

Remote Symptom Practice Guides for Adults on Cancer Treatments

Of the Pan-Canadian Oncology Symptom Triage and Remote Support (COSTaRS) Team

October 2024

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Disclaimer

These COSTaRS Remote Symptom Practice Guides for Adults on Cancer Treatments are intended for use by trained nurses. They provide general guidance on appropriate practice that is informed by a synthesis of evidence (e.g., clinical practice guidelines, systematic reviews) and their use is subject to the nurses' judgment in each patients' individual situation. The COSTaRS Remote Symptom Practice Guides for Adults on Cancer Treatments are designed to provide information to assist decision-making and are not meant to be prescriptive. Individuals who use these practice guides are required to make their own determination regarding specific safe and appropriate clinical practices. While care has been taken to ensure that these practice guides reflect the state of general knowledge and expert consensus about practice in the field at the date of publication, neither the COSTaRS Steering Committee nor the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer who funded the original project make any warranty or guarantee in respect to any of the content or information contained in these practice guides. Neither group accept responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors or omissions in these practice guides, regardless of whether those errors or omissions were made negligently or otherwise.

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Overview and Practice Guide Development

Management of cancer treatment-related symptoms is an important safety issue given that symptoms can become life-threatening and often occur when patients are at home. Over 50% of cancer nurses in Canada provide remote support, primarily by telephone.^{1,2} Higher quality telephone services require use of symptom practice guides to minimize risk; however, access to symptom practice guides and their use is variable.^{1,2} With funding from the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer in 2008 we established the pan-Canadian Oncology Symptom Triage and Remote Support (COSTaRS) research project with representation from eight provinces.

The COSTaRS practice guides were developed using a systematic process guided by CAN-IMPLEMENT[©].^{3,4}

- 1. We convened a COSTaRS Steering Committee including researchers, an information systems researcher, library scientist, advanced practice nurses, and nurse leaders.
- For the original project and each update, we conducted a systematic review for each symptom to identify clinical practice guideline(s), and if relevant, high quality systematic reviews published in the previous 5 years.
- 3. We developed 13 symptom practice guides based on the available clinical practice guidelines (median 3 guidelines per practice guide; range 1 to 7). In total, we identified > 40 practice guidelines and appraised their quality using the AGREE instrument (rigor scores range 8% to 87%).⁵ Higher rigour scores indicate higher confidence that potential biases in guideline development were addressed, and recommendations are valid and feasible for practice.⁶ Principles for developing the symptom practice guides included:
 - □ Using best available evidence.
 - Adding questions from the valid and reliable Edmonton Symptom Assessment System (ESAS) to be consistent with symptom assessment in oncology centres.^{7,8}
 - □ Using plain language to facilitate use of COSTaRS practice guides in communication between nurses and patients/families (Flesch–Kincaid Grade Level 6.4).
 - Testing the practice guide usability with cancer nurses to ensure they are easy to read; provide just the right amount of information; use appropriate terms; are likely to fit with clinical workflow; and include appropriate self-care strategies.
 - □ The practice guides were circulated for review and content validation by cancer experts across Canada.
- 4. In January 2016, the 13 symptom practice guides were updated with evidence from systematic reviews to identify clinical practice guidelines published up to August 2015. New practice guides for pain and sleep changes were added. AGREE Rigour Scores for source guidelines were removed given inconsistent reporting. Evidence ratings were changed to indicate how well the medications work (e.g., effective, likely effective, or expert opinion). The summary of changes for the 2016 update were published.⁹
- 5. In January 2020, the 15 symptom practice guides were updated and new practice guides for Mouth Dryness/Xerostomia and Skin Rash were added. At the COSTaRS priority setting meeting in 2017, adding evidence for patients receiving Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy into the practice guides was identified as high priority given the increased use of immunotherapy and the special considerations required for managing treatment related symptoms. Key assessment and self-care items for patients receiving immunotherapy were added. End-users asked how severity assessment correlated with the NCI-CTCAE grading that they used in their assessments, clinical documentation and communications with physicians. NCI-CTCAE grading was linked to applicable assessment questions. The summary of changes for the 2020 update were published.¹⁰
- Cetin and colleagues (2022) conducted a randomized controlled trial that showed patients on chemotherapy receiving telenursing (guided by COSTaRS) compared to usual care had decreased symptom severity, improved quality of life, and increased self-care management.¹¹
- 7. In October 2024, the 17 symptom practice guides were updated and a new practice guide for Swallowing Difficulty was added. The Self-Care Sections were re-formatted for clarity and usability. A family caregiver participated on our Steering Committee, reviewed each practice guide, and provided valuable feedback to further help write them in plain language.

In summary, we have developed 18 user-friendly remote symptom practice guides based on a <u>synthesis of</u> <u>the best available evidence</u>, validated the practice guides with oncology nurses, and used plain language to facilitate use with patients. They are available for use in routine remote support practices. Evidence for medications is reported using the following categories:

Effective	Medications with strong evidence that they work well based on rigorously conducted studies, meta-analysis, or systematic reviews and for which the chance of harm is small compared to benefits.	
Likely effective	Medications with some evidence that they work based on one rigorously conducted study	
	(controlled trial) or multiple rigorously conducted studies using small sample size.	
Expert opinion	Low-risk medications that are consistent with sound clinical practice, suggested by experts	
	on a guideline panel, and for which limited evidence exists.	
Benefits balanced	Medications for which doctors or nurse practitioners and patients should weigh the benefits	
with harm	and harms based on patient-specific circumstances and priorities.	

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Example General Assessment Form

Practice Guides for the Remote Assessment, Triage, and Self-care of Symptoms in Adults Undergoing Cancer Treatment

Date and time of encounter Type of Cancer(s)			
Other practitioners (most responsible)			
1. Which symptom(s)			
 □ Anxiety □ Depression □ Appetite Loss □ Diarrhea □ Bleeding □ Fatigue/Tired □ Breathlessness □ Fever with N 	□ Nausea		□ Swallowing Difficulty
2. Tell me about your symptom(s (PQRST- Provoking factors, Quality, R			oms, Timing, Triggers, Location)
3. Conduct general symptom as	sessment (Supporting Evid	ence: Expert Conse	nsus)
Receiving cancer treatment:			
□Radiation: Site of radiation _			
□Chemotherapy: Name of Che			
Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor			
□ Other systemic therapy (e.g. therapy:	, antiestrogen, monoclonal	antibodies, targete	ed therapies): Name of
□ Surgery:			
Date of last treatment(s)			
Length of time since symptom start			
	IYes □No □Unsure		
Told symptom could occur?			
Other symptoms?		,	
Recent exposure to known virus/flu			
4. Assess current use of medicat		• · · ·	· · · ·
Medication	Dose Prescribed	Taking a PRN	as prescribed/Last dose if
		□Yes □ □Yes □	INo /
Are any medications new or are the	ere recent changes? DYes		

5. See relevant symptom practice guide(s) for further assessment, triage and self-care.

Anxiety Practice Guide

Anxiety: an emotional or physiologic response to known or unknown causes that ranges from a normal reaction to extreme dysfunction. It may impact on decision making, adherence to treatment, functioning, or quality of life; nervousness; concern; feeling of worry; apprehension.¹⁻⁵

1. Assess severity of the anxiety^{1-4,6-13}

Tell me what number from 0 to 10 best describes how anxious you are feeling (0= "no anxiety"; 10= "worst possible anxiety") ^{2,4,6,7,14}	1 – 3		4 - 6		7 - 10	
Are you having panic attacks: □ periods/spells of sudden fear, □ discomfort, □ intense worry, □ uneasiness? ^{1-4,6,7}	No		Yes, some		Yes, many	
Does your anxiety affect your daily activities? ²⁻	Not at all ^{G1}		Yes, some ^{G2}		Yes, a lot ^{G≥3}	
Does your anxiety affect your sleep? ^{2-4,6}	Not at all		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
 Do any of these apply to you?^{2-4,6,7} □ History of anxiety or depression, □ Lack of social support, □ Recurrent/advanced disease, □ Younger age, □ Substance use/withdrawal, □ Past trauma/ abuse, □ Cognitive impairment, □ Difficulty communicating, □ Financial problems, □ Female, □ Dependent children, □ On steroids, □ Other health issues unrelated to cancer 	No		Yes, some		Yes, many	
Do have any concerns that are making you feel more anxious? ^{2,6} □ Life events, □ Waiting for test results, □ New information about your cancer/ treatment, □ Recently completed treatment, □ Spiritual/religious concerns?	No		Yes, some			
Do you have any other symptoms? ^{2,3,6} □ Fatigue, □ Breathlessness, □ Pain, □ Sleep changes	None		Some		Yes, many	
 → Do you have (signs of hyperthyroidism):⁸⁻¹³ □ weight loss, □ heart pounding or racing, □ tremors, □ feeling overheated, □ fatigue/ weakness, □ diarrhea, □ swollen base of neck 	No				Yes	
Have you had recurring thoughts of dying, trying to kill yourself or harming yourself or others? ^{2,6}	No				Yes	
	1 Mil (Gree		2 Modera (Yellow		3 Severe (Red))
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{2,3,6,7} □ Review self- care □ Verify medications		□ Review self-ca □ Verify medications □ Advise to noti if symptom worsens, new symptoms occur or no improveme in 1-2 days	fy ,	 ☐ If potential for harm, refer for further evaluation immediately ☐ If no, refer for non-urgent medica attention and alert on immunotherapy ☐ Review self-car ☐ Verify medications 	t if y.	

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for anxiety, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-4,7}

Current use	Examples of medications for anxiety*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use as prescribed)	Evidence
	Benzodiazepines - lorazepam (Ativan [®]), diazepam, (Valium [®]), alprazolam (Xanax [®]) ^{1-4,7}		Likely effective
	SSRIs/SNRIs - fluoxetine (Prozac [®]), paroxetine (Paxil [®]), citalopram (Celexa [®]), venlafaxine (Effexor XR [®]), sertraline (Zoloft [®]), escitalopram (Lexapro [®]), duloxetine (Cymbalta [®]) ^{2-4,7}		Likely effective
	Antipsychotics for treatment-resistant anxiety – Olanzapine (Zyprexa [®]), Risperidone (Risperdal [®]), Quetiapine (Seroquel [®]) ^{2-4,7}		Expert opinion
	Anticonvulsants for treatment-resistant anxiety – gabapentin (Neurontin [®]), pregabalin (Lyrica [®]) ^{3,4}		Expert opinion

*Use of medications should be based on severity of anxiety and potential for interaction with other medications.^{2,4} Benzodiazepines are intended for short term use. Caution: may cause confusion, ataxia and falls in the elderly.^{2,4,7} No guidance for the use of cannabinoids due to lack of studies and potential negative effects on mood.¹⁶

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-7,17-27}

- What helps when you feel anxious? Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your goal?
- Have you shared your concerns and worries with your doctor or nurse practitioner?^{2,4,6}
- Would more information about your symptoms, cancer or your treatment help to ease your worries? If yes, provide relevant information or suggest resources.^{1-4,6}

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Physical activity including yoga. ^{1,2,17}
2. 🗆			Participate in support groups and/or rely on family/friends for support.1-4,6,7
3. 🗆			Activities such as relaxation therapy, meditation/breathing techniques, listening to music, progressive muscle relaxation, guided imagery, massage therapy with or without aromatherapy, acupuncture/acupressure, or other creative therapies (e.g., art). ^{1-4,6,7,18-22,27}
4. 🗆			Cognitive-behavioural therapy, mindfulness-based stress reduction, or personal or couple counseling that provides more in-depth guidance on managing anxiety and problem solving. ^{1-5,7,23-25,27}
5. 🗆			Spiritual counseling, meaning-focused meditation, prayer, worship, or other spiritual activities if your concerns are spiritual or religious in nature. ^{1,2,26}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	o change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use			
	atient agrees to try self-care items #:			
	ow confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?			
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen Specify:			
	Referral (service & date):			
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:			
	Advise to call back in 1-2 days if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur			
Nam	Signature Date			

References: 1) ONS 2019; 2) NCCN 2023; 3) ESMO 2023; 4) NCI 2023... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Appetite Loss Practice Guide

Appetite loss: a feeling of being without hunger that may be associated with cachexia.¹⁻³ In addition to an involuntary loss of appetite, cachexia can involve sustained loss of weight and skeletal muscle mass leading to functional impairment, increased treatment toxicity, poor quality of life, and reduced survival.⁴⁻⁶

1. Assess severity of the appetite loss^{2,3,7-16}

management based on highest severity ^{2,7,8}	care Verify medications		□ Verify medications □ Advise to notify symptom worsens new symptoms occur, or no improvement in 1 days.	s, -2	appetite is stabilized review self-care strategies □ If severe loss of appetite is new refe for medical attentior immediately and ale on immunotherapy.	r า
2. Triage patient for symptom	☐ (Gree □ Review self-	n)	2 (Yellow) □ Review self-ca		3 (Red) □ If severe loss of	
Does your poor appetite affect your daily activities? ^{2,3,7-9}	No Mild		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
 → Do you have (signs of hepatic toxicity):^{10,11,13-16} □ yellow skin/eyes, □ dark urine, □ fever, □ nausea, □ right side abdominal pain, □ fatigue, □ increase in bleeding/bruising 	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of renal toxicity): ^{11-14,16} □ decreased urine, □ blood in urine, □ swelling of hands or legs, face, abdomen, □ sudden weight gain, □ abdominal or pelvic pain, □ nausea/ vomiting, □ high blood pressure, □ drowsiness	No				Yes	
 → Do you have (signs of endocrine toxicity):¹⁰⁻¹⁶ ☐ fatigue/weakness, □ abdominal pain, □ headache, □ nausea/vomiting □ vision changes, □ weight gain or loss, □ constipation, □ dizziness, □ mood or behaviour changes, □ decreased libido, □ confusion, □ dry skin, □ hair loss, □ feeling cold, □ puffy face 	No				Yes	
Do you have any other symptoms? ^{2,3,7-9} □ Sore or dry mouth, □ Early fullness, □ Taste/smell changes, □ Nausea/ vomiting, □ Swallowing problems, □ Pain, □ Constipation, □ Diarrhea, □ Fatigue, □ Depression, □ Breathlessness	None		Some		Yes, many	
Is there anything causing your lack of appetite: ^{2,3,7,8} □ Recent surgery/treatment, □ New medication, □ Other	No		Yes, some		Yes, many	
Are you feeling dehydrated, which can include feeling dizzy, a dry mouth, increased thirst, feeling faint, rapid heart rate, decreased amount of urine? ^{2,3,7}	No ^{G0}		Yes, some ^{G1}		Yes, a lot ^{G≥2}	
Have you lost weight in the last 4 weeks withouttrying?Amount:UnsureHow much fluid are you drinking per day?2.7	0-2.9% 6-8 glasses		3-9.9% 1-5 glasses		≥10% Sips	
How much have you eaten in the past 24 hours (e.g., at each meal)? ^{2,3,7-9,18}	Less than normal ^{G1}		Much less than normal ^{G2}		Not eating at all ^{G≥3}	
your appetite (0= "best appetite" and 10= "Worst possible lack of appetite") ^{2,7,8,17} Are you worried about your lack of appetite? ^{2,7,8}	1-3 No/Some		4-6 Yes, very		7-10	
Tell me what number from 0 to 10 best describes						

