PARTICLE
PROTON THERAPY CENTER • LEUVEN

PARTICLE THERAPY INTERUNIVERSITY CENTER LEUVEN
COLLABORATION BETWEEN UZ LEUVEN • KU LEUVEN • CU SAINT-LUC • UCLOUVAIN
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Radiation oncology department: proton therapy

Patient Information

Introduction

Your doctor will have told you that proton therapy is an important part of your treatment. This brochure aims to provide answers to a number of questions you might have.

Obviously, you can contact members of staff at our department at any time for more specific information. They will be happy to help.

The PARTICLE proton therapy team

PARTICLE

The PARTICLE proton therapy centre is located at the Health Sciences campus Gasthuisberg and is an integral part of the radiation oncology department. It is the first proton therapy centre in Belgium.

PARTICLE, which refers to ' PARticle Therapy Interuniversity Center LEuven', is an interuniversity project involving UZ Leuven, KU Leuven, Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc and UCLouvain, also supported by UZ Gent, CHU-UCL-Namur, UZ Brussels and UZA.

The PARTICLE multidisciplinary proton therapy team includes radiation oncologists and residents, medical physics experts and assistants, nursing staff and medical imaging technicians in radiotherapy, quality assurance staff, data managers and administrative employees. The centre not only works with UZ Leuven personnel, but also with colleagues from the radiation oncology departments of some of the above-mentioned partners in Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia. Patient assistance is provided in Dutch, French or English.

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PROTON THERAPY

WHAT IS PROTON THERAPY?

Proton therapy is an innovative radiation technique based on the use of proton beams, which is different from the conventional radiotherapy technique based on the use of photon beams.

HOW DOES PROTON THERAPY WORK?

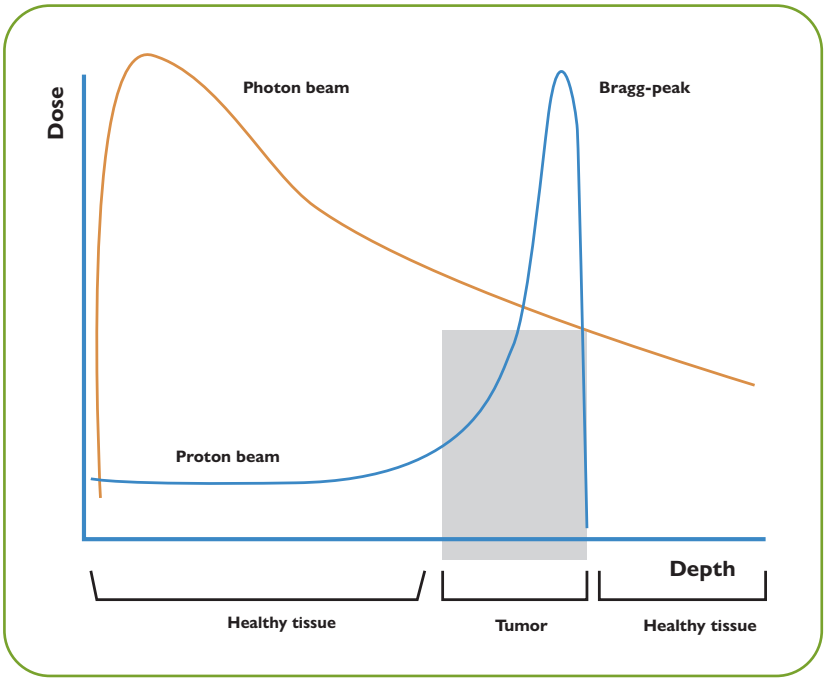
Any human tissue consists of cells that are able to divide, if necessary, e.g., to replace old or damaged cells. If this proliferation process is disrupted and cells begin to divide in an uncontrolled way, a tumour may develop, which can be benign or malignant. A malignant tumour, or cancer, may grow into the surrounding healthy tissues and give rise to metastases.

