

## 病人須知: HNLAPRT

別名：同時使用順鉑和放射治療的療法概要——

治療局部晚期鱗狀細胞癌

### For the Patient: HNLAPRT

Other Names: Summary for Treatment of Locally Advanced Squamous Cell Cancer with Concurrent Cisplatin and Radiation

HN = Head and Neck (Tumour Group) 頭頸 (腫瘤類別)

LA = Locally Advanced(局部晚期)



BC Cancer Agency

CARE + RESEARCH

An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority

## 關於這種藥物

### ABOUT THIS MEDICATION

#### 這些藥物有何用途？

##### What are these drugs used for?

- 順鉑是一種以靜脈注射的化療藥物，用作醫治多種癌症。根據這個治療大綱，放射治療是一種標準治療，而順鉑是用作「放射線增敏劑」，意思是它配合放射治療使用，以消滅癌症。 Cisplatin is an intravenous chemotherapy medication used for many types of cancer. In this protocol, radiation is the standard treatment and cisplatin is used both as a radio-sensitizing agent, which means it works along with radiation, and as a cancer-killing agent.

#### 放射治療怎樣配合順鉑發揮效用？

##### How do radiation and cisplatin work?

放射治療毀滅癌細胞，並制止它們生長。順鉑干擾癌細胞的遺傳基因物料，並防止它們增加。

The radiation kills cancer cells and stops them from growing. Cisplatin works by interfering with the genetic material of cancer cells and prevents their growth.

## 擬獲得的效益

### INTENDED BENEFITS

- 為您提供這種療法，旨在破壞及/或預防您體內癌細胞的生長。  
This therapy is being given to destroy and/or prevent the growth of cancer cells in your body.
- 這項治療可能改善您現有的徵狀，以及延緩或防止出現新的徵狀。  
This treatment may improve your current symptoms, and delay or prevent the onset of new symptoms.
- 這項治療旨在控制病情，全面提高您的存活率。  
This treatment is meant to control the disease and improve your overall survival.

## **HNLAPRT治療概要**

### **HNLAPRT TREATMENT SUMMARY**

#### **怎樣進行這些治療？**

##### **How are these treatments given?**

- 順鉑是以靜脈注射，每三星期注射一次，最多可注射三個周期。  
Cisplatin is given intravenously (via the vein) every three weeks for up to three cycles.
- 在治療期間，由星期一至星期五，每天接受放射治療一次，星期六、日和假日休息。  
Radiation is given daily Monday to Friday, with weekends and holidays off, for the duration of the treatment.
- 在注射順鉑的前後，可能會接受額外靜脈注射。在放射治療之後，可能繼續在醫院接受靜脈注射。  
Extra intravenous fluid will be given before and after the cisplatin. The intravenous fluid given after your radiation treatment may be continued in the hospital.

#### **在藥物治療期間，我將會怎樣？**

##### **What will happen when I get my drugs?**

- 在治療開始前一個月之內要驗血。  
A blood test is done within one month prior to starting treatment.
- 在每次接受順鉑治療之前，均需驗血一次。您會獲給予文件，要求化驗室為您驗血。  
A blood test is done prior to each treatment of cisplatin. You will be given a lab requisition for these tests.
- 在接受順鉑注射的前後，您會接受額外靜脈注射，當您回家後，您必須額外飲大量液體。  
You will be given extra fluid intravenously before and after your cisplatin infusion. It is important that you try to drink plenty of fluids when you return home.
- 您會獲給予止嘔藥的處方(請前往您慣常到的藥房配藥)，每次您到來接受治療時，均請帶止嘔藥來。您的護士會告訴您何時服食止嘔藥。預防總勝於治療，因此，請嚴格遵照指示。  
You will have been given a prescription for anti-nausea medication (filled at your regular pharmacy) that you bring in each time for your treatment. Your nurse will tell you when to take the anti-nausea medication. It is easier to prevent nausea than to treat it once it has occurred, so follow directions closely.
- 為防止出現噁心情況，您身體需有充分水份，並且少吃多餐。請參閱《控制噁心的食物選擇》所載建議。  
To prevent nausea, be well-hydrated and eat small meals frequently. Refer to the pamphlet on [FoodChoicestoHelpControlNausea](#).

