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## After Thymus Cancer Treatment

### Living as a Cancer Survivor

For many people, ending cancer treatment often raises questions about next steps as a survivor.

- [Living as a Thymus Cancer Survivor](#)

### Cancer Concerns After Treatment

Treatment may remove or destroy the cancer, but it's very common to have questions about cancer coming back or treatment no longer working.

- [Second Cancers After Thymus Cancer](#)
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## Living as a Thymus Cancer Survivor

For most people with thymus cancer, treatment can remove or destroy the cancer. The end of treatment can be both stressful and exciting. You may be relieved to finish treatment, but yet it's hard not to worry about cancer coming back. This is very common if you've had cancer.

For other people, the cancer might never go away completely. Some people may get regular treatment with chemotherapy or targeted therapy or other treatments to try and help keep the cancer in check. Learning to live with cancer that does not go away can

be difficult and very stressful.

Life after cancer means returning to some familiar things and also making some new choices.

## **Follow-up care**

When treatment ends, your doctors will still want to watch you closely. It is very important to go to all of your follow-up appointments. During these visits, your doctors will ask questions about any problems you may have and may do exams and lab tests or x-rays and scans to look for signs of cancer or treatment side effects. Almost any cancer treatment can have side effects. Some may last for a few weeks to months, but others can last the rest of your life. This is the time for you to talk to your cancer care team about any changes or problems you notice and any questions or concerns you have.

There is no widely agreed upon follow-up schedule for people with thymus cancer. Your doctor will most likely want to see you fairly frequently (every couple of months or so) at first. The time between visits may be extended if there are no problems. Most patients get a chest CT scan every six months for a couple of years, then yearly for 5 to 10 years.

## **Ask your doctor for a survivorship care plan**

Talk with your doctor about developing a survivorship care plan for you. This plan might include:

- A suggested schedule for follow-up exams and tests
- A schedule for other tests you might need in the future, such as early detection (screening) tests for other types of cancer, or tests to look for long-term health effects from your cancer or its treatment
- A list of possible late- or long-term side effects from your treatment, including what to watch for and when you should contact your doctor
- Diet and physical activity suggestions
- Reminders to keep your appointments with your primary care provider (PCP), who will monitor your general health care

## **Keeping health insurance and copies of your medical records**

Even after treatment, it's very important to keep health insurance. Tests and doctor visits cost a lot, and even though no one wants to think of their cancer coming back, this could happen.

At some point after your cancer treatment, you might find yourself seeing a new doctor who doesn't know about your medical history. It's important to keep copies of your medical records to give your new doctor the details of your diagnosis and treatment. Learn more in [Keeping Copies of Important Medical Records](#)<sup>1</sup>.

## **Can I lower my risk of the thymus cancer progressing or coming back?**

If you have (or have had) thymus cancer, you probably want to know if there are things you can do that might lower your risk of the cancer growing or coming back, such as exercising, eating a certain type of diet, or taking nutritional supplements. Unfortunately, it's not yet clear if there are things you can do that will help.

Adopting healthy behaviors such as [not smoking](#)<sup>2</sup>, [eating well](#)<sup>3</sup>, [getting regular physical activity](#)<sup>4</sup>, and [staying at a healthy weight](#)<sup>5</sup> might help, but no one knows for sure. However, we do know that these types of changes can have positive effects on your health that can extend beyond your risk of thymus cancer or other cancers.

### **About dietary supplements**

So far, no [dietary supplements](#)<sup>6</sup> (including vitamins, minerals, and herbal products) have been shown to clearly help lower the risk of thymus cancer progressing or coming back. This doesn't mean that no supplements will help, but it's important to know that none have been proven to do so.

Dietary supplements are not regulated like medicines in the United States – they do not have to be proven effective (or even safe) before being sold, although there are limits on what they're allowed to claim they can do. If you're thinking about taking any type of nutritional supplement, talk to your health care team. They can help you decide which ones you can use safely while avoiding those that might be harmful.

### **If the cancer comes back**

If the cancer does recur at some point, your treatment options will depend on where the cancer is located, what treatments you've had before, and your health. For more information on how recurrent cancer is treated, see [Treatment of Thymus Cancer by Extent and Type of Tumor](#)<sup>7</sup>.

For more general information on recurrence, you may also want to see [Understanding Recurrence](#)<sup>8</sup>.

## Could I get a second cancer after treatment?

People who've had thymus cancer can still get other cancers. In fact, thymus cancer survivors are at higher risk for getting some other types of cancer. Learn more in [Second Cancers After Thymus Cancer](#).

## Getting emotional support

Some amount of feeling depressed, anxious, or worried is normal when cancer is a part of your life. Some people are affected more than others. But everyone can benefit from help and support from other people, whether friends and family, religious groups, support groups, professional counselors, or others. Learn more in [Life After Cancer](#)<sup>9</sup>.