Ionizing radiation can kill or damage any type of cell within the body, but cancer cells are more sensitive to irradiation than healthy cells. Healthy cells can recover more readily from slight radiation damage than cancer cells.

For treatment purposes the radiation dose in the tumour must be sufficiently high, whilst the radiation dose to the surrounding healthy tissues must remain as low as possible to provide maximum protection. It is vital to opt for the appropriate radiation technique.

Proton therapy uses a beam of protons, i.e. positively charged particles originating from the nucleus of an atom that only emit their maximum dose of radiation when they reach a certain depth within the body, after which radiation stops completely. This dose peak of proton therapy is referred to as the 'Bragg peak'.

This radiation dose peak is different from conventional radiotherapy, which uses photon beams, i.e. electromagnetic radiation packages, similar to visible light or radio waves, but with a lot more energy. The radiation dose of a photon bundle decreases gradually as it progresses deeper into the body.



The depth of the Bragg peak can be determined by modifying the energy of the proton beam. The beam is targeted at a specific part of the tissue that requires radiation using the dipole magnets in the device. To get a homogeneous dose to the tumour a rapid succession of a large number of fine proton beams with different levels of energy and position are combined in such a way that the tumour is actually 'painted' with the radiation dose.

Both proton therapy and conventional radiotherapy apply several beams from different directions in order to protect the surrounding healthy tissue whenever possible.

The advantage of proton therapy is that healthy tissue in the trajectory behind the tumour is saved as much as possible, resulting in a lower overall dose 'bath' with protons. This means that there are potentially fewer side effects, although this varies from patient to patient. So, proton therapy is not necessarily better for everyone. Sometimes a combination of protons and photons may be used.

It is good to know is that after the radiation sessions you will not be radioactive and will continue to be able to socialise as normal with anyone, including children and pregnant women.

PROTON THERAPY TREATMENT PROCEDURE

CONSULTATION

Your doctor will have told you that you qualify for proton therapy treatment. The radiation oncologist will discuss the treatment that is most appropriate for you (your treatment plan).

If you wish, you can then meet the social worker of the radiation oncology department, who will help you to find solutions for potential practical problems such as transport, accommodation, etc (see also further p. 23). If you have been admitted to hospital, you can ask to meet the social worker on your ward.

CT SIMULATION

Initially an appointment will be arranged at the CT simulator to start up an individual treatment plan. A CT scanner (CT = computer tomography) produces a CT scan, which immediately provides a three- or four-dimensional image, in the same position as during radiation treatment.

A CT scan is painless. When you enter the CT simulation area, we will ask you to state your surname, first name and date of birth.

It is important that your position on the treatment table is exactly the same for each treatment session. The nursing staff and the doctor will, therefore, first determine which is the best position for your radiation treatment. This position will be both the most comfortable for you and the most appropriate for the treatment. Your treatment position is also highly dependent on the location of the tumour.

In patients who need treatment in the chest area, abdomen or limbs we usually 'tattoo' a number of points. The nurse will mark the points by gently pricking the skin. The tattoo marks are tiny and will fade over time. The nurse will determine in advance where the points need to be marked.

If a patient's head or neck has to be treated a thermoplastic mask will be made before the CT simulation. In that case you will be provided with some additional information (see also further in this brochure). Sometimes a tattoo point may be applied to the chest or abdomen for guidance.

A CT simulation can take between an hour and an hour and a half. If a contrast medium needs to be injected intravenously you will have to fast before. This will be discussed with you in advance. You will be told not to eat or drink anything for at least 4 hours before the CT-scan, but you will still be allowed to take your medication. Children who will need anaesthesia will also have to fast 4 hours before.

At the end of the simulation, the nurse will give you details of your radiotherapy appointments (day, time) and the telephone number of the secretariat.

Sometimes additional examinations may be necessary to obtain optimal images. For example, the doctor may require a PET-CT scan, MRI scan, etc. before the treatment can be started.

