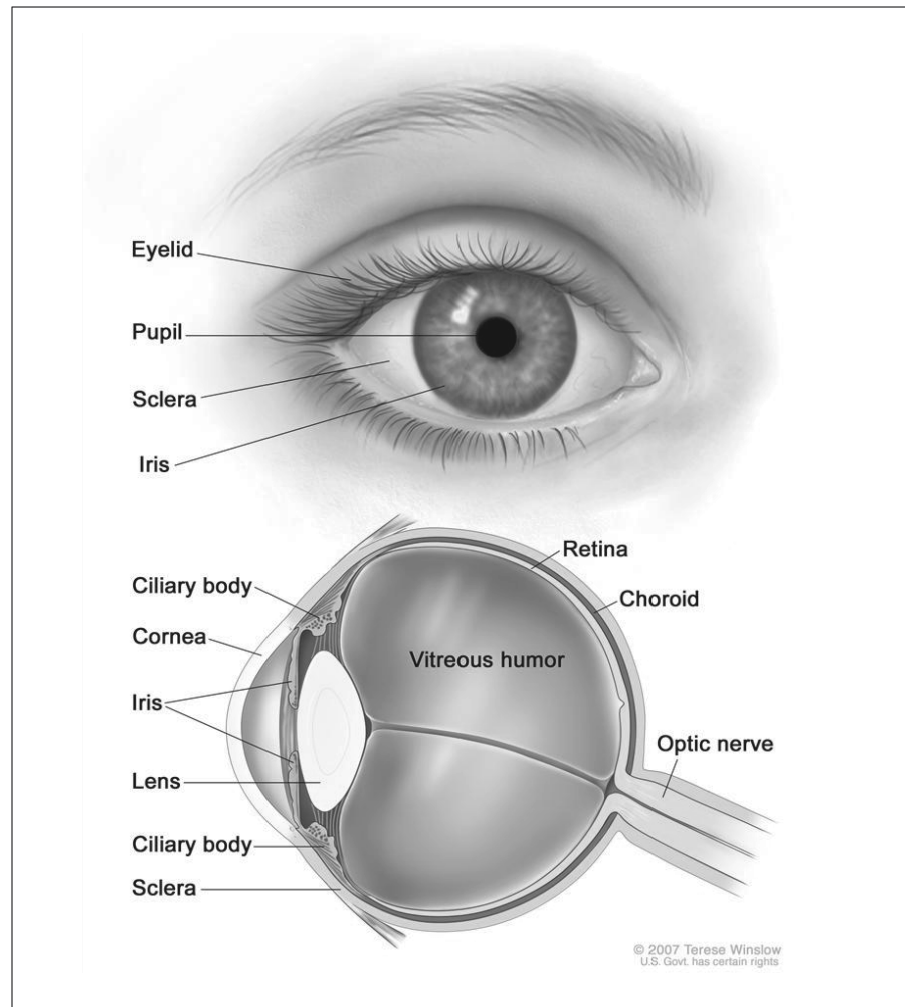


UCSF Ocular Melanoma & Ocular Tumor Proton Radiation Therapy Program

*Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center
University of California, San Francisco*



Radiation Oncology

Radiation Oncology Main Phone Number (415) 353-7175

After hours and on weekends, ask to speak to the resident on call .

Eye Therapy Consultation Appointments

Phone..... (415) 353-9807

Fax.....(415) 353-9884

Administrative Assistant (415) 353-9807

Ocular appts OcularRadOncNP@ucsf.edu

Nurse's Station

Patient-nurse phone line (Mt. Zion Campus).....(415) 353-9938

Fax.....(415) 353-7068

Patient Financial Services(866) 433-4035

Clinical Practice Manager(530) 754-9289

Crocker Nuclear Laboratory at UC Davis Phone Numbers

Front Desk.....(530) 752-1460

Crocker Nuclear Laboratory Radiotherapy Control Area.....(530) 754-9289

Other Helpful UCSF Contact Phone Numbers

Main Hospital.....(415) 476-1000

Medical Records Department.....(415) 353-2221

Cancer Resource Center(415) 885-3693

Friend to Friend Gift Shop.....(415) 353-7776

Social Worker(415) 353-7982

FRONT COVER:

Eye Anatomy . Illustration generously provided by Terese Winslow, ©Terese Winslow Medical Illustration

A note about the UCSF program and Director, Kavita K. Mishra, MD MPH

The UCSF Ocular Tumor Proton Radiation Therapy Program is among the nation's premier centers focused on serving ocular patients with rare diseases from around the world . The Director Dr . Kavita K . Mishra and her team take a multidisciplinary approach to ocular oncology care, with a commitment to bringing together clinicians and scientists to advance the treatment of rare ocular diseases . Learn more about Dr . Mishra and her team's ocular melanoma and ocular tumor research and patient advocacy efforts . If you are interested in helping to advance these efforts, please contact Alan Taniguchi, Operations Manager at alan.taniguchi@ucsf.edu or 415-353-9880 or you can visit the UCSF Foundation Website for additional information . Thank you .

