Reducing Your Risk of Lymphedema of the Legs

This information explains how to reduce your risk of lymphedema of the legs.

About Lymphedema

Lymphedema is abnormal swelling that can develop in your legs after your lymph nodes have been removed or injured. Lymph nodes are small, bean-shaped structures that are located throughout your body. They carry fluid out of your different areas of your body. If this fluid can’t get be carried out, the tissue begins to swell.

During your surgery, the lymph nodes by your pelvis were removed to get rid of any remaining cancer. This puts you at risk for lymphedema in your legs. Your risk is greater if you had radiation therapy or if you had lymph nodes removed from around your groin. If only your pelvic lymph nodes were removed, you have a smaller risk of developing lymphedema in your legs.

Lymphedema can develop right after surgery or years later.

Risk Factors for Developing Lymphedema in Your Legs
Risk factors for lymphedema in your legs include:

- Gaining weight or being overweight.
- Infection in the affected leg.
- Having radiation therapy to the pelvis.
- Having cancer that comes back.

There are other factors that may increase your risk, but we don’t know for sure. These include:

- Being inactive.
- Traveling in an airplane.
- Constricting your leg. This happens when you have a tight ring of pressure in one area of your leg and is often caused by wearing certain clothes.
- Exposure to extreme temperatures.

Reducing Your Risk of Lymphedema

There is no way to know who will develop lymphedema, but there are things you can do that may lower your risk.

Protect your skin

One way to reduce your risk of getting lymphedema is to protect your skin from getting hurt or infected as much as possible. This is because the cells that fight infection go to the area where you hurt yourself and cause swelling. Your legs may not be able to drain this added fluid.

Care for cuts and scratches
1. Wash the area with soap and water.
2. Apply a first aid ointment to the area.
3. Cover it with a clean, dry gauze or a bandage (Band-Aid®).

**Care for burns**

1. Wrap a cold pack in a towel and apply it to the burn for 15 minutes. You can also run cold water over the burn.
2. Wash the area with soap and water.
3. Apply a first aid ointment to the area.
4. Cover it with a clean, dry gauze or a bandage.

Look out for symptoms of infection, which include:

- Redness
- Swelling
- Increased heat
- Tenderness

If you have any of these symptoms, call your doctor or nurse.

**Don’t wear tight clothing**

Don’t wear clothing that is tight and leaves deep marks on your legs, such as socks or jogging pants with an elastic cuff. Wear loose clothing that doesn’t leave a mark on your legs.

Compression garments that are made to reduce swelling work differently. They provide even pressure and help carry fluid up the leg. You can read more about compression stockings in the...
Avoid extreme temperatures
Extreme heat and cold may cause fluid to build up in your leg and cause swelling. Avoid or limit your time in hot tubs and saunas.

Be careful when traveling by plane
There are several concerns with air travel when you’re at risk for lymphedema, including:

- Cabin pressure. The cabin pressure in planes is usually a little less than the pressure on the ground. This can cause your skin to stretch and make fluid build up in your legs.
- Sitting still for long periods of time. When you don’t move for a long time, fluid may start to build up in your legs.
- Lifting and carrying luggage, which may stress your muscles.
- Dehydration (when your body doesn’t have as much water as it needs).

Here are some travel tips that will help decrease your risk for lymphedema:

- Ask for a seat with enough leg room, such as bulkhead seats.
- Get help carrying, lifting, and pulling luggage that’s too heavy for you to manage comfortably.
- Get up and walk up and down the aisle of the plane, if it’s easy to do so.
- Do simple foot and ankle exercises while you’re sitting.
Exercising throughout the flight will help with your circulation and movement of lymph fluid. You can try these exercises:

- Point your toes towards the ceiling and then back down towards the floor.
- Rotate your feet in circles and then reverse the direction.
- Wear loose clothing.
- Make sure you drink plenty of water to stay well hydrated.
- Avoid salty foods.
- Ask your doctor if you should have a prescription for antibiotics when you travel.