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify: Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for appetite loss, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-9,13,14,19,20}

Current use	Examples of medications for appetite*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use as prescribed for appetite loss)	Evidence
	Corticosteroids ^{1-4,7-9} (dexamethasone (Decadron [®]), prednisone)		Likely effective
	Megestrol (Megace [®]) ^{1-3,7,8}		Benefits balanced with harms
	Omega 3 fatty acids (EPA, Fish Oil) ^{2,5,9,20}		Expert Opinion
	Prokinetics (metoclopramide, domperidone) for early satiety and nausea ^{2,7-9}		Expert Opinion

* Megestrol has potential for serious side effects such as blood clot.⁸ Corticosteroids offer short-lived benefit; long-term use is associated with significant toxicities.^{3,8,13,14} Prokinetics have the potential for serious side effects; metoclopramide on the central nervous system and domperidone on cardiac rhythm.⁷⁻⁹ Cannabis/Cannabinoids are not recommended.^{1,2,6,8,9,19}

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-5,7-9}

- What helps when you feel like you are not hungry?^{2,7} Reinforce as appropriate.
- What is your **goal**?^{2,3,7}
- Do you have beliefs about certain foods (e.g., cultural or think some foods cause cancer) or pre-existing diet (e.g., diabetes) that may affect your eating habits?^{2,7}
- Have you seen or spoken to a **dietitian?**^{1-5,7-9} If you are having taste changes, they can suggest ways to help lessen your symptoms.
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better?^{1,2} If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Eat small frequent meals and snacks. ^{2,3,7,8} Sitting upright for 30-60 min helps digestion.
2. 🗆			Eat foods that are cold, with less odour , or avoiding being in the kitchen during meal preparation if food odours bother you. ^{2,3}
3. 🗆			Eat more when you feel most hungry. ^{2,3}
4. 🗆			Eat foods that are higher in protein and calories. ^{2,3,7-9}
5. 🗆			Buy convenience foods or ask friends/family for help if you are unable to obtain groceries and prepare meals (access to food, financial resources). ^{2,7}
6. 🗆			Drink higher energy and protein drinks (Ensure, Glucerna). ^{1-3,7-9}
7. 🗆			Stay as active as possible. ^{2,3,5,7-9} (e.g., walking 15-20 minutes 1-2x/day; 30-60 minutes 3-5x/week)
8. 🗆			Track your food, fluid intake and weight in a diary . ^{2,3,8,9}
9. 🗆			Slowly increase your intake over several days, if your food intake has been very low for a long time (to prevent refeeding syndrome). ^{2,9}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use					
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #:					
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not con	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?				
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:					
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Advise to call back in 1-2 days if no improvement, symptom worsens, or r	ew symptoms occur				
Name	Signature	Date				

References: 1) ONS 2024; 2) BCCA 2018, 3) NCI 2024... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Bleeding Practice Guide

Bleeding: Loss of blood, bruising or petechiae that may be the result of a reduction in the quantity or functional quality of platelets. Acute bleeding in patients with cancer can be due to the underlying malignancy, antineoplastic therapy, or non-malignancy related factors. The most common presentations are disseminated intravascular coagulation, hemoptysis, overt gastrointestinal bleeding, and hematuria.^{1,2}

1. Assess severity of the bleeding¹⁻¹¹

Where are you bleeding from?^{1,2,11}

How much blood loss? ^{1,2}		Minor (e.g., 1 tsp)		Some (e.g., 1 tbsp)		Gross (e.g., ¼ cup)	
Are you worried about your bleeding		No/Some		Yes, very			
Do you have any new bruises? ¹		No		Few		Generalized	
→ Bruising/bleeding more easily than	No				Yes		
Have you had problems with blood clot 15min)? ^{1,4,6}	No				Yes		
Do you have a fever > 38° C? ³⁻¹¹	□Unsure	No				Yes	
Do you have any blood in your: □ stool black/tarry? ^{1-9,11} □ urine? ^{1-3,9} □ vomit of coffee grounds? ^{1,2} □ phlegm/sputum w cough? ^{1,2} □ nose and mouth? ³ □ other	r does it look like hen you	No				Yes	
If you are having menstrual periods has increase bleeding? ¹	there been an	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
→ Do you have (signs of hematologica effects): □ weakness, □ pallor, □ less □ abdominal pain, □vomiting, □ irritab □ confusion, □ seizures, □ blood pres □ swelling of face, hands, feet, or entir	urination, ility, sure changes,	No				Yes	
What was your last platelet count?1-3,5 [Date: Unsure	≥ 100,000		20,000-99,000		< 20,000	
→ What were the results of your last liver function blood test? ³⁻¹¹	AST/ALT: Total bilirubin:	≤ 3x ULN ≤1.5x ULN		>3-5x ULN 1.5-3x ULN		> 5x ULN > 3x ULN	
→ Do you have (signs of hepatic adve □ yellow skin/eyes, □ dark urine, □ fe □ right side abdominal pain, □ fatigue, bleeding/bruising ^{4,9}	ver, □ nausea,	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of renal adversed urine output, □ blood in u □ swelling of hands or legs, face, abdoweight gain, □ abdominal or pelvic pair □ vomiting, □ high blood pressure, □ 0	No				Yes		
Are you taking medicines that increase (e.g., ibuprofen, acetylsaliscylic acid, w dalteparin, tinzaparin, apixaban enoxap ^{3,5,8} If warfarin: do you know your last IN Date: □Unsure	No		Yes, acetylsalicylic acid		Yes, other blood thinners		
		1 Mile (Gree		2 Modera (Yellow		3 Seve (Red	
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on hig severity ¹⁻¹¹	 Review sel care Verify medications 	f-	 Review self-cat Verify medicati Advise to notify symptom worsens new symptoms occur, or no improvement in 12 24 hours. 	ons ′ if s,	□ Refer for mea attention immediately and alert if on immunotherapy	d	

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications/treatment patient is using for bleeding, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements¹⁻¹¹

Current use	Examples of medications for bleeding	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use as prescribed)	Evidence
	Platelet transfusion for thrombocytopenia ¹⁻⁵		Effective
	Mesna oral or IV to prevent cystitis with bleeding ¹		Likely effective
	Tranexamic acid (Cyklokapron [®]) ^{1,2,5}		Likely effective
	Pantoprazole IV (Panto IV [®]) for GI bleeding ²		Expert opinion
	Octreotide IV (Sandostatin [®]) for GI bleeding ²		Expert opinion
	Corticosteroids/prednisone ³⁻¹¹		Expert opinion
	→ Factor replacement for acquired hemophilia ³		Expert opinion
	Eculizumab for hemolytic uremic syndrome ³		Expert opinion

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1,3,5,7,8}

- Have you seen or spoken to a pharmacist, doctor, or nurse practitioner about **medications** you are taking that **may affect bleeding**?^{1,3,8}
- Would more information about your symptoms help you to manage them better? If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.^{1,5,7,8}

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful…
1. 🗆			Apply direct pressure for 10-15 minutes when the bleeding occurs. ¹
2. 🗆			Use ice packs to control bleeding of a wound. ¹
3. 🗆			Minimize dressing changes when there is bleeding and use saline fluids to soak the dressing before it is removed. ¹
4. 🗆			Use special dressings to control bleeding of a wound (e.g., non-stick gauze, medicated dressing, packing). ¹

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

- □ No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use
- Patient agrees to try self-care items #:

Na	me	Signature	Date			
	Advise to call back in 12-24 hours if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen Specify:					
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?					

References: 1) ONS 2019; 2) AHS 2022; 3) ASCO 2021; 4) CCO 2018... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Breathlessness/Dyspnea Practice Guide

Breathlessness/Dyspnea: A subjective experience described as breathing discomfort of varying intensities (e.g., hard to breathe, feeling smothered, tightness in chest, unable to catch breath, panting, gasping.¹⁻⁶

1. Assess severity of the breathlessness¹⁻²¹

·····, ····	-					
What number from 0 to 10 best describes your						
shortness of breath (0= "no shortness of breath";	1-3		4-6		7-10	
10= "Worst possible shortness of breath"? ^{2-4,7,22}		_		_		<u> </u>
Are you worried about your shortness of breath? ^{2-4,7}	No/Some		Yes, very		X	-
Do you pause while talking every 5-15 seconds? ^{2,7}	No				Yes	
Is your breathing noisy, rattily or congested? ^{2,7}	No			_	Yes	
Do you have a new cough or wheezing? ^{2,8,9}	No		Yes (dry)		Yes (wet)	
→ Do you have (signs of pneumonitis):1,2,5,10-18	NI-	_			Mar	
\Box cough, \Box wheezing, \Box chest pain, \Box fever,	No				Yes	
\Box fatigue, \Box bluish coloured nail beds	N.I				N/s-s	
Do you wake suddenly short of breath? ^{2,4,7-9}	No				Yes	
Do you have a fever > 38° C? ^{2,8,19} Unsure	No				Yes	
What was your last red blood cell count? ^{2,5,6,8,23}	≥100 ^{G1}		80-99 ^{G2}		<80 ^{G3}	
Do you have new pale skin or bluish coloured nail beds? ^{2,7-9}	No				Yes	
Do you have chest pain? ^{2,8}	No				Yes	
♥ Does it go away with: □ Rest or □ Medication? ¹⁹	Yes				No	
What activity level are you short of breath? ^{2,4,7,9,19,20,23}	Moderate ^{G1}		Mild ^{G2}		At rest ^{G≥3}	
Do you have any other symptoms? ^{2,4,7,9,20}	No		Vac como		Vee menu	
□ Fatigue, □ Anxiety, □ Depression, □ Pain	No		Yes, some		Yes, many	
♥ Have you gained or lost weight in the last week? ⁹	No		≥4lbs in 2 days; 5lbs in 1 week		≥5lbs in 2 days	
Have you raised the head of your bed or increased the number of pillows you need to sleep? ^{2,7-9,19,20}	No		Yes		Need to sleep in a chair	
Do you have swelling in your hands, ankles, feet, legs or stomach? ^{2,7-9,19-21}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do you have a fast heartbeat that does not slow down when you rest? ^{2,8,19,21}	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of cardiovascular toxicity): ¹⁰⁻ ^{13,17} □ irregular heartbeat (e.g., pounding, fast,	No				Yes	
skipping beats, fluttering), □ fatigue, □ chest pain Does your shortness of breath affect your daily activities? ^{2,4,5,7}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
	1 Milc (Green		2 Moderat (Yellow)	e	3 Seve (Red)	ere
2 Triago for symptom management	Review sel	-	Review self-c	are	□ Refer for	
2. Triage for symptom management based on highest severity ^{2,5,7,8,10,11,13-18}	□ Review set care □ Verify medications		 Review self-c Verify medications Advise to noti symptom worsel new symptoms occur, or no improvement in 24 hours. 	fy if ∩s,	Refer for medical attention immediately a alert if on immunothera	

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; VCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3+

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications for shortness of breath, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-20,24,25}

oounter			
Current	Examples of medications for shortness of breath*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest	Evidence
use		to use as prescribed)	
	Immediate-release oral or parenteral opioids ^{1-7,9}		Effective
	Non-invasive ventilation (CPAP mask) ^{1,3-5}		Likely effective
	Oxygen for hypoxic patients ^{2-7,9}		Expert Opinion
	Bronchodilators ^{2,3,6}		Expert Opinion
	♥ Diuretics (Edecrin [®] , Lasix [®] , Lozide [®] , Zaroxolyn [®]) 2,5,8,9,19,20		Effective
	♥ Nitrates (Nitrostat [®]) ^{8,9,19,20,25}		Benefits Balanced with Harm
	Benzodiazepines if anxiety related - lorazepam (Ativan®), diazepam, (Valium®), alprazolam (Xanax®) ^{2,4-7,9,24}		Expert Opinion
	Corticosteroids, infliximab, mycophenolate mofetil, or cyclophosphamide for pneumonitis ^{1,3-5,10-18}		Expert Opinion

*Palliative oxygen is not recommended;^{1,4} Other medications may be prescribed for heart failure.

