

Chemotherapy

Inuktitut

Chemotherapy

Your doctor has told you that you need chemotherapy. You may be worried about how the chemo will make you feel. You are not alone. Many people worry about this.

People experience the side effects from chemotherapy differently. Here are some tips to help you manage your side effects:

- Take your medications as prescribed.
- Make a list of any questions you have and write down how you felt after your treatment.
- Talk with your nurse or doctor about how you felt and ask your questions. They can make changes for the next treatment to make it better.

What is chemotherapy?

Chemotherapy is also called chemo. It is medicine used to treat cancer. Chemotherapy may be given alone. It can also help treatments like surgery or radiation work better. ⊳C®(⊳ি∽®

- <u>Alge</u> <u>A</u>JrAibCiege <u>A</u>JchAip_Uc
- $P_{P}^{P} = P_{P}^{P} = P_$

√๔▷ ▷(%(▷♂%?

DEC, 2011 Production of this publication was made possible through a financial contribution from the Public Health Agency of Canada. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of the Public Health Agency. Translated materials were completed by the Aboriginal Languages of Manitoba. For copies of all topic information and languages go to: www.cancercare.mb.ca/translated_treatment_info



Inuktitut

Chemotherapy

How does chemotherapy work?

Chemotherapy can:

- stop cells from growing and dividing
- stop cancer cells from travelling to other areas of the body
- slow the growth of cancer cells
- shrink cancer before surgery

Chemotherapy works on the whole body so healthy cells can be affected too. This is why you may have side effects. Healthy cells will repair themselves with time.

Side Effects of Chemotherapy may include:

nausea and vomiting * mouth sores * appetite changes * fatigue * hair loss fertility issues infection diarrhea * constipation *

* Indicates translated information is available

Remember: You may or may not get some of the side effects from chemotherapy.

ጜኴኈ ር∟⊾ ⊳ርኈር⊳ኇኈ ለ৮⊳ペຩ<?

 $PC_{PC} \sim e^{2} \nabla^{2}$

<mark>▷ር</mark>ዬር▷ज^ቈ

- ᠂᠕᠆᠆ᡧᠣ᠙᠘ᢣᢋ᠋᠆᠙᠆ᡧᢁ᠙᠉᠕᠆᠆᠆᠆
- ᠂ᠮ᠙᠆ᡣ᠈᠂᠈᠂᠈᠂᠈᠂᠈᠂᠈᠂᠈᠂᠈᠂᠈᠂᠈᠂

DEC, 2011 Production of this publication was made possible through a financial contribution from the Public Health Agency of Canada. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of the Public Health Agency. Translated materials were completed by the Aboriginal Languages of Manitoba. For copies of all topic information and languages go to: www.cancercare.mb.ca/translated_treatment_info



Chemotherapy

How is chemotherapy given?

Chemo is most often given by a needle into a vein (IV or intravenous). When the chemo treatment is finished the needle is removed. Sometimes a thin tube is inserted into a vein and is left in for all your treatments. This is called a PICC or PORT. Chemo is also given by:

- mouth (pill or liquid)
- needle into a muscle (injection)
- rubbing onto the skin (cream)

How often will I get chemotherapy?

Chemo treatments are often called cycles. The number of treatments or cycles given depends on each person's cancer. Treatments may be given:

- daily, weekly or monthly
- continuously by a pump that you wear home

How long does chemo take to give?

Chemo treatments can take a few minutes, several hours or a few days.

Where will I get chemotherapy?

Chemo is usually given in the cancer clinic and you go home the same day. Some treatments are only given in a hospital and you need to stay overnight or longer. ⊳C°°C⊳°₽

Inuktitut

৬০১৮৯৫৮৫°< ১৫৯৫৮৫°?

CL b>Λd Cb¹ Δ-γΡγJζ¹ (b>Λd bΛγΡγL)σ)σ⁽⁾ CL Λασ¹γL-Gl^C C^L b>Λ^C Λ¹⁶CPσα¹)⁵. Δεσd^C DαDΓ^b ζ² σ^{-b}Γ^b ΔεπγΡ)σ Cb¹⁶d^C αD¹⁶CPσα¹⁵L CL . CLdα αD¹⁶Pσα¹⁶D^C PICC ΛεπαJζCPζ^C αL) CL PORT ΛΡ⁶Γζ¹⁶ ΔL ΔD²:

- ϧϘϤϲ (Ψργας ΡϿϘ ΨΓϽΦσης)
- ه>اط مهار ۵۲۲ مراه ۲۵ ه. هما ۵۲ ه.
- ▷⋒जव
 Г]⊲[™]С▷⊃¬¬¬
 (Г⊲२⅃^c)

- %>CL^c \alphaCac< ddrbrCL^c >
 GPCL^c
 GPCL^c<

 $\label{eq:constraint} {\sf d}^{{\sf c}}{\sf d}\sigma{\sf d}\Gamma{\sf d}\sigma{\sf b} \ {\sf d}\Gamma{\sf d}\sigma{\sf d}\sigma{\sf$

_₽^c (L)Γι ∧_৮%>%?

CLa CLdaσ ৬°4%)σ Δৃ\$4%\%CP&Γ Ρ<_Δα_ \$\Delta \\ \Delta \\ \Delta

DEC, 2011 Production of this publication was made possible through a financial contribution from the Public Health Agency of Canada. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of the Public Health Agency. Translated materials were completed by the Aboriginal Languages of Manitoba. For copies of all topic information and languages go to: www.cancercare.mb.ca/translated_treatment_info