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## After Lung Carcinoid Tumor Treatment

Get information about how to live well after lung carcinoid tumor treatment and make decisions about next steps.

### Living as a Cancer Survivor

For many people, cancer treatment often raises questions about next steps as a survivor.

- [Living as a Lung Carcinoid Tumor Survivor](#)

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## Living as a Lung Carcinoid Tumor Survivor

- [Keeping health insurance and copies of your medical records](#)
- [Can I lower the risk of my cancer progressing or coming back?](#)
- [If the cancer comes back](#)
- [Second cancers after treatment](#)
- [Getting emotional support](#)

For some people with carcinoid tumors, [treatment](#)<sup>1</sup> may remove or destroy the cancer. Completing treatment can be both stressful and exciting. You may be relieved to finish treatment, but find it hard not to worry about cancer coming back. This is a very common if you've had cancer.

For other people, the lung carcinoid tumors may never go away completely. Some people may get regular treatments with chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or other therapies to try to keep the cancer in check for as long as possible. Learning to live with cancer that does not go away can be difficult and very stressful.

## Follow-up care

If you have completed treatment, your doctors will still want to watch you closely. It's very important to go to all your follow-up appointments. During these visits, your doctors will ask if you are having any problems and may do exams and lab tests or imaging tests to look for signs of cancer or treatment [side effects](#)<sup>2</sup>.

Almost any cancer treatment can have side effects. Some might only last for a few days or weeks, but others might last a long time. Some side effects might not even show up until years after you have finished treatment. Your doctor visits are a good time to ask questions and talk about any changes or problems you notice or concerns you have.

It's important for all lung cancer survivors, to let their health care team know about any new symptoms or problems, because they could be caused by the cancer [coming back](#)<sup>3</sup> or by a new disease or [second cancer](#).

## Doctor visits and tests

For people with no signs of cancer remaining, many doctors recommend follow-up visits (which may include CT scans and blood tests) about every 3 months for the first couple of years after treatment, about every 6 months for the next several years, then at least yearly after 5 years. Some doctors may advise different follow-up schedules.

## Ask your doctor for a survivorship care plan

Talk with your doctor about developing a survivorship care plan for you. This plan might include:

- A suggested schedule for follow-up exams and tests
- A list of potential late or long-term side effects from your treatment, including what to watch for and when you should contact your doctor

A schedule for other tests you might need, such as tests to look for long-term health

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with smoking, some lung carcinoids, like atypical carcinoids, are. Of course, quitting smoking can have other health benefits such as improved healing, lowering your risk of some other cancers, as well as improving your outcome (prognosis) from the cancer. If you need help quitting, talk to your doctor or call the American Cancer Society at 1-800-227-2345.

## **Diet, nutrition, and dietary supplements**

The possible link between diet and lung cancer growing or coming back is much less clear. Some studies have suggested that diets high in fruits and vegetables might help prevent lung cancer from developing in the first place, but this hasn't been studied in people who already have lung cancer.

Some early studies have suggested that people with early-stage lung cancer who have higher vitamin D levels might have better outcomes, but so far no study has shown that taking extra vitamin D (as a supplement) helps. On the other hand, studies have found that beta carotene supplements may increase the risk of lung cancer in people who smoke.

Dietary supplements are not regulated like medicines in the United States – they do not have to be proven effective (or even safe) before being sold, although there are limits on what they're allowed to claim they can do. If you're thinking about taking any type of nutritional supplement, talk to your health care team. They can help you decide which ones you can use safely while avoiding those that could be harmful.

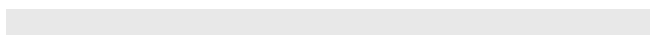
## **If the cancer comes back**

If cancer does come back at some point, your treatment options will depend on where the cancer is, what treatments you've had before, and your health.

For more information on how recurrent cancer is treated, see [Treatment of Lung Carcinoid, by Type and Extent of Disease](#)<sup>10</sup>.

For more general information on recurrence, see [Understanding Recurrence](#)<sup>11</sup>.