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-9,12,13,19,20,24,25}

- What helps when you are short of breath?^{2,3,7} Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your **goal**?^{2,3,7,8}
- Would **more information about your symptoms** help you to manage them better?^{1,2,7,8} If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Try a fan, open window, or humidifier to increase air flow to your face. ^{1-7,9}
2. 🗆			Try turning down the temperature in your house. ²
3. 🗆			Try to rest in upright positions that can help you breathe. ^{2-4,7,9}
4. 🗆			Try different relaxation and breathing exercises (e.g., pursed lip breathing). ^{2-5,7}
5. 🗆			Try to conserve your energy (e.g., balance activity with rest) or use assistive devices (e.g., wheelchair) to help with activities that cause your shortness of breath. ^{2-4,6,7,9}
6. 🗆			Try physical activity (e.g., walking 15-30 min) twice a week when breathing stable. ¹⁻
7. 🗆			Take nutrition supplements if you have difficulty eating. ¹
8. 🗆			Watch weight gain from retaining fluid by weighing yourself daily at same time. ^{8,9,20}
9. 🗆			♥ Try limiting your salt intake to under 1/2 tsp (< 2000mg) per day. ^{8,9,20}
10. 🗆			♥ If you drink >1-2 alcohol drinks/day, try to reduce to 1 drink/day. ^{8,9,19,20}
11. 🗆			If you smoke, try to stop. ^{2,8,9,12,13,19,20,25}
12. 🗆			Try a program such as cognitive behavioural therapy , relaxation therapy, guided imagery, meditation, music therapy, acupressure, acupuncture, or supportive counselling. ^{1-5,7}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use					
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #:					
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10	=very confident)?				
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:					
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Advise to call back in 12-24 hours if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur					
Nam	e Signature	Date				

References: 1) ONS 2019; 2) BCCA 2018; 3) ASCO 2021; 4) ESMO 2020... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Constipation Practice Guide

Constipation: A decrease in the frequency or passage of stool usually characterized by stools that are hard.¹⁻⁶

1. Assess severity of the constipation¹⁻¹³

Tell me what number from 0 to 10 best describes your constipation (0= "no constipation"; 10= "worst possible constipation") ^{2,3,6,14}	1 – 3		4 - 6		7 - 10	
Are you worried about your constipation? ^{2,3}	No/Some		Yes, very			
How many days has it been since you had a bowel movement (compared to normal)? ¹⁻⁵	\leq 2 days		≥3 days		≥3 days on meds	
How would you describe your stools (colour, hardness, odour, amount, blood, straining)? ¹⁻⁷					Blood in stool	
Do you have hemorrhoids? ³	No		Yes			
Do you have any pain in your abdomen? ¹⁻⁶	No/Mild 0-3		Moderate 4-6		Severe 7-10	
Do you have loss of bladder or bowel control, numbness in your fingers, toes or buttocks, feel unsteady on your feet, or difficulty walking? ^{2-4,6}	No				Yes	
Does your abdomen feel bloated? ^{2-4,6} Unsure	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do you have lots of gas? ^{2-4,6}	No		Yes			
Does it feel like your rectum is not emptying after a bowel movement, or diarrhea (possible overflow around blocked stool) ^{2-4,6}	No		Yes			
Have you recently had abdominal surgery? ^{2,3}	No				Yes	
Do you have a fever > 38° C? ³ Unsure	No				Yes	
Are you feeling dehydrated, which can include feeling dizzy, a dry mouth, increased thirst, feeling faint, rapid heart rate, decreased amount of urine? ²⁻⁶	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do you have any other symptoms? □ Appetite loss, ¹⁻³ □ Nausea/vomiting ^{2,6}	No		Yes, some		Yes, many	
 Do you have (signs of hypothyroidism):^{1-3,5,7-13} weight gain, fatigue,	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of autonomic neuropathy): ^{3-5,7,8} □ nausea, □ urinary problems, □ sweating changes	No				Yes	
Are you taking medications that cause constipation? ¹⁻⁶	No		Yes			
Does your constipation affect your daily activities?	No ^{G1}		Yes, some ^{G2}		Yes, a lot ^{G⊵3}	
	1 Mil (Gre		2 Moderat (Yellow)		3 Seve (Red	
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ³	 Review self-care Verify medications 	S	 Review self-care Verify medicatio Advise to notify symptom worsens, new symptoms occord or no improvement 12-24 hours 	ns if cur,	Refer for medical attent immediately a alert if on immunotherap	nd

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for constipation, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-6,16}

Current use	Examples of medications for constipation*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use as prescribed)	Evidence
	Oral sennosides (Senokot®) ^{1-6,16}	· · ·	Likely effective
	Polyethylene glycol (PEG; RestoraLAX [®] , Lax-a-day [®]) ¹⁻		Likely effective
	Bisacodyl (Dulcolax®) and/or lactulose ^{1-6,16}		Expert Opinion
	Suppositories** (Dulcolax®/bisacodyl, glycerin) or Enema ^{2-6,16}		Expert Opinion
	Picosulfate sodium-magnesium oxide-citric acid ^{2,4,6,16}		Expert Opinion
	Methylnaltrexone injection for opioid as cause ¹⁻⁶		Effective
	Naloxegol for opioid as cause ^{1,5}		Expert Opinion
	Sorbitol ^{2,3,6}		Expert Opinion

*Some opioids cause less constipation (e.g., fentanyl);^{3,6} Docusate sodium (Colace®) was removed due to lack of evidence for its efficacy; **Verify blood count before using suppositories. Naloxegol and methylnaltrexone are contraindicated in bowel obstruction.^{3,5}

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-6,16}

- What helps when you are constipated?²⁻⁴ Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your **goal**?^{1,2}
- What is your normal **bowel routine**?²⁻⁵ Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- Have you seen or spoken to a doctor, nurse practitioner, pharmacist or dietitian about the constipation?¹⁻³
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better?³ If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Try to use the toilet 30-60 minutes after meals. ^{3,4,6}
2. 🗆			Drink fluids, 6-8 glasses per day, especially warm or hot fluids. Limit your intake of caffeine or alcohol. ¹⁻⁶
3. 🗆			Slowly increase the fiber in your diet to 25g/day. (Only appropriate if adequate fluid intake (1500ml/24 hrs) and physical activity) ¹⁻⁴
4. 🗆			Eat fruit that are laxatives. ^{3,4} (pitted dates, prunes, prune nectar, figs)
5. 🗆			Try staying as active as possible. (e.g., walking 15-20 minutes 1-2x/day; 30-60 minutes 3-5x/week) ^{1-6,16}
6. 🗆			Have easy access to a private toilet or bedside commode. If possible, it is best to avoid a bedpan. ²⁻⁶
7. 🗆			If you have a low neutrophil count, avoid rectal exams, suppositories, enemas. ^{2-4,6}
8. 🗆			Consider trying acupuncture. ¹⁶

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use				
	Patient agrees to try self-ca	are items #:			
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?				
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:				
	Referral (service & date):				
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:				
	Advise to call back in 12-24 hours if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur				
Name		Signature		Date	

References: 1) ONS 2020; 2) CCO 2022; 3) BCCA 2018; 4) NCI 2023; 5) AHS 2018... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Depression Practice Guide

Depression: a range of feelings and emotions from normal sadness to chronic, depressed emotional affect, feelings of despair, irritable mood, hopelessness.¹⁻⁵

1. Assess severity of the depression^{1-4,6-12}

Are you currently receiving professional care for depression? DYes DNo Specify:____

Are you currently receiving professional care for depress		o opecity.			_
What number from 0 to 10 best describes how depressed you are feeling where $0 =$ "no depression" and $10 =$ "worst possible depression" ^{2,6,7,13}	1-3	4-6		7-10	
Have you felt depressed or had a loss of pleasure for 2 weeks or longer? ^{1-4,6,7}	No	Yes, off/on		Yes, constant	
Do you feel down or depressed most of the day? ^{3,4,6}	No	Yes, off/on		Yes, every day	
Have you experienced any of the following for ≥ 2 weeks: \Box feeling worthless, \Box sleeping too little or too much, \Box feeling guilty, \Box weight gain or weight loss, \Box unable to think or concentrate? ^{1-4,7}	No	Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Have you had recurring thoughts of dying, trying to kill yourself or harming yourself or others? ^{1-4,6,7}	No			Yes	
Does feeling depressed affect your daily activities? ^{1-4,6,14}	No ^{G1}	Yes, some G2		Yes, a lot ^{G≥3}	
Have you felt tired/fatigued? (ESAS-r fatigue rating) ^{1-4,7}	No, 1-3	Yes, 4-6		Yes, 7-10	
Have you felt agitated (may include twitching or pacing), confused, or slowing down of your thoughts? ¹⁻⁴	No	Yes, some		Yes, often	
Do any of these apply to you? ^{1-4,6,7} □ Lack of social support, □ History of depression, □ Substance use/ withdrawal, □ Chronic/advanced disease, □ Younger age, □ Financial problems, □ Female, □ Dependent children, □ Past trauma/abuse, □ Cognitive impairment, □ Difficulty communicating, □ Other health issues unrelated to cancer?	None	Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do have any concerns that are making you feel more depressed: ^{2,6} □ Life events, □ Waiting for test results, □ New information about cancer/treatment, □ Recently completed treatment, □ Spiritual/religious concerns?	No	Yes, some			
Do you have any other symptoms? ^{1,2,4,6,7} □ Fatigue, □ Pain, □ Sleep changes, □ Anxiety	None	Some		Yes, many	
 →Do you have (signs of hypothyroidism):^{4,7-12} □ Weight gain, □ Fatigue, □ Constipation, □ Feeling cold, □ Deeper voice, □ Hair loss, □ Dry skin 	No			Yes	
	1 Mil (Gre	2 Modera (Yellow		3 Severe (Red)	9
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{1-3,6,7}	Review s care Verify medications	 Review self- care Verify medications Advise to not if symptom worsens, new symptoms occu or no improvement in 2 days 	ır,	 ☐ If potential for harm, refer for further evaluation immediately ☐ If no, refer for non-urgent medic attention and aler on immunotherap ☐ Review self-ca ☐ Verify medications 	cal rt if oy.

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for depression, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-4,7,15}

Current use	Examples of medications for depression*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use as prescribed)	Evidence
	SSRIs - fluoxetine (Prozac [®]), sertraline (Zoloft [®]), paroxetine (Paxil [®]), citalopram (Celexa [®]), fluvoxamine (Luvox [®]), escitalopram (Lexapro [®]) ^{1-4,7,15}		Effective
	SNRIs - venlafaxine (Effexor XR [®]), duloxetine (Cymbalta [®]) ^{1,3,4}		Effective
	Tricyclic antidepressants - amitriptyline (Elavil [®]), imipramine (Tofranil [®]), desipramine (Norpramin [®]), nortriptyline (Pamelor [®]), doxepin (Sinequan [®]) ^{1,15}		Effective
	Psychostimulants - methylphenidate (Ritalin [®]) ^{1-4,7}		Effective
	Other antidepressants - bupropion (Wellbutrin [®]), trazodone (Mylan [®]), mirtazapine (Remeron [®]), Mianserina (Tolvon [®]) ^{1,4,7,15}		Effective

*Antidepressant medication is effective for major depression but use depends on side effect profiles of medications and the potential for interaction with other medications.¹⁻⁴ No guidance for the use of cannabinoids due to lack of studies and potential negative effects on mood.¹⁶

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-7,17-24}

- What helps when you feel depressed?⁷ Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your goal?
- Do you feel you have **enough help at home** and with getting to appointments/ treatments (transportation, financial assistance, medications)?^{2,3,6}
- Are you agreeable to a referral to a mental health professional for further help?^{1-4,6,7}
- Would more **information about your symptoms, cancer or your treatment** help to ease your worries? If yes, provide relevant information or suggest resources.^{1,2,6,7}

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Physical activity including yoga. ^{1,2,6,7,17}
2. 🗆			Participate in support groups and/or rely on family/friends for support. ^{1-4,6,7}
6. 🗆			Activities such as relaxation therapy, meditation/breathing techniques, listening to music, progressive muscle relaxation, guided imagery, massage therapy with or without aromatherapy, acupuncture/acupressure, or other creative therapies (e.g., art). ^{1-4,7,19,24}
4. 🗆			Cognitive-behavioural therapy , mindfulness-based stress reduction or received personal or couple counseling that provides more in-depth guidance on managing depression. ^{1-7,20-22,24}
5. 🗆			Spiritual counseling, meaning-focused meditation, prayer, worship, or other spiritual activities if your concerns are spiritual or religious in nature. ^{2-4,23}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use					
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #:					
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?					
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen					
	Specify:					
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Advise to call back in 1-2 days if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur					
Name		Signature	Date			

References: 1) ONS 2019; 2) NCCN 2023; 3) ESMO 2023; 4) NCI 2024... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Diarrhea Practice Guide

Diarrhea: An abnormal increase in stool liquidity and frequency over baseline which may be accompanied by abdominal cramping.¹⁻⁶

1. Assess severity of the diarrhea¹⁻¹⁸

Have you been tested for c-difficile?^{1-5,7-17} DYes DNo DUnsure Results_

management based on highest severity ^{1-3,5,7-17}			Advise to notify symptom worsens new symptoms occ or no improvement 12-24 hours.	if , cur,	attention immediately	
2. Triage patient for symptom	☐ Review se care		 Yellow) Review self-card Verify medicatic 		 Refer for medical 	1)
			2 Moderate		3 Seve	
Do you have any rectal or ostomy skin breakdown? ^{2,3,7}	No		Yes			
Any recent travel or contact with others with diarrhea? ^{2,4,5,7,15}	No		Yes			
Are you on medicines that increase risk of diarrhea (e.g., laxatives)? ^{2,3,5,10,15,17}	No		Yes			
→ New severe fatigue, headache, rash, cough, nausea, vomiting, breathlessness, weight loss, vision changes, eye pain, muscle weakness, joint pains, or mood changes? ^{11-13,17}	No				Yes	
Do you have any other symptoms? ^{1-3,5,7,15,18} □ Appetite Loss □ Fatigue □ Nausea/vomiting □ Mouth sores	No		Some		Yes, many	
Does your diarrhea affect your daily activities? ^{2,3,7,8,10,11,14-16}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Are you feeling dehydrated, which can include feeling dizzy, a dry mouth, increased thirst, feeling faint, rapid heart rate, decreased amount of urine? ^{1-3,5,7,9,12,15}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
How much fluid are you drinking per day? ^{2,3,5}	6-8 glasses		1-5 glasses		Sips	
→ Pain or cramping in your abdomen? ^{6,8-12,14,16,17}	No				Yes	
Do you have pain in your abdomen or rectum with or without cramping or bloating? ^{1-3,5,7,15,18}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do you have a fever > 38° C? ^{1-3,5,7-12,14-17} □Unsure	No				Yes	
odour, amount, oily, blood, mucus, straining)? ^{1-3,5,7} → Blood or mucus in stool? ^{6,8-14,16}	No				stool Yes	
→ Diarrhea overnight or new incontinence? ^{8,9,11,14,16} How would you describe your stools (colour, hardness,	No				Yes Blood in	
→ Ostomy: increase in output above normal? ^{10,13,16,17}	NI-	_	Small		≥ Moderate	
Ostomy: increase in output above normal? ^{2,7,15,20} → Bowel movements/day above normal? ^{6,8-14,16,17,20}	Small		Moderate < 4 ^{G1}		Large ≥ 4 ^{≥G2}	
Do you wake in the night to have bowel movements? ^{2,7}	No		Yes			
How many extra bowel movements are you having per day above normal for you? ^{1-3,5,7,15,20}	< 4 ^{G1}		4-6 ^{G2}		≥ 7 ^{≥G3}	
diarrhea") ¹⁹ Are you worried about your diarrhea? ^{2,3}	No/Some		Yes, very			
Tell me what number from 0 to 10 best describes your diarrhea ($0 =$ "no diarrhea"; 10 = "worst possible diarrhea") ¹⁹	1-3		4-6		7-10	

