

Possible Late or Long-Term Side Effects of Cancer Treatment

Chemotherapy	Radiation	Surgery
Bone and joint problems Dental problems Digestion issues Early menopause Fatigue	children) Cavities and tooth decay Cognitive challenges Digestion issues Dry mouth Early menopause Fatigue Problems Heart and vascular problems Hypothyroidism Infertility Intestinal problems Lung disease Lymphedema Memory problems Osteoporosis	Chronic pain Lymphedema Phantom pain Scarring
Hearing loss		Hormone Therapy
Heart problems Infertility Kidney and urinary problems Liver damage Loss of taste Lung disease Nerve damage (neuropathy) Osteoporosis Reduced lung capacity Risk of other cancers Secondary cancers		Blood clots Hot flashes Menopausal symptoms Osteoporosis Risk of other cancers Sexual side effects
		Immunotherapy
		Late effects unknown yet
		Targeted Therapy
		Late effects unknown yet



www.TexasOncologyFoundation.org



Wellness Plan After Cancer Treatment Yvonne M. Coyle, M.D.

References:

- NCCN Guidelines for Survivorship, NCCN Guidelines. Fort Washington, PA, National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2018.
- Coyle YM. Lifestyle, Genes, and Cancer. Methods Mol Biol. 2009;472:25-56.
- Demark-Wahnefreid W, Jones LW. Promoting a healthy lifestyle among cancer survivors. Hematol Oncol Clin N Am. 2008;22:319-342.
- Avishai E, Yeghiazaryan K, Golubnitschaja O. Impaired wound healing: facts and hypotheses for multi-professional considerations in predictive, preventive and personalized medicine. EPMA J. 2017;8(1):23-33.
- www.cancer.net/survivorship/long-term-side-effects-cancer-treatment, accessed 8/30/2018.
- Ligibel J. Lifestyle factors in cancer survivorship. J Clin Oncol. 2012;30:3697-3704.

Appendix A: Guidance for Resistance Training

From: NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2018 Physical Activity.

- Health benefits of resistance training include improvement in muscle strength and endurance, in functional status, and maintenance/improvement in bone density
- Multi-joint exercises are recommended over exercises focused on a single joint
- All major muscle groups (chest, shoulders, arms, back, abdomen, and legs) should be incorporated into a resistance training program
- Larger muscle groups (legs, back, and chest) should be worked before smaller muscle groups (arms and shoulders)
- Resistance training prescription
 - Frequency: 2-3x/week; survivors should wait at least 48 hrs between training sessions
 - o Intensity: 2-3 sets of 10-15 reps/set; consider weight when 3 sets/10-15 reps becomes easy
 - Rest: 2- to 3-minute rest period between sets and exercises
- Utilize weight amount that would allow for performance of 10-15 repetitions
- Survivors with or at risk for lymphedema should take additional precautions



www.TexasOncologyFoundation.org



Appendix B: Examples of Physical Activity

From: NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2018 Physical Activity.

Light Exercise (No noticeable change in breathing pattern)

- Leisurely biking <5 mph
- Activity-promoting video game
- Light housework (light sweeping, dusting)
- Bowling
- Playing Catch
- Slow walking
- Child care
- Yoga
- Tai chi

Moderate Exercise (Can talk, but not sing)

- Ballroom/Line dancing
- Biking on level ground or with few hills
- General gardening
- Baseball, softball, volleyball
- Doubles tennis
- Using a manual wheelchair
- Brisk walking
- Water aerobics
- Yoga

Vigorous Exercise (Can say a few words without stopping to catch a breath)

- Aerobic/Fast dancing
- Biking >10 mph
- Heavy gardening
- Hiking uphill
- Jumping rope
- Martial arts
- Race walking, jogging, running
- Running sports (basketball, hockey, soccer)
- Swimming (fast pace or laps)
- Singles tennis
- Stair climbing
- High-intensity yoga