



After Melanoma Skin Cancer Treatment

Living as a Cancer Survivor

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

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

Living as a Melanoma Skin Cancer Survivor

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

For others, melanoma may never go away completely. These people may get regular treatment with immunotherapy, targeted therapy, chemotherapy, or other treatments to try to help keep the cancer under control for as long as possible. Learning to live with [cancer that does not go away](#) can be difficult and very stressful.

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

Follow-up after melanoma

Even if you've completed treatment, your doctors will still want to watch you closely. Along with the risk of the melanoma coming back, people who have had melanoma have a high risk of developing another one, so it's very important to keep all follow-up appointments. During these visits, your doctors will ask about any problems you are having and may do [exams and lab tests or imaging tests to look for signs of cancer or treatment side effects](#).

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

Your follow-up schedule should include regular skin and lymph node exams by yourself and by your doctor. How often you need follow-up doctor visits depends on the stage of your melanoma when you were diagnosed and other factors. In addition to the exams, imaging tests such as x-rays or CT scans may be recommended for some patients.

A typical follow-up schedule for people with early-stage melanomas that were removed completely generally calls for physical exams every 6 to 12 months for several years. If these exams are normal, the time between your doctor visits may be extended. Your doctor may recommend more frequent exams if you have many moles or atypical moles.

For thicker melanomas or those that had spread beyond the skin, a typical schedule might include physical exams every 3 to 6 months for several years. After that, exams might be done less often. Imaging tests such as chest x-rays or CT scans might be done as well, especially for people who had more advanced stage disease.

It's also important for melanoma survivors to do regular [self-exams of their skin](#) and

lymph nodes. Most doctors recommend this at least monthly. You should see your doctor if you find any new lump or change in your skin. You should also report any new symptoms (for example, pain, cough, fatigue, loss of appetite) that don't go away. Melanoma can sometimes come back many years after it was first treated.

People with melanoma that doesn't go away completely with treatment will have a follow-up schedule that is based on their specific situation.

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](#).

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

If you have (or have had) melanoma, you probably want to know if there are things you can do that might lower your risk of the cancer coming back, or of getting a new skin cancer.

At this time, not enough is known about melanoma to say for sure if there are things you can do that will be helpful. We do know that people who have had melanoma are at higher risk for developing another melanoma or other type of skin cancer. Because of this, it's very important to [limit your exposure to UV rays](#) (from the sun or tanning beds) and to continue to [examine your skin every month](#) for [signs of melanoma coming back or possible new skin cancers](#). Skin cancers that are found early are typically much easier to treat than those found at a later stage.

Adopting healthy behaviors such as [not smoking](#), [eating well](#), [being active](#), and [staying at a healthy weight](#) might help as well, 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 melanoma 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 melanoma 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 are 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 melanoma does come back at some point, your treatment options will depend on where the cancer is, what treatments you've had before, and your overall health. For more on how recurrent cancer is treated, see [Treatment of Melanoma Skin Cancer by Stage](#). For more general information on dealing with a recurrence, you might also want to read our section about [Understanding Recurrence](#).

Could I get a second cancer after melanoma treatment?

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

Getting emotional support

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

[See all references for Melanoma Skin Cancer](#)

American Cancer Society medical information is copyrighted material. For reprint requests, please see our [Content Usage Policy](#).

Second Cancers After Melanoma Skin Cancer

Cancer survivors can be affected by a number of things, 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*.

Unfortunately, being treated for melanoma doesn't mean you can't get another type of cancer. Survivors of skin melanoma can get any type of second cancer, but they have an increased risk of certain cancers, including:

- Another [skin cancer](#), including melanoma (this is different from the first cancer coming back)
- [Salivary gland cancer](#)
- [Small intestine cancer](#)
- [Breast cancer](#) (in women)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Kidney cancer](#)
- [Thyroid cancer](#)
- [Soft tissue cancer](#)
- [Non-Hodgkin lymphoma \(NHL\)](#)

The most common second cancer seen in survivors of skin melanoma is another skin cancer.

Follow-up after melanoma treatment

After completing treatment for melanoma, you should still [see your doctor regularly](#) and have regular skin exams. Let them 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.

Melanoma survivors should also follow the [American Cancer Society guidelines for the early detection of cancer](#), such as those for colorectal and lung 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 [limit your exposure to UV rays](#), which can increase your risk for many types of skin cancer. It's also important to [stay away from tobacco products](#). Smoking increases the risk of many cancers.

To help maintain good health, melanoma survivors should also:

- Get to and stay at a [healthy weight](#)
- Be [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 other health problems.

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

- [References](#)

[See all references for Melanoma Skin Cancer](#)

Last Medical Review: May 19, 2016 Last Revised: May 20, 2016

American Cancer Society medical information is copyrighted material. For reprint requests, please see our [Content Usage Policy](#).

2016 Copyright American Cancer Society

For additional assistance please contact your American Cancer Society
1-800-227-2345 or www.cancer.org