## PANCREATIC CANCER

Pain and Side Effect Management



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## **OBJECTIVES**

#### **Common Symptoms**

- Management of Common Symptoms
- Management/Treatment of Side Effects
- Resources for Symptom Management
- Emotional and Spiritual Health Issues
- Palliative Care
- Hospice Care
- Case Managements' Role

## **COMMON SYMPTOMS**

Pain
Weight loss - cachexia
Loss of appetite - anorexia, early satiety
Nausea / Vomiting
Constipation / Diarrhea
Fatigue / somnolence
Anxiety / Depression
Jaundice
Side effects from chemo/radiation/surgery

# MANAGEMENT OF COMMON SYMPTOMS

- Reverse poor nutrition
- Prevent additional weight loss
- Improve energy level

## SYMPTOM: PAIN

### Pancreatic Tumor - Visceral pain

Abdominal pain that can radiate to back and/or ribs

Metastasis to liver and lymph node - Somatic pain

Pain around the abdominal wall

Obstruction - stomach/biliary drainage

## MANAGEMENT: PAIN

Alleviate pain

Relief in side effects

Improve Quality of life

## MANAGEMENT: PAIN

### Non opioids

- NSAIDS (Advil, Motrin, Aleve, Ibuprofen)
  - Attenuate inflammatory pain response
  - Prevent peripheral/central sensitization
  - Reduce opioid requirements and side effects

Such as: Excessive sedation, urinary retention, pruritus Nausea, respiratory depression

Always check with Provider

## MANAGEMENT: PAIN

### Non opioids

- Acetaminophen (Tylenol)
  - Greater effect centrally than peripherally
  - o Toxicity rear but no more than 4g/day
  - Acute overdose
    - Hepatic toxicity
    - Nephrotoxicity
    - Thrombocytopenia
      - Always check with Provider

## MANAGEMENT: PAIN

### Opioids

- Pain relief by binding receptors in the brain and spinal cord that reduce transmission of pain signals from peripheral nerves to the spinal cord and up.
- o Facilitate pain inhibition
- o Remember opioids may cause
  - Constipation
  - Nausea
  - Itching
  - Sedation confusion delirium
  - Respiratory depression

## MANAGEMENT: PAIN

Non Pharmacologic Interventions

- Cutaneous stimulation
- Distraction
- Relaxation
- Imagery
- Therapeutic touch
- Acupuncture
- Reiki
- Magnets

## **NUTRITION**

Why am I losing weight?

Why can't I maintain my weight?



# SYMPTOM: WEIGHT LOSS - LOSS OF APPETITE

- Increased metabolism
- Malabsorption
- Anorexia
- Altered taste and smell
- Fear of vomiting
- Early satiety
- \* Metallic chemical taste

## SYMPTOM: WEIGHT LOSS - LOSS OF APPETITE DUMPING SYNDROME

- Cramping
- Diarrhea
- Flushed skin
- Weakness
- Nausea / vomiting
- Sweating
- Increased heart rate
- Dizzy
- Light-headed

## MANAGEMENT: WEIGHT LOSS - LOSS OF APPETITE

- Increase caloric intake
- Pain control
- Pancreatic enzymes
- Multiple small meals variety of foods & taste & textures
- \* Easily digestible foods
- Avoid processed foods
- Avoid hot and cold may increase symptoms

STAY ACTIVE

## MANAGEMENT: WEIGHT LOSS - LOSS OF APPETITE

- Increase liquid intake dehydration prevention - remember hot days, and exercise
- Shakes
  - Protein shakes, ensure, boost, glucerna
- Appetite stimulants
  - Dronabinol (marinol)
  - Megace

# MANAGEMENT: WEIGHT LOSS - LOSS OF APPETITE

- Don't drink 30 minutes before, during or after meal
- Pancreatic enzymes
  - . Don't take if:

Snack is fruit - vegetables - coffee - tea - fruit juice

Decrease if:

Constipation

Inflammation or irritation in the anal region

Increase if:

Floating stools

Foul smelling

Pale loose

Bloating - flatulence

# MANAGEMENT: WEIGHT LOSS - LOSS OF APPETITE

### Pancreatic enzymes

- Take capsule at the start of a meal / snack
- Capsules can be opened but not crushed
- Do not mix with hot food or drinks deactivates the enzymes
- . Do not take without food
- Do not take with pork allergy