Other ways to reduce your risk

- Don’t have injections (shots) or acupuncture in the affected leg(s).
- Don’t use sharp tools for pedicures. Use cuticle-removing cream and file your nails instead of cutting them.
- Moisturize your skin often to prevent chapping and chaffing.
- Keep the area between your toes clean and dry to prevent infections.
- Don’t walk barefoot.
- Make sure your footwear fit you well to avoid blisters.
- Make sure any toe rings or ankle bracelets fit loosely.
- Try to avoid crossing your legs as much as possible.
• Wear sunscreen with an SPF of 30 or higher to protect your skin from sunburns.

• Try not to gain weight because it’s a risk factor for lymphedema. Try to lose weight, if you’re overweight.

• Minimize your salt intake. Salt can cause swelling, which may overwhelm your lymphatic system.

Recognizing Early Signs of Lymphedema

All people have some swelling in the area near their incision (surgical cut) after surgery. This is normal and should go away within weeks after your surgery.

Swelling caused by lymphedema usually begins in your lower leg(s). It may move up your leg towards your torso if left untreated. At first, the swelling may come and go. It may get better when you raise your leg above your chest.

Other early symptoms may include a feeling of heaviness in your leg(s) or the feeling that your clothing, socks, or shoes fit too tightly.

Treating Lymphedema

If your lymphedema gets worse, the swelling will stay around longer or not go away at all. Putting your legs up may be helpful in the beginning, but will stop working over time. At this point, you will need to work with a lymphedema therapist to treat the condition. This treatment is called complete decongestive therapy.
The treatment includes:

- Bandaging
- Manual lymphatic drainage
- Compression stockings
- Skin care
- Exercise

**Bandaging**
Bandaging is covering your legs with a special, tight bandage. Not every person will need to do this. If you need bandaging, there are many ways to bandage. You and your therapist will discuss this to decide what’s best for you.

**Manual lymphatic drainage**
Manual lymphatic drainage (MLD) is a gentle type of massage. It moves fluid from your legs to where it can be reabsorbed by your body. MLD is done in a certain order depending on which lymph nodes were removed. Your therapist will determine what order is best for you.

**Compression stockings**
Compression stockings help your lymphatic system function better. Some people choose to wear them to reduce their risk of developing lymphedema. It’s important to get stockings that fit you well. Compression stockings that don’t fit well may cause lymphedema.

- Make sure the stockings don’t cause any irritation or leave
marks on your skin. It’s best if your lymphedema therapist fits you with the stockings so you can be sure they fit well.

- We recommend wearing light compression stockings. Light compression stockings will have a label of 15 to 20 mmHg. You may need more compression if your swelling gets worse.
- Compression stockings come in different lengths, including knee-highs, thigh-highs, and pantyhose.

**Skin care**

Keep your skin clean and moisturized. This is important for decreasing your risk for infection. Your risk for lymphedema is lower if you don’t get infections in your legs.

**Exercises**

Gentle exercises, such as walking, are a great way to help the fluids in your body move a little better. Try to go for a walk every day, if you can.

We have listed some exercises below that will help you maintain flexibility and strength. Talk with your doctor before you start doing any exercises.

If your doctor approves, do these exercises once a day. Stop if you have any pain, discomfort, fatigue (feeling more tired or weak than usual), or swelling.

Here is a video that shows you how to do these exercises and stretches.
Deep breathing
Start with deep breathing to stimulate the movement of fluid. Take no more than 3 deep breaths at a time to prevent light-headedness.

Marching in place

1. Sit in a chair and place your feet flat on the floor.
2. Slowly raise 1 knee without tilting or leaning backward (see Figure 1).
3. Lower your leg and return your foot to the floor.
4. Repeat 10 to 15 times.
5. Repeat with your other leg.

Figure 1. Marching in place

Sitting kicks

1. Sit in a chair. Keep your feet flat on the floor.
2. Kick 1 foot up from the floor until your leg is straight out in front of you (see Figure 2).

