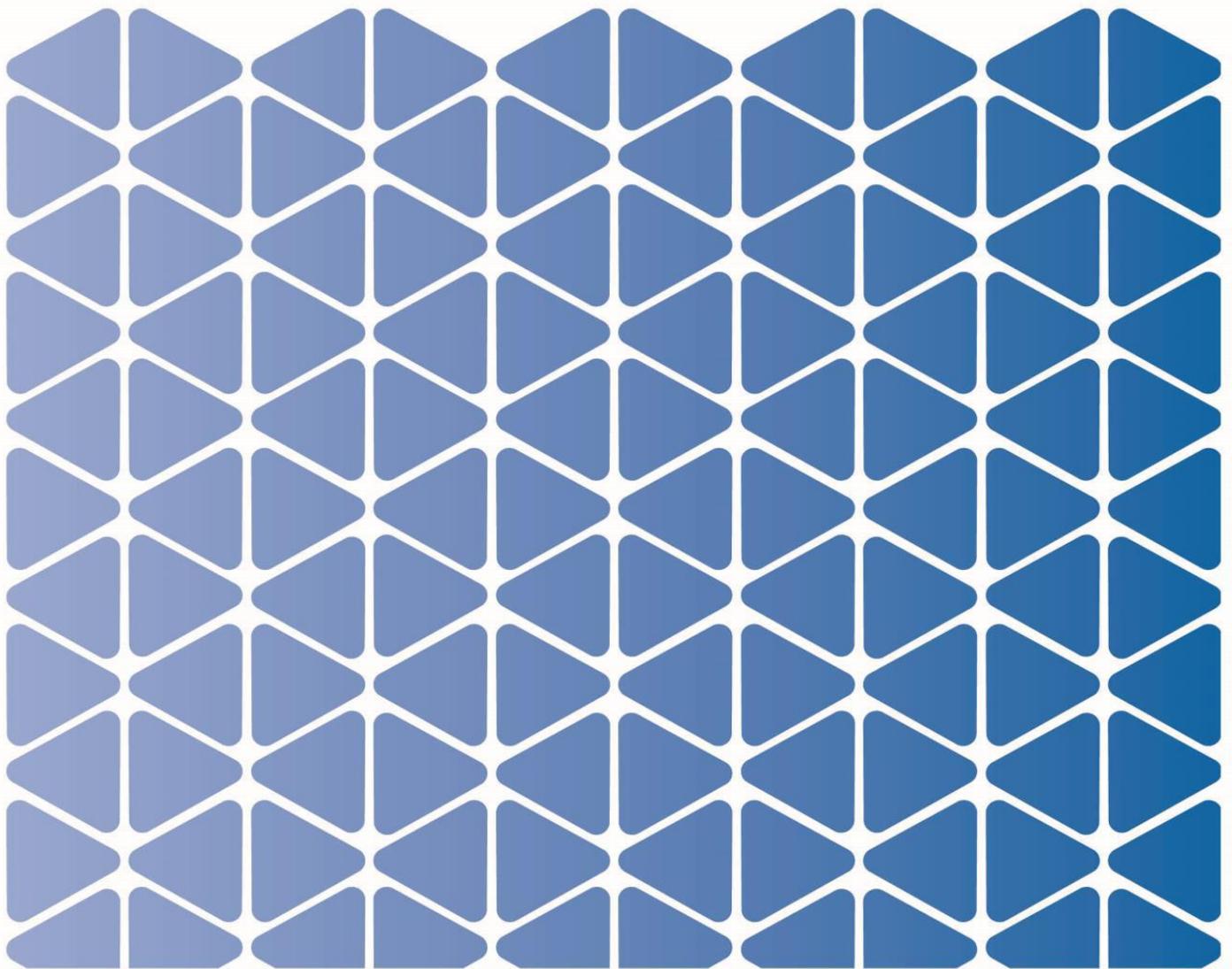




PATIENT INFORMATION

RADIOTHERAPY TO THE SKIN





Worcestershire Oncology Centre

Improving cancer services in Worcestershire

Introduction

This leaflet will explain radiotherapy treatment to the skin surface or just below the skin surface using superficial x-ray treatment or electrons.