Learn more: <https://radonc.ucsf.edu/conditions-treatments/types-of-treatment/proton-therapy-for-ocular-tumors/>

UCSF Foundation Website: <https://giving.ucsf.edu/fund/radiation-oncology/01t8Z00000BdU0OQAV>

Welcome

Thank you for choosing the UCSF Ocular Melanoma and Ocular Tumor Proton Radiation Therapy Program for your treatment. We look forward to caring for you.

The Ocular Tumors Proton Radiation Program is based at the University of California, San Francisco at the Mount Zion Campus (1600 Divisadero St., Basement Level) where patient consultations and planning (simulation) appointments are scheduled. Proton radiation treatments are delivered at the UC Davis Crocker Nuclear Laboratory in Davis, California.

Hours of Service: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

How to contact us: For new patient appointments call (415) 353-9807. To speak to a nurse, call (415) 353-9966 during normal hours of service. After hours and on weekends, call (415) 353-7175 and ask for the radiation oncology resident on call.

About ocular tumors

At UCSF, we treat many types of ocular tumors, including melanomas, hemangiomas, conjunctival lesions, ocular vascular disease, metastatic disease and other types of benign and malignant ocular conditions. Among ocular cancers, the most common adult primary eye tumor are melanomas of the eyes.

Among all cancers, melanomas of the eye are rare. Only about 2000 cases of melanoma of the eye are diagnosed annually in the United States. Melanomas are cancers that arise from specific types of pigmented (colored) cells in the body. "Uveal melanoma" or "ocular melanoma" are terms used to describe melanomas occurring in the eye. There are three main areas that melanomas arise in the eye: the iris, the ciliary body and the choroid. These three regions are collectively known as the uvea (see front cover). Risk factors for developing ocular melanoma may include being of Caucasian ethnicity, having light-colored eyes, welding, history of sun/snow burn, and being of older age (average age at diagnosis being ~60 years). Doctors make a prognosis about the behavior of your tumor based on several factors (size of the tumor, involvement of the ciliary body, tumor location, extension beyond the eye, age and presence of certain pathologic and genetic markers).

What is Radiation Therapy?

Radiation is an effective means of treating cancer. Radiation therapy uses high-energy beams to kill cancer cells. Radiation causes changes in the DNA of the cancer cells, which prevents the cells from reproducing. The cancer cells die when they can no longer multiply and the body naturally eliminates them. This process of cancer cell response to radiation is usually slow in the eye. Healthy tissues are relatively spared the effects of radiation because they can repair the DNA changes unlike the cancer cell. In addition, normal tissues are shielded as much as possible while targeting the radiation to the cancer site.

Why Proton Therapy?

Proton therapy is considered a gold standard for treatment of ocular tumors due to the very focused nature of proton beam radiation.

Proton or charged particle radiation, which is one type of radiation therapy, is effective for treating uveal melanoma. Because of the properties of proton therapy, there is minimal dose to the surrounding normal tissues. This makes proton radiation appropriate for treating tumors of the eye. Proton radiation is used to treat melanomas of the eye while maintaining your natural eye. There are alternatives, and your physician will discuss these alternatives in detail. Proton therapy is considered a standard of care option for uveal melanoma treatment.

About the UCSF program

The UCSF Ocular Tumors Proton Radiation Therapy Program is one of a very small group of specialized programs across the nation and world, with a fully dedicated ocular beam line and long-term experience in treating uveal melanoma as well as other ocular conditions . We have been treating ocular tumors with particle radiation therapy since 1978 . Over the past decades, we have been in the forefront of exploring the science of uveal tumors as well as other ocular conditions and advancing radiation treatment .

What to Expect

Initial diagnosis and preparation for the radiation consultation

Most patients with an ocular tumor have several doctors which may include a local optometrist/ ophthalmologist (eye specialist close to home), a retinal specialist (doctor that specializes in diseases of the retina, the structure in your eye that receive the images of the world you see), and an ocular oncologist (doctor that specialize in treating tumors of the eye) . You may have already discussed various treatment regimens for ocular tumors with these health care providers . Often patients have already decided to undergo proton therapy by the time they are seen for their radiation consultation .

In many cases, the first step in receiving proton therapy is to have very small tantalum (a type of metal) rings placed on the eye by an ocular oncologist under anesthesia in the operating room . These rings help to outline the tumor so that the radiation oncologist can use them as a guide in their proton treatment planning . The rings do not react with the eye tissue, do not set off metal detectors, and are MRI-compatible . The rings are almost always left in place even after proton treatment is completed . In addition, ultrasound imaging, photographs of the eye, and other tests may be done which are important in the radiation treatment planning process as well .

Your initial radiation oncology consultation

After the ring placement, your first visit to a radiation oncologist is called a consultation . Its purpose is for the physician to assess your medical condition, perform a physical examination, and review the expected benefits, risks and outcome of your treatment with you . Your diagnostic studies, operative, pathology, and other medical reports will be reviewed and the radiation oncologist will confer with your referring physicians .

It is important that you bring a list of medications you are currently taking (including over-the counter medicines and dietary supplements) with you as well as the health questionnaire that you were asked to complete . For patients who do not speak English, an interpreter will be provided by UCSF .

At your radiation consultation, the treatments for ocular tumors will be discussed again before you proceed to the actual treatment . The consultation usually takes about 1 hour . You will have ample time to discuss your care and any questions you may have . You may want to have a family member or friend accompany you to assist in talking with the doctor and help you remember what is discussed .

