



# Diarrhoea during cancer treatment

**Patient information** 

Diarrhoea is passing bowel motions (stools or poo) more often than usual. The motions can be soft or watery. If you are likely to have diarrhoea, your doctor will talk to you about medicine to help with it.

It is important to tell your doctor or nurse if you have diarrhoea.

# What are the symptoms?

When you have diarrhoea, your bowels are opened (poo) more often. When you go, you may have:

- loose motions
- watery motions
- cramping
- wind or flatulence (gas)
- pain in rectum (bottom).

If diarrhoea is severe your body may lose too much water. This can cause dehydration.

#### Signs of dehydration include:

- dry mouth and feeling thirsty
- feeling tired and weak
- headaches
- · feeling lightheaded, dizzy or confused
- urine (wee) is darker colour and you go less often or there is less of it
- · fast heartbeat.

# What causes diarrhoea when you're having cancer treatment?

Some cancer treatments can cause diarrhoea. These include some types of:

- chemotherapy
- immunotherapy
- · targeted therapy
- radiation therapy to the pelvis/abdomen (belly and lower belly).

## Sometimes diarrhoea may happen due to:

- bowel problems
- · infections, either bacteria or viruses
- antibiotics
- severe constipation can cause watery motions, its important to check with your doctor or nurse.

# Some medicines used to treat cancer can cause very severe diarrhoea

# Contact your doctor or nurse immediately if you have:

- uncontrolled diarrhoea even after taking anti-diarrhoea medicine
- blood in your bowel motions (poo)
- severe stomach pains and bloating
- sudden or new vomiting as well
- signs of dehydration
- a temperature of 38°C or higher.

If you can't contact your doctor or nurse go to your nearest hospital emergency department for help.

# Tips to help manage diarrhoea

- If you have been given medicine to prevent diarrhoea, take it as advised by your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.
- If you have been taking medicine to help you open your bowels (do poo) stop taking it.

#### What to do:

- drink plenty of water (about 6-8 glasses a day) or oral rehydration solutions (available from chemists)
- eat small meals and eat more often
- try foods that are lower in fibre- these may be better tolerated. Try peeled or canned fruits and vegetables. white bread, pasta, rice or crackers.

## Try limiting the following food and drinks:

- fatty, fried or spicy foods
- lactose containing milk and dairy products (try lactose free or dairy alternatives)
- caffeine, alcohol or fizzy drinks
- high fibre foods such as:
  - wholegrain breads and cereals
  - unpeeled or stringy frutis and vegetables
  - legumes/lentils, nuts and seeds
  - sugar-free or diet products which contain sorbitol, mannitol and xylitol (e.g. diet soft drinks, sugar-free mints and gums).

These foods should only be restricted in the short-term while you have diarrhoea. If they do not assist with symptoms, consider reintroducing them and contact your dietitian, doctor or nurse.

For information for patient and carers scan the QR code



# Common questions

# Why is diarrhoea a problem?

It is uncomfortable and affects how you feel.

Water and nutrients are lost during severe episodes of diarrhoea that can lead to dehydration and malnutrition.

## Can medicines help diarrhoea?

There are a number of medicines that work in different ways to help prevent or treat diarrhoea.

It is very important to take these medicines as directed.

If you are unsure about how much and what medicine to take ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist for advice.

# If my anal area (bottom) gets sore what can

- Keep the area clean. Use baby wipes to clean the
- Apply soothing creams. Ask your doctor nurse or pharmacist which is best.
- Have a warm bath and add salt.

## Things to ask your doctor or nurse

- Am I likely to get diarrhoea?
- What medicine can I take?
- Should I change what I eat?
- What should I drink and how much?
- If I get pain in my bottom what do I do?
- Should I keep a diary of how often I have bowel motions?
- Should I see a dietitian for advice about what to eat and drink?

## **Contact numbers**

Daytime:

Night/weekend: