



# RADIATION THERAPY INFORMATION GUIDE

External radiation therapy for anal cancer

Name of my radiation oncologist: \_\_\_\_\_

Department phone no.: **418 691-5264**

Consult this document on: [www.chudequebec.ca/Radiotherapie\\_canal\\_anal](http://www.chudequebec.ca/Radiotherapie_canal_anal)

## Introduction

Your health condition requires you to have radiation therapy.

This pamphlet contains information about:

- What radiation therapy is;
- The steps involved in planning your treatments;
- What will happen during your treatments;
- The possible side effects;
- Recommendations during treatments.

## The centre

The radiation oncology centre at CHU de Québec-Université Laval is a supraregional centre with a mission to:

- Provide quality treatments;
- Promote research;
- Participate in student training;
- Evaluate new technologies.

You may be asked to participate in research projects during your treatments. You may also be seen by students during your appointments. Students are always closely supervised by a health professional in their field.

## Your team

- The **radiation oncologist** (your doctor) will meet you for a consultation. After reviewing your file, speaking to you and examining you, the doctor will decide whether you are a candidate for radiation therapy. He will oversee every step of your treatment.
- The **nurse** will be involved in assessing your physical and mental condition and will manage your symptoms during your treatments.
- **Radiation therapists** will be there to support you during your radiation therapy treatments (from preparation to administration).
- Depending on your condition, you may need to see other team members before or during your radiation therapy treatments, including a **nutritionist, social worker, psychologist or pivot nurse**.

## What is radiation therapy?

Radiation therapy is a treatment that uses high energy x-rays or electrons to treat tumours (benign or malignant).

A machine called a linear accelerator is placed near your body. This machine gives a predetermined dose of radiation at the part of the body where the tumour is located. It can be moved in different directions.

Your treatment team checks the machines daily to make sure they're accurate and working properly.

The goal of the treatment is to destroy the cancer cells, while protecting the surrounding healthy tissue as much as possible.

Radiation therapy is painless, odourless and invisible. As soon as the treatment is over, the machine stops releasing radiation. You will not become radioactive after your treatments, and there is no danger to anyone around you.

## Radiation therapy and other treatments

To treat anal cancer, radiation therapy is usually combined with chemotherapy. In some cases, radiation therapy is given alone.

The treatment choice is based on accepted practices and a joint decision between you and your doctors.



### First visit

#### *Review of your medical file*

In most cases, you will not have any treatment at your first radiation oncology visit. Your radiation oncologist will review your medical file and examine you, after which they will prescribe the appropriate treatment.

It's important to know that other steps need to be taken before your first treatment, which explains the delay between your first appointment and your first treatment.

At this visit, it's important to tell your doctor if you have an implantable electronic or other medical device (e.g., pacemaker, insulin pump, hearing aid). To avoid malfunction, manufacturers recommend removing some of these devices during pre-treatment examinations or treatments.





## Second visit

### *Planning your treatment*

These steps take anywhere from 40 to 75 minutes.

#### 1. CT scan

A CT scan will be done to pinpoint the area to be treated. It will give measurements to decide the best way to administer the radiation needed to treat your tumour.

#### **You must lie completely still during the CT scan.**

Your doctor may order a CT scan with contrast (iodine injection). If so, you'll be given the instructions for this test.

You may be asked to come with a full bladder. In that case, it's important you follow the instructions given to you before the test.

The position you're placed in for the test is the same one that will be used for all your treatments. So, it's important to mention any discomfort or pain.

#### **Marking**

Marks will be drawn on your skin. They will be used as landmarks by the radiation therapists during your treatments. Don't worry—the marks are often bigger than the area to be treated.

- **The red markings** are temporary. You will need to keep them on throughout your treatments. Do not remove them, as they are needed to ensure accuracy.

#### **A few tips:**

- When washing, do not place your marks directly under the running water.
- Pat yourself dry with a towel. Do not rub the skin.
- The ink will stain clothing.

**If the marks look like they're fading**, call the radiation oncology department. We will tell you what to do.

- **A few dots can be tattooed on your skin.** These are permanent, so there's no risk of them being washed off.