## **Second cancers after treatment**





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Pietanza MC, Krug LM, Wu AJ, et al . Chapter 42: Small cell and neuroendocrine tumors of the lung. In: DeVita VT, Lawrence TS, Rosenberg SA, eds. *DeVita, Hellman, and Rosenberg's Cancer: Principles and Practice of Oncology*. 10th ed. Philadelphia, Pa: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2015.

Rock CL, Thomson C, Gansler T, et al. American Cancer Society guideline for diet and physical activity for cancer prevention. *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. 2020;70(4). doi:10.3322/caac.21591. Accessed at <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.3322/caac.21591> on June 9, 2020.

Last Revised: June 9, 2020

## Second Cancers After Lung Carcinoid Tumor

- [Follow-up after lung carcinoid treatment](#)
- [Can I lower my risk of getting a second cancer?](#)

Lung carcinoid tumor survivors can be affected by a number of health problems, but often a major concern is facing cancer again. Cancer that comes back after treatment is called a *recurrence*. But some cancer survivors develop a new, unrelated cancer later. This is called a *second cancer*.

Unfortunately, being treated for lung carcinoid tumor doesn't mean you can't get another cancer. People who have had lung carcinoid tumors can still get the same types of cancers that other people get. In fact, they might be at higher risk for certain types of cancer.

Survivors of lung carcinoid tumors can get any type of second cancer, but they have an increased risk of:

- [Prostate cancer](#)<sup>1</sup>
- [Male breast cancer](#)<sup>2</sup>
- [Female breast cancer](#)<sup>3</sup>

Exactly how high the risk is of these second cancers is not known at this time.

## Follow-up after lung carcinoid treatment

After completing treatment, you should still see your doctor regularly. Report any new symptoms or problems, because they could be caused by the cancer spreading or coming back, or by a new disease or second cancer.

Lung carcinoid survivors should also follow the [American Cancer Society guidelines for the early detection of cancer](#)<sup>4</sup>, such as those for colorectal, breast, cervical, and prostate cancer. Screening tests can find some cancers early, when they are likely to be treated more successfully. For people who have had lung carcinoid tumors, most experts don't recommend any additional testing to look for second cancers unless you have symptoms or if you or your family have multiple endocrine neoplasia I (MEN I) syndrome.

## Can I lower my risk of getting a second cancer?

There are steps you can take to lower your risk and stay as healthy as possible. For example, people who have had lung carcinoid tumors should do their best to [stay away from tobacco products](#)<sup>5</sup>. Not smoking lowers the chance of developing most lung cancers, but whether or not it helps decrease the possibility of a new lung carcinoid tumor from forming is not known.

To [help maintain good health](#)<sup>6</sup>, lung carcinoid survivors should also:

- Get to and stay at a healthy weight
- Keep physically active and limit the time you spend sitting or lying down
- Follow a healthy eating pattern that includes plenty of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, and limits or avoids red and processed meats, sugary drinks, and highly processed foods
- Not drink [alcohol](#)<sup>7</sup>. If you do drink, have no more than 1 drink per day for women or 2 per day for men

These steps may also lower the risk of some other health problems.

See [Second Cancers in Adults](#)<sup>8</sup> for more information about causes of second cancers.

## Hyperlinks

1. [www.cancer.org/cancer/types/prostate-cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/prostate-cancer.html)
2. [www.cancer.org/cancer/types/breast-cancer-in-men.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/breast-cancer-in-men.html)
3. [www.cancer.org/cancer/types/breast-cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/breast-cancer.html)
4. [www.cancer.org/cancer/screening/american-cancer-society-guidelines-for-the-early-detection-of-cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/screening/american-cancer-society-guidelines-for-the-early-detection-of-cancer.html)
5. [www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/tobacco.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/tobacco.html)
6. [www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/diet-physical-activity.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/diet-physical-activity.html)
7. [www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/diet-physical-activity/alcohol-use-and-cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/diet-physical-activity/alcohol-use-and-cancer.html)
8. [www.cancer.org/cancer/survivorship/long-term-health-concerns/second-cancers-in-adults.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/survivorship/long-term-health-concerns/second-cancers-in-adults.html)

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Last Revised: June 9, 2020



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