

癌症治療的副作用

本資訊是關於癌症治療所引起的副作用。

所有帶下劃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。

您也可於每日上午 8 時至晚上 8 時，致電麥克米倫癌症援助機構（Macmillan Cancer Support）免費熱線：**0808 808 00 00**。我們有口譯員，所以您可以使用中文與我們溝通。當您致電我們時，請以英文告訴我們您所需要的語言（說「釵尼斯」）。

欲瞭解其他語言的更多癌症資訊，請瀏覽 macmillan.org.uk/translations

本資訊主要介紹：

- 何謂副作用？
- 癌症治療
- 可能的副作用
- 麥克米倫（Macmillan）如何給予幫助
- 辭彙表
- 更多繁體中文版資訊
- 參考文獻與致謝

何謂副作用？

副作用是指癌症治療產生的不良影響。如掉髮、噁心或疲勞。治療結束後，大多數副作用會消失。

副作用可以很輕微且持續短暫的時間，但有時候對您有比較大的影響。

出現的副作用取決於您的治療，而治療產生的影響因人而異。本文提到的副作用中，您可能只會出現少數幾個，醫生或護士會告知您所有可能出現的副作用。

癌症治療

癌症治療有幾種不同的方式。

- 手術 – 指進行手術以切除腫瘤以及可能含有癌細胞的周遭組織。
- 化療 – 使用藥物來破壞癌細胞。
- 放療 – 使用強烈的 X 光來破壞癌細胞。
- 荷爾蒙治療 – 改變體內荷爾蒙的療法，可阻止癌細胞生長。
- 標靶治療 – 使用藥物鎖定癌細胞生長的特定方式。
- 免疫療法 – 使用免疫系統破壞癌細胞。

可能的副作用

感染風險

化療會減少您血液中的白血球數量。這稱為嗜中性白血球減少癥，這病症會增加您受感染的可能性。

遇到下列情況時，請立即使用您留存的電話號碼聯絡醫院：

- 根據您的化療所團隊為您提供的建議，您的體溫超過 37.5 ° C (99.5 ° F) 或超過 38 ° C (100.4 ° F)
- 您突然感到不適，即使體溫正常
- 您有受感染的症狀，如：
 - 感覺發熱或發冷
 - 感覺發抖
 - 喉嚨痛
 - 咳嗽
 - 腹瀉
 - 大量排尿。

您的白血球數量通常會在下一次治療之前恢復正常水平。在接受下一次化療前，您需要進行血液檢驗。如果您的白血球數量依然很低，您的醫生可能會將您的治療延後一小段時間。

放療可能影響白血球並增加一些人的感染風險。但取決於您接受的劑量以及接受治療的身體部位。您的醫生或護士會更詳細解釋。

手術可能增加您受到感染的可能性，因為手術會侵入您的皮膚。皮膚是人體抵禦體外細菌的自然保護的一部分。您比較可能在傷口處受到感染。

若創口感覺發熱、腫脹、疼痛或您感到不適，應立即通知您的醫生。

若您的醫生認為您有感染的情形，您可能需要服用抗生素。您可以服用藥錠或注射於您的手臂或手。

貧血

癌症治療可能會導致血液中的紅血球數量減少。如果紅血球數量很少，您會感覺疲勞並呼吸困難。如您有這樣的感覺，請告知醫生或護士。您可能需要輸入額外的紅血球。這稱之為輸血。