Preparation before treatment starts

The area to be treated will be marked using a felt tipped pen. Usually it is possible to take a photograph of the marks so that if they fade, the radiographers can re-mark them. In some cases, with your permission, it may be possible to put tiny permanent dots of dye just beneath the skin. These will not wash off and are called tattoos. We would not do this on the face. Some patients who are having treatment to the face or head will need to have a special mask made (see below) and we can put the marks onto that instead of on the skin.

You may need to have a mould made of the part of your skin being treated. This could be a mask or shielding and it can be made of lead or other material depending on the type of treatment that you are having. It will be made in the Mould Room at the Worcestershire Oncology Centre before treatment starts.

Treatment

Radiotherapy treatment using superficial x-rays or electrons involves the machine coming into contact with your skin. You may feel some pressure from the contact of the machine but it shouldn't be painful.

Once you and the treatment machine are in the correct position the therapy radiographers will leave the room to switch the machine on. You will not feel or see anything while the treatment is taking place. The radiographers will be watching you throughout on closed circuit television cameras and can hear you on an intercom. They can switch the machine off and enter the room if you move or call them. It is important that you keep very still while treatment takes place.

Internal Eye Shields

If the area to be treated is close to the eye it may be necessary to protect the eye using an internal eye shield. These go over the eye in the same way as a contact lens, resting on the eyeball beneath the eyelids.

However, internal eye shields are thicker than a contact lens so the radiographers will put two or three anaesthetic eye drops into your eye to numb it temporarily so you feel nothing when the eye shield is either slipped in or removed.

After the eye shield has been removed, a soft eye pad will be strapped over the affected eye to protect it. It is very important to keep this on until the numbness wears off, probably for two to three hours, because during this time you would not feel anything getting into your eye such as grit, which could result in permanent damage.

You should not drive with the eye pad on, so if you have nobody to drive for you, please wait in the Oncology Centre, until the pad can be safely removed or ask about hospital transport.

Lead Masks

Another method of treating close to the eye whilst at the same time protecting the eye from the radiation effect is to use a special lead mask which fits closely over the area to be treated (as discussed in previous section -preparation before treatment).

Lead Shielding

For most patients neither of the above methods is necessary. Any required eye protection can be efficiently achieved by placing small pieces of lead over the outside of the eyes, on top of the eyelids.

If the area to be treated is close to the nose or mouth it may be necessary to place small pieces of lead inside to protect the lining of the nose and mouth.

When the area to be treated is an irregular shape it may be necessary to place pieces of lead onto the skin to protect the skin around the area to be treated.

Side Effects of Treatment

Side effects will be confined to the area treated together with a small amount of tissue directly beneath this.

Possible side effects are:-

- **Sore skin:** The skin treated is likely to become pink ,sore and itchy about a week after your first treatment and this may last for a few weeks after the end of the treatment has finished

- **Lining of the nose:** If treatment is to the skin of the nose, a small part of the nose lining could be affected resulting in mild nose bleeds, particularly after blowing your nose. This may occur about a week after the start of treatment and could continue for several weeks. **If you are taking warfarin and the bleeding is excessive, you must seek medical advice.**
- **Inside of the mouth:** Similarly, if treatment is close to your mouth, a small area of the lining inside your mouth just beneath the treated surface might get sore and take a few weeks to recover. It may help to gargle with some salt water (mix half a teaspoon of salt in a pint of warm water) mouth wash. For sore lips apply a un-perfumed, non-metallic moisturiser
- **Hair loss:** Hair loss only occurs in the area treated. Therefore, there could be corresponding small amounts of hair loss from the eyebrows, eyelashes, scalp, or in men the moustache, beard or chest area if these areas are treated. This would occur two to three weeks after the first treatment. Re-growth may take place within three months but this hair loss could be permanent. Your consultant or a member of the team will discuss this with you before your radiotherapy starts.

