
After Basal or Squamous Cell Skin Cancer Treatment

Get information about how to live well after basal or squamous cell skin 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.

- [Living as a Basal or Squamous Cell Skin Cancer Survivor](#)
- [Living with Skin Cancer \[PDF\]](#)

Living as a Basal or Squamous Cell Skin Cancer Survivor

For most people with basal or squamous cell skin cancers, treatment will remove or destroy the cancer. Completing treatment can be both stressful and exciting. You may be relieved to finish treatment, but you might find it hard not to worry about cancer coming back. (When cancer comes back after treatment, it is called **recurrent cancer** or a **recurrence**.) This is very common if you've had cancer.

For a small number of people with more advanced skin cancers, the cancer may never go away completely. These people may get regular treatments to help 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](#)
- [Keeping health insurance and copies of your medical records](#)
- [Can I lower my risk of the cancer coming back or getting new skin cancers?](#)
- [Moving on after skin cancer](#)

Follow-up care

If you have completed treatment, your doctors will still want to watch you closely. Along with the risk of the cancer returning, people who have had skin cancer are also at high risk for developing other skin cancers in different locations, so close follow-up is important.

Your doctor will probably recommend that you [examine your own skin](#)¹ at least once a month. This includes looking for any changes where the cancer was treated, as well as looking for any new areas of concern in other places. You can also ask someone close to you to watch for new suspicious areas in places that are hard for you to see.

It's also very important to [protect yourself from getting too much sun](#)², which can increase your risk of new skin cancers.

Doctor visits and tests

Your schedule for follow-up visits will depend on the type of skin cancer you had and on other factors. Different doctors may recommend different schedules.

- For people who've had **basal cell cancers**, visits are often recommended about every 6 to 12 months.
- For people who've had **squamous cell skin cancers**, visits are usually more frequent, often every 3 to 6 months for the first few years, followed by longer times between visits.

During your follow-up visits, your doctor will ask about any symptoms you're having and will examine you for signs of skin cancer.

For people who have had higher risk cancers, such as squamous cell cancers that had reached the lymph nodes, the doctor might also order imaging tests such as MRI or CT scans.

Follow-up is also needed to check for possible side effects of certain treatments. Almost any cancer treatment can have side effects. Some might last for a few weeks or months, but others might last longer. Tell your cancer care team about any symptoms or side effects that bother you so they can help you manage them.

Your follow-up visits are also a good time for you to ask your health care team any questions and to discuss any other concerns you might have.

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 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
- Suggestions to help lower your risk of getting another skin cancer
- Diet and physical activity suggestions

Keeping health insurance and copies of your medical records

Even after treatment, it's very important to keep [health insurance](#)³. Tests and doctor visits can 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](#)⁴.

Can I lower my risk of the cancer coming back or getting new skin cancers?

If you have (or have had) skin cancer, you probably want to know if there are things you can do that might lower your risk of the cancer coming back, or of getting a new skin

cancer.

People who have had skin cancer are at higher risk for developing another skin cancer. Because of this, it's important to limit your exposure to UV rays from the sun or tanning beds (see [How Do I Protect Myself from Ultraviolet \(UV\) Rays?](#)⁵) and to examine your skin every month for [signs of possible new skin cancers](#)⁶. Seeing your doctor regularly for skin exams is also important. Skin cancers that are found early are typically much easier to treat than those found at a later stage.

Smoking has been linked to an increased risk of squamous cell skin cancer, as well as to many other types of cancer. If you smoke and are [thinking about quitting](#)⁷, call the American Cancer Society for information and support at 1-800-227-2345.

Adopting other healthy behaviors such as eating well, being active, and staying at a healthy weight might help as well, but no one knows for sure. However, we do know that these types of changes can have positive effects on your health, including lowering your risk for many other types of cancer, as well as other diseases.

If the cancer comes back

If the cancer does come back at some point, your treatment options will depend on where the cancer is and what treatments you've had before. If the cancer comes back just on the skin, options might include [surgery](#)⁸, [radiation therapy](#)⁹, or [other types of local treatments](#)¹⁰. If the cancer comes back in another part of the body, other treatments such as [targeted therapy](#)¹¹, [immunotherapy](#)¹², or [chemotherapy](#)¹³ might be needed.

For more general information on dealing with a recurrence, see [Understanding Recurrence](#)¹⁴.

Moving on after skin cancer

Some amount of feeling depressed, anxious, or worried is normal after being diagnosed with cancer. Some people are affected more than others. But everyone can benefit from help and support from other people, whether it's friends and family, religious groups, support groups, professional counselors, or others. Learn more in [Life After Cancer](#)¹⁵.

[Flyer: Living with Skin Cancer](#)

Hyperlinks

1. www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/sun-and-uv/skin-exams.html
2. www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/sun-and-uv/uv-protection.html
3. www.cancer.org/cancer/financial-insurance-matters/understanding-health-insurance.html
4. www.cancer.org/cancer/survivorship/long-term-health-concerns/keeping-copies-of-important-medical-records.html
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6. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/basal-and-squamous-cell-skin-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/signs-and-symptoms.html
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12. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/basal-and-squamous-cell-skin-cancer/treating/immunotherapy.html
13. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/basal-and-squamous-cell-skin-cancer/treating/systemic-chemotherapy.html
14. www.cancer.org/cancer/survivorship/long-term-health-concerns/recurrence.html
15. www.cancer.org/cancer/survivorship/be-healthy-after-treatment/life-after-cancer.html

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