cynghorwyr hawliau lles a chynghorwyr cymorth gwaith.

Rydym hefyd yn cynnig Grantiau Macmillan i bobl â chanser. Mae'r rhain yn daliadau untro y gellir eu defnyddio ar gyfer pethau fel parcio mewn ysbyty, costau teithio, gofal plant neu filiau gwresogi.

Sut y gall Macmillan eich helpu chi

Yn Macmillan, rydym yn gwybod sut y gall diagnosis canser effeithio ar bopeth, ac rydym yma i'ch cefnogi.

Llinell Gymorth Macmillan

Mae gennym ni gyfieithwyr, felly gallwch chi siarad â ni yn eich iaith. Dywedwch wrthym, yn Saesneg, yr iaith rydych am ei defnyddio. Gallwn helpu gyda chwestiynau meddygol, rhoi gwybodaeth i chi am gymorth ariannol, neu fod yno i wrando os oes angen rhywun i siarad â chi. Mae'r llinell ffôn gyfrinachol am ddim ar agor 7 diwrnod yr wythnos, 8am i 8pm. Ffoniwch ni ar **0808 808 00 00**.

Sgwrs we

Gallwch anfon neges sgwrs we atom yn dweud yr hoffech gael cyfieithydd. Dywedwch wrthym, yn Saesneg, yr iaith sydd ei hangen arnoch, a byddwn yn trefnu i rywun gysylltu â chi. Cliciwch ar y botwm 'Sgwrsio â ni', sy'n ymddangos ar dudalennau ar draws y wefan. Neu ewch i macmillan.org.uk/talktous

Gwefan Macmillan

Mae ein gwefan yn cynnwys llawer o wybodaeth yn Saesneg am ganser. Mae mwy o wybodaeth hefyd mewn ieithoedd eraill ar macmillan.org.uk/translations

Gallwn hefyd drefnu cyfieithiadau ar eich cyfer chi yn unig. E-bostiwch ni ar cancerinformationteam@macmillan.org.uk a dywedwch beth rydych ei angen.

Canolfannau gwybodaeth

Mae ein canolfannau gwybodaeth a chymorth wedi eu lleoli mewn ysbytai, llyfrgelloedd a chanolfannau symudol. Ymwelwch ag un i gael yr wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arnoch a siaradwch â rhywun wyneb yn wyneb. Cewch hyd i'ch canolfan agosaf ar macmillan.org.uk/informationcentres neu ffoniwch ni ar **0808 808 00 00**.

Grwpiau cefnogaeth lleol

Mewn grŵp cefnogaeth, gallwch siarad â phobl eraill wedi'u heffeithio gan ganser. Gallwch ddysgu am grwpiau cefnogaeth yn eich ardal ar macmillan.org.uk/supportgroups neu ffoniwch ni ar **0808 808 00 00**.

Cymuned Ar-lein Macmillan

Gallwch hefyd siarad â phobl eraill sydd wedi'u heffeithio gan ganser ar-lein ar macmillan.org.uk/community. Gallwch gael mynediad iddo ar unrhyw adeg o'r dydd neu'r nos. Gallwch rannu'ch profiadau, gofyn cwestiynau, neu ddarllen yr hyn mae pobl wedi eu postio.

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 ceg y groth• Canser y coluddyn mawr• Canser yr ysgyfaint• Canser y brostad | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Os cewch ddiagnosis o ganser – canllaw cyflym• Problemau bwyta a chanser• Diwedd oes• Cymorth ariannol - budd-daliadau• Cymorth ariannol – help gyda chostau• Bwyta'n iach• Blinder (lludded) a chanser• Sgîl-ffeithiau triniaeth canser• Yr hyn y gallwch ei wneud i helpu'ch hun |
| Triniaethau <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cemotherapi• Radiotherapi• Llawfeddygaeth | |

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

Cyfeiriadau a diolchiadau

Mae'r wybodaeth hon wedi ei hysgrifennu a'i golygu gan dîm Datblygu Gwybodaeth Canser Cymorth Canser Macmillan. Mae wedi cael ei chyfieithu gan gwmni cyfieithu.

Mae'r wybodaeth a gynhwysir yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth ar-lein Macmillan ynghylch [canser a'r coronafeirws](https://www.macmillan.org.uk/coronavirus) ar [macmillan.org.uk/coronavirus](https://www.macmillan.org.uk/coronavirus)

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

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

MAC18794_ Welsh

Adolygwyd y cynnwys: 2022

Adolygiad arfaethedig nesaf: 2024

Rydym yn gwneud pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod yr wybodaeth a ddarparwn yn gywir ac yn gyfredol ond ni ddylid dibynnu arni yn lle cyngor proffesiynol arbenigol sydd wedi'i deilwra i'ch sefyllfa. Cyn belled ag y caniateir gan y gyfraith, nid yw Macmillan yn derbyn atebolrwydd mewn perthynas â defnyddio unrhyw wybodaeth a gynhwysir yn y cyhoeddiad hwn neu wybodaeth trydydd parti neu wefannau sydd wedi'u cynnwys neu y cyfeirir atynt ynddo.

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Cancer and coronavirus (covid)

This information is about coronavirus (covid) if you have cancer. There are things you can do to protect yourself and other people from covid. There is also information about covid vaccines.

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.

We have more information about covid on our website at macmillan.org.uk/coronavirus We also have more cancer information in your language at macmillan.org.uk/translations

This information is about:

- What is covid?
- What if I have cancer?
- What will happen to my cancer treatment?
- What is the covid vaccine?
- Getting the right care and support for you
- How Macmillan can help you
- More information in your language
- References and thanks

What is covid?

Covid is sometimes called COVID-19 or coronavirus. It is a viral infection. This virus can make you very ill. Some people die from it.

How do people get covid?

The virus spreads from person to person. You can get it if you are near someone with the virus. You can also get it by touching a surface that has the virus on it.

How will covid make me feel?

If you have covid, you may feel unwell. You might:

- have a cough that does not stop
- feel hot or shivery with a high temperature (over 37.5°C [99.5°F])
- not be able to smell or taste properly.

Some people may also have:

- shortness of breath
- unexplained tiredness and lack of energy
- muscle aches or pains
- not wanting to eat or not feeling hungry
- a headache that's unusual or longer lasting than usual
- a sore throat, stuffy or runny nose
- diarrhoea
- feeling sick or being sick.

If you have cancer and feel unwell, call your cancer doctor or hospital right away for advice.

If you think you might have covid you must stay at home. This is to stop you spreading covid to others. Tell your doctor if you think you might have covid.

How will I know if I have covid?

Most people no longer need to take a covid test. These are called lateral flow tests (LFTs). They are free for some people. This includes if:

- you have a health condition that means you can have new covid treatments
- you are going into hospital for treatment

Your hospital team will discuss this with you. You can read more about getting tests in:

- [England – visit www.gov.uk to find out more](http://www.gov.uk)
- [Scotland – visit www.gov.scot to find out more](http://www.gov.scot)
- [Wales – visit www.gov.wales to find out more](http://www.gov.wales)
- [Northern Ireland – visit www.publichealth.hscni.net to find out more](http://www.publichealth.hscni.net)

What if I have cancer?

If you have cancer, you may be more at risk of becoming very ill if you have covid.

The parts of the body that fight viruses and infections are called the immune system. Some types of cancer and their treatments can weaken your immune system. This means your body may not fight the covid virus well.

How can I protect myself if I have cancer?

There are things you can do to protect yourself:

- Get covid vaccines when they are offered to you.
- Wear a mask when you are with other people or outside your house. This must cover your mouth and nose.
- Avoid very busy places.
- Do not stand close to people and try to stay 2 metres apart.
- Clean your hands often.
- If you are indoors with people who are not in your household, keep doors and windows open for fresh air.

Shielding

At the start of the pandemic, some people were told to shield. This meant staying indoors at all times and staying away from other people. It was to protect people with certain illnesses who might become very unwell if they had coronavirus.

Government advice is that people no longer need to shield. But you should still be careful and protect yourself. This includes having vaccines and checking any guidance for your local area. You can get the latest rules on the internet. You should be able to get the rules and advice in different languages and formats.

Visit government websites for guidance on how to keep yourself safe in:

- [England](#)
- [Scotland](#)
- [Wales](#)
- [Northern Ireland](#)

How can I take care of myself?