With these images and advanced computer software, the radiation oncologist and medical physicist will then generate an individual treatment plan. This plan will also stipulate the number and direction of the proton beams that are required to irradiate the tumour as accurately as possible and to provide maximal sparing of the surrounding healthy tissue.

Preparation of a thermoplastic mask

Lying on your back on the treatment table with your head and neck supported by a cushion specifically designed for you, the radiation oncologist and the nurses will determine the position of your head and neck. The material for the mask will be heated in a small oven to make it more flexible so that it can be modelled around your head and neck. The temperature is easily tolerable.

The mask will not stick to your skin or hair and can easily be removed at any time. It takes about half an hour for the mask to harden.

Do you suffer from claustrophobia? If so, please tell the nursing staff in advance so that they can take this into account.

Your mask and head support (cushion) will be kept at the proton therapy treatment device throughout the treatment and will only be used for you.

PROTON THERAPY TREATMENT

First radiation session

The first radiation session usually takes place two to three weeks after the CT simulation. This time frame is necessary to prepare and thoroughly check your treatment plan.

You will be picked up in the waiting room after signing in at the secretariat.

Before the treatment can start the nursing staff will carefully position you on the treatment table. They will then leave the treatment room. The nurses will follow the treatment on a TV monitor in the adjacent treatment control room and they will be able to hear you via an intercom system. Verification images will be taken daily. The table may move slightly thereafter since it is important that the position of the CT simulation is exactly reproduced. The duration of the treatment session is calculated for each patient individually.

It is particularly important that you do not move and remain exactly in the same position until the treatment session is finished. Depending on your treatment plan, the proton therapy treatment machine and/or the table will change position several times. You won't feel anything during the radiation treatment. The equipment may emit a sharp zooming noise during the treatment. Once the session has finished the nurse will help you to get up from the table.

The law stipulates that family or friends are not allowed to enter the treatment room for safety reasons.

Subsequent sessions

The radiation oncologist will decide how the treatment proceeds. Treatments may vary from patient to patient, even with the same illness.

The total number of radiation sessions, the total dose and the required interval between two sessions will depend on the type of tumour, its location in the body and the conclusions drawn from previous examinations.

The total number of sessions may vary between 15 and 37. During weekends and on public holidays there will usually be no radiation sessions, unless the radiation equipment was not available for several days in the preceding week.

In some cases part of your treatment may involve photon radiation, e.g. when it is stipulated in the treatment protocol or in the event of maintenance/failure of the proton therapy treatment device, to ensure that no time is lost in the fight against the tumour. Your doctor will discuss this with you.

Questions

If you have any practical or medical questions concerning your proton therapy treatment, you can contact your radiation oncologist or one of the nurses of the proton therapy team at any time. You can also contact the secretariat at the radiation oncology department regarding any practical matters. (The staff at the reception desk in the shared waiting area for proton therapy and radiology (MR and mammography) are not familiar with these specific questions.)

FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATIONS

DURING THE RADIATION TREATMENT

During the total treatment course, weekly or fortnightly appointments will be arranged for you with the radiation oncologist or resident. Your physician will check that you are coping well following the radiation treatment. You will also have the opportunity to ask questions or request certificates and/or prescriptions.

AFTER THE RADIATION TREATMENT

On the last day of your radiation treatment an appointment will be arranged for the next check-up with the doctor who referred you. You will continue to be monitored to assess the impact of your treatment. Annual appointments will also be set up with a radiation oncologist of the proton therapy team. If, in the days or weeks following the end of your radiation treatment, you don't feel well or are concerned about certain issues, you can request an early consultation in conjunction with your GP.

SIDE EFFECTS

GENERAL SIDE EFFECTS

Side effects will generally be related to the area of the body that underwent the radiation treatment. Nevertheless, a number of general side effects may occur during the course of the treatment. Tiredness, greater need for sleep or reduced appetite are typical examples.

Your doctor will explain this to you beforehand and discuss the best way to deal with the side effects. If you encounter problems, it is advisable to discuss them with your doctor or nurse.