瘀傷和出血

癌症治療可能會導致血液中的血小板數量減少。若您有瘀傷或出血，請告知您的醫生。其中包括流鼻血、牙齦出血以及皮膚上的血斑點或皮疹。有些人需要額外補充血小板。

掉髮

化療可能會造成掉髮或使頭髮變得細薄。並非所有藥物都會導致掉髮。有的藥物只會讓人掉一點點頭髮。而其他藥物可能會讓頭髮掉光。

通常是在開始治療後兩到三周開始掉髮。有時治療幾天內也會發生這種情況。您可以查詢一下有關於假髮的事宜。

結束治療幾個月後，頭髮通常會再長出來。剛長出來的頭髮可能較捲或顏色不同。但通常會恢復到治療前的樣子。

放療也可能導致掉髮。只有治療處的毛髮才會脫落。若治療的是頭部，則頭髮可能脫落；若治療的是胸部，則腋下毛髮可能脫落。

荷爾蒙治療可能導致您的頭髮變得稀薄。

掉髮可能令您非常沮喪。但是您的頭髮通常在治療結束後會再長回來。您的護士可以為您提供有關應對掉髮的建議。

疲勞

所有癌症治療可能令您感到疲勞。在治療後期會變得愈發嚴重。在治療結束後可能會持續幾周。

請盡可能多進行休息。透過溫和的運動（短途散步等）也會有所幫助。

口瘡和潰瘍

一些癌症治療可能導致口瘡或口乾，您可能發現一些潰瘍。請嘗試：

- 多吃流質食物
- 用軟毛牙刷輕輕刷牙
- 避免食用辛辣的食物

若您有口瘡，請告知醫生或護士，他們會檢查是否有感染，並可能會給您漱口水或藥物為您提供幫助。

感覺噁心或想吐

癌症治療可能讓您感到噁心或想吐，您的醫生會給開藥給您以避免或控制噁心的情況。

若您仍感到噁心，請告知醫生或護士，他們可以嘗試其他對您比較有效的藥物。

食慾不振

有些人在癌症治療期間會食慾不振。若發生這種情況，請試著定時少量多餐，而非大餐。若存在飲食問題，請告知醫務人員，這一點至關重要。他們可以為您提供關於如何增加食慾和維持健康體重的建議。

口味變化

您可能會發現東西吃起來味道不一樣了。有些人可能會覺得嘴裏有奇怪的金屬味或苦味。吃點不同風味的無糖甜食或薄荷糖可能會有幫助。治療結束後通常會恢復到正常的味覺。

便秘

一些癌症治療可能會導致便秘。其他藥物也可能導致便秘，例如止痛藥或抗嘔心藥物。多進食流質食品與高纖維食品，同時進行一些溫和的運動對減輕便秘有所幫助。若依然便秘，您可能需要服用瀉藥，醫生會給您開藥。

腹瀉

一些癌症治療和抗生素等其他藥物，可能會導致腹瀉。腹瀉發生時，應飲用大量液體。如果您有腹瀉的情況，請告訴您的醫生，他們會開藥給您以提供協助。

皮膚變化

癌症治療可能會影響您的皮膚。取決於您的治療，您的皮膚可能會出現以下問題。您可以採取一些措施護理您的皮膚。

乾燥或皮膚變色：

- 試著使用無香味的保濕乳液。若您正在接受放療，請於使用保濕乳液前諮詢您的醫生。
- 請使用電動刮毛刀，而非濕刮，這樣可以減少割傷的風險。

皮膚對陽光敏感：

- 在戶外陽光下，請保護自己。使用 SPF 30 以上的防曬乳。
- 請戴帽子或圍巾保護頭部。
- 請穿棉質或天然纖維製成的寬鬆衣物。

紅腫或皮膚疼痛：

- 請勿使用有香味的肥皂或乳液。
- 僅使用您的醫生推薦的體香產品、乳液或肥皂。

皮疹或瘙癢：

- 請諮詢您的醫生或護士，他們可以提供藥物或乳膏以協助。
- 請使用溫水泡澡或沖澡，而非熱水。
- 請勿抓搔癢的部位。請保持指甲乾淨且短。

手腳皮膚疼痛：

- 若發生這種情形，請立即告知您的醫生。他們可能需要調整您的治療。
- 請詢問您的醫生有關可以幫助的藥膏。
- 保持手腳乾爽。
- 避免使用熱水。
- 請勿穿太緊的襪子、鞋子或手套。

