



After Treatment

Living as a Cancer Survivor

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

- [Living as a Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Survivor](#)

Cancer Concerns After Treatment

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

- [Second Cancers After Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma](#)

Living as a Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Survivor

For many people with non-Hodgkin lymphoma, treatment can destroy the lymphoma. Completing treatment can be both stressful and exciting. You may be relieved to finish treatment, but find it hard not to worry about the lymphoma coming back. (When cancer comes back after treatment, it is called [recurrence](#).) This is a very common worry if you've had cancer.

For some people, the lymphoma may [never go away completely](#). These people may get regular treatments with chemo, radiation, or other therapies to help keep the lymphoma in check for as long as possible and to help relieve symptoms. Learning to live with lymphoma that doesn't go away can be difficult and very stressful.

Follow-up care

There are many types of non-Hodgkin lymphomas, which can require [different treatments](#) and can have very different outlooks. Your care after treatment will depend on the type of lymphoma you have, what type of treatment you receive, and how well treatment works.

Even if you've completed treatment, your doctors will still want to watch you closely. It's very important to go to all of your follow-up appointments, because lymphoma can sometimes come back even many years after treatment.

Some [treatment side effects](#) might last a long time or might not even show up until years after you have finished treatment. Your doctor visits are a good time to ask questions and talk about any changes or problems you notice or concerns you have.

Exams and tests

During your follow-up visits, your doctor will ask you about any symptoms you are having, examine you, and may order blood or imaging tests. Your doctor will probably want to see you regularly, usually every few months for the first year or so and gradually less often after that.

Imaging tests may be done, based on the type, location, and stage of lymphoma. For example, CT scans or PET/CT scans may be used to monitor the size of any remaining tumors, or to look for possible new tumors.

You may need frequent blood tests to check that you have recovered from treatment and to look for possible signs of problems such as lymphoma recurrence. Blood counts can also sometimes become abnormal because of a disease of the bone marrow called *myelodysplasia*, which can sometimes lead to leukemia. Some chemotherapy drugs can cause this disease. For more on this, see [Myelodysplastic Syndromes](#). It's also possible for a person to develop leukemia a few years after being treated for lymphoma.

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

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 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](#).

Can I lower my risk of the lymphoma progressing or coming back?

If you have (or have had) lymphoma, you probably want to know if there are things you can do that might lower your risk of the lymphoma 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](#), [eating well](#), [getting regular physical activity](#), and [staying at a healthy weight](#) 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 lymphoma or other cancers.

About dietary supplements

So far, no [dietary supplements](#) (including vitamins, minerals, and herbal products) have been shown to clearly help lower the risk of lymphoma 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 lymphoma comes back

If the lymphoma does come back at some point, your treatment options will depend on the type of lymphoma, where it is, what treatments you've had before, how long it's been since treatment, and your current health and preferences.

For more general information on dealing with a recurrence, see [Coping With Cancer Recurrence](#).

Could I get a second cancer after treatment?

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

Getting emotional support

Some amount of feeling depressed, anxious, or worried is normal when lymphoma 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](#).

- [References](#)

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Second Cancers After Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Cancer survivors can be affected by a number of health problems, but often a major 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*.

People who have had non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) can get any type of second cancer, but they have an increased risk of certain cancers, including:

- [Melanoma skin cancer](#)
- [Lung cancer](#)
- [Kidney cancer](#)
- [Kaposi sarcoma](#)
- Cancers of the head/neck area (includes the [lip, tongue, floor of the mouth, throat, salivary glands](#), and [voice box](#))
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Thyroid cancer](#)
- [Bone](#) and [soft tissue cancer](#)
- [Bladder cancer](#)
- [Leukemia](#) and [myelodysplastic syndrome](#)
- [Hodgkin disease](#)

Radiation therapy to the chest increases the risk of breast cancer in women who were treated before age 30. [Mesothelioma](#), a rare cancer of the outer lining of the lung, is also increased in those who were treated with chest radiation.

Follow-up after treatment

After completing treatment for NHL, you should still see your doctor regularly and may have tests to look for signs that the cancer has come back. Let your doctors know if you have any new symptoms or problems, as they could be due to the lymphoma coming

back or from a new disease or cancer.

Women who were treated with chest radiation prior to the age of 30 have an increased risk of breast cancer. The American Cancer Society recommends yearly breast MRIs in addition to mammograms and clinical breast exams beginning at age 30 for these women.

The Children's Oncology Group has guidelines for the follow-up of patients treated for cancer as a child, teen, or young adult, including screening for second cancers. These can be found at www.survivorshipguidelines.org.

Lymphoma survivors should also follow the [American Cancer Society recommendations for the early detection of cancer](#), such as those for colorectal, lung, and breast cancer. Most experts don't recommend any other testing to look for second cancers unless you have symptoms.

Can I lower my risk of getting a second cancer?

There are steps you can take to lower your risk and stay as healthy as possible. For example, it's important to [stay away from tobacco products](#). Smoking increases the risk of many cancers, including some of the second cancers seen in people who have had lymphoma.

To help maintain good health, lymphoma survivors should also:

- Get to and stay at a [healthy weight](#)
- Stay [physically active](#)
- Eat a [healthy diet](#), with an emphasis on plant foods
- Limit [alcohol](#) 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 other health problems.

See [Second Cancers in Adults](#) for more information about causes of second cancers.

- [References](#)

Children's Oncology Group. Long-Term Follow-Up Guidelines for Survivors of Childhood, Adolescent and Young Adult Cancers. Accessed at www.survivorshipguidelines.org on May 15, 2016.

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