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for diarrhea, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-17,21}

Current use	Examples of medications for diarrhea*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use as prescribed)	Evidence
	First line treatment: Loperamide (Imodium [®]) ^{1-5,7,15}		Likely effective
	Octreotide (Sandostatin®) for severe chemo-induced ^{1-5,7,15}		Likely effective
	Psyllium fibre for radiation-induced (Metamucil [®]) ^{1,4}		Likely effective
	Probiotics for radiation-induced / for chemo-induced ^{1,4,5,15,21}		Effective / Likely effective
	Atropine-diphenoxylate (Lomotil [®]) ^{5,11,15}		Expert opinion
	Corticosteroid cream if rectal skin irritated ³		Expert opinion
	→ Loperamide (Imodium [®]) ^{5,6,8-12,14,16,17}		Likely effective
	Corticosteroids/prednisone, ^{2,5,6,8-17} Infliximab, ^{5,6,8-14,16,17} Vedolizumab, ^{5,8,10-13} or Budesonide ^{5,11,12} for severe diarrhea		Likely effective

→ Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor. *For radiation induced diarrhea, sucralfate^{1,18} and oral antibiotics are generally not recommended.²

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-5,7,9-12,15-18}

- What helps when you have diarrhea?^{2,3} Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your **goal**?³
- Have you seen or spoken to a doctor, nurse practitioner, or pharmacist about **medications** you may be taking that **can cause or worsen your diarrhea**?^{2,3,5,7}
- Have you seen or spoken to a dietitian?^{5,7,16}
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better? If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Drink fluids, 6-8 glasses per day. ^{1-5,7,9-12,15,16}
2. 🗆			Try to replace electrolytes (e.g., potassium and salt). ^{1-5,7,9,15,17} Suggest: bananas, potatoes, sports drinks, oral rehydration (1/2 tsp salt, 6 tsp sugar, 4C water)
3. 🗆			Try eating foods such as: applesauce, oatmeal, bananas, barley, cooked carrots, rice, white toast, plain pasta, well cooked eggs, skinned poultry, mashed potatoes, fruit without skin (high in soluble fiber, low in insoluble fiber) ^{1-3,9-12,18}
4. 🗆			Avoid eating foods such as: greasy/fried and spicy foods, alcohol, <2-3 servings caffeine, excess fruit juice or sweetened fruit drinks, raw vegetables, whole grain bread, nuts, popcorn, skins, seeds, legumes, very hot or cold foods/fluids, sorbitol in sugar-free candy, lactose-containing products (milk, yoghurt, cheese). ^{1-5,7,9-11,15,16}
5. 🗆			Eat small frequent meals and snacks. ^{1-3,7,15}
6. 🗆			Try to keep skin around your rectum or ostomy clean to avoid skin breakdown (mild soap, sitz baths). ^{2,3,5} Cleanse perianal skin with warm water (+/- mild soap) after each stool. Moisture barrier cream if not on radiation therapy. Hydrocolloid dressings may be used as a physical barrier to protect skin.
7. 🗆			Keep track of the number of stools you are having and be aware of other problems such as fever and dizziness. ^{2,5,7}
8. 🗆			Use strategies to help cope such as planning all outings, carrying a change of clothes, knowing the location of restrooms, using absorbent undergarments. ³

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use				
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #:				
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?				
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:				
	Referral (service & date):				
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:				
	Advise to notify in 12-24 hours if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur				
Name		Signature	Date		

References: 1) ONS 2024; 2) BCCA 2018; 3) CCO 2022; 4) AGIHO/AGIHO 2018... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Fatigue/Tiredness Practice Guide

Fatigue: a distressing, persistent, subjective sense of physical, emotional, and/or cognitive tiredness or exhaustion prompted by cancer or cancer treatment that is disproportionate to the level of recent exertion, is not relieved by rest or sleep, and interferes with usual daily activities.¹⁻¹¹

1. Assess severity of the fatigue/tiredness^{1-5,12-21}

2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{1-3,5,12-16,18-20}	Care		□ Review self-care □ Advise to notify i symptom worsens, new symptoms occ or no improvement 1-2 days.	f ur, in	□ If stable, review self-care strategies □ If new, refer for non-urgent medica attention and alert on immunotherapy	l if
	1 (Gree	en)	2 Modera (Yellow)		3 Sever (Red)	е
Are you taking medicines that increase fatigue? ^{1-4,12,13,15} (e.g., for pain, depression, nausea/vomiting, allergies)	No		Yes			
Do you have conditions that cause fatigue ^{1-5,12,13} (cardiac, lung, liver, kidney, endocrine, neurologic) or drink excess alcohol?	No		Yes			
 Do you have (signs of hemolytic uremic syndrome):¹⁴ blood in urine/stool or nose/mouth, less urine, new/unexplained bruises, 	No				Yes	
➔ Do you have (signs of myositis): ^{13-16,19,20} □ limb weakness, □ difficulty standing up, lifting arms, moving around, □ muscle pain	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of hepatic toxicity): ¹³⁻¹⁹ □ yellow skin/ eyes, □ dark urine, □ fever, □ nausea, □ right side abdominal pain, □ appetite loss, □ increase in bleeding/bruising	No				Yes	
 Do you have (signs of cardiovascular toxicity):^{13-18,20} irregular heartbeat (e.g., pounding, fast, skipping beats, fluttering), chest pain, breathlessness 	No				Yes	
 Do you have (signs of pneumonitis):¹³⁻²¹ cough, wheezing, breathlessness, chest pain, fever, bluish coloured nail beds 	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of endocrine toxicity): ^{2,4,13-21} □ appetite loss, □ abdominal pain, □ headache, □ nausea/ vomiting, □ vision changes, □ weight gain or loss, □ constipation, □ dizziness, □ mood or behaviour changes, □ decreased libido, □ confusion, □ dry skin, □ hair loss, □ feeling cold, □ puffy face	No				Yes	
Do you have any other symptoms? ^{1-4,12} □ Anxiety, □ Pain, □ Appetite loss, □ Depression, □ Sleep changes, □ Poor food or fluid intake	No		Yes, some		Yes, many	
Have you lost or gained weight in the last 4 weeks without trying? ^{1,2,4,12} Amount: □ Unsure	0-2.9%		3-9.9%		≥10%	
Do you know the results of your last hemoglobin (Hgb) blood test? ^{1-4,12} Date:	<lln- 10.0g/dL</lln- 		<10.0-8.0 g/dL		<8.0 g/dL	
Do you have a fever > 38° C? ^{1,2,12} Unsure	No		103, 30110		Yes	
How would you describe the pattern of fatigue? ^{1-5,12} Does your fatigue affect your daily activities? ^{1-5,12,23}	On and off No ^{G1}		Constant < 2wks Yes, some ^{G2}		Constant ≥ 2 wks Yes, a lot $^{G \ge 3}$	
Do you have shortness of breath at rest, sudden onset of severe fatigue, need to sit or rest too much, rapid heart rate, rapid blood loss, or pain in your chest? ^{1,4,12}	No			_	Yes	
Are you worried about your fatigue? ^{1,12}	No/Some		Yes, very			
What number from 0 to 10 best describes how tired you are feeling where 0= "no tiredness" and 10= "worst possible tiredness" ^{1-3,5,12,22}	1-3		4-6		7-10	

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for fatigue, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-5,24}

Ginseng (Am	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · ·	
	nerican or Asian) ^{2,4,5,24}		Likely effective
Methylphenic	date (Ritalin [®]) ^{2,4,5}		Expert opinion
	ds: dexamethasone , prednisone ¹⁻⁵		Benefits balanced with harms

*Use of pharmacological agents for cancer-related fatigue is experimental. Methylphenidate may be considered with caution after ruling out other causes of fatigue.^{2,4,5} Corticosteroids offer short-lived benefit; long-term use is associated with significant toxicities.^{2,3,5}

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-13,15,25-32}

- What helps when you feel fatigued/tired?^{1,12} Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your **goal**?^{1,2}
- Do you understand the difference between **cancer-related fatigue** and normal fatigue?^{1-5,12} Provide education about how it differs from normal fatigue, that it is expected with cancer treatment.
- If you need a tailored plan, have you seen or spoken to or would you like to speak with a health care
 professional to help guide you in managing your fatigue?^{1,2,5,25} (e.g., rehabilitation specialist)
- Would more information about your symptoms help you to manage them better?^{1-3,12,15} If yes, provide relevant information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Track your fatigue patterns in a diary to help with planning activities. ^{2-5,12,13}
2. 🗆			Save energy for things that are important to you. ^{1-5,12,13}
3. 🗆			Physical activity including yoga. ^{1-6,8,10,12,13,25-29} Set goals based on current health status. Suggest starting with light activity and gradually increase to 20 min of endurance activities (e.g., walking, jogging, swimming) and resistance activities (e.g., light weights). Use caution for patients with some conditions (e.g., bone metastases).
4. □			Eat/drink enough to meet your body's energy needs. ^{1,2,4,5,12,13,15} Staying hydrated and a balanced diet (e.g., vitamins, minerals) can help fatigue.
5. 🗆			Try activities like reading, games, music, garden, experiences in nature. ^{4,12,30}
6. 🗆			Participate in support groups or rely on family/friends. ^{1,2,12}
7. 🗆			Activities such as relaxation therapy, deep breathing, guided imagery, massage with or without aromatherapy, acupressure or acupuncture. ^{1-5,11,13,32}
8. 🗆			Try the following to improve the quality of your sleep. ^{1,2,5,12,15} Ensure light exposure soon after waking; avoid long/late afternoon naps; limit time in bed to actual sleep; go to bed when sleepy; use bed for sleep and sexual activity only; have routine schedule for bedtime and getting up; avoid caffeine and stimulating activity in the evening; relax for 1 hour before going to bed; establish a bedtime routine.
9. 🗆			Try cognitive behavioural therapy or mindfulness-based stress reduction to manage your fatigue. ^{1-5,7,9,12,13,31}
10. 🛛			Try home-based bright white light therapy. ^{1,2}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies					
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #:					
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?					
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Advise to call back in 1-2 days if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur					
Name	Signature Date					

References: 1) BCCA 2018; 2) NCCN 2023; 3) ESMO 2020; 4) NCI 2024... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Fever with Neutropenia Practice Guide

Fever with neutropenia: An absolute neutrophil count (ANC) < 500 cells/mcl (equivalent to < 0.5×10^{9} /L) OR an ANC < 1000 cells/mcl (< 1.0×10^{9} /L) and a predicted decline to 500 cells/mcl or less over the next 48 hours AND a single oral temperature of ≥38.3° C (101 °F) or a temperature of ≥38.0° C (100.4 °F) for ≥1 hour.¹⁻¹¹

1. Assess severity of the fever and neutropenia¹⁻¹⁹

If receiving chemotherapy or immunotherapy, what was the date of your last treatment?^{1,2,4}_____

Have you been recently taking antibiotics?^{1,9} □ No □ Yes <48 hours □ Yes ≥48 hours

What is your temperature in the last 24 hours?^{1-5,7-10} Current: _____ Previous temperatures: _____

Have you taken any acetaminophen (Tylenol[®]) or ibuprofen (Advil[®]),² if yes, how much and when?

Do you have an oral temperature of ≥38.0°C (100.4 °F)? ^{1-5,7-10} Adjust if measured by other methods (e.g., ear, forehead)	No		Yes for <1 hour		Yes for ≥1 hour	
Last known neutrophil count ^{1-11,20} Date:	>1000 cells/mcl				Fever plus ≤500 cells/mcl or 1000 cells/mcl with expected drop ^{G3}	
 Do you have any other symptoms?^{2,8,9} □ Bleeding, □ Breathlessness, □ Constipation, □ Diarrhea, □ Fatigue, □ Mouth sores, □ Mouth dryness, □ Nausea, □ Vomiting, □ Skin reaction to radiation, □ Urinary symptoms (burning, urgency, frequency) 	None		Some		Yes, many	
 → Do you have (signs of GI toxicity):¹²⁻¹⁷ □ abdominal pain, □ diarrhea, □ blood or mucus in stool, □ fever, □ nausea, □ vomiting, □ weight loss 	No				Yes	
 → Do you have (signs of pneumonitis):^{13,15-19} □ cough, □ wheezing, □ chest pain, □ fever, □ fatigue, □ bluish coloured nail beds 	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of hepatic toxicity): ^{14,16,17,19} □ yellow skin/eyes, □ dark urine, □ fever, □ nausea, □ right side abdominal pain, □ fatigue, □ appetite loss, □ increase in bleeding/bruising	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of aseptic meningitis): ^{14,15,18} □ headache, □ eyes sensitive to light, □ neck stiffness, □ low-grade fever, □ nausea, □ vomiting	No				Yes	
	1 Mi (Gre		2 Moder (Yello		3 Severe (Red)	
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{1-7,9-11,21}	□ Review self- care □ Advise to notify if symptom worsens or new symptoms occur in 12-24 hours		 □ Review self-care. □ Advise to notify if symptom worsens or new symptoms occur in 12-24 hours □ If ≥38.0° for <1 hour, advise to notify if still ≥38.0 after 1 hour. 		□ Refer for medical attention immediately and alert if on immunotherapy Febrile neutropenia treatment with antibioti should be initiated within hour of presentation. Collect laboratory data to locate potential site or cause of infection prior to starting antibiotics.	/. cs n 1

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G3=Grade 3

Note: For consistency across symptom practice guides a temperature of 38.0° C is used.