荷爾蒙變化

一些癌症治療可能會影響您的荷爾蒙。若您較可能出現荷爾蒙副作用，您的醫生會於治療前告訴您。荷爾蒙副作用可能是暫時的或永久的。

症狀包括：

- 潮熱和盜汗
- 乳房脹痛（男性）
- 體重增加
- 骨質疏鬆
- 性慾下降
- 陽萎（男性）
- 經期改變（女性）
- 陰道乾澀（女性）

您能做什麼

- 善用多層次穿搭和床單。當您有潮熱的情況，您可以依需求脫掉或穿上。
- 請使用溫水或冷水泡澡和沖澡，而非熱水。
- 一些輔助療法可以幫助減少症狀，但請於接受治療前先行詢問您的醫生。
- 男性可以藉助藥物或裝置治療陽痿。
- 女性藉助藥物協助改善一些症狀。您的醫生會就這方面與您溝通。
- 請保持規律運動，例如走路。可以協助保持您的骨骼強健。

若您出現任何副作用，請務必告知您的醫生和護士，這點很重要。他們可以為您提供建議。他們在許多事情上都能提供幫助。

麥克米倫 (Macmillan) 如何給予幫助

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

辭彙	英文	如何用英文說	意思
抗生素	Antibiotics	安提百偶提斯	治療 <u>感染</u> 的藥物
化療	Chemotherapy	奇摩特拉皮	使用藥物殺死癌細胞的癌症治療方法。
輔助療法	Complementary therapies	康配萌特例·特拉皮	可以讓您感到舒服點的療法或活動，例如草藥沖茶或按摩。這些療法無法治癒癌症。
便秘	Constipation	康斯泰派辛	清腸（排便）困難或痛苦。排便沒有往常頻繁，或大便較硬，成塊狀。
腹瀉	Diarrhoea	戴阿瑞雅	大便較軟或呈水狀。您可能需要比平時更頻繁或非常急需如廁。也可能伴有腹痛。
荷爾蒙	Hormonal therapy	荷爾蒙那·特拉皮	改變體內荷爾蒙的癌症療法，可阻止癌細胞生長。
感染	Infection	英菲克辛	當細菌進入您的身體進而導致疾病。
中性球低下	Neutropenia	紐特佩尼亞	當您沒有足夠的白血球。這病症會增加您受感染的可能性。
血小板	Platelets	佩來特司	幫助血液凝結的細胞。
放療	Radiotherapy	瑞迪歐特拉皮	使用強烈 X 光破壞癌細胞的癌症治療方法。
紅血球	Red blood cells	瑞德·布勒德·塞爾斯	攜帶氧氣到身體內各個部位的細胞。如果紅血球數量過低，您會感覺疲勞並呼吸困難。
手術	Surgery	舌折瑞	進行手術的癌症治療。

白血球	White blood cells	歪特·布勒德·塞爾斯	對抗感染的細胞。它們是免疫系統的組成部分。
傷口處	Wound site	溫德·賽特	手術進行時所產生的皮膚傷口。

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 乳腺癌● 大腸癌● 肺癌● 前列腺癌	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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
<p>治療</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 化療● 放療● 手術治療	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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

欲查看該資訊，請前往 [macmillan.org.uk/translations](https://www.macmillan.org.uk/translations)

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。並由翻譯公司進行翻譯。

本資料單資訊以麥克米倫（Macmillan）宣傳冊《癌症治療的副作用》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 博士的批准。

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

MAC14364_Traditional Chinese

內容審閱日期：2020 年

計畫下次審閱日期：2023 年

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。

© 2020 麥克米倫癌症援助機構（Macmillan Cancer Support）。於英格蘭和威爾士（261017）、蘇格蘭（SC039907）和馬恩島（604）註冊的慈善機構。註冊登記處：89 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7UQ。



Patient Information Forum

Side effects of cancer treatment

This information is about the side effects of cancer treatment.

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.

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 “Traditional Chinese”).

There is more cancer information in other languages at macmillan.org.uk/translations

This information is about:

- What are side effects?
- Treatments for cancer
- Possible side effects
- How Macmillan can help you
- Word list
- More information in [Traditional Chinese]
- References and thanks

What are side effects?

Side effects are unwanted effects of cancer treatment. For example, hair loss, feeling sick or tiredness. Most side effects go away after treatment finishes.