It is really important to look after your health if you have cancer. There are ways to make your immune system stronger. This can help you cope better with cancer treatment. The best things to do are:

- eat healthily
- drink lots of water or other fluids
- keep moving your body
- get enough rest
- talk about how you are feeling to other people.

We have more information about healthy eating in your language at [macmillan.org.uk/translations](https://www.macmillan.org.uk/translations)

What will happen to my cancer treatment?

You might be worried about having tests, scans or cancer treatment. But you should have these as planned. Talk to your doctor and nurse if you are worried about this.

You may be tested for covid before you have tests or treatment in a hospital or clinic.

You might be worried about getting a vaccine if you are having cancer treatment. It is safe to have the vaccines. Your doctor can talk to you about the best time to have them. The vaccines may not work as well if you are having some cancer treatments. But they will still help to protect you from covid.

What is the covid vaccine?

A vaccine is a medicine that helps to keep you safe from an illness. It is important that you get covid vaccines as these will help your immune system to protect you. This means that you are less likely to get very unwell with covid.

If you have cancer, you should have the vaccine when it is offered. This is because you may become very unwell if you get covid. Doctors have tested the vaccines to make sure they are safe to use.

Your doctor will tell you when you can get your vaccine. It is important to get the vaccine when your doctor tells you.

How will I get my vaccine?

A doctor or nurse will give you the vaccine as an injection (jab) in your arm.

What happens after I get the vaccine?

You will still need to be careful after you have had the vaccine. The vaccine may not stop you having covid. But it should stop you becoming very unwell. You must still follow the rules in this information to stay safe after getting your vaccine.

Getting the right care and support for you

If you have cancer and do not speak English, you may be worried that this will affect your cancer treatment and care. But your healthcare team should offer you care, support and information that meets your needs.

We know that sometimes people may face extra challenges in getting the right support. For example, if you work or have a family it can be hard to find time to go to hospital appointments. You might also have worries about money and transport costs. All of this can be stressful and hard to cope with.

But help is available. Our free support line **0808 808 00 00** can offer advice, in your language, about your situation. You can speak to nurses, financial guides, welfare rights advisers and work support advisers.

We also offer Macmillan Grants to people with cancer. These are one-off payments that can be used for things like hospital parking, travel costs, childcare or heating bills.

How Macmillan can help you

At Macmillan, we know how a cancer diagnosis can affect everything, and we are here to support you.

Macmillan Support Line

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 help with medical questions, give you information about financial support, or be there to listen if you need someone to talk to. The free, confidential phone line is open 7 days a week, 8am to 8pm. Call us on **0808 808 00 00**.

Web chat

You can send us a web chat message saying you would like an interpreter. Tell us, in English, the language you need, and we will arrange for someone to contact you. Click on the 'Chat to us' button, which appears on pages across the website. Or go to [macmillan.org.uk/talktous](https://www.macmillan.org.uk/talktous)

Macmillan website

Our website has lots of information in English about cancer. There is also more information in other languages at [macmillan.org.uk/translations](https://www.macmillan.org.uk/translations)

We can also arrange translations just for you. Email us at cancerinformationteam@macmillan.org.uk to tell us what you need.

Information centres

Our information and support centres are based in hospitals, libraries and mobile centres. Visit one to get the information you need and speak with someone face to face. Find your nearest centre at macmillan.org.uk/informationcentres or call us on **0808 808 00 00**.

Local support groups

At a support group, you can talk to other people affected by cancer. Find out about support groups in your area at macmillan.org.uk/supportgroups or call us on **0808 808 00 00**.

Macmillan Online Community

You can also talk to other people affected by cancer online at macmillan.org.uk/community. You can access it at any time of day or night. You can share your experiences, ask questions, or just read through people's posts.

More information in your language

We have information in your language about these topics:

| | |
|---|--|
| Types of cancer <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breast cancer• Cervical cancer• Large bowel cancer• Lung cancer• Prostate cancer Treatments <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemotherapy• Radiotherapy• Surgery | Coping with cancer <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 |
|---|--|

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

References and thanks

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

The information included is based on Macmillan's online information about [cancer and coronavirus](#) at macmillan.org.uk/coronavirus

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

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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