The radiation impact can continue for some time and the overall outcome often takes several weeks to take effect. Sometimes side effects do not appear until the week after the end of the radiation treatment or still increase a little over time. It should not worry you in case you have few or no side effects from the radiation treatment. The impact of the radiation treatment is not linked to the number of side effects you may suffer from. Discuss this with your doctor so that they can give you appropriate information.

SPECIFIC SIDE EFFECTS

Specific side effects may occur depending upon which part of the body has been treated.

Discuss your complaints with the nurse or doctor, who can advise you how to best manage them or what you should do.

SKIN CARE

Skin reactions frequently occur with radiation treatment. The extent of any reaction depends upon a number of factors such as the applied dose and location of the radiation treatment.

Your skin may be red, very dry and slightly swollen at the radiation site and will subsequently peel. The skin will be itchy and sensitive in the treated area. In a number of cases the skin can become dark red, shiny and painful. Blisters may form and break open releasing fluid. They most often occur in skin folds, e.g. behind the ears, in the groin or between the buttocks.

Skin reactions may occur during or after the treatment course. The nursing staff and doctor in charge of your treatment will monitor this during the treatment. They can also advise the best way to protect and care for your skin (e.g. using a moisturising cream or wearing protective clothing).

Recommendations

The following recommendations only apply to areas of the body that have been treated with radiation. Unexposed skin does not require the same level of care.

During the radiation treatment

- Protect irradiated skin from additional irritations, wounds or infection throughout the radiation treatment and until your skin has fully healed.
- Wash the skin in the treatment area with neutral, unscented soap.
- Preferably use lukewarm water.
- Wash gently and carefully and use your hands rather than a washcloth.
- Carefully pat the skin dry. Don't rub. Thoroughly dry skin folds because that is where the skin is more liable to crack.
- Place a soft cloth in skin folds.
- You can take a bath or shower. Never touch up skin markings yourself if they have faded.
- Protect the skin in the treated area from excessively high or low temperatures. Never use a hot water bottle or electrically heated cushion.
- Don't shave irradiated skin, e.g. the armpits.
- If your face is irradiated use an electric razor without shaving products or aftershave, as they can irritate the skin.
- If you suffer from itching, burning sensations or dry skin:
  - Apply a moisturiser twice a day.
  - Cool your skin down with a cold, moist wash cloth or cold pack stored in the refrigerator (not the freezer).
  - Don't scratch; rubbing gently using the flat of your hand can help.
  - Special silicon foam bandages are available that alleviate itching and pain. Ask the nursing staff they can assist you with this.

- Avoid wearing any clothing that chafes the treated skin:
  - Preferably choose 100% cotton clothing if it comes into direct contact with irradiated skin.
  - Make sure your clothes feel soft. Never use starch or harsh detergents as they may irritate the skin.
  - Wear loose clothing over the treated skin area to prevent chafing.
  - Avoid close fitting shirts, tight collars, belts etc.
  - Wear a silk scarf to prevent chafing of irradiated skin in the neck area.
  - Women should not wear a tight bra or corset. If you do wear a bra insert a soft cloth to protect your skin. You could wear a cotton vest underneath your bra.
- Protect irradiated skin from direct sunlight, cold, wind and rain. Sunscreens don't completely keep out the sun and can cause irritation. Better to cover irradiated skin.
- During the course of your treatment both the doctor and nurse will regularly examine your skin. If you notice any problems, you can also talk to the wound care nurse.

After the radiation treatment

Continue to protect irradiated skin, even after treatment and/or after your skin appears to be healed.

During the first few weeks after the treatment

- Apply the care instructions you were provided with, e.g. apply moisturising creams or special dressings.
- Avoid injuries, chafing or pressure.
- Avoid using products that might irritate your skin, e.g. shaving products and aftershave.
- If your skin becomes raw at the end of your treatment, contact the radiation oncology department immediately to make an appointment with the wound care nurse.

