TREATMENT

Once signs of lymphoedema appear, steps can be taken to manage the symptoms and prevent them from progressing. Options include:

- Skin care
- Manual lymphatic drainage
- Compression garments/bandaging
 - To help prevent additional fluid accumulating in the tissue



✓ Gentle range-of-motion exercises • To stimulate lymphatic system

Consult your clinic immediately:

- When you notice redness or increased warmth of your limbs. This may be signs of infection.
- If you notice a slight increase in the size of your limb. You may want to measure your limb monthly to monitor for changes in size

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LYMPHOEDEMA



Lympheodema is a chronic condition that affects a number of cancer patients especially those who have removed or damaged their armpit lymph nodes as part of the treatment.

Although lymphodema can be painful, even debilitating in some cases, it can be managed, and prevented.

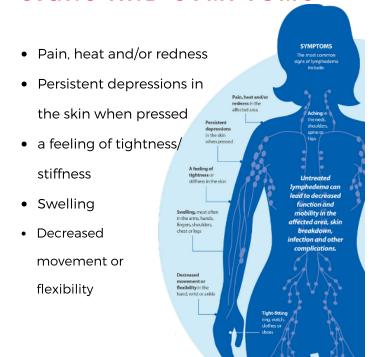
LYMPHOEDEMA



Lymphoedema is an excessive collection of fluid in the hand, arm, trunk or body part, due to disruption of the normal lymph flow, creating a blockage that prevents fluid from draining sufficiently.

This condition is most commonly associated with breast cancer patients, since surgical removal of lymph nodes and radiation therapy can cause lymphoedema.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS



PREVENTION ADVICE



If a cancer patient is deemed at risk for lymphoedema, a number of options may be recommended to keep the condition at bay.

This includes:

- Avoid constrictive jewellery. No redness or indentation should be visible on removal of jewellery.
- Avoid blood pressure taking on the arm.
- If travelling by plane, compression sleeves and gloves should be worn.
- Keep the skin clean and supple. Moisturise regularly to prevent skin from becoming dry or cracked
- Avoid direct heat such as hot baths, saunas or sun bathing. Use protective clothing and sunscreen (SPF 15 or more)
- Avoid tight clothing.
- Avoid any injuries to the limb, for example cuts, bruises, animal scratches, insect bites and knocks
- Removal of hair from the underarm should only be done using well maintained electric razor. Blade razors, creams and waxing increase the chance of cuts and redness of skin
- The arm must not be used of for injections, drips or having blood samples taken, as inflammation may occur which could result in swelling.