The consent

Before you begin radiation therapy and after your questions have been answered, you will be asked to sign a consent form . Signing the consent form indicates that you understand the risks, benefits, and alternatives associated with the radiation treatment and that you agree to proceed with the proposed treatment course .

Simulation

If your questions have been adequately answered and you feel comfortable proceeding with the initial planning procedure, this will take place following the consultation usually on the same day. The planning procedure is called the simulation and lasts about one hour.

Before simulation begins, a photograph of your face will be taken for identification purposes. Several medical professionals will be present at the simulation. They include your physician, radiation therapist(s), and a physicist.

During the simulation, a simple plastic mask and chin rest will be made to help with your head positioning. The mask and chin rest will help assure that your position is the same for each treatment. These will be made in a seated position and we will bring your mask and chin rest to the actual treatments. After this, you will be positioned on a table lying on your back and two simple x-rays will be taken of your eye.

Radiation Treatment Planning

From the information obtained at your simulation session, as well as previous measurements, images, and clinical reports, an individualized treatment plan will be made just for you. A physicist who is a specialist in the medical use of radiation is responsible for the planning. Treatment plans are usually very complex and must take into account the area to be treated, the surrounding normal tissues and your tumor's specific shape and size. We use a sophisticated computer modeling system, which allows us to develop a model of your eye and tumor and a unique treatment plan. Your physician and physicist will work together to determine the appropriate treatment plan for you. This planning process may take several days to a week. It includes designing a special shaping device or collimator for your tumor. It provides precise aiming instructions and images for use during the treatment. (See Figures 2 and 3 below)

You will have your next appointment at the Crocker Nuclear Lab in U.C. Davis, California (see Directions to Crocker Nuclear Lab, next section).

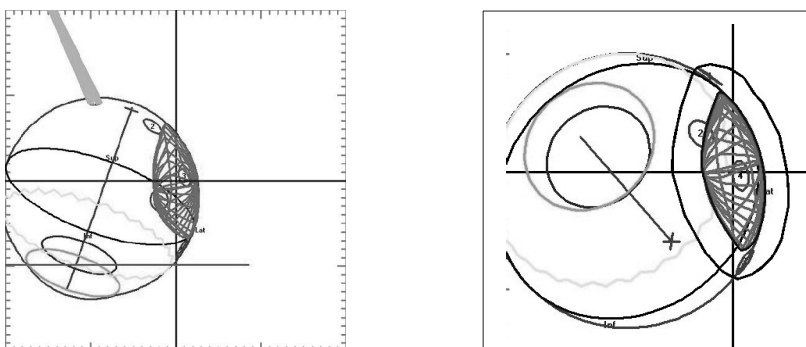


Figure 2. Examples of a radiation planning computer model of an eye and tumor within the eye.

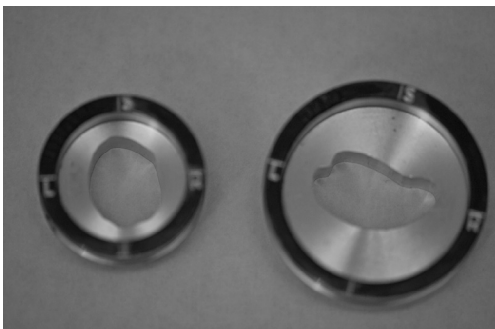


Figure 3. Example of special collimator or aperture made for each patient based on planning

About the Actual Treatments

Proton Facility at Crocker Nuclear Laboratory.

You will receive your treatments at the proton facility at the Crocker Nuclear Laboratory / Jungerman Hall on the UC Davis main campus . Directions, instructions on parking, and a list of hotels in the area are provided . The facility is used both for research and clinical work .

Appointment times

Proton therapy for ocular melanoma is usually completed in one week's time with four daily treatments . All efforts are made to schedule your visits in order Monday through Thursday . In some cases, treatment could be Tuesday through Friday . We ask that you plan to stay in the area on Friday in case we need to schedule a visit for that day . You will be given your treatment time for each day in advance . We ask you to block your schedule for one week to complete all of your treatments .

When you arrive at the proton facility, you will wait in the front waiting room until your treatment time and then we will escort you and any family/friends to the treatment area . Your first visit will be the longest, about one hour . Each additional treatment visit will go a little faster, about 15 to 30 minutes . The actual radiation delivery time is about 1 to 3 minutes generally, though this can vary individually .

We understand that emergencies may arise, so please inform us at the Crocker Nuclear Laboratory as soon as you can if you will be arriving later than your expected treatment time . Please be sure to give us a local contact phone number in case we need to reach you during the treatment week .

Set-up for treatment

You will sit upright in a chair position while placing your face into your custom mask . We will place temporary numbing drops in your eye, and your eyelids will be kept open and out of the field as much as possible using retractors . X-rays will be taken daily to check your positioning prior to the treatment . These will be compared to the plan generated by us and adjustments may be made to your position .

You will see a small red light during the treatment . You will focus on this during your treatment . This creates a target for your vision to keep your eye from moving . During the treatment, your eye will be monitored by the team via a television camera system . We may speak over an intercom with you to adjust your position . If needed, you can or we can stop the treatment immediately and help you refocus on the light .