## 治療大綱

### TREATMENT PROTOCOL

日期 (日/月/年) DATE (dd/mm/yr)	周期 CYCLE		治療 TREATMENT
	1	第1天 D 1	注射順鉑+放射治療 Cisplatin infusion + Radiation therapy
		第1-5天 D 1-5	放射治療 Radiation therapy
	2	第22天 D 22	注射順鉑+放射治療 Cisplatin infusion + Radiation therapy
		第22-26天 D 22-26	放射治療 Radiation therapy
	3	第43天 D43	注射順鉑+放射治療 Cisplatin infusion + Radiation therapy
		第43-47天 D 43-47	放射治療 Radiation therapy

#### 哪些其他藥物會與順鉑產生相互作用？

##### What other drugs can interact with CISPLATIN?

- 可以影響腎臟功能或受腎臟排斥的藥物(例如：Gentamicin、tobramycin、vancomycin、amphotericin B、furosemide (LASIX®))  
Drugs that can cause a decrease in kidney function or are eliminated by the kidneys (eg. Gentamicin, tobramycin, vancomycin, amphotericin B, furosemide (LASIX®))
- Phenytoin (DILANTIN®); 順鉑可降低苯妥英血濃度。  
Phenytoin (DILANTIN®); cisplatin can cause a decrease in phenytoin blood levels
- Pyridoxine (vitamin B6) 可引致減低順鉑的效用。  
Pyridoxine (vitamin B6) may cause a decrease in cisplatin's effectiveness

#### 化療的副作用和控制方法

##### CHEMOTHERAPY SIDE EFFECTS AND MANAGEMENT

#### 是否有任何風險？

##### Are there any risks?

- 不論以任何藥物治療，都會發生一些無可預料和不大可能產生的副作用。下表所列的副作

用，對您尤其重要，您應加以留意。

Unexpected and unlikely side effects can occur with any drug treatment. The ones listed in the following tables are particularly important for you to be aware of.

<b>嚴重的副作用</b> <b>SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS</b>	<b>控制方法</b> <b>MANAGEMENT</b>
<p>當白血球數目減少，您較容易感染疾病。 白血球細胞抵禦引起感染的病菌，從而保護您的身體。</p> <p>When your white blood cells are low, you are at greater <b>risk of having an infection</b>. White blood cells protect your body by fighting bacteria (germs) that cause infection.</p>	<p>預防受到病菌感染，請注意以下各點： To help prevent infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 經常洗手，如廁後，緊記必須洗手。 Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom</li><li>● 護理您的皮膚和口腔。 Take care of your skin and mouth</li><li>● 避免接觸大量群眾和病人。 Avoid crowds and people who are sick</li><li>● 一旦出現染病徵象，例如發熱(口腔探熱器超過攝氏38°或華氏100°)、發冷、咳嗽，或在小便時感到灼熱，應立即致電醫生。 Call your doctor <b>immediately</b> at the first sign of infection such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), chills, cough or burning when you pass urine.</li></ul>