Up to 1 year after the radiation treatment

- Protect irradiated skin from direct sunlight. For example, use a sunscreen with a protection factor of 50 or higher if irradiated skin may be exposed to the sun.
- Protect your skin from wind and cold.

Consult your doctor or nurse if the skin in the treated area:

- becomes very red,
- develops blisters,
- becomes damp and sticky
- and/or is very painful.

DIETITIAN

The treatment places the body under severe stress. To maintain your weight and condition, intake of sufficient energy (calories), fluids and nutrients is needed.

Obviously, a well-balanced and healthy diet is vital for everyone, but in your situation it is even more important to be aware of what you eat and drink. If you are eating properly, you will usually cope better with the treatment and have a lower risk of complications.

Adapting your diet can make things easier for you and ensure that you don't suffer from unnecessary stress from the radiation treatment and ingest the required nutrition to recover from your treatment.

The dietitian will be happy to provide appropriate advice. Depending on your wishes and/or the severity of your complaints, the dietitian will monitor you throughout the course of treatment.

You can arrange an appointment with the dietitian at any time via the proton therapy team nurse, the secretariat or the radiation oncologist in charge of your treatment.

SOCIAL WORK

A medical treatment often has a profound effect on the patient and those around them. In order to deliver excellent multidisciplinary patient care, social work offers psychosocial and administrative assistance to provide maximum support during the medical treatment. This may be because of an actual request for assistance from the patient, a close relative, an external care provider or the multidisciplinary team.

Social work tasks vary depending on the target group, i.e. adults or children. Assistance already initiated by the referring hospital will continue to be supported and monitored whereby priority is given to vulnerable target groups.

In the event of questions that require further follow-up, the request for assistance and objectives will be assessed and determined in conjunction with the patient. If a question is not part of the scope of the social worker's support, a referral to another relevant care provider will be discussed and initiated.

You can request an appointment directly via the social workers, or via the nursing staff or your radiation oncologist.

You can contact the social workers if you have questions or concerns regarding:

- personal coping (of the disease or treatment);
- the impact of the diagnosis and/or treatment on family and social life;
- the maintenance of social contacts and time management;
- the communication between you as the patient and the care team;
- re-integration into your work environment;
- practical arrangements concerning the treatment (e.g. transport);
- clarification of the financial situation;
- a referral to social provisions;
- assistance with insurance queries;
- home help;
- residential care (e.g. a convalescent home, short stay, etc.);
- referrals to fellow patient groups and patient organisations;
- referrals to other disciplines (e.g. a dietitian, psychologist, relaxation physiotherapist, etc.);
- general information or educational material tailored to children;
- organisation of language support if necessary.

Social work
tel. 016 34 86 20
www.uzleuven.be/nl/sociaal-werk

OTHER

APPOINTMENT SYSTEM DURING YOUR RADIATION TREATMENT

On the day of the CT simulation you will be given a list of all the radiation treatment appointments. If certain appointments don't suit you, please talk to the nursing staff at the CT simulation or the nursing staff in charge of the proton therapy treatment. Where possible your wishes will be taken into account. Starting from the first radiation session, you may go directly to the reception desk of the shared waiting room for proton therapy and radiology (MR and mammography).

If you have practical questions relating to your appointments, transport or parking, please contact the secretariat at the radiation oncology department or one of the nurses of the proton therapy team (not the staff at the reception desk in the waiting area). On Fridays we will ask you to present your appointment list to check the timings for the following week.

TRANSPORT

Having to visit the hospital every day for radiation treatment will require some organisation in terms of transport. There are various options to come to the radiation oncology department. If necessary, the social worker can provide further information.

Public transport

UZ Leuven campuses are easily accessible by bus. Busses between the Gasthuisberg campus, the city centre and Leuven station run approximately every five minutes. Good rail connections are also available between Leuven station and the surrounding regions. However, in case you have an impaired immune system, the use of public transport may be discouraged by your doctor.