Your physician will use his/her judgment in designing and delivering the particular plan of care for you and this may vary depending on your condition and other factors .

Daily treatment

The actual treatment usually lasts about 1 to 3 minutes . During the treatment you will not feel, hear, or see the radiation itself . You are not radioactive and do not need to avoid other people because of your treatment . You may experience some eye discomfort from the set-up, which can usually be controlled with over the counter pain medications . Your physician will discuss this in detail with you . Generally, you will be able to continue with your normal daily activities during the treatment week .

After treatment

Once the treatment is complete we will re-enter the room and remove the head mask, chin block, and retractors. We may take additional x-rays for documentation. After each treatment you will wear an eye patch for approximately 30 minutes. Each evening during the treatment week, before going to bed, you may be asked to use an antibiotic ointment or drops in the treated eye. This will provide lubrication for the eye as well as reduces the risk for infection.

Do's and Don'ts During Treatment

Things you should do include:

- Go about your life as usual.
- Apply antibiotic ointment or drops at bedtime during the treatment week (place a rice grain-sized amount of antibiotic ointment in the lower eyelid). As directed by your physician.
- Eat well. There is no special diet for radiation. A single multivitamin daily is okay.
- Have social contact with friends and family members.
- Arrive at your radiation appointments as scheduled.
- If you are having any problems, please tell our staff. We are very concerned about your comfort and experience.

*Things you should **not** do include:*

- Excessively rub the eye or expose to objects that could cause infection in the eye.
- Use any eye drops not prescribed by your physicians.
- Lift very heavy objects.
- Remain in certain strenuous positions, which can increase the pressure in the eye (like some yoga positions).

Possible Side Effects of Ocular Tumor Treatment

Radiation will not make you feel sick or nauseated like chemotherapy can. You will not have scalp hair loss, headache, nausea, or fatigue from the radiation treatment. You are not radioactive and do not need to avoid other people because of your treatment. The side effects are limited to the area of the body that is treated.

Short term

If your eyelid is exposed to the radiation, you may experience redness, dryness, or peeling of the eyelid skin. This may occur 2 – 3 weeks following your treatment. You will be told if such a reaction is likely to occur. Use the prescribed antibiotic ointment on the outer part of the irritated eyelid as directed (twice daily). These reactions usually persist for 2 to 3 weeks and then begin to heal. If you experience these symptoms longer, call our department for further directions.

Long term

Some side effects may occur months to years after your treatment. These potential long term side effects or complications of radiation are related to the areas of the eye that were treated. Your physician will discuss the risks particular to your case. These side effects may include increased pressure in the eye (neovascular glaucoma), vision changes, a clouding of the lens of the eye (cataracts, which commonly occur with aging), blood vessel changes in the eye, bleeding in the eye, skin changes around the eye or eyelid, eyelash loss, chronic eye pain or discomfort, eye dryness or excess tearing. Other changes to the eye or rare side effects may be discussed with you in further detail.

Follow Up Care

After all your proton treatments are completed you will usually receive routine follow up care with your ophthalmologist(s). Reports of your treatment will be sent to your other doctors. You should usually be seen by your ophthalmologist within 3 to 6 months of completing your treatment. If you have any questions in the immediate time following your treatments, feel free to call our department directly at 415-353-9807.

You may also need routine tests, which will be ordered by your general physician, oncologist, or ophthalmologist. If ocular melanoma metastasizes (spreads to other parts of the body), it most commonly travels to the liver and lungs. Because of this, tests may include liver function blood tests and imaging with chest x-ray, liver ultrasound, CT, MRI, and/or PET-CT scans.

Your Radiation Team

Attending Radiation Oncologists

Dr. Kavita K. Mishra is a radiation oncologist with a clinical interest in the treatment of uveal melano-mas and other malignant and benign ocular conditions with proton beam radiotherapy. She earned her undergraduate degree at Harvard University, then medical degree at the UCSF School of Medicine and completed a Masters degree at the Harvard School of Public Health. She finished her residency in radiation oncology at the UCSF Medical Center and thereafter joined the faculty at UCSF.

Dr. Matt Susko is a radiation oncologist who has a clinical interest in central nervous system and ocular malignancies, as well as palliative care. He has expertise in modern radiation therapy techniques including stereotactic radiotherapy, radiosurgery, and intensity-modulated radiation therapy. Dr. Susko graduated from UC Davis and received his medical degree from Duke University. During this time, he also obtained a masters in global health at UCSF. He completed his internship in medicine at Kaiser Permanente Oakland and his residency in radiation oncology at UCSF. His research interests include improving access to high quality radiation therapy, effective ways to minimize and mitigate unnecessary toxicities, and improved avenues of supportive care for patients.

A radiation oncologist is a physician who specializes in the medical use of X-rays or charged particles to treat people with cancer and various other conditions. This physician must complete four years of college, four years of medical school, one year of general medical training and four years of residency training in radiation oncology and be certified in therapeutic radiology by the American Board of Radiology.

Physicists

The physics team is responsible for treatment planning, treatment delivery, safety and quality assurance, and supervision of proton beam therapy of ocular tumors. They have been instrumental in the development of the charged particle program for ocular melanoma treatment. The UCSF program was initiated in 1978, initially at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and then in 1994 was moved to Crocker Nuclear Laboratory at the University of California, Davis campus.