Side effects can be mild and last for a short time. But sometimes they can affect you more.

The side effects you get will depend on your treatment. Treatments can affect each person differently. You may only have a few of the side effects mentioned here. Your doctors or nurses will tell you about any side effects you may have.

Treatments for cancer

There are different types of cancer treatment.

- Surgery – this means having an operation to remove the tumour and nearby tissues that may contain cancer cells.
- Chemotherapy – this uses drugs to destroy cancer cells.
- Radiotherapy – this uses strong x-rays to destroy cancer cells.
- Hormonal therapy – this changes hormones in your body, which can stop cancer from growing.
- Targeted therapy – this uses drugs that target the specific way that cancer cells grow.
- Immunotherapies – these use the immune system to destroy cancer cells.

Possible side effects

Risk of 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) or over 38°C (100.4°F), depending on the advice given by your chemotherapy team
- 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 pass urine 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.

Radiotherapy can affect the white blood cells and increase the risk of infection in some people. But it depends on the dose you have and which part of your body is being treated. Your doctor or nurse will explain more.

Surgery can make you more likely to get an infection because it causes a break in the skin. The skin is part of the body's natural protection against bacteria outside the body. You may be more likely to get an infection at the wound site.

It is important to tell your doctor straight away if your wound becomes hot, swollen, painful, or if you feel unwell.

If your doctor thinks you have an infection, you may need antibiotics. You may have these as tablets or as an injection into a vein in your arm or hand.

Anaemia

Cancer treatments can reduce the number of red blood cells in your blood. If the number is low, you may feel tired and breathless. Tell your doctor or nurse if you feel like this. You may need to be given extra red blood cells. This is called a blood transfusion.

Bruising and bleeding

Cancer treatments can reduce the number of platelets in your blood. Tell your doctor 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.

Hair loss

Chemotherapy can make the hair on your head fall out or get thinner. Not all drugs make your hair fall out. Some drugs make only a little bit of hair fall out. Others can make all of your hair fall out.

If your hair falls out, it usually happens two to three weeks after starting treatment. Sometimes it can happen within a few days. You can ask about getting a wig or hairpiece.

It usually grows back over a few months, once you have finished treatment. At first your hair may be curlier or a different colour. But it usually returns to what it was like before treatment.

Radiotherapy can also cause hair loss. You will only lose hair from the area of your body having treatment. If you are having treatment to your head, you may lose some hair from your head. If you are having treatment to your breast, the hair under your arm might fall out.

Hormonal therapy may make your hair become thinner.

It can be very upsetting to lose your hair. But your hair will usually grow back after treatment. Your nurse can give you advice about coping with hair loss.

Tiredness

All cancer treatments can make you feel tired. This is often worse towards the end of treatment. It can last for some weeks after treatment finishes.

Try to get as much rest as you need. It helps to also do some gentle exercise such as short walks.

Sore mouth and ulcers

Some cancer treatments can make your mouth sore or dry. You may notice small ulcers. Try to:

- drink lots of fluids
- clean your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush
- avoid hot and spicy foods.

Tell your doctor or nurse if your mouth is sore. They will check for infection. They may give you mouthwashes or medicine to help.

Feeling sick or being sick

Cancer treatment can make you feel sick or be sick (vomit). Your doctor will give you medicine to prevent or control sickness.

If you still feel sick, tell your doctor or nurse. They can try other medicines that may work better for you.

Loss of appetite

Some people lose their appetite during cancer treatment. If this happens, try having regular small snacks rather than large meals. If you are having problems eating, it is important to tell the hospital staff. They will give you advice on improving your appetite and keeping to a healthy weight.

Taste changes

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

Constipation

Some cancer treatments can cause constipation. Other medicines can also cause constipation, like painkillers or anti-sickness drugs. Drinking lots of fluids, eating foods with lots of fibre, and doing some gentle exercise can help. If you still have constipation, you may need to take a medicine called a laxative. Your doctor can give this to you.

