

## **Nasopharyngeal Cancer - Follow-Up Care [1]**

This section has been reviewed and approved by the [Cancer.Net Editorial Board](#) [2], 03/2015

**ON THIS PAGE:** You will read about your medical care after cancer treatment is completed, and why this follow-up care is important. To see other pages, use the menu on the side of your screen.

Care for people diagnosed with cancer doesn't end when active treatment has finished. Your health care team will continue to check to make sure the cancer has not returned, manage any side effects, and monitor your overall health. This is called follow-up care.

This plan may include regular physical examinations and/or medical tests to monitor your recovery for the coming months and years. Learn more about the [importance of follow-up care](#) [3].

### **Watching for recurrence or second cancers**

One goal of follow-up care is to check for a recurrence. Cancer recurs because small areas of cancer cells may remain undetected in the body. Over time, these cells may increase in number until they show up on test results or cause signs or symptoms.

During follow-up care, a doctor familiar with your medical history can give you personalized information about your risk of recurrence. Your doctor will also ask specific questions about your health. Some people may have blood tests or imaging tests as part of regular follow-up care, but testing recommendations depend on several factors including the type and stage of cancer originally diagnosed and the types of treatment given.

People treated for NPC should receive regular follow-up medical and dental examinations to check for signs that the NPC has come back or a secondary cancer (a different type of cancer)

has developed. Your doctor may also recommend an MRI or CT scan six to eight weeks after treatment, called a baseline study. If NPC comes back, the baseline study will help the doctors track when the changes began. Most recurrences of NPC happen within the first two to three years after treatment, so follow-up visits will be more frequent during those years.

People who have had NPC have a higher risk of developing a secondary cancer. Researchers are evaluating the benefits of using chemotherapy as a way to prevent a second cancer from developing. This is called [chemoprevention](#) [4].

## **Managing long-term and late side effects**

Most people expect to experience side effects when receiving treatment. However, it is often surprising to survivors that some side effects may linger beyond the treatment period. These are called long-term side effects. In addition, other side effects called late effects may develop months or even years afterwards. Long-term and late effects can include both physical and emotional changes.

Talk with your doctor about your risk of developing such side effects based on the type of cancer, your individual treatment plan, and your overall health. If you had a treatment known to cause specific late effects, you may also have certain physical examinations, scans, or blood tests to help find and manage them.

For example, doctors may check thyroid function, vision, and hearing to detect any cranial nerve damage from radiation therapy or surgery. Periodic ear examinations may also be necessary to remove any dried earwax that has built up. [Prevention of dental cavities](#) [5] is also important. Fluoride application is recommended whenever the oral cavity and the salivary glands receive radiation treatment.

## **Keeping personal health records**

You and your doctor should work together to develop a personalized follow-up care plan. Be sure to ask about any concerns you have about your future physical or emotional health. ASCO offers [forms to help create a treatment summary to keep track of the cancer treatment you received and develop a survivorship care plan](#) [6] once treatment is completed.

This is also a good time to decide who will lead your follow-up care. Some survivors continue to see their oncologist, while others transition back to the general care of their family doctor or another health care professional. This decision depends on several factors, including the type and stage of cancer, side effects, health insurance rules, and your personal preferences.

If a doctor who was not directly involved in your cancer care will lead your follow-up care, be sure to share your cancer treatment summary and survivorship care plan forms with him or her, as well as all future health care providers. Details about your cancer treatment are very valuable to the health care professionals who will care for you throughout your lifetime.

The next section in this guide is [Survivorship](#) [7], and it describes how to cope with challenges in everyday life after a cancer diagnosis. Or, use the menu on the side of your screen to choose another section to continue reading this guide.

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### **Links**

[1] <http://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/nasopharyngeal-cancer/follow-care>

[2] <http://www.cancer.net/about-us>

[3] <http://www.cancer.net/node/29386>

[4] <http://www.cancer.net/node/24973>

[5] <http://www.cancer.net/node/24499>

[6] <http://www.cancer.net/node/25394>

[7] <http://www.cancer.net/node/33466>