3. Hold the position and count out loud to 5.

4. Lower your foot to the floor.

5. Repeat 10 to 15 times.

6. Repeat with your other leg.

![Figure 2. Sitting kicks](image)

**Ankle alphabets**

Move your feet to spell the letters of the alphabet (see Figure 3). Go through the alphabet at least 2 times with each foot.

![Figure 3. Ankle alphabets](image)

**Stretches**

Later in your recovery, you will be ready to do some stretching...
exercises. These will help to loosen the muscles in your legs and hips. When you can do these exercises will depend on the type of surgery you had. Start these stretching exercises only when your doctor tells you it’s safe.

**Calf stretch**

1. Sit with your legs straight out in front of you.
2. Loop a towel around the ball of one foot (see Figure 4).
3. Gently pull the towel, keeping your knee straight.
4. Hold this position for 30 seconds.
5. Repeat 5 times. Then switch legs and repeat.

![Figure 4. Calf stretch](image)

**Hamstring stretch**

1. Sit with your legs straight out in front of you.
2. Reach for your toes, keeping your knees and back straight (see Figure 5).
3. Hold this position for 30 seconds.
4. Repeat 5 times.
Hip stretch

1. Lie on your back with your knees bent.
2. Cross one leg over the other and pull that leg close to your chest (see Figure 6).
3. Hold this position for 30 seconds.
4. Repeat 5 times. Then switch legs and repeat the stretch.

Other Treatments for Lymphedema

There are other treatments for lymphedema available. Talk with your doctor or lymphedema therapist about which are right for you.

Some other treatments include:

- Scar management. The scars left after your surgery can make
it harder for your body to drain the lymphatic fluid. Scar management helps the area around your scar become softer and less tight. This will help your body drain the fluid in your legs.

- Improving posture.
- Applying therapeutic sports tape.

**Call Your Doctor or Nurse if You Have:**

- A temperature of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher
- Chills
- New or unexplained pain or tenderness in your leg(s) or foot
- Increased warmth in your leg(s) surrounding a skin break
- Redness in your leg(s) or foot that doesn’t go away
- Increased swelling in your leg(s) or foot
- A feeling of heaviness in your leg(s) lasting more than 1 week

**Making an Appointment**

To make an appointment to see a lymphedema therapist, talk with your doctor. They will decide if lymphedema therapy is right for you. After your doctor makes a referral, someone will contact you to schedule an appointment. If you have any questions, call the Rehabilitation Service at 212-639-7833.

You can receive your lymphedema therapy at locations at several Memorial Sloan Kettering locations. For more information, visit www.mskcc.org/cancer-care/diagnosis-treatment/symptom-
management/rehabilitation/medicine-therapy.

You can also go to the following websites to find a lymphedema therapist in your local area:

**Klose Training**
www.klosetraining.com

**Norton School of Lymphatic Therapy**
www.nortonschool.com

**Academy of Lymphatic Studies**
www.acols.com

**Lymphatic Association of North America**
www.clt-lana.org

**Resources**

**American Cancer Society (ACS)**
Provides information about the diagnosis and treatment of lymphedema.
www.cancer.org
800-227-2345

**Cancer Information Service (CIS)**
Provides information about the diagnosis and treatment of lymphedema.
www.cancer.gov/aboutnci/cis
1-800-4-CANCER (800-422-6237)

**National Lymphedema Network**
Provides educational materials and community referrals.
www.lymphnet.org
800-541-3259 or 415-908-3681

**Lymphology Association of North America**
Provides educational materials and community referrals.
www.clt-lana.org
773-756-8971

**Lymphatic Education and Research Network**
Provides educational materials and supports research on lymphedema.
www.lymphaticnetwork.org
516-625-9675

If you have any questions, contact a member of your healthcare team. After 5:00 PM, during the weekend, and on holidays, call 212-639-2000.

For more resources, visit [www.mskcc.org/pe](http://www.mskcc.org/pe) to search our virtual library.