# Six Things Patients Should Know about Lymphedema

#### What is lymphedema?

Lymphedema is a chronic inflammatory condition and is characterized by chronic swelling that can occur in any area of the body

- Head/Neck
- Genitals
- Chest wall/breast
- Limbs

# What are the potential complications of lymphedema?

#### Some complications of lymphedema include:

- · Reduced mobility
- Cellulitis
- Chronic pain
- Psycho-social impacts
- Limited ADLs

#### What causes lymphedema?

#### Any condition that overwhelms the lymphatic system

#### PRIMARY

# • Obesity

- Hereditary
- Congenital
  - · Venous disease
  - Many cancers and their treatments (lymph node dissection, radiation)
  - · Surgical intervention
  - Trauma
  - · Immobility
  - Infection

# Can lymphedema be treated by medication?

#### No medications exist to treat the lymphatic system

Antibiotics and antifungals are used to treat cellulitis infections

# What are the signs and symptoms of lymphedema?

Some of the signs and symptoms of lymphedema include:

- Heaviness
- Achina
- Swelling

# What is the gold standard for treating lymphedema?

There is no cure for lymphedema but treatment exists called Complete Decongestive therapy, including:

- Manual lymphatic drainage
- Skin care
- · Exercise and healthy eating
- · Compression therapy



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This information does not replace the knowledge, expertise, skill and judgement of health care providers. It is not meant to be used for diagnosis or treatment.

### **Prevalence of Lymphedema for Canadians**

	Canada	Ontario
Chronic Venous Insufficiency:	1 million for 36 million population* Undetermined	388,920 for 14 million population**
Morbid obesity related 57%	570,000	221,684
Cancer related 31%	310,000	120,565
Disabilities/chair-bound 8%	83,000	31,114
Surgeries (non-cancer) 4%	40,000	15,557
Primary lymphedema 2%	20,000	7,778

# Mean incidence of cancer related lymphedema from systematic reviews

- · All cancers: 15%
- Breast cancer: 18%
- Melanoma: 18% lower extremity 3% upper extremity
- · Gynecological: 20%uterine, cervical, vulvar
- · Genitourinary: 10% prostrate, bladder, penile
- · Sarcoma: 30%
- Head and neck: 4%

Reference: Shaitelman et al 2015

# **Lymphedema**Association of Ontario

# We Can Help

The Lymphedema Association of Ontario (LAO) offers:

**SUPPORT** by offering information on lymphedema treatment, products, resources, CDT certified therapists, registrants of the Assistive Device Program (ADP) and support groups in Ontario through our toll free information line, email, newsletters and website\*



**OUTREACH** through our website, newsletter, educational events geared to patients, those at risk and health care professionals

**ADVOCACY** for improved access to treatment and increased health care and insurance coverage

**COLLABORATION** by strengthening partnerships with all stakeholders, promoting research and contributing to a stronger lymphedema community

\*We do not provide medical advice or treatment

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\*USA up to 10 million LE (Stanford) extrapolated to Canada = 1 million. Canadian Lymphedema Framework 2018 \*\*National Census 2016. All numbers shown are approximate



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Registered as Lymphovenous Association of Ontario

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