## SYMPTOM: NAUSEA / VOMITING CONSTIPATION / DIARRHEA

- Bloating
- Pain with eating
- Early satiety

#### Causes of diarrhea -

- Insufficiency of pancreatic enzymes
- Excessive intestinal motility
- Lactose intolerance
- Anxiety stress
- Chemo/radiation

## MANAGEMENT: NAUSEA / VOMITING CONSTIPATION / DIARRHEA

### **AVOID**

- · Greasy foods
- Spicy foods
- Hard to swallow foods
- Strong odors
- Lying down flat after eating to reduce reflux
- Wearing tight clothing

## MANAGEMENT: NAUSEA / VOMITING CONSTIPATION / DIARRHEA

## **TRY**

- Hard candies (watch sugars)
- Crackers
- Salty foods pretzels
- Flat coke syrup
- Cool or room temperature foods and drinks
- \* Eat more fiber foods and protein less carbs

## MANAGEMENT: NAUSEA / VOMITING CONSTIPATION / DIARRHEA

#### Antiemetics

Zofran

Compazine

Reglan - motility - promotion of peristalsis

### Beware of constipation

Keep hydrated

Colace, senna, dulcolax, magnesium citrate, milk of magnesia

#### Diarrhea

Can easily get dehydrated Creon, Imodium

# SYMPTOM: FATIGUE

Can't do the things that I use to do

- Find yourself sitting on the couch more often and longer
- Staying in bed
- Decreased exercise program
- Putting off shopping or going out with family and friends

# MANAGEMENT: FATIGUE

Adequate sleep

**Energy conservation** 

#### Start an exercise program

Walking

Start slow and build your tolerance multiple short walks

❖ Relaxation and balance

yoga - massage - vacation

Weight Lifting

Light weights to maintain strength

Exercise to maintain fitness and muscle mass - exercise will give me more energy!!

# SYMPTOM: ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

- Feelings of hopelessness
- Helplessness
- Worthlessness
- Guilt
- Suicide



## MANAGEMENT: ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

SSRI - Prozac, Lexapro, Paxil, Zoloft

- o 4 weeks before feeling of relief
- Best for DGE and urinary retention

Tricyclic - Sinequan, Tofranil

Watch for cardiac effects and sedation

Psychostimulants - Methylphenidate, Modafinil

 rapid onset - can assist with appetite, fatigue, wellbeing

# RESOURCES FOR SYMPTOM MANAGEMENT

- Primary Care Provider
- Pharmacy
- Palliative Care
- Beware of the Internet Blogs

# EMOTIONAL AND SPIRITUAL HEALTH ISSUES

Abandonment from God

Failure to trust

Sign from God



## SUPPORTIVE CARE

 Minimize or eliminate any symptom in order to improve a person's quality of life

> Comprehensive care of: Symptom management Disease progression End of life

- Improvement in efficacy and tolerance of treatment
- Satisfaction
   Level of knowledge of disease and care comfort

## PALLIATIVE CARE

- Interdisciplinary interventions to alleviate symptoms and treatments that enhance comfort
  - Support for people with serious illness
  - Symptom management
  - Agenda based on patient's goals
  - Support
    - Psychological
    - Emotional
    - Spiritual
    - Social
    - · Help with decision making

## **PALLIATIVE CARE**

TAKE HOME POINT!

Receive palliative care at the same time that you're receiving treatments for your illness.

Palliative care is comprehensive treatment of the discomfort, symptoms and stress of serious illness.

### HOSPICE CARE

Minimize or eliminate any symptom in order to improve an individual's quality of life

Focuses on quality of care - not curative

- Functional goals
  - · Control of pain
  - Being home with loved ones
  - Allow people to connect with meaning in their lives

Every care decision becomes a goal

### CASE MANAGEMENT'S ROLE

- \* Transition from hospital to rehab or home
- Assessment of patient for needs
  - Were they independent prior to hospitalization?
  - o Prior home care
  - Prior hospitalizations and re-admission rate
  - Support after discharge
  - o Determine home care nursing improved compliance
  - Educator
  - o Order equipment, PT-OT
  - Start discharge plan during hospitalization
  - Work with insurance plans