#### **2. PET scan**

A PET scan can be done to help us locate the area to be treated.

#### **3. MRI**

A MRI can be done to help us locate the area to be treated.



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#### 4. Pre-treatment waiting period

After those exams, there will be a delay while the team plans your treatment. The radiation therapists will let you know how long this will take. It may take longer if your doctor is waiting for test results. In all cases, we will adhere to the standards set by the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux.

You will be notified by phone of the date and time of your first treatment. Treatments can begin any day of the week.

## Treatments

### Number of treatments required

The number of radiation therapy treatments depends on the assessment of your health condition and your file. This number is not a reflection of the seriousness of your cancer.

Treatments are usually given daily, five days a week, from Monday to Friday. They last from 1 to 8 weeks, depending on the type of cancer.

Your machine may be out of commission one day or two for maintenance. In that case, you will be notified a few days in advance.

You will meet other patients during your visits, but it's important to remember that your treatments are personalized and tailored to your individual needs.

### During the treatment

You will always be greeted by radiation therapists. They are familiar with your treatment plan.

They will take the time to answer your questions.

If you were told to come to your treatments with a full bladder, it's important you follow the instructions you received at your planning appointment (CT scan).

Based on the marks on your skin, you will be lined up under the machine in the proper position.

For accuracy reasons, it's important to lie very still during the treatments. However, you can breathe normally.

The radiation therapists will leave the room while the machine is running. They will be in an adjacent control room watching you on a screen. They can hear everything you say and speak to you over an intercom.

The radiation lasts only a few minutes. However, it takes about 20 minutes to get set up.

Verification images are taken at each treatment to check your position. **They are not meant to** see how your tumour is responding to treatment.





## Side effects

Radiation therapy is a treatment that can affect normal tissue and cause side effects.

The side effects of radiation therapy can also be affected by chemotherapy. However, the effects of this other treatment will not be discussed here.

*These side effects don't always happen. Their seriousness depends on the person, the type of disease, the dose of radiation, and the area treated.*

### Here is a list of possible side effects and when they tend to appear:

#### *A few days after the beginning of the treatments and in the first few weeks after the treatments end*

Most of these side effects are temporary and will disappear within a few weeks after the radiation therapy.

#### **Probable side effects:**

- Fatigue
- Redness, pain and skin irritation in the treated area
- Loss of the superficial layer of the skin (peeling, burning)
- Decreased appetite
- Nausea, vomiting
- Hair loss in the treated area
- Mild-to-severe diarrhea
- Pain, burning and/or bleeding during bowel movements
- Abdominal cramps
- Increased rectal discharge
- False urges and urgent need to defecate
- Fecal incontinence
- More frequent urination
- Pain or burning during urination
- Urinary incontinence

#### **For women:**

- Permanent menopause and symptoms of menopause, such as hot flashes
- Permanent infertility
- Increased vaginal discharge

#### **For men:**

- Permanent infertility

#### **Rare side effects:**

- Infection: always consult if you develop a fever

#### **Rare but serious side effects:**

- Small bowel obstruction
- Perforated bowel
- Opening (fistula) between the bowel and another organ
- These complications may require a permanent stoma (ostomy bag)

#### *In the months or years following radiation therapy*

#### **Possible side effects:**

- Permanent skin changes in the treated area:
  - The skin may change colour (lighter or darker)
  - The skin may become more fragile and less elastic
  - Blood vessels may become visible on the surface of the skin
- Hair loss in the treated area
- Discomfort in the treated area
- Pain during bowel movements
- Diarrhea or loose stools
- Urgent need to defecate
- Fecal incontinence

#### **For women:**

- Vaginal dryness
- Pain during intercourse
- Narrowing and shortening of the vagina
- Permanent infertility and menopause

#### **For men:**

- Erectile dysfunction
- Permanent infertility

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*In the months/years following treatment:  
(continued)*