Additional Comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for preventing febrile neutropenia or decreasing fever, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-11,21}

Current	Examples of medications*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest	Evidence
use		to use as prescribed)	
	G(M)-CSF for at-risk patients ^{1-6,8,10,21}		Effective
	Antibiotics to prevent infection for high-risk patients ^{1-3,5-9,11}		Effective
	Antifungals to prevent infection for at-risk patients ^{1-3,5,8,9,11}		Effective
	Antivirals for select at-risk patients ^{1,3,5,8,9}		Effective

*Use of over the counter medications to lower fever in cancer patients (e.g., acetaminophen) is controversial and should not be used to mask a fever of unknown origin.²

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-3,5,8,9}

- Have you seen or spoken to a doctor or nurse practitioner about getting vaccines (e.g., flu shot, COVID-19 with inactivated vaccine)?^{1-3,5} All visitors and household members should **be up-to-date with vaccines** (e.g., influenza, COVID-19, measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella).
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better?² If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			If temperature not ≥38.0° C, perform regular checks using a thermometer in your mouth and track your temperature in a diary. ² Avoid rectal temperature measurements. ¹
2. 🗆			Wash your hands and/or use alcohol-based sanitizer prior to handling foods, before and after eating, after using the washroom, coughing or sneezing in hands. ^{2,3,8}
3. 🗆			Consider drinking fluids , 6-8 glasses per day to stay hydrated. ²
4. 🗆			Avoid enemas, suppositories , tampons , and invasive procedures (e.g., rectal exams, colonoscopy). Constipation and straining during bowel movements can cause trauma to rectal tissue. ²
5. 🗆			Avoid crowds and people who might be sick. ^{2,5,9}
6. 🗆			Eat well cooked foods and/or well cleaned uncooked raw fruits and vegetables. ²
7. 🗆			Brush your teeth with a soft toothbrush at least twice a day. ² Floss daily if it is your normal routine and tolerated.
8. 🗆			Take daily showers or baths if able (otherwise sponge bath daily). ²
9. 🗆			Check your mouth and your skin for potential sites of infection (e.g., access devices, rectal area) and keep these areas clean and dry. ²

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

Name		Signature			Date		
	Advise to call back in 12-24 hours if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur						
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:						
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?						
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #:						
	No change, continue with self-care strategies						

References: 1) NCCN 2023; 2) BCCA 2018; 3) ONS 2019; 4) NICaN 2022... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Mouth Dryness/Xerostomia Practice Guide

Xerostomia: abnormal dryness in the oral cavity due to a reduction and/or thickening of saliva produced; the subjective experience of dry mouth secondary to salivary gland hypofunction; may be acute or chronic.¹⁻⁵

1. Assess severity of the dry mouth^{1-4,6-11}

, ,						
What number from 0 to 10 best describes your dry mouth where 0= "no dry mouth" and 10= "worst possible dry mouth"? ^{1,2,12}	1-3		4-6		7-10	
Are you worried about your dry mouth? ^{1,2}	No/Some		Yes, very			
Is your saliva thick or less saliva than normal? ^{1,2,4,13}	No/A bit ^{G1}		Somewhat ^{G2}		Yes, a lot ^{G≥3}	
 Do you have (signs of sicca syndrome):⁷⁻¹¹ abrupt onset of dry mouth, thick saliva, saliva pooling on the floor of your mouth, dry eyes? 	No				Yes	
Is your mouth painful? ^{1,2,4,7}	No/Mild 0-3		Moderate 4-6		Severe 7-10	
Do you see any redness, white patches, cracks, or blisters in your mouth? ^{1,2,4,7}	No				Yes	
Do you have a fever >38°C? ^{1,2} □Unsure	No				Yes	
Is your mouth bleeding? ²	No		Yes, with eating or oral hygiene		Yes, spontaneously	
Are you able to eat? ^{1,2,6}	Yes ^{G1}		Yes, soft food ^{G2}		No ^{G≥3}	
→ Are you able to eat? ⁷	Yes, all foods		Yes, most foods		No or soft foods only	
How much fluid are you drinking per day? ^{1,2,7}	6-8 glasses		1-5 glasses		Sips/Unable to swallow	
Are you feeling dehydrated, which can include feeling dizzy, a dry mouth, increased thirst, feeling faint, rapid heart rate, decreased amount of urine? ^{1-3,7}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
→ Do you have (signs of diabetic ketoacidosis): ⁷ □ increased thirst, □ frequent urination, □ fruity breath odour □ stomach pain, □ weakness, □ fast heart rate □ vomiting, □ confusion, □ dry skin?	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of uveitis): ^{7,9,10} □ dry eyes, □ eye pain, □ eye redness, □ blurred/ double vision, □ new floaters, □ eyes sensitive to light, □ eyelid swelling, □ change in colour vision?	No				Yes	
Does your dry mouth affect your ability to speak? ^{1,2,4,6}	No		Yes			
Are you having taste changes? ^{1,2,4,6}	No		Yes			
Have you lost weight in the last 1-2 weeks without trying? ^{1,2} Amount:	0-2.9%		3-9.9%		≥10%	
Do you have trouble breathing?1	No				Yes	
Are you taking any medications that can cause dry mouth? ^{1-4,11} (e.g., anticholinergics, antiemetics)	No		Yes			
Does your dry mouth affect your daily activities? ^{1,2,6}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Are you feeling worried? ^{1,2} If yes, see Anxiety guide.	No		Yes, some		Yes, often	
	1 Mile (Gree		2 Moderate (Yellow)	•	3 Sever (Red)	
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{1,7}	□ Review se care □ Verify medications	elf-	 Review self-care Verify medication Advise to notify i symptom worsens, new symptoms occorr no improvement 12-24 hours. 	ns f ur,	Refer for medical attentio immediately and alert if on immunotherapy.	ł

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

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3. Review medications patient is using for dry mouth, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-4,6,7,9,11}

Current	Examples of medications for dry mouth	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to	Evidence
use		use as prescribed)	
	Saliva substitutes (Biotene [®] , Moi-Stir [®]) ^{1-4,6,7}		Expert opinion
	Pilocarpine (Salagen®) saliva stimulant ^{2-4,7,9,11}		Expert opinion
	Anetholtrithion (Sialor [®]) salivary stimulant ¹		Expert opinion
	Oral medications for pain ^{1,2,7}		Expert opinion

*Older adults may be more sensitive to the side effects of pilocarpine.³

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-7,14}

- What helps when you have a dry mouth?^{1,2} Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your **goal** for managing your dry mouth?^{1,2}
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better?³ If yes, provide relevant information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Drink 6-8 glasses of clear fluids per day. ^{1,2,4,7,14}
2. 🗆			Avoid foods and drinks that are highly acidic, caffeinated, sugary, salty, spicy, or very hot (temperature). ^{1-4,7}
3. 🗆			If you have difficulty swallowing, eat a soft diet. ^{1,2,4,7} Suggest: oatmeal, bananas, applesauce, cooked carrots, rice, pasta, eggs, mashed potatoes, cooked or canned fruit without skin, soft cheese, creamed soups, puddings/milkshakes. Add extra moisture to foods using sauce, dressing, gravy, broth, or butter/margarine.
4. □			Keep your mouth cool and moist with fresh, cold foods. ^{1,2,7,14} Suggest sugar-free popsicles, frozen grapes, cold water, or ice cubes.
5. 🗆			Brush your teeth at least twice a day using a soft toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste. Floss daily if it is your normal routine and tolerated. ^{1,2,4,14}
6. 🗆			If you wear dentures, remove before brushing your teeth, cleaning them with toothpaste, and leave them off for long periods of time (e.g. overnight). ^{1,2,4,14}
7. 🗆			Use a bland rinse 4 times/day. ^{1-4,14} For 1 cup warm water, add table salt (2.5 ml (1/2 tsp.)), baking soda (1/2 tsp.) or both (1/4 tsp. each). Swish in your mouth for at least 30 seconds and spit out. Prepare daily.
8. 🗆			Chew on sugar-free gum or sucking on hard candy to help create saliva. ^{1-4,6,7,14} Xylitol gum or lozenges can also be used, up to 6 grams a day.
9. 🗆			Avoid tobacco and alcohol, including alcohol-based mouthwashes. ^{1-4,14}
10. 🗆			Use moisturizers or lip balm to protect your lips. ^{1-4,14}
11. 🗆			Use saliva substitutes (gel, mouthwash, spray). ^{1-4,6,7,14} If already using, how long have you been using them, and do they help? Discourage use of glycerin-based swab sticks.
12. 🗆			Use a cool humidifier or bedside vaporizer to help reduce the dryness. ^{1,3}
13. 🛛			Consider trying acupuncture therapy. ^{1,4,5}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

Name	Signature Date					
	Advise to call back in 12-24 hours if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:					
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #: How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?					
	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use					

References: 1) BCCA 2019; 2) CCO 2021; 3) AHS 2019; 4) NCI 2024... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Mouth Sores/Stomatitis Practice Guide

Mouth sores/Stomatitis/Oral Mucositis: An inflammatory and potentially ulcerative process of the mucous membranes, that can result in severe discomfort that can impair patients' ability to eat, swallow, and talk, and is accompanied by a risk for life-threatening bacteremia and sepsis.¹⁻⁹

1. Assess severity of the mouth sores^{1-5,10-17}

What number from 0 to 10 best describes your mouth sores where 0= "no mouth sores" and 10= "worst possible mouth sores"? ^{2,10,11,18}	1-3		4-6		7-10	
Are you worried about your mouth sores? ^{2,10,11}	No/Some		Yes, very			
How many sores/ulcers/blisters do you have?1- 3,5,10,11	0-4		>4		Coalescing/ Merging/Joining	
Do the sores in your mouth bleed? ^{1,2,10,11}	No		Yes, with eating or oral hygiene		Yes, spontaneously	
Are the sores painful? ^{1-5,10,11,19}	No/Mild ^{G1} 0-3		Moderate ^{G2} 4-6		Severe ^{G≥3} 7-10	
Do you see any redness or white patchy areas in your mouth? ^{2,3,10,11}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
→ Do you have (signs of skin toxicity): ¹²⁻¹⁷						
□ sores/ulcers/blisters in your mouth,					N	
 redness or white patchy areas in your mouth, irritated gums and/or throat? 	No				Yes	
Do you have a fever > 38° C? ^{2,10,11} Unsure	No				Yes	
Do you have a dry mouth? ^{2,3,10,11}	No		Yes			
Are you able to eat? ^{1-4,10,11}	Yes		Yes, soft food		No	
→ Are you able to eat? ¹²	Yes, all foods		Yes, most foods		No or soft foods only	
Are you feeling dehydrated, which can include feeling dizzy, a dry mouth, increased thirst, feeling faint, rapid heart rate, decreased amount of urine, dark urine? ^{2,3,10,11}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
How much fluid are you drinking per day? ^{2,3,10,11}	6-8 glasses		1-5 glasses		Sips/Unable to swallow	
Have you lost weight in the last 1-2 weeks without trying? ^{1,2,10,11} Amount:	0-2.9%		3-9.9%		≥10%	
Are you having trouble breathing? ²	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Does your mouth sore(s) affect your daily activities? ^{1,2,10,11}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
	1 Mi (Gre		2 Moderat (Yellow)	e	3 Severa (Red)	
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{1-4,8,10-13}	□ Review self-care □ Verify medication	S	 Review self-ca Verify medications Advise to notifications Advise to notification Symptom worser new symptoms occur, or no improvement in 24 hours. 	fy if ns,	□ Refer for medi attention immediately and alert if on immunotherapy	cal
			24 hours.			

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for mouth sores, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-5,10,11}

Current use	Examples of medications for mouth sores	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use as prescribed)	Evidence
	Benzydamine hydrogen chloride (Tantum [®] mouth rinse) ^{1-4,10,11}	• • •	Likely effective
	Dexamethasone mouthwash ^{1,10,11}		Likely effective
	Oral medications, ^{2-5,10,11} morphine mouth wash, ^{4,10,11} topical anesthetics (lidocaine), ^{2,4,5,10,11} transdermal fentanyl ^{5,10,11} for pain		Expert opinion
	0.5% Doxepin mouth rinse for pain ^{10,11}		Expert opinion
	Mucosal coating agents for pain (Gelclair [®]) ^{2,3,5,11}		Expert opinion
	Saliva substitutes (Biotene [®] , Moi-Stir [®] , Caphosol [®]) ^{2,3,10,11}		Expert opinion
	Nystatin for oral candida ³		Expert opinion

* Some benzydamine HCI formulations contain alcohol and can cause stinging.^{3,4,10,11} Chlorhexidine mouth rinse and sucralfate are not recommended for treatment.^{1-3,10} "Magic" Mouthwash (mixed medication mouthwash) is not recommended for practice.^{1,2} Local anesthetics for short term pain relief can make it hard to swallow; if used patients should be advised about increased risk of choking when eating.² Advise not to swallow morphine mouthwash or lidocaine due to systemic side effects including fatal arrhythmia.²

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-11,20-23}

- What helps when you have mouth sores?^{2,10,11} Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your **goal**?^{2,10,11}
- If eating is difficult, have you seen or spoken to a dietitian or tried meal supplements?^{2,3,10}
- Would more information about your symptoms help you to manage them better? If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.^{2,4,10}

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Use a bland rinse 4 times/day (more often if mouth sores). ^{1-3,5,10,11} For 1 cup warm water, add table salt (2.5 ml (1/2 tsp.)), baking soda (1/2 tsp.) or both (1/4 tsp. each). Swish in your mouth for at least 30 seconds and spit out. Prepare daily.
2. 🗆			Brush your teeth at least twice a day using a soft toothbrush (use soft foam toothette in salt/soda water if sores). Floss daily if it is your normal routine and tolerated. ^{1-3,5,6,10,11}
3. 🗆			Rinse your toothbrush in hot water before using and allow to air dry. ^{2,3,10,11}
4. 🗆			If you wear dentures , brush and rinse them after meals and at bedtime. Remove nightly and soak in a bland rinse. If mouth sensitive, use only at mealtimes. ^{2-4,10,11}
5. 🗆			Use moisturizers or lip balm to protect your lips. ^{2,3,10,11}
6. 🛛			Use lactobacillus lozenges ¹ or xylitol containing lozenges, gum, or popsicles. ^{10,11}
7. 🗆			Avoid tobacco and alcohol, including alcohol-based mouthwashes. ^{2-4,10,11}
8. 🗆			Drink 6-8 glasses of fluids per day. ^{2,3,10,11}
9. 🗆			Eat a soft diet. ^{2,4,10,11} Suggest: oatmeal, bananas, applesauce, cooked carrots, rice, pasta, eggs, mashed potatoes, cooked or canned fruit without skin, soft cheese, creamed soups, puddings/milkshakes.
10. 🗆			If on pain medicine , try taking it before brushing teeth and eating. ^{2,10,11}
11. 🗆			Avoid foods/drinks that are acidic, salty, spicy, or very hot. ^{2,4,5,10,11}
12. 🗆			During chemotherapy, take ice water or ice chips for 30 min. ^{1-7,9,10,20-22}
13. 🗆			Consider using low level laser therapy. ^{8,22,23}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use						
		Patient agrees to try self-care items #:					
	How confident are you that	you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident,	10=very confident)?				
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:						
	Referral (service & date):						
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:						
	Advise to call back in 12-24 hours if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur						
Name		Signature	Date				

