

# Radiation Therapy

## Esophagus

### About the Radiation Oncology Team:

Radiation oncologists are the doctors who oversee the care of people undergoing radiation treatment. Other members involved in the radiation oncology team include radiation therapists, radiation oncology nurses, medical physicists, dosimetrists, social workers, dietitians and communication clerks.

### Understanding Radiation Therapy:

Radiation therapy is used to kill tumours, control tumour growth or to relieve symptoms. Radiation works within tumour cells by damaging their ability to multiply. When these cells die, the body naturally eliminates them. Healthy cells in the treated area will be affected by the radiation, but, unlike cancerous cells, they are able to heal themselves.

### Medical Imaging:

During a course of radiation, medical imaging (similar to x-ray or CT scans) will be used by your radiation oncology team to ensure you are in the correct position. These images may also be used for clinical development and/or to aid in the education of health care team members within Radiation Oncology. Your personal health information will be protected according to the Personal Health Information Act of Manitoba.

### Possible Side Effects:

Radiation affects each individual differently. Radiation only affects the area being treated and the side effects from radiation can include:

- **Fatigue:** is a daily lack of energy; a feeling of tiredness, weakness or exhaustion. It may come on suddenly and it does not result from activity or exertion. It usually starts during your second to third week of radiation treatments and progresses as the treatments continue. Fatigue will usually subside within eight to twelve weeks after your last day of treatment.
- **Skin Reaction:** Tends to occur at about two to six weeks after starting treatment. The skin will start to appear pink resembling a sunburn. As treatment progresses, the severity of the skin reaction will progress.
  - The initial skin reaction may present as erythema; the skin will start to appear pink, resembling a sunburn, may become dry and itchy.
  - The skin may further progress to dry desquamation; the skin may become increasingly red, tender and dry. It may become scaly and begin to peel.
- **Difficulty Swallowing:** This may be present at the onset of treatment. Radiation to the esophagus can cause painful swallowing or a feeling of food being “stuck”, while you are eating or drinking. It may also be associated with a feeling of pain in your chest. This occurs approximately two weeks after starting treatment. There are some liquid prescriptions that can be prescribed to ease the pain of swallowing.
- **Nausea and Vomiting:** If you are having treatment to the lower part of your esophagus, part of your stomach may be in the treatment field. If so, radiation may cause you to feel nauseated or feel sick to your stomach. This usually occurs two to four weeks after starting treatment. It is dependant on the dose of radiation that you are receiving and may happen sooner. There are drugs for nausea that can be prescribed which can help cope or prevent this from happening.

- **Cough:** You may develop a slight cough while on treatment as a small part of the lung is being treated.
- **Hair Loss:** The hair within the treatment area may fall out. As radiation only affects the area being treated, the hair on your head and outside the treatment area will not be affected.

If you experience any of these side effects, inform a health care professional (radiation oncologist, nurse or radiation therapist).

Most of these side effects will begin to subside within two to four weeks after your radiation treatments are complete and it may take up to six to eight weeks for them to go away. Late side effects may begin six months after radiation therapy is over. Late side effects will vary depending on the area that was treated and the radiation dose received. Everyone reacts to radiation differently and every patient's healing process is different. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the late side effects, please ask your radiation oncologist.

### **Caring For Yourself During Treatment:**

It is important to take care of yourself while you are having treatment. Here are some helpful hints that will aid in treating and coping with the side effects of treatment.

- Rest when required and eat a well balanced diet. This will increase your energy level and help repair healthy tissue. If you are losing weight, eating foods that are high in protein and calories may help to maintain your weight. If you are experiencing ongoing weight loss, ask to see a dietitian.
- If you have difficulty swallowing, eat foods that are moist and soft (cottage cheese, yogurt, milkshakes, pudding, casseroles, scrambled eggs, meats and cooked vegetables in sauces or gravies). Avoid eating foods that are coarse (e.g. crackers and toast), foods high in acidity (e.g. some juices, tomatoes, alcoholic beverages) and spicy foods.
- If you cannot eat solid foods, try to puree your food in a blender or supplementing your diet with \*high calorie liquid supplements (e.g. Boost, Ensure and / or Carnation Instant Breakfast)
- If you are experiencing nausea and / or vomiting, eat while sitting upright and try having several small meals a day and eat slowly. Try eating foods that are cool or at room temperature, bland and / or starchy foods (i.e. rice, bananas. etc).
- Drink 8-10 (237 mL / 8 oz.) glasses of fluid per day.
- Begin recommended skin care on the first day of radiation treatments and continue until the skin reaction has healed. Skin reactions in the treatment area may continue to develop for approximately two weeks after your last treatment.

### **Skin Care:**

- Report any rash or break in the skin to your therapist or nurse. Prevent infection with good hand washing and skin care.
- Use a \*gentle soap (e.g. Dove).
- Use \*unscented lotions (e.g. Glaxal Base or Lubriderm cream) on the area of treatment two to three times per day. (If the skin breaks open, refrain from using skin products and report to a radiation therapist, nurse or radiation oncologist as soon as possible).
- When bathing, use a clean washcloth and do not scrub treatment area. Pat skin to dry, using a soft towel.
- Wear loose cotton clothing over the treatment area.
- During treatment protect area from sun and wind. Do not expose treatment area to sun during treatment and after treatment until reactions have subsided and then use a high factor sunblock. Sunbathing and use of tanning booths are NEVER recommended for any person at any time.
- Do not use any sunscreen, scented soaps, powders or cosmetics, icepacks, heating pads or hot water bottles in the treatment area until radiation treatment course is entirely completed, and all skin reactions have healed.
- Do not scratch. Avoid any friction in the affected area.

- Avoid smoking - smoking interferes with the healing and increases itching.
- Avoid hot tubs, saunas and tanning booths.

*\* We recommend that you have these items at home for use for the duration of your radiation treatments.*

### **Support:**

At CCMB we have many different support systems available to you. If you have not received a "Patient & Family Information Guide", please let your radiation therapist know. This booklet outlines many of the support systems to help you during this period in your life (listed below). If you have interest in any of these services or want a referral, please ask your health care professional or contact the phone numbers provided.

- Dietitian
- Patient Representative
- Spiritual Health Specialist
- Patient & Family Resource Room
- Sexuality Counselor
- Psychosocial Services, phone: 1-204-578-2206
- Nurse's Residence (for out of town patients), phone: 1-204-578-2038
- Volunteer Driver Program, phone: 1-800-263-6750

### **Medical Contact Information:**

Medical issues during treatment hours: Contact 1-204-578-2222 or 1-204-578-2220.

Urgent medical issues after hours or weekends: Go directly to your closest Emergency Department.

Emergencies: Go directly to your closest Emergency Department, or dial 911.