Diarrhoea

Some cancer treatments, and other medicines like antibiotics, can cause diarrhoea. It is important to drink plenty of fluids if this happens. Tell your doctor if you have diarrhoea. They can give you medicines to help.

Skin changes

Cancer treatments can affect your skin. Depending on your treatment, you may have some of the following skin problems. There are things you can do to look after your skin.

Dry or discoloured skin:

- Try using an unperfumed moisturiser. Check with your doctor before using creams if you are having radiotherapy.
- Use an electric razor instead of wet shaving. This will reduce the risk of cuts.

Sensitivity to sunlight:

- Protect yourself if you go out in the sun. Use a suncream with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 30.
- Wear a hat or scarf on your head
- Wear loose clothes made of cotton or other natural fibres.

Red or sore skin:

- Do not use soaps or creams that contain perfume.
- Only use deodorants, creams or soaps recommended by your doctor.

Rashes or itching:

- Speak to your doctor or nurse. They can provide medicines or creams to help.
- Have lukewarm baths or showers rather than hot ones.
- Don't scratch the itchy area. Keep your nails clean and short.

Sore skin on the hands and feet:

- If this happens, tell your doctor straight away. They may need to adjust your treatment.
- Ask your doctor about creams that might help.
- Keep your hands and feet cool.
- Avoid hot water.
- Don't wear tight socks, shoes or gloves.

Hormonal changes

Some cancer treatments can affect your hormones. If you are likely to have hormonal side effects, your doctors will tell you before your treatment. Hormonal side effects may be temporary or permanent.

Symptoms can include:

- hot flushes and sweats
- breast tenderness (in men)
- weight gain
- bone thinning
- lowered sex drive
- impotence (in men)
- changes to menstruation (in women)
- vaginal dryness (in women).

What you can do

- For your clothes and bed linen, use several thin layers. This means you can take them off and put them on as needed if you have hot flushes.
- Have lukewarm or cool baths and showers instead of hot ones.
- Some complementary therapies may help reduce symptoms but check with your doctor before taking these.
- For men, there are medicines and devices that can help deal with impotence.
- For women, there may be medicines that can help with some symptoms. Talk to your doctor about this.
- Try to be physically active, for example walking. It can help to keep your bones strong.

It is important to mention any side effect you have to your doctor or nurse. They can give you advice. There are often things that can help.

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	In English	How to say in English	Meaning
	Antibiotics		Medicine that treats an <u>infection</u>
	Chemotherapy		A cancer treatment that uses drugs to kill cancer cells.
	Complementary therapies		Treatments or activities that can help you feel better, like herbal treatments or massage. They do not treat cancer.
	Constipation		When you find it difficult or painful to empty your bowels (poo). You might not be going as often as usual, or your poo might be hard and lumpy.
	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.
	Hormonal therapy		A cancer treatment that changes hormones in your body, which can stop cancer from growing.
	Infection		When bacteria gets into your body and causes an illness.
	Neutropenia		When you do not have enough white blood cells. This makes you more likely to get an infection.
	Platelets		Cells that help the blood to clot.
	Radiotherapy		A cancer treatment that uses strong x-rays to destroy cancer cells.

	Red blood cells		Cells that carry oxygen around the body. If the number is low, you may feel tired and breathless
	Surgery		A cancer treatment that means having an operation.
	White blood cells		Cells that fight infection. They are part of the immune system.
	Wound site		The cut in the skin where an operation was done.

More information in [Traditional Chinese]

We have information in [Traditional Chinese] about these topics:

<p>Types of cancer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breast cancer• Large bowel cancer• Lung cancer• Prostate cancer <p>Treatments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemotherapy• Radiotherapy• Surgery	<p>Coping with cancer</p> <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](https://www.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 the Macmillan booklet Side effects of cancer treatments. 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**

MAC14364 _Traditional Chinese

Content reviewed: 2020

Next planned review: 2023

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.

© Macmillan Cancer Support 2020. Registered charity in England and Wales (261017), Scotland (SC039907) and the Isle of Man (604). Registered office 89 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7UQ.



Patient Information Forum