The radiation physicist has a master's degree or Ph.D. in medical physics. The physicists are responsible for the treatment machines as well as the design and implementation of complex treatment plans. Under the supervision of the physician, the physicist plans the treatment using sophisticated computer modeling systems and calculates the dose to be delivered.

Radiation Therapists – Daily treatment therapists

Your radiation therapists have completed two to four years of specialized training in the delivery of radiation for medical use and are certified as radiation oncology technologists . They help set you up for treatment and operate the simulator and treatment machine .

Clinical Engineer

The engineer designs and builds the specialized equipment used in your treatment and helps in adjusting it with the therapist and physician .

Primary nurse and advanced practice

Your nurse works with the radiation oncologist and radiation therapists to care for you during your consultation, simulation, treatment, and/or follow-up . Radiation oncology nurses are licensed registered nurses .

Administrative assistant

The administrative assistant helps your physician schedule appointments for you and is available to answer your questions and direct you to the appropriate person at UCSF . He or she can help to facilitate communication with your physician .

Social worker

The social worker is available to help you and your family cope with the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and provide connections to helpful community resources .

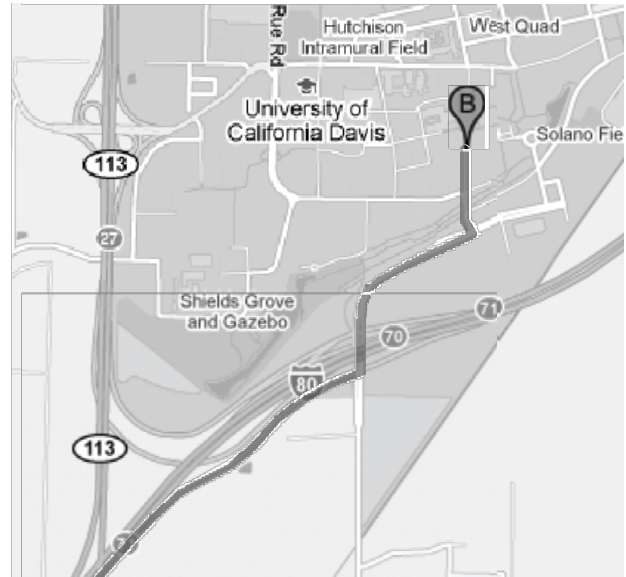
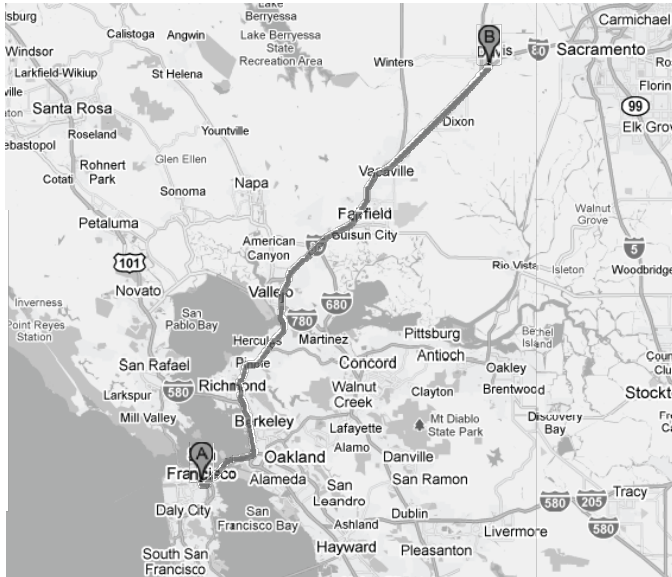


The UCSF Ocular Melanoma Proton Radiation Therapy

From left to right, Angela Carlson-Chan, RTT; Inder Daftari, PhD; Kavita K. Mishra, MD MPH, Director; Jessica Scholey, MA; Sara St. James, PhD; Laurence Jang, RTT

Directions to Crocker Nuclear Lab / Jungerman Hall in Davis, CA (530) 754-9289 Radiatio Oncology Control Area (530) 752-1460
Front Reception

Enter name into your navigation system for directions or see below:



FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CA:

- From the San Francisco Bay Area, take Interstate 80 East towards the East Bay and Sacramento – proceed approximately 70 miles .Take Exit 71 – U .C. Davis/ Old Davis Road . Proceed approximately 0.7 miles . Turn LEFT on to Old Davis Road and go under freeway .