嚴重的副作用 SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS	控制方法 MANAGEMENT
<p>正常的血小板幫助您在受傷(例如：割傷)時，血液得以凝固。當血小板數目偏低，您可能會較平常更容易出現瘀斑或出血。</p> <p>Normal platelets help your blood to clot normally after an injury (e.g. cut). <b>When the platelet count is low, you may be more likely to bruise or bleed.</b></p>	<p>預防發生出血問題，請注意以下各點： To help prevent bleeding problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 嘗試避免造成瘀傷、割傷或燙傷。 Try not to bruise, cut or burn yourself.</li> <li>• 清潔鼻子時，輕柔地擤鼻子，切勿挑挖鼻孔。 Clean your nose by blowing gently. Do not pick your nose.</li> <li>• 避免造成便秘。 Avoid constipation.</li> <li>• 用柔軟牙刷輕柔地清潔牙齒，因為您的牙肉會較容易出血。保持口腔衛生。 Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush as your gums may bleed more easily. Maintain good oral hygiene.</li> </ul> <p>服食某些藥物，諸如乙醯水楊酸[(ASA)，例如：阿司匹靈(ASPIRIN®)]或布洛芬[(ibuprofen)，(例如：艾德威(ADVIL®))]可能使您更容易出血。</p> <p>Some medications such as ASA (e.g. Aspirin®) or ibuprofen (e.g. Advil®) may increase your risk of bleeding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 不要停止您醫生處方給您的任何藥物。 Do not stop taking any medication prescribed by your doctor.</li> <li>• 如有輕微痛楚，嘗試先服用乙醯氨酚 [acetaminophen，例如：撲熱息痛(TYLENOL®)]，但偶爾服用布洛芬(ibuprofen)亦可以接受。 For minor pain, try acetaminophen (Tylenol®) first, but occasional use of ibuprofen is acceptable.</li> </ul>
<p>聽覺方面可能出現改變。 Changes in hearing may occur</p>	<p>如果您對您的聽覺有任何擔憂，請聯絡您的醫生。 Contact your doctor if you have any concerns in your hearing.</p>

其他副作用 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS	控制方法 MANAGEMENT
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其他副作用 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS	控制方法 MANAGEMENT
<p>當您接受治療後，可能出現噁心及嘔吐，並可能持續24小時。有些病人的噁心情況為時較長(例如：噁心及嘔吐較遲出現)。 <b>Nausea and vomiting</b> may occur after your treatment and may last for up to 24 hours. Nausea may last longer for some patients (ie. Delayed nausea and vomiting)</p>	<p>您可能獲處方止嘔藥，以便在接受化療前及/或在家服用。<b>預防總勝於治療</b>。因此，請嚴格遵照指示。 You will be given a prescription for anti-nausea drug(s) to take before your chemotherapy treatment and/or at home. <b>It is easier to prevent nausea than treat it once it has occurred</b>, so follow directions closely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 喝大量飲料。 Drink plenty of fluids</li> <li>● 飲食方面，宜量小多餐。 Eat and drink often in small amounts</li> <li>● 嘗試仿效《控制噁心的食物選擇》所載建議。 Try the ideas in <a href="#">Food Choices to Help Control Nausea</a></li> </ul> <p>您的醫生可能以不同方法控制噁心和嘔吐較遲出現的情況。如果出現這情況，緊記告知醫生。 Your doctor may manage delayed nausea and vomiting differently. Be sure to let your doctor know if you experience this.</p>
<p>可能在治療後出現腹瀉。腹瀉可以引致脫水。 <b>Diarrhea</b> may occur after your treatment. Diarrhea can lead to dehydration.</p>	<p>控制腹瀉問題，請注意以下各點： To help manage diarrhea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 喝大量飲料。 Drink plenty of fluids</li> <li>● 飲食方面，宜量小多餐。 Eat and drink often in small amounts</li> <li>● 避免進食《控制腹瀉的食物選擇》所概列的高纖維食物。 Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <a href="#">Food Ideas to Help with Diarrhea</a></li> </ul>