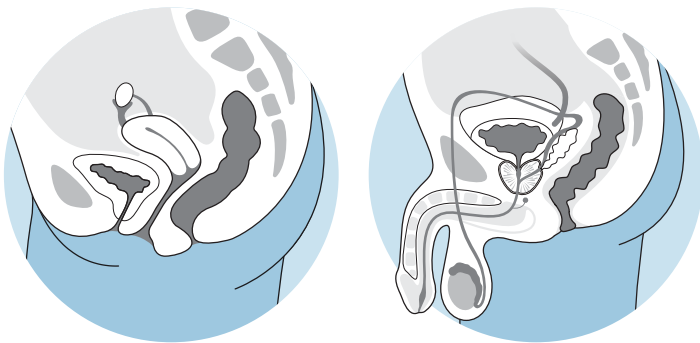
**Uncommon and rare side effects:**

- Blood in the stools or urine
- More frequent urge to urinate
- Bowel obstruction
- Swollen legs (lymphedema)
- Stiffness in the hips
- Fracture of the pelvis or hip
- Opening (fistula) between the bowel and another organ

**Very rare side effects**

(1 in 1,000 patients: 0.1 %) :

- Cancer caused by radiation therapy
  - The benefits of treatment outweigh this very low risk



## Medical follow-up

During your treatments, your radiation oncologist will meet with you about once a week. No appointments are necessary. A schedule is posted in the waiting room each week indicating the day your radiation oncologist will see you. This schedule will be explained at your first treatment.

## Recommendations during treatments

### General advice



- Tell the radiation therapist, the nurse or the radiation oncologist if you develop any side effects.
- Make sure you get plenty of rest but still stay active.
- Maintain your weight. If you notice that you've lost weight, it's important to mention this to your doctor.
- If you experience pain, tell your doctor.



### *For women:*

- A vaginal dilator will be prescribed at the end of your treatments to prevent narrowing of the vagina.
- Do not use tampons during your radiation therapy treatments.
- **If you have the potential to get pregnant, use an effective method of birth control during your treatments.**



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*Rarely, other side effects may occur that we cannot predict.*

*However, if you develop side effects that are causing you discomfort, feel free to contact us.*



## Hygiene and skin care

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- Keep the treated area dry. Do not rub the treated skin with a rough towel; pat dry with a soft towel instead. In specific situations, the radiation oncologist will recommend air drying.
- Apply a fragrance-free moisturizer at least once a day to the treated area.
- For skin irritation in the anal cleft, sitz baths, creams and/or dressings may be prescribed.
- Do not apply wet compresses to the treated area to soothe pain or itching.

## Nutrition

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- You will be followed by a nutritionist. To reduce your risk of diarrhea, make sure you follow their advice.
- Here are some general tips to reduce the amount of air in your intestines and minimize flatulence, which will make your treatments easier.

**This is not long-term advice; follow it only for as long as you're undergoing radiation therapy.**

- 1. Eat slowly and chew your food well.** When you eat fast, you swallow a lot of air, which ends up in your intestines.
  - 2. Ingest less air:** Avoid chewing gum and drinking sparkling water, beer, sparkling wine and other carbonated beverages. You should also avoid drinking through a straw.
  - 3. Limit gassy and fermentable foods**
    - **Certain vegetables:** onions, garlic, radishes, peas, corn, turnips and rutabaga
    - **Cruciferous vegetables:** cabbage, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, broccoli, sauerkraut
    - **Certain fruits:** prunes, plums
    - **Legumes:** lentils, chickpeas, kidney beans, pea soup, baked beans
    - **Sorbitol:** sorbitol is found in some sugar-free products, such as sugar-free candy, chocolate, cookies, etc.
  - 4. Avoid becoming constipated.** It's important to have a bowel movement as soon as you feel the urge. Good hydration and an active lifestyle can also reduce the risk of constipation. You can ask your doctor for a mild laxative if you suffer from constipation.
- We recommend you drink at least 1 L of fluid per day (spread out over the day) to stay hydrated during your treatments.

**Caution:** This guideline does not apply to people who are required to limit their fluid intake for medical reasons (e.g., heart failure, kidney failure or hemodialysis). As needed, you can discuss this with your radiation oncologist.







## Radio-oncologie

This guide contains recommendations consistent with the scientific information available at the time of publication in september 2023. However, these recommendations are no replacement for medical advice. If you have any questions, please speak to your health provider.

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