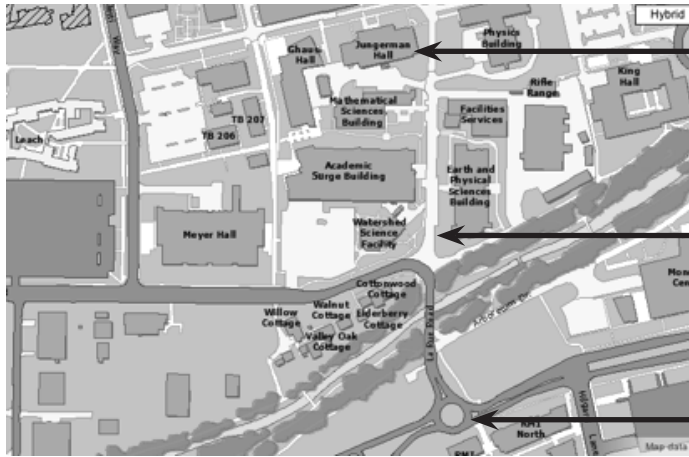
FROM NORTH OF DAVIS, CA:

- 1 IF COMING West on Hwy 80, take Exit 71 (Mondavi) and turn right onto Old Davis Road .
- 2 Proceed approximately 0.7 miles on Old Davis Road and enter UC Davis Campus . You will pass the visitor information booth (arrow) on the left .

Visitor Center



- You will enter a roundabout . Continue in the roundabout to the 2nd exit and exit on La Rue . After the first intersection, continue straight as La Rue will turn into Crocker Lane (do not continue leftward on La Rue) . Go to the end of Crocker Lane . Crocker Lane is a short dead end street with barrier poles . Just before the poles, turn left into the back of Jungerman Hall .
- Please park in the CNL backside parking lot in the “Authorized Parking Spots for Eye Therapy Patients”