References: 1) ONS 2019; 2) BCCA 2019; 3) NICaN 2022; 4) AHS 2019; 5) NCI 2024... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Nausea & Vomiting Practice Guide

Nausea: A subjective perception that vomiting may occur. Feeling of queasiness.¹⁻³ Vomiting: A forceful expulsion of stomach contents through the mouth and may include retching/dry heaves (gastric and esophageal movement without vomiting).¹⁻³

1. Assess severity of nausea/vomiting¹⁻¹⁷

What number from 0 to 10 best describes how you are feeling 0= "No nausea" and 10= "Worst possible nausea" ^{1,4,18}	1-3		4-6		7-10	
Are you worried about your nausea/vomiting? ²⁻⁸	No/Some		Yes, very			
If vomiting: How many times per day? ^{1,3-6,19}	≦1 ^{G1}		2-5 ^{G2}		≥6 ^{G≥3}	
What is the amount of vomit? ^{1,4,5}	Small		Medium		Large	
Is there any blood or look like coffee grounds? ^{1,4,5}	No				Yes	
Have you been able to eat within last 24 hours? ^{1,2,4,5}	Yes		No			
Have you lost weight in the last 1-2 weeks without trying? ^{1,4}	0-2.9%		3-9.9%		≥10%	
How much fluid are you drinking per day? ^{1,2,4,5,9}	6-8 glasses		1 to 5 glasses		Sips	
Are you feeling dehydrated, which can include feeling dizzy,	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
a dry mouth, increased thirst, feeling faint, rapid heart rate,	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
decreased amount of urine? ^{1,2,4,5,9}			,		,	
	No/Mild	_	Moderate		Severe	_
Do you have any abdominal pain? ^{1,3-5}	0-3		4-6		7-10	
Does your nausea/vomiting affect your daily activities? ^{1,4}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Are you taking medicines that can cause nausea/ vomiting? ¹⁻	N.L.			_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
^{6,9} (e.g., opioids, antidepressants, antibiotics, warfarin)	No		Yes			
Do you have any other symptoms? ^{1-6,8,9} □ Pain □ Fever	N La	_	Manager			_
□ Constipation □ Diarrhea □ Anxiety □ Headache	No		Yes, some		Yes, many	
→ Do you have (signs of endocrine toxicity): ¹⁰⁻¹⁷ □ fatigue/ weakness, □ abdominal pain, □ headache, □ appetite loss,						
\Box vision changes, \Box weight gain or loss, \Box constipation,		_				_
□ dizziness, □ mood or behaviour changes, □ decreased	No				Yes	
libido, \Box confusion, \Box dry skin, \Box hair loss, \Box feeling cold, \Box						
puffy face						
→ Do you have (signs of autonomic neuropathy): ¹⁰						
\Box constipation, \Box urinary problems, \Box sweating changes	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of aseptic meningitis): ¹⁰⁻¹⁷						
\Box headache, \Box eyes sensitive to light, \Box neck stiffness,	No				Yes	
□ low-grade fever						
Do you have (signs of hepatic toxicity): ^{10-12,14-17}						
□ yellow skin/eyes, □ dark urine, □ fever, □ appetite loss,		_				_
\Box right side abdominal pain, \Box fatigue, \Box increase in	No				Yes	
bleeding/bruising						
→ Do you have (signs of GI toxicity): ^{10,11,13-16} □ abdominal						
pain, □ diarrhea, □ blood or mucus in stool, □ fever,	No				Yes	
□ weight loss						
→ Do you have (signs of hemolytic uremic syndrome): ¹⁰						
□ blood in urine/stool or nose/mouth, □ less urine,	Nia				Vee	-
□ new/unexplained bruises, □ abdominal pain, □ pale skin,	No				Yes	
□ fatigue, □ confusion/seizures, □ swelling						
	Mil	d	Moderat	te	Seve	ere
	(Gre	en)	2 (Yellow)	3 (Re	d)
2 Triago patient for symptom	□ Review se		□ Review self-car	,	□ Refer for	,
2. Triage patient for symptom	care.		□ Verify	~	medical attent	tion
management based on highest	□ Verify		medications		immediately a	
severity ^{1,2,4,5}	medications		□ Advise to notify	if	alert if on	
out only			symptom worsens		immunotherap	οv.
			new symptoms	,		
			occur, or no			
			improvement in 12	2-		
			24 hours.			

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for nausea/vomiting, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-9,20-23}

Current use	Examples of medications for nausea/vomiting*	Evidence	
	5-HT ₃ : ondansetron (Zofran [®]), granisetron (Kytril [®]), dolasetron (Anszemet [®]) ^{1-9,20-22}	Effective	
	Olanzapine (Zyprexa [®]) ^{1-4,6-9,20-23}		Effective
	Fosaprepitant (Emend [®] IV), aprepitant (Emend [®]) ^{1-3,5-9,20-22}		Effective
	Triple drug: ^{2,3,5-9,20-22} dexamethasone, 5 HT ₃ (palonosetron), neurokinin 1 receptor antagonist (netupitant) for high emetic risk		Effective
	Cannabis/Cannabinoids ^{1-4,7-9,22}		Effective
	Netupitant/palonosetron (NEPA) (Akynzeo [®]) ^{1-3,6-9,20,22}		Effective
	Dexamethasone (Decadron [®]) alone or in combination ^{1-9,20-22}		Likely effective
	Gabapentin (Neurontin [®]) ⁷		Likely effective
	Progestins ⁷		Likely effective
	Anticipatory: Lorazepam (Ativan [®]), haloperidol (Haldol [®]) ^{1-9,20,22}		Expert opinion
	Metoclopramide (Maxeran®), prochlorperazine (Stemetil®) ^{1-6,9,20,22}		Expert opinion
	Other: Cyclizine, ^{5,6} dimenhydrinate, ^{1,3,4,8} methotrimeprazine ¹		Expert opinion

*Patients are at increased risk of opioid overdose and serious side effects when taking gabapentin with an opioid.²⁴ Rectal administration should be avoided if neutropenic.

4. Discuss self-care strategies1-9,20,22,25

- What helps when you have nausea/vomiting?^{1,4} Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your goal?^{7,9}
- Have you seen or spoken to a dietitian?^{1,4,9}
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better?^{1,4} If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Drink 6-8 glasses of clear fluids per day. ^{1,4,9}
2. 🗆			Use relaxation techniques (e.g., guided imagery, progressive muscle relaxation, hypnosis, music therapy). ^{1,4,6-9,22}
3. 🗆			Take fast-acting anti-emetics (e.g., ondansetron (Zofran [®]), granisetron (Kytril [®]), dolasetron (Anszemet [®]) 30-60 minutes before meals so they are effective during/after meals. ^{1,4}
4. 🗆			If vomiting, limit food and drink until vomiting stops. After 30-60 min without vomiting, sip clear fluids. When clear fluids stay down, add dry starchy foods (crackers, dry toast, dry cereal, pretzels). If starchy foods stay down, add protein rich foods (e.g., eggs, chicken). ^{1,4}
5. 🗆			If nausea, eat small, frequent meals and snacks. ^{1,4,9} Eat foods that reduce your nausea and are your "comfort foods" cold or room temperature. ^{1,4,9} Avoid greasy/fried, highly salty, spicy, and foods with strong odors. ^{1,4,9} Avoid tobacco and alcohol. ^{1,6,9}
6. 🗆			Sit upright or recline with your head raised for 30-60 minutes after meals. ^{1,4}
7. 🗆			If vomiting, use a bland rinse 4 times/day. ⁴ For 1 cup warm water, add table salt (2.5 ml (1/2 tsp.)), baking soda (1/2 tsp.) or both (1/4 tsp. each). Swish in your mouth for at least 30 seconds and spit out. Prepare daily.
8. 🗆			Try acupressure (e.g., acupressure bracelet) or acupuncture . ^{1,4,9,22,25}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use					
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #:					
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?					
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:					
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Advise to call back in 12-24 hours if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur					
Nam	Signature Date					

References: 1) BCCA 2018; 2) NCI 2023; 3) INESSS 2020; 4) CCO 2019... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Pain Practice Guide

Pain: subjective sensory or emotional discomfort associated with actual or potential tissue damage or described in terms of such damage.¹⁻⁸

1. Assess the pain and severity^{1-7,9-25}

Tell me about the pain (location, onset, radiating, what does it feel like, what makes it better or worse):1-7,9-15

Do you know what may be causing the pain (surgery, injury, illness, pre-existing pain/arthritis, spinal cord compression)?^{1,2,4-7,9-13,16}

What number from 0 to 10 best describes your level of pain where 0="No pain" and 10="Worst possible pain" ^{1,2,6,7,9-17,26}	0-3		4 – 6		7 - 10	
Rating of worst pain and pain 2hr after medicine? ^{1,2,9,11,14}	0 - 3		4 - 6		7 - 10	
Are you able to easily distract yourself from the pain? ¹¹	Yes, often		Yes, sometimes		No, never	
Are you worried about your pain? ^{1,2,5,6,11,12}	No/Some		Yes, very			
Did the pain start suddenly? ^{1-3,6,7,9-14}	No No		Yes		Yes	
Is the pain from a new location? ^{1,2,6,7,9-11,13} Describe.	No		Yes		Yes	
Do you have loss of bladder or bowel control, numbness in			100		100	
your fingers, toes or burn, feel unsteady on your feet, or difficulty walking? ^{1,6}	No				Yes	
Do you feel confused, very sleepy, nauseous, hallucinate, or have muscle spasms? ^{1,2,6,7,9,11,12,15}	No				Yes	
Does your pain interfere with your daily activities? ^{1,2,6,7,9-14,17,27}	No ^{G1}		Yes, some ^{G2}		Yes, a lot ^{G≥3}	
Does your pain interfere with your mood? ^{1,2,6,9-11,13}	No		Yes		1 es, a loi	
Are you able to get pain relief from your medicines? ^{1,2,6,7,9-13}	Yes, relief		Yes, some		No	
Do the pain medicines restrict your daily activities? ^{1,2,10,11,13,17}	No				Yes, a lot	
Do you have (risk factors for opioid misuse): ^{2,6,7,9-11,13,15,17}	INU		Yes, some		1 es, a loi	
□ past alcohol or drug misuse, □ psychiatric disorder, □ younger age, □ legal problems, □ past sexual abuse, □ poor financial and/or social support □ current heavy smoker?	No		Yes			
Do you have other symptoms: ^{1,2,4-6,11,12} □ Constipation, □ Nausea/Vomiting, □ Depression, □ Fatigue, □ Sleep changes, □ Itchiness, □ Peripheral neuropathy (hands, feet)	No		Yes, some		Yes, many	
 Do you have (signs of musculoskeletal toxicities):¹⁸⁻²⁴ joint pain/swelling, d stiffness after inactivity, muscle weakness, movement/heat improves pain 	No				Yes	
→ Do you have (signs of hepatic toxicity): ^{18,19,21-24} □ yellow skin/ eyes, □ dark urine, □ fever, □ nausea, □ right side abdominal pain □ fatigue, □ increase in bleeding/bruising	No				Yes	
 → Do you have (signs of endocrine toxicity):¹⁸⁻²⁵ ☐ fatigue/weakness, □ abdominal pain, □ appetite loss, □ headache, □ nausea/vomiting, □ vision changes, □ weight gain or loss, □ constipation, □ dizziness, □ mood or behaviour changes, □ decreased libido, □ confusion, □ dry skin, □ hair loss, □ feeling cold, □ puffy face 	No				Yes	
 → Do you have (signs of ocular toxicity):^{18-20,22,24} □ dry eyes, □ eye pain, □ eye redness, □ blurred/double vision, □ new floaters, □ eyes sensitive to light, □ eyelid swelling, □ change in colour vision 	No				Yes	
	1 Mild (Green)		2 Moderate (Yellow)		3 Seve (Red)	re
2. Triage patient for symptom	□ Review self-		Review self-care.	1	□ Refer for med	ical
	care		Review medications		attention	
management based on highest	□ Review		Advise to notify if		mmediately and	
Severity ^{1,2,6,7,9-12,17,28}	medications	symptom worsens, new symptoms occur, or no improvement in 1-2 days.				
Lagandu - Immuna Chaeknaint Inhibitar tharany: NCL CTCAE C1-	Crede 1 C2 Crede		22-Crada 2 or highs			

Legend: \rightarrow Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, \geq G3=Grade 3 or higher If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for pain, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-7,9,11-24,28-32}

Current use	Examples of medications for pain (steps according to WHO)*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use as prescribed)	Evidence
	Step 1: Non-opioid: acetaminophen (Tylenol [®]), NSAIDs (lbuprofen [®]), COX-2 inhibitors (Celebrex [®]), nefopam (Acupan [®]) ¹⁻ ^{3,5-7,9,11-13,15-25,29,30}		Likely effective
	Step 2: Weak opioid: codeine, tramadol, tapentadol ^{2,3,5-7,9,11-} 13,15,17,28-30		Effective
	Step 3: Strong opioid: morphine, oxycodone, fentanyl, hydromorphone ^{1,2,5-7,9,11-13,15-17,28-31}		Effective
	Breakthrough pain: extra dose of immediate-release oral opioids or transmucosal fentanyl ^{1,2,6,7,9,11-17,29}		Effective
	Chronic pain: Transdermal buprenorphine, transdermal fentanyl, systemic anesthetics (e.g., mexiletine) ^{1,2,5,7,9,12,13,15,17}		Effective
	Chronic pain: Cannabis/Cannabinoids ^{1,2,5,7,11}		Likely effective
	Refractory pain: Ketamine ^{4,6,7,13,30}		Benefits balanced with harm
	Neuropathic pain: Antidepressant or anticonvulsant ^{2,3,5-7,9,11,12,16-} 18,20,23,24,29,32		Likely effective
	Prednisone for immunotherapy-related pain ¹⁸⁻²⁴		Expert opinion
	Constipation prophylaxis: stimulant (sennosides or bisacodyl) plus osmotic laxative (lactulose or PEG) ^{1,2,6,7,9,11-13,15,17,29}		Likely effective/ expert opinion

*Use NSAIDS with caution due to risk of renal, GI, or cardiac toxicities, thrombocytopenia, or bleeding disorder.^{2,6,7,9,11,18-20,24,28} Avoid use of long-acting opioids during severe acute pain. Use opioids with caution in patients with kidney or liver dysfunction.^{1,2,6,7,9,11,12,15,17,29,30,32} Avoid tricyclic antidepressants in the elderly.^{2,6,11}

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-3,5-17,29,33-44}

- What helps when you have pain? Reinforce as appropriate.^{1,2,7,10-13}
- What is your **goal** for pain relief (e.g., target on scale of 0 to 10)?^{1,2,6,7,9-11,13-15}
- Do you understand the plan for **taking routine and breakthrough medicines** for pain? If no, educate about pain and pain management.^{1,2,5-7,9,11,15,17}
- Do you have any concerns about taking pain medicines? If yes, explore and educate.^{1-3,6,7,9,10,12,13,15}
- If you have other symptoms, are they under control?^{2,6,9}

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Track your pain level when taking medicine and 1-2 hr. after. ^{1,2,12,15}
2. 🗆			Use medicines to prevent constipation if taking opioids. ^{1,2,6,7,9,11-13,15,17,29}
3. 🗆			Try massage (+/- aromatherapy), physio, acupressure, acupuncture , heat/cold, or transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation. ^{1,2,6,8,11,16,33-36}
4. 🗆			Try light physical activity (walk, swim, cycle, stretch, yoga). ^{1,2,7,11,12,16,37-39}
5. 🗆			Try activities to help you cope with pain (e.g., listening to music, meditation, breathing exercises, activities for distraction, relaxation, mindfulness-based stress reduction, cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), biofeedback, guided imagery, progressive muscle relaxation, hypnosis). ^{1-3,7,11,12,16,33,40-44}
6. 🗆			Participate in patient and family counselling and/or rely on friends/family for support. ^{1,2,11,12}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use					
	Patient agrees to use medicatio	n to be consistent with prescribed regimen				
Patient agrees to try self-care items #:						
	How confident are you that you	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not, 10=very)?				
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Advise to call back in 1-2 days if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur					
Name		Signature	Date			
□ Nar						

References: 1) BCCA 2018; 2) NCCN 2023; 3-5) ONS 2019; 6) NCI 2024; 7) AHS 2018... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Peripheral Neuropathy Practice Guide

Neuropathy: Numbness, tingling, burning, pins and needles, tremor, balance disturbances, pain in hands, feet, legs or arms. The end result of peripheral, motor, sensory, and autonomic neuron damage caused by neurotoxic chemotherapy agents that inactivate the components required to maintain the metabolic needs of the axon.¹⁻¹⁰ Other causes of peripheral neuropathy include surgical trauma, treatment with immune checkpoint inhibitors, and radiation involving the spine.^{1,3,8}

1. Assess severity of the neuropathy^{1-8,11-17}

If receiving chemotherapy, what was the date of your last treatment?

Tell me about the neuropathy (location, onset, radiating, what does it feel like, what makes it better or worse):1,3,5-7

What number from 0 to 10 best describes your						
neuropathy where 0="No neuropathy" and 10="Worst possible neuropathy" ^{1,3-7,18}	1-3		4-6		7-10	
Are you worried about your neuropathy?8	No/Some		Yes, very			
Do you have pain in your (neuropathy location)? ^{1-5,7}	No/Mild 0-3		Moderate 4-6		Severe 7-10	
→ Pain in lower back or thighs ^{8,11,12}	No 0		Mild 1-3		> Moderate 4-10	
Do you have new weakness in your arms or legs? ^{1,2,7}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
→ Rapid onset of weakness in arms or legs ^{8,12-16}	No				Yes	
Have you noticed problems with your balance or how you walk or climb stairs? ^{1,2,5,7} If yes, how much?	No/Mild		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Are you constipated? ^{1,2,5}	No/Mild		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do you have difficulty emptying your bladder of urine? ^{1,5}	No/Mild		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Constipation or urinary problems ^{8,11,14}	No				Yes	
Does your neuropathy/numbness/tingling affect your daily activities? (e.g., buttoning clothing, writing, holding coffee cup)? ^{1,5-7,19}	No ^{G1}		Yes, some ^{G2}		Yes, a lot ^{G≥3}	
→ Neuropathy interferes with daily activities ^{8,11,13-17}	No ^{G1}				Yes ^{G≥2}	
 → Do you have: □ Difficulty walking, □ Double vision, □ Facial weakness, □ Drooping eyelid(s), □ Breathlessness, □ Swallowing or speaking problems, □ Nausea, □ Sweating changes?^{8,11,13-15} 	No				Yes	
	1 Mil (Gree		2 Modera (Yellow)		3 Seve (Red)	re
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{1,3,5-8,11,13-17,20} □ Review self-care □ Verify medications		6	 Review self- care Verify medications Advise to not if symptom worsens, new symptoms occu or no improvem in 1-2 days. 	r,	Refer for medical attent immediately a alert if on immunotherap	nd

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for neuropathy, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1-6,8-17,20-23}

Current	Examples of medications for neuropathy*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest	Evidence
use		to use as prescribed)	
	Duloxetine ^{1-6,8-12,16,20-22}		Likely effective
	Gabapentin (Neurontin [®]) and opioid combination ^{2,3,6,8}		Likely effective
	Corticosteroids - prednisone/methylprednisolone ^{1,3,6,8,11-17}		Expert opinion
	Anti-convulsants gabapentin, pregabalin (Lyrica®) ^{1,3-6,8,9,11,12,16,23}		Expert opinion
	Tricyclic anti-depressants: amitriptyline (Elavil [®]), nortriptyline (Pamelor [®]), duloxetine (Cymbalta [®]), venlafaxine (Effexor [®]), bupropion (Wellbutrin [®] , Zyban [®]) ^{1,3-6,9,11,23}		Expert opinion
	Opioids – fentanyl, morphine (Statex [®]), hydromorphone (Dilaudid [®]), codeine, oxycodone (OxyContin [®]), tapentadol (Nucynta [®]), methadone (Dolophine [®]) ^{1,3,5,9,21}		Expert Opinion
	Topical – lidocaine patch 5% ^{1,3,5,6,9}		Expert Opinion

*Opioids combined with anticonvulsants or anti-depressants increase CNS adverse events requiring careful titration.²³ Avoid tricyclic antidepressants in the elderly.³⁻⁶ Carnitine/L-carnitine and human leukemia inhibitory factor are not recommended for practice.^{2,5,20}

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-3,5-7,9,10,21,22}

- What helps with managing your neuropathy?^{1,5,7} Reinforce as appropriate.
- What is your **goal**?^{1,3,5,7}
- Have you seen or spoken to a doctor, nurse practitioner, or pharmacist about the peripheral neuropathy?^{1,3}
- Have you seen or spoken to a **physiotherapist** about: A walker, cane, or splint to help with balance and improve walking,^{1-3,5-7} physical training plan,^{1-3,9,10} or transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS)?^{1,3,5,10}
- Have you seen or spoken to an occupational therapist about using loafer-style shoes or Velcro shoe laces,¹ adaptive equipment (e.g., larger handles on eating utensils)?⁵
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better?¹ If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Look at your hands and feet every day for sores/blisters that you may not feel. ¹ Talk to your doctor or nurse practitioner if the sores/blisters do not heal.
2. 🗆			Neuropathy in feet: Wear footwear that fits you properly and avoid going barefoot. ^{1,2,5}
3. 🗆			Neuropathy in hands: Wear gloves when cooking, using oven, or doing dishes. ^{1,2}
4. 🗆			In your home: ensure the walkways clear of clutter. ¹ Use a skid-free shower or bath mat in your tub. ^{1,2} Remove throw rugs that may be a tripping hazard. ^{1,2}
5. 🗆			When walking on uneven ground , try to look at the ground to help make up for the loss of sensation in your legs or feet. ¹
6. 🗆			If any neuropathy, to avoid burns : Lower the temperature of your hot water heater. Use a thermometer to ensure shower or tub water is <110°F/43°C. ^{1,2}
7. 🗆			Avoid exposing your fingers and toes to very cold temperatures. ¹
8. 🗆			Try dangling your legs before you stand up to avoid feeling dizzy. ¹
9. 🗖			For constipation , try eat a high-fiber diet and drink adequate fluids. ^{1,3}
10. 🗆			For urinary issues, try to empty bladder at same time every day, bladder re-training exercises, and drink adequate fluids. ¹
11. 🗆			Try acupuncture , acupressure, massage, yoga, relaxation therapy, or guided imagery. ^{1,3,5,6,21,22}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use					
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #:					
	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=ve	ry confident)?				
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:					
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Advise to call back in 1-2 days if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur					
Name	Signature	Date				

References: 1) BCCA 2018; 2) ONS 2019; 3) NCCN 2023; 4) CCO 2018; 5) AHS 2019... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Skin Rash Practice Guide

Skin rash/alteration: A change in the colour, texture or integrity of the skin.¹⁻¹⁰

This practice guide is intended for any rash except for skin changes from radiation reaction. If the rash is in the radiation therapy area, refer to the Skin Reaction to Radiation practice guide.

1. Assess severity of the skin rash¹⁻¹⁶

Tell me about the skin rash (e.g., location, onset, what does it look like):^{11,13}

What number from 0 to 10 best describes your sl rash where 0="No skin rash" and 10="Worst possible skin rash" ^{13,17}	kin 1-3		4-6		7-10		
Are you worried about your skin rash? ¹³	No/Some		Yes, very				
Is the skin rash on one small part of your body (localized) or does it cover other areas (generalized)? ⁵⁻ 7,11,13,18 Adult Body Part Arm Head Neck Leg Anterior trunk Posterior trunk 18%	<10% BSA ^{G1}		10-30% BSA ^{G2}		>30% BSA ^{≥3}		
→ Is the skin rash localized or generalized ^{1-4,8-}			<10% BSA ^{G1}		>10% BSA ^{G≥2}		
Do you have any open wounds or blisters? ^{1,3-8,15,}					Yes		
Do you have pain or feel burning at the skin rash area? ^{1,2,5-7,11,13}	No/Mild 0-3		Moderate 4-6		Severe 7-10		
Is the rash itchy? ¹⁻¹⁶	No		Yes				
Does the affected area feel tight or swollen? ¹⁻ 4,10,11,13	No		Yes				
Have you ever had a rash like this before? ^{1-3,9,14-1}	6 No/controlled with treatment				Yes, did not respond to treatment		
Does your skin rash affect your daily activities? ¹⁻⁵	0,11- No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot		
	1 Mild (Gree		2 Moderate (Yellow)		3 Severe (Red)		
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{1-12,14-16}	□ Review self care. □ Verify medications	□ Verify		 Review self-care. Verify medications Advise to notify if symptom worsens, new symptoms occur, or no improvement in 1-2 weeks. 		Refer for medical attention immediately and alert if on immunotherapy.	

Legend: → Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy; BSA=Body surface area; NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for skin rash, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements¹⁻¹⁶

Current use	Examples of medications for skin rash	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use as prescribed)	Evidence
	Topical corticosteroids (hydrocortisone, betamethasone, clobetasol propionate) ¹⁻¹⁶		Expert opinion
	Antihistamines or antipruritics (hydroxyzine diphenhydramine, cetirizine, loratidine) ^{1-5,8-10,12,14,15}		Expert opinion
	Oral corticosteroids (prednisone, methylprednisolone) ^{1-12,14-16}		Expert opinion
	Antibiotics for infection, or prophylaxis ^{4-7,11-13,15}		Likely effective
	Prophylaxis: Vitamin K cream ⁵		Expert opinion

*Low-dose corticosteroid cream should be used sparingly.¹ Higher potency topical steroids are preferred for short-term use (days to a few weeks) for immune-related dermatitis, compared to longer term use (several weeks to months) of lower potency steroids.²

4. Discuss self-care strategies¹⁻¹⁶

- What helps when you have a skin rash?^{9,13} Reinforce as appropriate.
- What is your **goal**?
- Have you seen or spoken to a dermatologist?^{1,2,4,7-9,11-16}
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better? If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Avoid sun and protect your skin with sunscreen and clothes. ^{3-8,12-14}
2. 🗆			Avoid skin irritants (e.g., alcohol or perfume based creams, over the counter acne medications, clothes washed in scented laundry soap, tight fitting clothes or irritating fabrics like wool). ^{1,3,5-7,9,13,14}
3. 🗆			Use moisturizing cream on your skin (e.g., urea-based) daily. ^{1,3-6,8-15}
4. 🗆			Use oatmeal baths if itchy.4
5. 🗆			Take warm showers using mild non-scented soap. ^{5-7,12,13} Avoid hot water and bathing too long.
6. 🗖			Use a cool compress for itchy skin. ⁴

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

□ Name	Advise to call back in 1-2 weeks if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur ¹						
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:						
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen Specify:						
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #: How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?						
	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use						

References: 1) ASCO 2021; 2) NCCN 2023; 3) ESMO 2022; 4) CCO 2018... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Skin Reaction to Radiation Practice Guide

Skin reaction/alteration: A change in the colour, texture or integrity of the skin. Radiation-induced skin reactions can vary from redness and skin darkening that usually progresses to dry peeling causing itchiness and thin skin. Open sores may weep causing wetness.^{1,2}

1. Assess severity of the skin reaction to radiation¹⁻¹²

Site of skin reaction(s)³ _____ Size of skin reaction(s)³ _____

What number from 0 to 10 best describes your skin reaction where 0="No skin reaction" and 10="Worst possible skin reaction" ^{3,13}	1-3		4-6		7-10	
Are you worried about your skin reaction?	No/Some		Yes, very			
Is your skin red? ^{1-3,5-10}	None		Faint/dull		Tender/bright, necrotic	
Is your skin peeling/flaking?1-3,6-8,14	No/Dry ^{G1}		Patchy, moist ^{G2}		Generalized, moist ^{G3}	
Do you have any swelling around the skin reaction area? ^{1,3,6,8}	No		Yes, some		Yes, pitting edema	
Do you have pain at the skin reaction area? ^{1-3,5-}	No/Mild 0-3		Moderate 4-6		Severe 7-10	
Do you feel itchy at the skin reaction area? ^{1,3,5,6,10-12,14}	No/Mild ^{G1}		Yes, often ^{G2}		Yes, constant G3	
Do you have any open, draining wounds? ^{1,3,5,6,8}	No				Yes	
Is there any odour from the skin reaction area? ^{1,3}	No				Yes, strong/foul	
Do you have any bleeding? ^{3,5}	No				Yes, from minor trauma	
Do you have a fever > 38° C? ³ Unsure	No				Yes	
Have you started a new medication? ³	No		Yes			
Does your skin reaction affect your daily activities? ^{2-5,7,9,11,12}	No		Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
	1 Mi (Gree		2 Moderat (Yellow)	e	3 Severe (Red))
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{3,5-7}	 Review self- care. Verify medications 		 Review self- care. Verify medications Advise to notify if symptom worsens, new symptoms occur, or no improvement in 12-24 hours. 		□ Refer for media attention immediately.	cal

Legend: NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional Comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for skin reaction, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements^{1,3-7,10-12}

Current	Examples of medications for skin reaction to radiation	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest to use	Evidence
use	therapy*	as prescribed)	
	Low-dose corticosteroid cream ^{1,3-7,10}		Likely effective
	Infection: Silver Sulfadiazine (Flamazine) ^{1,3,4}		Likely effective
	Open areas: Hydrocolloid & hydrogel Dressings ^{1,3-5}		Expert opinion
	Moist desquamation: Silicone Dressings ^{1,3,4,6,7}		Expert opinion
	Infection: Topical antibiotics ^{1,3,6}		Expert opinion

*Insufficient evidence to support or refute other agents for skin reaction (i.e., sucralfate cream,⁴ chamomile cream,⁴ oral antihistamines,⁴ emu oil,^{4,5} oral curcumin,^{4,11} specialty non-steroidal creams (e.g., Cavilon)^{4,5,7}). Low-dose corticosteroid cream should be used sparingly on intact skin.^{1,3,6,7} Silver sulfadiazine (**Flamazine**) should not be used if allergy to sulfa, history of severe renal or hepatic disease or during pregnancy.³ Hydrocolloid & hydrogel dressings are not advised for infected wounds and wounds with heavy exudate, or applied directly prior to treatment.^{1,3} Trolamine (Biafine[®]),^{4,5,7,12} calendula ointment,^{4,5} and aloe vera^{1,4,5,7} are not recommended for radiation skin reaction.