其他副作用 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS	控制方法 MANAGEMENT
<p>接受化療之後數天，可能出現<b>口腔潰爛</b>。在舌頭、口腔兩側、喉嚨會出現潰爛。口腔潰爛或牙肉出血，可以引致感染。 <b>Sore mouth</b> may occur a few days after treatment. Mouth sores can occur on the tongue, the sides of the mouth or in the throat. Mouth sores or bleeding gums can lead to an infection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 在進食後及睡覺前，使用非常柔軟的牙刷潔淨牙齒。如果您的牙肉出血，可使用紗布而不用牙刷，使用蘇打粉(baking soda)而不用牙膏。Brush your teeth gently after eating and at bedtime with a very soft toothbrush. If your gums bleed, use gauze instead of a brush. Use baking soda instead of toothpaste.</li> <li>● 用半茶匙蘇打粉或鹽，加入一杯暖水，開成嗽口水，每日嗽口數次。 Make a mouthwash with ½ teaspoonful baking soda or salt in 1 cup warm water and rinse several times a day.</li> <li>● 嘗試軟而清淡的食物，例如布丁、奶昔和忌廉湯。 Try soft bland foods like puddings, milkshakes and cream soups.</li> <li>● 避免辛辣、爽脆或酸性食物，以及極熱或冰冷食品。 Avoid spicy, crunchy or acidic food and very hot or cold foods.</li> </ul> <p>嘗試仿效《控制口腔疼痛的食物選擇》所載建議。 Try the ideas in <a href="#">Food Ideas to Help with Sore Mouth</a></p>
<p>服用順鉑出現<b>脫髮現象</b>屬於罕見。如果您脫髮，當您停止順鉑療程，毛髮便會回復生長，但顏色及髮質可能會有所改變。 <b>Hair loss</b> is rare with cisplatin. If you lose hair, it will grow back once you stop treatment with cisplatin. Colour and texture may change.</p>	<p>如果脫髮是個問題，請參閱《因化療而造成脫髮》所載建議。 If hair loss is a problem, refer to <a href="#">Hair Loss due to Chemotherapy</a>.</p>
<p>有時<b>手指或腳趾麻痺</b>或出現刺痛。當您完成治療後，它們會漸漸回復正常。但可能需時數個月。 <b>Numbness or tingling of the fingers or toes</b> may sometimes occur. This will slowly return to normal once your treatments are over. This may take several months.</p>	<p>當處理尖銳、灼熱或冰冷物品時，您務必要小心。Be careful when handling items that are sharp, hot or cold. 下次見醫生時，要告知醫生，特別是如果你在扣鈕扣、書寫或撿拾小物品方面有困難。 Tell your doctor at your next visit, especially if you have trouble with buttons, writing or picking up small objects.</p>

**放射治療的副作用和控制方法：**

**RADIATION SIDE EFFECTS AND MANAGEMENT:**

**是否有任何風險？**

Are there any risks?

- 只有接受放射治療的部位，才會產生副作用。  
Radiation can only cause side effects in the part of the body where it is delivered.
- 不宜吸煙，因為這會引致一些副作用。  
Smoking is not advisable because it tends to aggravate some side effects.
- 不論任何放射治療，都會發生一些無可預料和不大可能產生的副作用。下表所列的副作用，對您尤其重要，您應加以留意。  
Unexpected and unlikely side effects can occur with any radiation treatment. The ones listed in the following table are particularly important for you to be aware of.
- 如果您出現其他嚴重的副作用，您的腫瘤科醫生會與您商討。  
Your oncologist may discuss other serious side effects with you if they occur in your situation.

<b>放射治療的副作用 RADIATION SIDE EFFECTS</b>	<b>控制方法 MANAGEMENT</b>
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放射治療的副作用 RADIATION SIDE EFFECTS	控制方法 MANAGEMENT
<p>在接受治療約兩星期後，可能出現<b>皮膚不適</b>，接受治療的皮膚部位可能發紅和痕癢，好像受到曬傷一般。您必須小心護理皮膚。</p> <p><b>Skin irritation</b> After about two weeks of treatment, the skin in the treated area may become red and itchy, much like a sunburn. It is very important to take good care of your skin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 用暖水及柔和無味的肥皂洗澡。用柔軟毛巾拍乾皮膚。 Bathe using lukewarm water and mild, unscented soap. Pat skin dry with a soft towel.</li> <li>● 穿著寬鬆、舒適衣物。 Wear loose, comfortable clothing.</li> <li>● 保護皮膚免受陽光直射、免受風吹。 Protect skin from direct sunlight and wind.</li> <li>● 慎勿把放射治療師劃在皮膚上的記號除去。 Be careful not to remove the skin markings placed by the Radiation Therapists.</li> <li>● 在治療時，不要在治療部位塗上任何乳霜、香水或香味劑。 Do not apply any creams, lotions, perfumes or deodorants to the treated areas during your treatment.</li> <li>● 放射治療師會給您有關皮膚護理的資訊。 The radiation therapists will give you information about skin care.</li> <li>● 如果您的皮膚開始脫皮或出現膿泡，請致電護士熱線，了解如何處理有關問題。 If your skin begins to peel or blister, call the nursing line to learn how to take care of this problem.</li> </ul>
<p>如果您的唾腺位於治療部位，您可能會出現<b>口乾(口乾燥病)</b>。這種乾澀情況可能持久。口乾可以引致口腔問題，因此請向您的牙醫查詢，以幫助您控制這些問題。</p> <p><b>Dry Mouth (xerostomia)</b> If your salivary glands were in the treated area, you may develop a dry mouth. This dryness may be permanent. A dry mouth can lead to oral problems, so consult your dental team to help you manage these problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 您可能需頻密地濕潤口腔，特別是在進食和說話時。 You may need to moisten your mouth often, especially when eating and talking.</li> <li>● 避免酒精及含咖啡因的飲品，因為它們可能造成口乾。避免喝含糖的碳酸飲品。避免喝含磷酸的減肥飲品。 Avoid alcohol and caffeinated beverages which may cause dryness. Avoid carbonated beverages with sugar. Avoid diet drinks with phosphoric and citric acids.</li> </ul>