Jungerman Hall / Crocker Lab

Straight onto Crocker Lane

Roundabout, exit La Rue

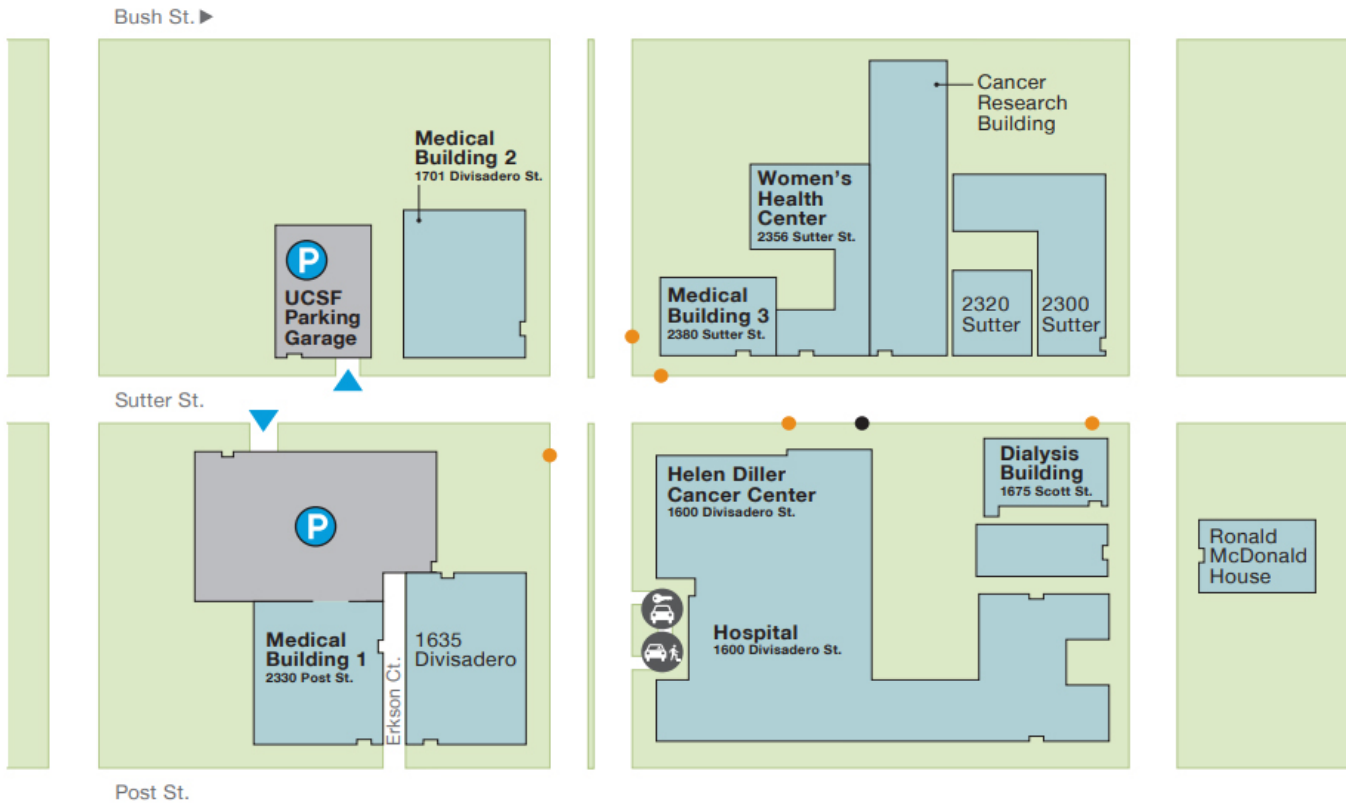


Patient Parking here in rear of building

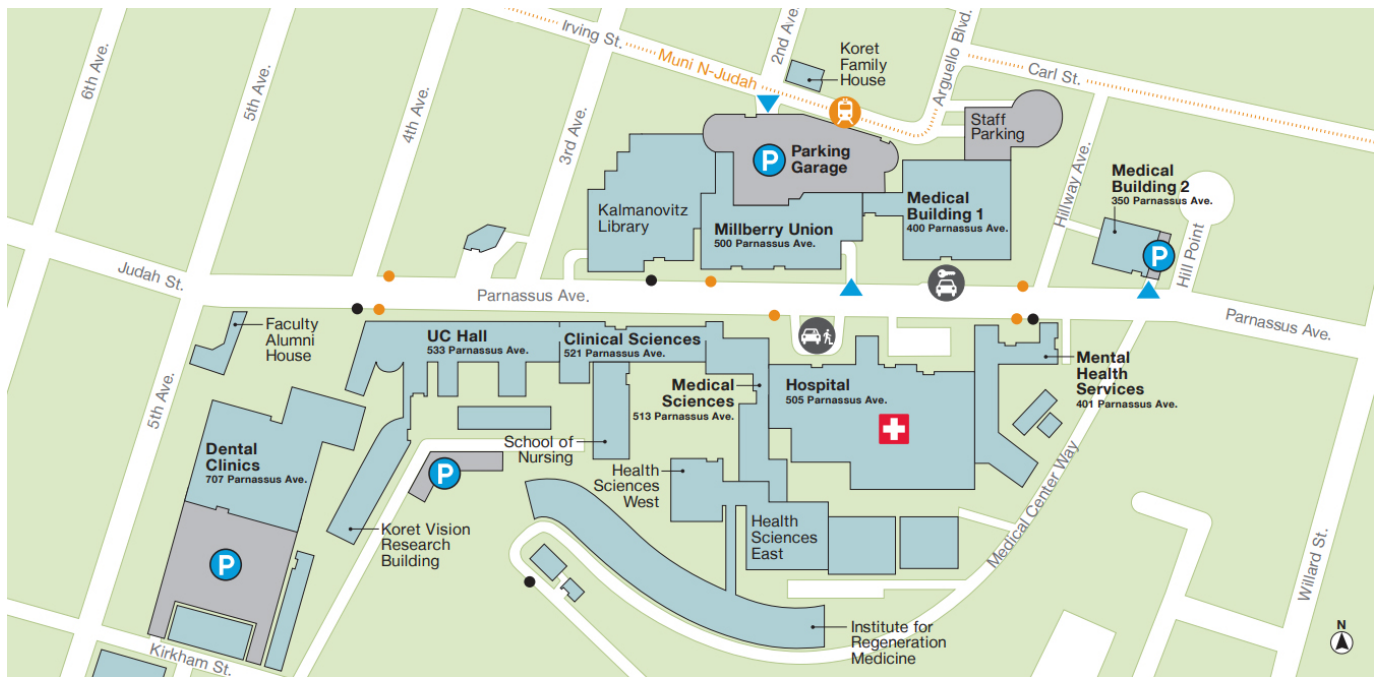
- Front entrance to John A. Jungerman Hall/ Crocker Nuclear Laboratory .



UCSF Mount Zion Campus Map



UCSF Panassus Campus



Lodging - San Francisco

This list represents a fraction of San Francisco and Davis area lodging possibilities .
You are encouraged to search the internet for visitor reviews and cost comparisons .

Carl Hotel

198 Carl Street, San Francisco, CA 94117
(415) 661-05679; (415) 661-0661 (fax);
Toll Free 888-661-5679
District: Cole Valley (Parnassus Heights)
Website: <http://carlhotel.ypguides.net/>

Castle Inn

1565 Broadway, San Francisco
(415) 441-1155; (415) 775-2237 (fax)
District: Nob Hill/Russian Hill
Website: www.castleinnsf.com

Courtyard by Marriott Downtown

299 2nd St, San Francisco 94105
(415) 947-0700; (415) 947-0800 (fax)
Toll Free 800-321-2211
District: SOMA
Website: www.CourtyardSanFrancisco.com

Great Highway Motor Inn

1234 Great Highway, San Francisco 94122
(415) 731-6644; (415) 731-5309
Toll Free 800-624-6644
District: Outer Sunset
Website: www.greatHWY.com

Grosvenor Suites

899 Pine St., San Francisco 94108
(415) 421-1899; (415) 982-1946 (fax)
Toll Free 800-999-9189
District: Nob Hill
Website: www.grosvenorsuites.com

Heritage Marina Hotel

2550 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94109
(415) 776-7500; (415) 441-7675 (fax);
Toll Free 866-714-6835
District: Pacific Heights
Website: www.heritagemarinahotel.com

Hotel Drisco

2901 Pacific Ave., San Francisco 94115
(415) 346-2880; (415) 567-5539 (fax);
Toll Free 800-634-7277
District: Pacific Heights
Website: www.hoteldrisco.com

Hotel Majestic

1500 Sutter St., San Francisco 94109
(415) 441-1100; (415) 673-7331 (fax);
Toll Free 800-869-8966
District: Pacific Heights
Website: www.thehotelmajestic.com

King George Hotel

334 Mason St., San Francisco 94102
(415) 781-5050; (415) 391-6976 (fax);
Toll Free 800-288-6005
District: Union Square
Website: [ww.kinggeorge.com](http://www.kinggeorge.com)