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-6,8,9}

- What helps when you have a skin reaction?³ Reinforce as appropriate.
- What is your goal?³
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better?^{1,3,6} If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Take lukewarm/tepid showers or baths using mild non-perfumed soap, and patting dry (no rubbing). ^{1,3,8,9}
2. 🗆			Avoid petroleum jelly , alcohol-based, and perfumed products. ^{1,3,4,6} Use non-scented creams on intact skin. ^{1,3,5,6,8}
3. 🗆			Wear loose clothes (e.g., soft breathable fabric like cotton). ^{1,3,8,9}
4. □			Use deodorant on intact skin only. ^{1,3,5,8} Stop using if skin becomes irritated, blisters, or peels.
5. 🗆			Use an electric razor instead of a wet razor for shaving. ^{1,3} Stop shaving if area becomes irritated.
6. 🗆			Avoid waxing or other hair removal creams. ³
7. 🗆			Avoid talcum powder, baby powder, and cornstarch especially on treatment areas. These products promote fungus growth and infections. ^{1,3}
8. 🗆			Shower after swimming in pools and lakes. Avoid swimming if skin is blistered, peeling or irritated. ^{1,3,8}
9. 🗆			Avoid temperature extremes (e.g., ice pack or heating pad) to the reaction area. ^{1,3} Protect the treatment area from the sun and the cold. ^{3,8}
10. 🗆			Use warm or room temperature normal saline compresses up to 4 times a day if the reaction area is itchy. ^{1,3}
11. 🗆			Avoid trauma to the treatment area by not using tape or Band-aids, not rubbing or scratching your skin, and opting to wear loose fitting clothing. ^{1,3}
12. 🗆			Eat a well-balanced diet that includes fruit, vegetables, whole grains, and lean protein and drink fluids, 6-8 glasses per day. ^{1,3,8}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

□ Name	Advise to call back in 12-24 hours if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur Signature Date						
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:						
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:						
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #: How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?						
	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use						

References: 1) CCMB 2018; 2) Aguiar 2021; 3) BCCA 2018; 4) MASCC 2023... (pages 42-55 for all references).

Sleep Changes Practice Guide

Sleep changes: actual or perceived changes in night sleep resulting in daytime impairment.¹⁻⁴

1. Assess severity of the sleep changes¹⁻⁵

What number from 0 to 10 best describes how much your sleep changes affect your daytime activities at home and work where $0 = "No problems" and 10 = "Worst possible problems"^{1,2,4-6}$	1-3		4-6		7-10	
Are you worried about your sleep changes? ^{1,2,4,5}	No/Some		Yes, very			
Do you have difficulty falling asleep? ^{1,2,4,5}	<3 nights/week		3+ nights/week		Takes ≥30 min every night	
Do you have difficulty staying asleep? ^{1,2,4,5}	<3 nights/week		3+ nights/week		Takes ≥30 min every night to go to sleep again	
Do you have early morning waking when not desired? ^{1,2,4,5}	<3 nights/week		3+ nights/week			
How long have these sleep changes been present? ^{2,4,5} Describe the sleep pattern change.	Less than 1 month		More than 1 month			
Did the onset of this problem occur with another issue? ¹⁻⁵ Describe.	No		Yes			
Are you taking any medicines that affect sleep (e.g., opiates, steroids, sedatives, etc.) ²⁻⁵	No		Yes			
Do you have other sleep disorders (e.g., loud snoring, choking/gasping, sleep apnea, restless movement, restless legs)? ¹⁻⁵	No				Yes	
Do you have other symptoms: ¹⁻⁵ □ fatigue, □ pain, □ nausea, □ anxiety, □ depression, □ hot flashes, □ itchy skin, □ breathlessness	None		Some		Yes, many	
	1 Mild (Green)		2 Modera (Yellow)		3 Severe (Red)	
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ^{1-3,5}	□ Review se care. □ Verify medications	elf-	 Review self- care. Verify medications Advise to not if symptom worsens, new symptoms occu or no improvem in 2-3 days. 	ır,	 □ Review self-ca (If ≥30 minutes s 4.12). □ Verify medicat use, if appropriat □ For other slee disorders, refer to sleep disorder cli 	ee ion e. p o

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional Comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for sleep changes, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements¹⁻⁴

_			
Current	Examples of Medications for sleep changes*	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest	Evidence
1100		to use as prescribed)	
use		to use as prescribed)	
	Benzodiazepines - lorazepam (Ativan [®]), diazepam, (Valium [®]),		Event opinion
	alprazolam (Xanax [®]) ²⁻⁴		Expert opinion
	Non-benzodiazepine Hypnotics - Zolpidem (Ambien®) ¹⁻⁴		Expert opinion
	Tricyclic Antidepressants - Amitriptyline (Elavil®) ²⁻⁴		Expert opinion
	Neuroleptics - Chlorpromazine (Thorazine [®] , Ormazine [®]) ^{2,4}		Expert opinion
	Herbal supplements (Melatonin, Kava, Valerian) ²⁻⁴		Expert opinion
	Melatonin receptor agonists - Ramelteon (Rozerem®) ⁴		Expert opinion
	Trazadone (Desyrel [®]) ²⁻⁴		Expert opinion
	Antihistamines: Diphenhydramine (Benadryl®), Hydroxyzine (Atarax®) ^{2,4}		Expert opinion
	Antipsychotics - Quetiapine (Seroquel [®]) ²⁻⁴		Expert opinion

*Medications for sleep changes should be short term (7-10 days) and depends on side effect profiles of the medicine and the potential for interaction with other current medications; need to balance benefits with harms.¹⁻⁴ Tricyclic antidepressants should be avoided in the elderly.² Antipsychotics are a last option.^{2,4}

4. Discuss self-care strategies^{1-5,7-14}

- What helps when you have problems sleeping?^{2,5} Reinforce as appropriate.
- What is your **goal** for sleeping (is it realistic e.g., 6 -10 hours sleep/night)?^{2,5}
- If you have other symptoms, are they under control?^{2,3,5}
- Do you understand the effect of some medications on sleep?^{2,3,5} Provide education.
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better? If yes, provide appropriate information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful
1. 🗆			Track your sleep patterns in a diary. ^{1,2,5}
2. 🗆			Try to go to sleep and wake at the same time each day. ¹⁻⁵
3. 🗆			Try to get exposed to light soon after waking and see if it affects your sleep. ^{1,2,4,5}
4. 🗆			Try to clear your head early evening (problem solve, write down plan). ^{1,2,4,5,7}
5. 🗆			Have a 90-minute buffer zone before bedtime (e.g., read, watch TV, crossword puzzle, relax, listen to music, yoga, deep breathing, meditation, muscle relaxation/guided imagery, aromatherapy). ^{1-5,8,9}
6. 🗆			Go to bed when you are sleepy. ^{1-3,5} If you can't fall asleep within 20-30 minutes, get out of bed and return when sleepy.
7. 🗆			Limit the use of the bedroom for sleep and/or sex. ^{1,2,5}
8. 🗆			Restrict napping in the daytime. ¹⁻⁵ If needed, limit to one nap (20-30 minutes) and spend at least four hours awake before bedtime.
9. 🗆			Have a comfortable sleep environment. ^{1-5,7} Suggest removing bedroom clock and avoid computer screens. If noisy or too bright, use ear plugs or eye masks .
10. 🗆			Exercise regularly. ^{1-5,7,10}
11. 🗆			Limit caffeine after noon, limit smoking or alcohol, spicy or heavy meals, excessive fluids, intense activities close to bedtime. If you are hungry a protein snack is best. ^{1-4,7}
12. 🗆			Try a program like cognitive-behavioural therapy or personal counseling that provides more in-depth guidance on managing sleep changes. ^{1-5,11}
13. 🗆			Try acupressure or acupuncture. ^{7,12-14}

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use					
	Patient agrees to try self-care	items #:				
	How confident are you that you	How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?				
	Patient agrees to use medicati	ion to be consistent with prescribed regimen. Specify:				
	Referral (service & date):					
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:					
	Advise to call back in 2-3 days if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur					
Name		Signature	Date			

References: 1) ONS 2019; 2) BCCA 2019; 3) AHS 2019; 4) NCI 2024; 5) CCO 2022... (pages 42-55 for all references).

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Swallowing Difficulty Practice Guide

Swallowing difficulty or dysphagia is the process of passing food or drink from the mouth through the esophagus to the stomach. It may also present as a sensation of food sticking in the throat or chest.¹

1. Assess severity of swallowing difficulty¹

Tell me what number from 0 to 10 best describes how difficult it is to swallow (0= no difficulty; 10= worst possible). ¹	0 – 3	4 - 6		7 - 10	
Are you worried about your difficulty swallowing? ¹	No/Some	Yes, very			
How much have you had to eat or drink in the last 24 hours? ^{1,2}	Close to normal ^{G1}	About half my normal amount ^{G2}		Minimal to none ^{G3}	
How long does it take for you to eat an average meal? ¹	< 30 minutes	About 30 minutes		>60 minutes or unable to swallow	
Does food stick in your throat when you swallow? ¹	No	Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Does swallowing take a great effort? ¹	No	Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do you have difficulty swallowing pills? ¹	No	Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do you cough or choke when you eat?	No	Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Have you lost weight because of swallowing problems? ¹	No	Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do you cough or choke when you drink liquids? ¹	No	Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Do you gag or drool often? ¹	No	Yes, some		Yes, a lot	
Were you recently diagnosed with aspiration pneumonia? (fever, short of breath, feeling unwell, change in mucous amount/colour)? ¹	No			Yes	
Do you have any other symptoms? ¹ □ mouth dryness, □ anxiety	No	Yes, some		Yes, many	
	1 Mil (Gree	2 Modera (Yellow		3 Severe (Red)	
2. Triage patient for symptom management based on highest severity ¹	□ Review s care □ Verify medications	 Review self-ca Verify medications Advise to noti if symptom worsens, new symptoms occur or no improveme in 1 to 2 days 	fy ,	□ Refer for medic attention immediately.	al

Legend: NCI-CTCAE G1=Grade 1, G2=Grade 2, ≥G3=Grade 3 or higher

If patient has other symptoms, did you refer to the relevant practice guide(s)? Please specify:

Additional comments:

3. Review medications patient is using for swallowing difficulty, including prescribed, over the counter, traditional medicines, and/or herbal supplements¹

Current	Examples of medications for swallowing difficulty	Notes (e.g., dose, suggest	Evidence
use		to use as prescribed)	
	Pain medicines 30-40 minutes before meals ¹		Expert opinion
	Local anesthetic 5 to 10 minutes before eating if for painful swallowing ¹		Expert opinion

Local anesthetics for short term pain relief can make it hard to swallow; if used patients should be advised about increased risk of choking when eating.

4. Discuss self-care strategies¹

- What helps when you have difficulty swallowing?¹ Reinforce as appropriate. Specify:
- What is your goal?¹
- Have you seen or spoken to a **dietitian** or a speech language specialist?¹
- Would **more information** about your symptoms help you to manage them better?¹ If yes, provide relevant information or suggest resources.

Patient already uses	Strategy advised/ education provided	Patient agreed to try	Here are some things that may be helpful	
1. 🗆			Eat foods that are easier to swallow (e.g., cooked extra soft foods, add extra sauces or gravy). ¹	
2. 🗆			Avoid dry solid food, nuts, skins, leafy vegetables. ¹	
3. 🗆			When eating and drinking, sit upright (90 degrees), limit distractions/talking, eat slowly with small bites or slips of fluids, swallow twice with each mouthful, take a sip of liquid to clear any food from sticking in your throat, and swallow hard with effort (by sitting comfortably with mouth relaxed, press tongue against roof of mouth as hard as possible, with tongue in position, press lips together and swallow as hard as possible). ¹	
4. 🗆			Try to brush your teeth at least twice a day using a soft toothbrush (use soft foam toothette in salt/soda water if sores). Floss daily if it is your normal routine and tolerated. ¹	
5. 🗆			Try to use a bland rinse 4 times/day (more often if mouth sores). For 1 cup warm water, add table salt (2.5 ml (1/2 tsp.)), baking soda (1/2 tsp.) or both (1/4 tsp. each). Swish in your mouth for at least 30 seconds and spit out. Prepare daily. ¹	

5. Document plan agreed upon with patient (check all that apply)

Name		Signature	Date		
	Advise to call back in 1 to 2 days if no improvement, symptom worsens, or new symptoms occur				
	Patient agrees to seek medical attention; specify time frame:				
	Referral (service & date):				
	Patient agrees to use medication to be consistent with prescribed regimen Specify:				
	Patient agrees to try self-care items #: How confident are you that you can try what you agreed to do (0=not confident, 10=very confident)?				
	No change, continue with self-care strategies and if appropriate, medication use				

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