## Hyperlinks

1. [www.cancer.org/treatment/survivorship-during-and-after-treatment/be-healthy-after-treatment/keeping-copies-of-important-medical-records.html](http://www.cancer.org/treatment/survivorship-during-and-after-treatment/be-healthy-after-treatment/keeping-copies-of-important-medical-records.html)
2. [www.cancer.org/healthy/stay-away-from-tobacco.html](http://www.cancer.org/healthy/stay-away-from-tobacco.html)
3. [www.cancer.org/healthy/eat-healthy-get-active/eat-healthy.html](http://www.cancer.org/healthy/eat-healthy-get-active/eat-healthy.html)
4. [www.cancer.org/healthy/eat-healthy-get-active/get-active.html](http://www.cancer.org/healthy/eat-healthy-get-active/get-active.html)
5. [www.cancer.org/healthy/eat-healthy-get-active/take-control-your-weight.html](http://www.cancer.org/healthy/eat-healthy-get-active/take-control-your-weight.html)
6. [www.cancer.org/treatment/treatments-and-side-effects/complementary-and-alternative-medicine/dietary-supplements.html](http://www.cancer.org/treatment/treatments-and-side-effects/complementary-and-alternative-medicine/dietary-supplements.html)
7. [www.cancer.org/cancer/thymus-cancer/treating/by-extent.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/thymus-cancer/treating/by-extent.html)
8. [www.cancer.org/treatment/survivorship-during-and-after-treatment/understanding-recurrence.html](http://www.cancer.org/treatment/survivorship-during-and-after-treatment/understanding-recurrence.html)
9. [www.cancer.org/treatment/survivorship-during-and-after-treatment/be-healthy-after-treatment/life-after-cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/treatment/survivorship-during-and-after-treatment/be-healthy-after-treatment/life-after-cancer.html)

## References

See all references for Thymus Cancer ([www.cancer.org/cancer/thymus-cancer/references.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/thymus-cancer/references.html))

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# Second Cancers After Thymus Cancer

Cancer survivors can be affected by a number of health problems, but often their greatest concern is facing cancer again. If a cancer comes back after treatment it is called a “recurrence.” But some cancer survivors may develop a new, unrelated cancer later. This is called a “second cancer.” No matter what type of cancer you have had, it is still possible to get another (new) cancer, even after surviving the first.

Unfortunately, being treated for cancer doesn’t mean you can’t get another cancer. People who have had cancer can still get the same types of cancers that other people get. In fact, certain types of cancer and cancer treatments can be linked to a higher risk of certain second cancers.

Survivors of thymus cancer can get any type of second cancer, but they have an increased risk of:

- [Non-Hodgkin lymphoma](#)<sup>1</sup>
- [Salivary gland cancer](#)<sup>2</sup>
- [Liver cancer](#)<sup>3</sup>
- [Soft-tissue sarcoma](#)<sup>4</sup>

## Follow-up after treatment

After completing treatment for thymus cancer, you should still see your doctor regularly. You may have tests to look for signs the cancer has come back or spread. Experts do not recommend any additional testing to look for second cancers in patients without symptoms. Let your doctor know about any new symptoms or problems, because they could be caused by the cancer coming back or by a new disease or second cancer.

Survivors of thymus cancer should follow the [American Cancer Society guidelines for the early detection of cancer](#)<sup>5</sup> and [stay away from tobacco products](#)<sup>6</sup>. Smoking increases the risk of many cancers.

To help maintain good health, survivors should also:

- Achieve and maintain a [healthy weight](#)<sup>7</sup>
- Adopt a [physically active lifestyle](#)<sup>8</sup>
- Consume a [healthy diet](#)<sup>9</sup>, with an emphasis on plant foods
- Limit consumption of [alcohol](#)<sup>10</sup> to no more than 1 drink per day for women or 2 per

day for men

These steps may also lower the risk of some cancers.

See [Second Cancers in Adults](#)<sup>11</sup> for more information about causes of second cancers.

## Hyperlinks

1. [www.cancer.org/cancer/non-hodgkin-lymphoma.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/non-hodgkin-lymphoma.html)
2. [www.cancer.org/cancer/salivary-gland-cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/salivary-gland-cancer.html)
3. [www.cancer.org/cancer/liver-cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/liver-cancer.html)
4. [www.cancer.org/cancer/soft-tissue-sarcoma.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/soft-tissue-sarcoma.html)
5. [www.cancer.org/healthy/find-cancer-early/cancer-screening-guidelines.html](http://www.cancer.org/healthy/find-cancer-early/cancer-screening-guidelines.html)
6. [www.cancer.org/healthy/stay-away-from-tobacco.html](http://www.cancer.org/healthy/stay-away-from-tobacco.html)
7. [www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/diet-physical-activity/body-weight-and-cancer-risk.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/diet-physical-activity/body-weight-and-cancer-risk.html)
8. [www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/diet-physical-activity.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/diet-physical-activity.html)
9. [www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/diet-physical-activity.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/diet-physical-activity.html)
10. [www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/diet-physical-activity/alcohol-use-and-cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/diet-physical-activity/alcohol-use-and-cancer.html)
11. [www.cancer.org/treatment/treatments-and-side-effects/physical-side-effects/second-cancers-in-adults.html](http://www.cancer.org/treatment/treatments-and-side-effects/physical-side-effects/second-cancers-in-adults.html)

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