放射治療的副作用 RADIATION SIDE EFFECTS	控制方法 MANAGEMENT
<p>口腔潰爛，一般稱為鵝口瘡，它們可能變得疼痛，使人難以吃得足夠。</p> <p><b>Mouth Sores</b> Commonly known as canker sores, these can become painful and may make it difficult to eat enough food.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>及早察覺和醫治口腔感染，可以減少它帶來的口腔潰爛和疼痛。避免使用商戶銷售的嗽口水。因為它們含有的酒精量很高，會使口腔組織乾澀不適。</li> <li>如果出現口腔或喉嚨疼痛，請告訴您的腫瘤科醫生。</li> </ul> <p>Early detection and treatment of oral infections will diminish the severity of mouth sores and pain associated with it. Avoid commercial mouthwashes because they have a high alcohol content and can dry and irritate the oral tissues.</p> <p>If you develop mouth or throat pain, please tell your oncologist.</p> <p>請參閱《應付口腔乾澀問題》 Refer to <a href="#">Coping with Dry Mouth</a>.</p>
<p>失去味覺 Loss of Taste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>如果腫瘤涉及第5、第7、第9和第10節腦神經，則當在頭部及頸部進行放射治療，並且進行化療，會導致失去味覺。請參閱《應付味覺和嗅覺改變的食物建議》。</li> </ul> <p>Tumours involving the 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> cranial nerves, radiation to the head and neck areas, and chemotherapy can all contribute to loss of taste sensation. Refer to <a href="#">Food Ideas to Cope with Taste and Smell Changes</a>.</p>
<p>吞嚥問題。如果您在喉嚨出現疤痕組織，可以引致吞嚥困難。</p> <p><b>Swallowing Problems</b> If you develop scar tissue in the throat, this may cause difficulty with swallowing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>進行伸展運動可能對這問題有所幫助。</li> <li>詢問言語治療師，以進行評估和請教其意見。</li> </ul> <p>Stretching exercises may help with this problem. Consult a speech pathologist for assessment and advice.</p>
<p>疲乏。這是許多人常見的副作用。在接受治療兩星期之內便開始有此情況，並會持續到其後數個星期。</p> <p><b>Fatigue</b> This is a common side effect for many people. This can begin within two weeks into treatment and last for several weeks afterwards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>沒有藥物可醫治疲乏。</li> <li>均衡的休息、良好的營養和充足水份，有助您控制這情況。</li> </ul> <p>There is no medication to treat the fatigue. Balancing rest, good nutrition and fluid intake can help you manage this best.</p>

**以下資料非常重要**

**THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS VERY IMPORTANT**

如果您有以下症狀，請向醫生求診或立即緊急求救：

SEE YOUR DOCTOR OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:

