

it can stop working for several months. If this happens you may experience pain and some difficulty in moving your shoulders, which can make getting dressed harder.

Rarely, the lymph nodes cannot be completely removed without cutting this nerve. In this case, these shoulder problems will be permanent.

**Facial nerve** – The branch of the facial nerve, which makes your lower lip move, can be bruised when the lymph nodes close to it are removed. If this happens, the lower lip does not move properly and you may end up with a weakness resulting in a crooked smile. This usually gets better by itself but can take several months.

## Will I need to have further treatment after my neck dissection?

This depends on what is found when the lymph nodes are examined under a microscope. It takes several weeks to look at the lymph nodes properly, so your doctors will not know until then whether additional treatment is necessary.

If cancer cells are present additional treatment will usually involve specialised x-ray treatment in the form of radiotherapy.

## Any further questions?

Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to make contact with us:

### Macmillan Head and Neck CNS (Keyworker) Brighton

Telephone: 01273 696955 Ext. 7435  
Bleep 8055

### Head and Neck CNS (Keyworker) Eastbourne, Hastings

Telephone: 07760 554037

### (Keyworker) Worthing

Telephone: 01903 205111 Ext. 85777  
Mobile: 07825 192 712

### Head and Neck ward, Level 8A East 01273 696955 Ext. 7435 / 7436

If you do not understand this leaflet, we can arrange for an interpreter.

إذا كنت لا تستطيع فهم محتويات هذه النشرة فيمكننا عمل الترتيبات لتوفير مترجم شفوي لك.

এই প্রচারপুস্তিকাটি যদি আপনি বুঝতে না পারেন, তবে আপনার জন্য আমরা একজন অনুবাদকের ব্যবস্থা করে দিতে পারি

如你不明白本單張的內容，我們可安排口譯員服務。

如你不明白本傳單的內容，我們可安排口譯員服務。

اگر مندرجات این جزوه را نمی‌فهمید، ما می‌توانیم مترجم در اختیارتان بگذاریم.

Jeśli masz trudności w zrozumieniu tej ulotki, możemy zorganizować tłumacza.



carer and patient information group approved

Adapted from BAOMS website and QVH Foundation Trust leaflet

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#### Disclaimer

The information in this leaflet is for guidance purposes only and is in no way intended to replace professional clinical advice by a qualified practitioner.

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# Neck dissection

## Information for patients

## What is a neck dissection?

A neck dissection is an operation to remove lymph nodes from the neck on one or both sides.

## What are lymph nodes?

Lymph nodes are glands that are present throughout your body. You may have felt swollen lymph nodes in your neck when you have had an infection such as a simple cold. Their job is to filter the liquid that naturally leaks out of blood vessels. This liquid (the lymph) travels to the nodes, which contain lots of white blood cells designed to trap and fight the germs which can cause infection. As well as trapping germs, the lymph nodes can also trap cancer cells.

## Do I have cancer in my lymph nodes?

It is not often possible to tell this until after your operation when the glands are removed from the neck and carefully examined under a microscope. Your doctor will have already felt your neck to see if there are any lumps and you will have had a special scan (CT or MRI) to look more closely at the glands.

Glands can feel big if there is infection in the area, so if you can feel a lump in your neck it does not necessarily mean that the cancer has spread. If there are only small

amounts of cancer cells present in the glands then the neck can feel normal and look normal on the scan. It is often only after examining the glands under a microscope that we can be sure that cancer has spread to the neck.

## Will I be able to fight infections once my lymph nodes have been removed?

Yes. There are thousands of lymph nodes throughout your body, which are still there to fight infection.

## What does the surgery involve?

An incision is made to gain access to the lymph nodes in the neck. The cut usually starts just underneath the chin and extends downwards towards the collarbone before arcing upwards to behind the ear. This flap of skin is lifted off the neck tissues to expose the lymph nodes. Once the lymph nodes have been removed the flap of skin is replaced and held with stitches or clips.

## What can I expect after the operation?

At the end of the operation, a number of tubes are placed through the skin into the wound to drain any blood, which may have collected. These usually stay in place for a couple of days before being

removed. Some discomfort is to be expected and is usually worse in the first few days although it may take a couple of weeks to disappear completely.

It is important to make sure that the wounds heal without any infection, so you may be given antibiotics through a vein in your arm whilst you are in hospital.

You will also be given regular painkillers. The skin stitches or clips will be removed around a week after surgery. The skin of your neck will feel numb for several months after surgery as a result of bruising to the nerves.

## What are the possible problems?

There are risks with any operation. Fortunately, with this type of surgery complications are rare and may not be experienced by you. However, it is important that you are aware of them and have the opportunity to discuss them with your surgeon.

Most of the problems associated with neck dissection are the result of damage to one or two nerves:

**Accessory nerve** – This is the nerve which runs from the top to the bottom of the neck and helps you move your shoulder. It has lots of lymph glands lying very close to it and so it is often bruised during a neck dissection. If the nerve is bruised,