Skincare during your treatment

- You may wash the treatment area gently using a mild, un-perfumed, soap and warm water. Don't rub at the area, pat the skin dry with a clean soft towel.
- Avoid shaving the treatment area as this will irritate the skin.
- Avoid strong sunlight and excessive heat to the treated area both during treatment and also after the treatment effect has subsided. If treatment is being given to your head or face, wear a hat when going out in strong sun or wind.
- You may find it helpful to use a moisturising cream in the treatment area. No specific moisturiser can be recommended due to lack of evidence, so it is fine to use one you are familiar with.
- Use the cream thinly and often but not directly before radiotherapy treatment.
- If the skin becomes irritated, peels or blisters, stop applying the cream and speak to one of your radiographers.
- Do not apply moisturising cream on any broken or scabby skin.

Skin care after completing treatment

When you've finished your treatment course you can wash the treated area gently using warm water and mild, un-perfumed, soap and patting it dry. Do not rub it or attempt to remove any remaining marks until the treatment effect has subsided. If it scabs or crusts wash around this but leave the crusting alone.

It may also feel itchy; if so avoid scratching the area. You could try some moisturising cream or an anti-allergy tablet as long as you know you are not allergic to them.

Crusting or scabbing

With some types of disease treated with X-rays or electrons, the treated area may crust over and form a scab which can weep or bleed if knocked. The healing takes place beneath this crust, and although you may feel the area looks worse than before treatment, this is a perfectly normal part of the healing process.

Leave the crust alone, do not pull it off. It will loosen and drop off and another one may form as healing continues. During this time it might bleed slightly but this is nothing to worry about. It is generally better left uncovered, exposed to the air, and the crust kept as dry as possible. It can take 6-8 weeks to heal after treatment is complete.

If at any time you suspect that there is infection under the crust, please contact your own GP, consultant or member of the team.

Avoid sun and injury after treatment

After the treatment effect has subsided, the treated skin will remain more fragile than the surrounding area, so care should be taken to avoid injury to it. It will also remain more sensitive to sun than adjacent untreated skin, so continue to keep strong sun off this area and use a high factor sun screen cream – this should be a minimum of a factor 30.

If your symptoms or condition worsens, or if you are concerned about anything, please call your GP, 111, or 999.

Patient Experience

We know that being admitted to hospital can be a difficult and unsettling time for you and your loved ones. If you have any questions or concerns, please do speak with a member of staff on the ward or in the relevant department who will do their best to answer your questions and reassure you.

Feedback

Feedback is really important and useful to us – it can tell us where we are working well and where improvements can be made. There are lots of ways you can share your experience with us including completing our Friends and Family Test – cards are available and can be posted on all wards, departments and clinics at our hospitals. We value your comments and feedback and thank you for taking the time to share this with us.

Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS)

If you have any concerns or questions about your care, we advise you to talk with the nurse in charge or the department manager in the first instance as they are best placed to answer any questions or resolve concerns quickly. If the relevant member of staff is unable to help resolve your concern, you can contact the PALS Team. We offer informal help, advice or support about any aspect of hospital services & experiences.

Our PALS team will liaise with the various departments in our hospitals on your behalf, if you feel unable to do so, to resolve your problems and where appropriate refer to outside help.

If you are still unhappy you can contact the Complaints Department, who can investigate your concerns. You can make a complaint orally, electronically or in writing and we can advise and guide you through the complaints procedure.

How to contact PALS:

Telephone Patient Services: 0300 123 1732 or via email at: wah-tr.PET@nhs.net

Opening times:

The PALS telephone lines are open Monday to Thursday from 8.30am to 4.30pm and Friday: 8.30am to 4.00pm. Please be aware that a voicemail service is in use at busy times, but messages will be returned as quickly as possible.

If you are unable to understand this leaflet, please communicate with a member of staff.