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After Stomach Cancer Treatment

Get information about how to live well after stomach cancer 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.

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Living as a Stomach Cancer Survivor

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For some people with stomach cancer (also known as gastric cancer), treatment can remove or destroy the cancer. The end of treatment can be both stressful and exciting.

For other people, the cancer might never go away completely. Some people may get chemotherapy, targeted therapy, or other treatments to try to keep the cancer in check for as long as possible and to prevent or limit any problems it might cause. Learning to live with cancer that does not go away can be difficult and very stressful.

Life after stomach cancer means returning to some familiar things and making some new choices.

Follow-up care

Even if you have completed treatment, your doctors will still want to watch you closely. It's very important to go to all of your follow-up appointments. During these visits, your doctors will ask questions about any problems you are having and may do [exams and lab or imaging tests](#)¹ to look for signs of stomach cancer or treatment side effects.

Almost any cancer treatment can have [side effects](#)². Some might only last for a short time, but others can last longer. Your doctor visits are a good time for you to ask questions and talk about any changes, problems, or other concerns you have.

If you have finished treatment, most doctors recommend follow-up visits every 3 to 6 months for the first few years, then less often after that. These visits usually include a physical exam and review of any symptoms you're having. Lab tests and other exams such as upper endoscopy might also be done or ordered at this time. Imaging tests such as CT scans are not usually needed at each visit, but they might be done if you have any suspicious symptoms or physical findings on exam.

Ask your doctor for a survivorship care plan

Talk with your doctor about developing a [survivorship care plan](#)³ for you. This plan might include:

- A suggested schedule for follow-up exams and tests
- A schedule for other tests you might need in the future, such as early detection (screening) tests for other types of cancer, or tests to look for long-term health effects from your cancer or its treatment
- A list of possible late- or long-term side effects from your treatment, including what to watch for and when you should contact your doctor
- Diet and physical activity suggestions
- Reminders to keep your appointments with your primary care provider (PCP), who will monitor your general health care

Help with nutrition issues

For many people, stomach cancer and its treatment can affect how they eat and absorb nutrition. [Nausea](#)⁴ can be a problem during and after some treatments, and some people lose their appetite (as well as some weight). People also often find they need to change the way they eat, such as eating smaller, more frequent meals instead of a few larger ones each day.

Your cancer care team may refer you to a dietitian, an expert in nutrition, who can help you adjust to changes in your eating habits and can give you ideas on how to deal with some of the nutrition issues that might arise from the cancer or its treatment.

If you have lost or are losing weight, or if you are having trouble eating, do the best you can. Eat what appeals to you. Eat what you can, when you can. You might find it helps to eat small portions every 2 to 3 hours until you feel better. Try to keep in mind that these problems usually improve over time.

If part or all of your stomach has been removed, you might need to eat smaller amounts of food more often. Your doctor or dietitian may also recommend that you stay upright for some time after eating. Your health care team can help you adjust your diet if you are having [problems eating](#)⁵.

Some people with stomach cancer have problems with nausea, diarrhea, sweating, and flushing after eating. This is called **dumping syndrome**. When part or all of the stomach is removed, the food that is swallowed quickly passes into the intestine, leading to these symptoms after eating. These symptoms often get better over time, although some people might still need to take medicines to help with long-term diarrhea.

People who have had surgery — especially if they had the upper part of their stomach removed (in either a subtotal or total gastrectomy) — will probably need to have blood work done regularly to check their vitamin and mineral levels. Some people might need vitamin supplements, which could include B12 injections. (The pill form of vitamin B12 isn't absorbed into the body if the upper part of the stomach has been removed.)

Some people may need additional help to make sure they get the nutrition they need. For example, some people might need nutritional supplements. Some people may even need a feeding tube, called a **jejunostomy tube** (or **J-tube**), put into the small intestine. This is done through a small hole in the skin over the abdomen during a minor operation. A J-tube allows liquid nutrition to be put directly into the small intestine to help prevent weight loss and improve nutrition. Less often, the tube may be placed into

the lower part of the stomach instead. This is known as a **gastrostomy tube** or **G-tube**.

Keeping health insurance and copies of your medical records

Even after treatment, it's very important to keep health insurance. Tests and doctor visits cost a lot, and even though no one wants to think of their cancer coming back, this could happen.

At some point after your cancer treatment, you might find yourself seeing a new doctor who doesn't know about your medical history. It's important to keep copies of your medical records to give your new doctor the details of your diagnosis and treatment. Learn more in [Keeping Copies of Important Medical Records](#)⁶.

Can I lower my risk of stomach cancer progressing or coming back?

If you have (or have had) stomach cancer, you probably want to know if there are things you can do that might lower your risk of the cancer growing or coming back, such as exercising, eating a certain type of diet, or taking nutritional supplements. Unfortunately, it's not yet clear if there are things you can do that will help.

Eating a diet rich in fruits and vegetables, staying at a healthy weight, getting regular physical activity, and avoiding or limiting alcohol are all linked with a [lower risk of getting stomach cancer](#)⁷. But we don't know if these types of changes affect the risk of cancer progressing or coming back. However, we do know that they can have positive effects on your health that can extend beyond your risk of cancer.

Tobacco use has clearly been linked to stomach cancer, so not smoking might help reduce your risk. We don't know for certain if this will help, but we do know that it can help improve your appetite and overall health. It can also reduce the chance o. oeub5tEtr appetite and

Dietary supplements are not regulated like medicines in the United States – they don't 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 might be harmful.

If the cancer comes back

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

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