Laurel Inn

444 Presidio Ave.
San Francisco 94115
(415) 413.4502; (415) 928-1866 (fax);
Toll Free 888.634.5284
Website: http://jdvhotels14-px.trvlclick.com/hotels/sanfrancisco/laurel_inn

The Metro Hotel

319 Divisadero St, San Francisco 94117
(415) 861-5364; (415) 863-1970 (fax)
District: Lower Haight
Website: www.metrohotelsf

Oceanview Motel

4340 Judah St., San Francisco 94122
(415) 661-2300; (415) 661-9529 (fax)
District: Sunset/Ocean Beach
Website: <http://oceanviewmotelsf>

Queen Anne Hotel

1590 Sutter St, San Francisco 94109
(415) 441-2828; (415) 775-5212 (fax);
Toll Free 800-227-3970
District: Pacific Heights
Website: www.queenanne.com

Residence Inn by Marriott, San Francisco Airport, Oyster Point Waterfront

1350 Veteran's Blvd., South San Francisco 94080
(650) 837-9000; (650) 837-9088 (fax)
District: San Francisco Airport
Website: <http://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/sfori-residence-inn-san-francisco-airport-oyster-point-waterfront>

Stanyan Park Hotel

750 Stanyan St, San Francisco 94117
(415) 751-1000; (415) 668-5454 (fax)
District: Haight-Ashbury
Website: www.stanyanpark.com

Vantaggio Suites

835 Turk St., San Francisco 94102
(415) 922-0111; (415) 922-0166 (fax)
District: Hayes Valley
Website: www.vantaggiosuites.com

Lodging - Crocker Nuclear Laboratory – Davis

UC Hyatt

173 Old Davis Rd, Davis, CA 95616
(530) 756-9500
<http://ucdavis.place.hyatt.com/en/hotel/home.html>

Comfort Suites

155 Dorset Drive
Dixon, CA 95620
(707) 676-5000
<http://www.comfortsuites.com/hotel-dixon-california-CAB75>

Aggie Inn

245 First St., Davis 95616
(530) 756-0352
Website: <http://www.aggieinn.com/>

Best Western Palm Court Hotel

234 D St., Davis 95616
(530) 753-7100
Website: <http://www.bestwesterncalifornia.com/hotels/best-western-palm-court-hotel/>

Best Western University Lodge

123 B St., Davis 95616
(530) 756-7890; (530) 756-
Website: <http://www.bestwesterncalifornia.com/hotels/best-western-university-lodge/>

Davis Bed & Breakfast Inn

422 A Street, Davis 95616
(530) 750-9611

Econo Lodge

221 D St, Davis 95616
(530) 756-1040
Website: <http://www.econolodge.com/hotel-davis-california-CA362>

Hallmark Inn

110 F St., Davis 95616
(530) 750-3600
Website: <http://www.hallmarkinn.com/>

Kiwanis Family House - Sacramento

2875 50th Street
Sacramento, CA 95817
916-736-0116
<http://www.kiwanisfamilyhouse.org>
**Patient rate

Motel 6

4835 Chiles Rd., Davis 95616
(530) 753-3777
Website: <http://www.motel6.com>

University Inn

340 A St., Davis 95616
(530) 756- 8648

University Park and Inn Suites

1111 Richards Blvd., Davis 95616
(530) 756-0910;
Website: <http://www.universityparkinn.com>

Patient Resources

UCSF Radiation Oncology Proton Ocular:

<https://radonc.ucsf.edu/conditions-treatments/types-of-treatment/proton-therapy-for-ocular-tumors/>

The University of California San Francisco (UCSF) Radiation Oncology Department website provides further information for proton ocular patients. The UCSF Ocular Tumor Proton Therapy Program is internationally renowned for its long-standing excellence in clinical practice and visionary research in proton treatment for eye cancer. Please contact us at any time for questions.

UCSF Cancer Resource Center:

<http://cancer.ucsf.edu/crc/>

While at UCSF, feel free to visit the Joseph and Ida Friend Cancer Resource Center, Mt Zion Campus, 1600 Divisadero St., Lobby Level, behind Gift Shop. The Cancer Resource Center offers a variety of services to patients and their family members. Many classes such as movement, art therapy, and educational sessions are offered on a routine basis. Individual services such as nutrition counseling are also offered. Most services are free of charge. Some classes require advanced registration.

American Cancer Society:

www.Cancer.org

Provides a range of services and support groups to patients and their families . Assists with lodging for patients traveling over 100 miles for treatment . Helps patients find prostheses and accessories . Road to Recovery programs help ambulatory patients with transportation to and from appointments . To find local services on line, in put your zip code and the website will direct you to your local chapter . San Francisco (415) 394-7100, Oakland (510) 832-7012, San Rafael (415) 454-8464.

National Cancer Institute (NCI) Eye Melanoma Page:

https://www.cancer.gov/types/eye

The National Cancer Institute is a government funded public education and research institute that was formed after passage of the National Cancer Act in 1971 . The NCI offers comprehensive patient information including on-line live chat sessions, telephone information specialists and extensive information at their website .

Other Resources for ocular tumor patients, include:

A Cure in Sight

<https://acureinsight.org>

Melanoma Research Foundation

<https://melanoma.org>

The Ocular Melanoma Foundation

<http://www.ocularmelanoma.org>