Own transport

If you wish to drive by car yourself, it is advisable to discuss this with your doctor first. You could also ask a family member, friend or neighbour to bring you. You can park at the nearby parking West 'dagcentra ONCO' and follow the signs 'dagcentra ONCO' to reach the proton therapy department. You can obtain an access badge from the secretariat at the radiation oncology department. The badge will have to be returned upon completion of your treatment.

Taxi

Most health insurance providers will arrange transport by taxi at a reduced cost.

Reimbursement (this may not apply to non-Belgian patients)

Radiotherapy treatment entitles you to statutory reimbursement of your travel expenses. Some health insurance providers also allocate an additional transport allowance. Also remember to check with your hospitalisation insurance provider whether an additional transport allowance is available.

Once your treatment has ended a signed declaration for reimbursement of your travel expenses, with a list of your travel dates, will be sent to your home address. This form should be forwarded to your health insurance provider.

COFFEE, TEA AND WATER

You are free to use the coffee machine at the radiation oncology department (E606) at any time. Coffee, tea and water are provided free of charge.

CLINICAL STUDIES

One of the tasks of a university hospital is to conduct scientific research in order to improve treatments. This research usually involves a clinical study or trial. We may ask you to take part in a study of this kind, but it is entirely up to you whether or not to participate.

DATA REGISTRATION

Within the framework of reimbursement of the proton therapy treatment by NIHDI there is a mandatory obligation to register (follow-up) data with the Belgian Cancer Registry. This does not apply to non-Belgian patients.

FURTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION AREA, BROCHURES AND INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

A special information area has been set up near the reception desk of the radiation oncology department providing brochures published by UZ Leuven, additional information concerning your illness, prevention, healthy living, social provisions, self-help groups and other topics.

A number of computers are also available to give you the opportunity to look for information. Or you can just have a drink and perhaps sit and talk to other patients.

All this information is also available on the website:
www.particle.be

STAND UP TO CANCER (KOM OP TEGEN KANKER)

Stand up to Cancer aims to provide cancer patients and their families with information and support during treatment and convalescence. They have built up an extensive range of services for this purpose. Stand up to Cancer organises information sessions on various aspects of the disease.

Every Tuesday and Thursday a volunteer will be present at our department who will be happy to lend a sympathetic ear. Feel free to ask for this support.

Regional care coordinator Vlaams-Brabant
Tel. 02 225 83 14
zorgregio.vlaamsbrabant@komoptegenkanker.be
www.allesoverkanker.be
www.allesoverkanker.be/lotgenotengroepen

FOUNDATION AGAINST CANCER (STICHTING TEGEN KANKER)

The Foundation against Cancer also provides various services to facilitate the lives of cancer patients and their families.

Stichting tegen Kanker
Leuvensesteenweg 479, 1030 Brussels
Tel. 02 733 68 68
www.kanker.be

INFORMATIVE AND INTERACTIVE SESSIONS FOR PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM CANCER AND THEIR NEAREST AND DEAREST (UZ LEUVEN CAMPUS GASTHUISBERG)

A cancer diagnosis can generate many questions, uncertainties and other concerns. The Leuven Cancer Institute (LKI) offers patients and their families an extensive programme of information sessions and meeting opportunities that cover many different topics.

- For anyone suffering from cancer, who is being treated or monitored at UZ Leuven, and their nearest and dearest.
- A description is provided of the content and target group of each session to enable you to determine whether a session would be beneficial for you. Please note that sessions are usually in Dutch.
- Some sessions are more informative while others are more interactive.
- There is always room to ask questions and share experiences.
- Sessions are managed by professional care providers from the Leuven Cancer Institute.
- All sessions are free of charge.

tel. 016 34 68 96
www.uzleuven.be/lki/infosessies

Q&A

WHO CAN YOU CONTACT IF SOMETHING IS NOT CLEAR?