- 出現**中風**徵象，例如突然感到頭部劇痛、視力變化、言語不清、失去協調能力、手臂或腿部無力或麻痺。  
Signs of a **stroke** such as sudden onset of severe headache, eyesight changes, slurred speech, loss of coordination, weakness or numbness in arm or leg.
- 出現**感染**徵象，例如發熱 (口腔探熱器超過攝氏38°或華氏100°)、發冷顫、嚴重喉嚨痛、咳吐 (咳出濃厚或綠色痰)、小便混濁或發臭、疼痛、觸痛或皮膚有紅腫傷口或潰爛。  
Signs of an **infection** such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by oral thermometer), shaking chills, severe sore throat, productive cough (coughing up thick or green sputum), cloudy or foul smelling urine, painful, tender or swollen red skin wounds or sores.
- 出現**出血問題**徵象，例如黑色糞便、尿中帶血、皮膚出現小紅點及多處出現瘀斑。  
Signs of **bleeding problems** such as black, tarry stools, blood in urine, pinpoint red spots on skin, extensive bruising.
- 出現**血凝塊**的徵象，例如靜脈觸痛或硬化、小腿腫脹及觸痛、突然咳嗽、胸痛或氣促。  
Signs of a **blood clot** such as tenderness or hardness over a vein, calf swelling and tenderness, sudden onset of cough, chest pain or shortness of breath.
- 當您接受治療之後，迅即出現**過敏反應**(罕見情況)，包括暈眩、心跳急促、面部腫脹或呼吸問題。  
Signs of an **allergic reaction** (rare) soon after a treatment including dizziness, fast heartbeat, face swelling or breathing problems.
- 出現**心臟問題**徵象，例如心跳急促或心跳不規則。  
Signs of **heart problems** such as fast or uneven heartbeat.
- **抽筋(癲癇) 或失去知覺。**  
**Seizures or loss of consciousness**

如果您有以下症狀，請盡快(在辦公時間)向醫生求診：

SEE YOUR DOCTOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (DURING OFFICE HOURS) IF YOU HAVE:

- 噁心、嘔吐或腹瀉情況不受控制。  
Uncontrolled nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
- 出現**腎病問題**徵象，例如腰部或側身疼痛、雙腳或小腿腫脹。  
Signs of **kidney problems** such as lower back or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs.
- 手腳麻痺或刺痛。  
**Numbness or tingling** in feet or hands.
- 耳鳴或聽力有問題。  
Ringing in your ears or **hearing problems**.
- 出現**膀胱問題**徵象，例如小便方面的變化、感到疼痛灼熱、出血或腹部疼痛。  
Signs of **bladder problems** such as changes in urination, painful burning sensation, presence of blood or abdominal pain.
- **喉嚨或口腔疼痛**增多，以致難以舒暢地吞嚥。  
Increased **sore throat or mouth** that makes it difficult to swallow comfortably.

如果持續有任何以下症狀或使您感到不適，請向醫生求診：

**CHECK WITH YOUR DOCTOR IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CHECK WITH YOUR DOCTOR IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONTINUE OR BOTHER YOU:**

- 容易出現瘀斑或出血。  
Easy bruising or bleeding
- 在施針的部位出現紅腫、疼痛或潰爛。  
Redness, swelling, pain or sores where the needle was placed
- 在嘴唇、舌頭、口腔或喉嚨發紅、腫脹、疼痛或潰爛。  
Redness, swelling, pain or sores on your lips, tongue, mouth or throat
- 耳鳴或聽力有問題。  
Ringing in your ears or hearing problems
- 出現貧血徵象，例如異常的疲倦或虛弱。  
Signs of anemia such as unusual tiredness or weakness
- 皮膚紅疹或痕癢。  
Skin rash or itching
- 手腳麻痺或刺痛、或腿部抽搐疼痛。  
Numbness or tingling in feet or hands or painful leg cramps

如果您身體出現一些徵狀或變化，是上文沒有提及的，而您有所憂慮，或者您出現任何嚴重的徵狀，請聯絡：\_\_\_\_\_電話：\_\_\_\_\_。

If you experience symptoms or changes in your body that have not been described above but worry you, or in any symptoms are severe, contact:

\_\_\_\_\_ at telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_.