If you have any practical or medical questions concerning your proton therapy treatment, you can contact your radiation oncologist or one of the nurses of the proton therapy team at any time. You can also contact the secretariat at the radiation oncology department regarding any practical matters. (The staff at the reception desk in the shared waiting area for proton therapy and radiology (MR and mammography) are not familiar with these specific questions.)

WHO CAN YOU CONTACT CONCERNING ANY POTENTIAL COMPLAINTS AND/OR PROBLEMS?

If you have any complaints about the treatment or course of events, we hope you will discuss this with us so that we can try and find a solution. Perhaps you have suggestions for improvement. You can discuss this with your doctor, the nursing staff of the proton therapy team or the social worker. You can also ask for an appointment with the head of department or senior nurse. You can also contact the hospital ombudsman via ombudsdienst@uzleuven.be or by calling 016 34 48 18.

WHAT IF ANY PROBLEMS ARISE AFTER THE TREATMENT?

In case of problems or questions you should first speak to your GP, as your GP will always be kept fully informed of your medical situation, treatment and expected side effects. In most cases your GP will be able to assist. If necessary, an additional appointment at the hospital can be arranged in consultation with your GP.

ARE THERE ANY ADDITIONAL COSTS INVOLVED IN THE PROTON THERAPY TREATMENT?

To qualify for reimbursement of the cost of proton therapy treatment an application is submitted to the NIHDI Agreement Council for hadron therapy prior to the start of the treatment. The decision of the Council will be sent to you by post by NIHDI and you will also be notified by the radiation oncologist in charge of your treatment. This does not apply to non-Belgian patients.

> For further information on this procedure please visit the NIHDI website (https://www.inami.fgov.be/fr/professionnels/etablissements-services/hopitaux/soins/Pages/Hadron-english.aspx).

Additional costs may be linked to the treatment of possible side effects of the radiation treatment (e.g. medication or care materials), where applicable additional (e.g. anaesthesia) or concomitant treatments (e.g. chemotherapy), or treatments for other simultaneously occurring disorders, as far as they are not covered by the mandatory health insurance. You can always contact the radiation oncologist in charge of your treatment for further information.

CONTACT DETAILS

PARTICLE Proton Therapy Centre

Head of Department: Prof. Dr. Jean-François Daisne
Head nurse: Mrs. Katleen Luyten

UZ Leuven
Radiotherapy Oncology Department
Herestraat 49
3000 Leuven

Tel. 016 34 76 00
E-mail: protontherapy@uzleuven.be
Website: www.particle.be

Radiotherapy Secretariat (E606)

Telephone: 016 34 76 00 (on weekdays between 08.00 and 16.00 hrs)

They can assist with:

- questions and appointments concerning your radiation treatment sessions (the secretariat will connect you to the appropriate doctor or employee)
- administrative queries
- appointments at the Bianca Centre (https://www.uzleuven.be/nl/bianca-centrum);

E-mail: radiotherapie@uzleuven.be

- For all non-urgent questions.

In the event of **urgent medical problems** that cannot wait until your next contact with the hospital, it is advisable to contact your GP or the radiation oncologist on call, who can be reached via the general switchboard or by calling 016 33 22 11. Ask to be connected to the radiation oncologist on call. If you have been referred from another hospital, you can obviously also contact your treating physician at that hospital or the physician on call.

In the event of **medical emergencies**, you should go to an emergency department as soon as possible or call 112.

Mynexuzhealth help desk

For questions concerning the mynexuzhealth application, which gives you access to your medical dossier and appointments, please contact the help desk.

- Tel. 016 34 83 48
  (on weekdays between 09.00 and 12.00 hrs and 13.30 and 16.00 hrs)
- E-mail: helpdesk@mynexuzhealth.be
- Website: www.mynexuzhealth.be

Design and implementation
This text was written by the radiation oncology department in cooperation with the communications department.

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You can also find this brochure at www.uzleuven.be/en/brochure/701533.

Please send comments or suggestions relating to this brochure to communicatie@uzleuven.be.

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