### Symptom Management Guidelines:
#### ORAL MUCOSITIS

#### Definition
**Oral Mucositis (Stomatitis):** An acute inflammation and/or ulceration of the oral or oropharyngeal mucosal membranes. It can cause pain/discomfort and interfere with eating, swallowing and speech.

#### Contributing Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Related</th>
<th>Cancers of the head and neck (e.g. oral tumors)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radiation Therapy:</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Radiation to head and neck, or salivary glands&lt;br&gt;• Total body irradiation&lt;br&gt;<strong>NOTE:</strong> severity of mucositis related to type of radiation, dose per day, cumulative dose and extent of tissue irradiated&lt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemotherapy:</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Most Chemotherapeutic Agents have the potential to cause or contribute to oral mucositis.&lt;br&gt;<strong>NOTE:</strong> Continuous or high dose chemotherapy infusions increase risk of severe oral mucositis&lt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemoradiotherapy:</strong>&lt;br&gt;• combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy increases risk of developing severe oral mucositis&lt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT)</strong>&lt;</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other**

- Medications causing xerostomia may predispose to oral mucositis:
  - Anticholinergics (e.g. atropine, transdermal scopolamine)
  - Antipsychotics (e.g. chlorpromazine, prochlorpromazine, risperidone)
  - Antihistamines (e.g. diphenhydramine, chlorpheniramine)
  - Anticonvulsants (e.g. phenytoin)
  - Gabapentin, pregabalin
  - Opioids
  - Smooth muscle relaxants (e.g. baclofen)
  - Steroids (e.g. prednisone, dexamethasone) – may predispose to oropharyngeal candidiasis
  - Tricyclic antidepressants (e.g. amitriptyline, imipramine)
- Periodontal disease:
  - pre-existing dental infections
  - gum disease
  - tooth decay
  - salivary abnormalities
- Immunosuppression
- **Age:** young children or older adults more susceptible to developing OM
- Females
- Poor oral hygiene
- Poor fitting dentures
- Poor baseline nutritional status
- Dehydration
- Alcohol or tobacco use
- Oxygen therapy

#### Consequences

**Increased Risk for:**
- Oral complications: Pain, Infection (local and/or systemic), Bleeding, Xerostomia
- Risk for severe dehydration, cardiovascular compromise, malnutrition
- Airway obstruction/ respiratory distress
- Treatment risks: Chemotherapy/Radiation Therapy dose delays, reductions or discontinuation
- Decreased quality of life (e.g. psychological distress, problems eating, drinking, swallowing)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact and General Information</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Onset</th>
<th>Vital Signs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Physician name – oncologist, family physician</td>
<td>• Refer to pretreatment nursing assessment or dental evaluation</td>
<td>• When did symptoms begin?</td>
<td>• Frequency – as clinically indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dentist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pharmacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Home health care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other health care providers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Allergies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consider Contributing Factors</strong></td>
<td><strong>Symptom Assessment</strong></td>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vital Signs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancer diagnosis and treatment(s) – note type, date of last treatment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Onset</strong></td>
<td><strong>Oral Assessment</strong></td>
<td>• Adequate light source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical history, including pretreatment oral and dental evaluation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Provoking / Palliating</strong></td>
<td>- Tongue blade, non-sterile gloves, clean gauze</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medication profile</strong></td>
<td><strong>Quality (in last 24 hours)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Assess lips, tongue, oral mucosa:</strong></td>
<td>- Bleeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recent lab and/or diagnostic reports</strong></td>
<td><strong>Region / Radiation</strong></td>
<td>- Color – note degree of pallor or erythema, presence of white patches, or discolored lesions / ulcers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Severity / Other Symptoms</strong></td>
<td><strong>Severity / Other Symptoms</strong></td>
<td>- Moisture – note any accumulation of debris or coating, discoloration of teeth, bad odour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• How bothersome is this symptom to you? (0-10 scale, with 0 not at all – 10 being worst imaginable)</td>
<td>• Have you been experiencing any other symptoms:</td>
<td>- Integrity – note any presence of cracks, fissures, ulcers, blisters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fever? – possible infection</td>
<td>- Bleeding</td>
<td>- Perception – note ability to swallow, changes in voice tone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Difficulty breathing? – possible respiratory distress, airway obstruction</td>
<td>• Bleeding from oral mucosa? If yes, spontaneous?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bleeding from oral mucosa? If yes, spontaneous?</td>
<td>• Location? – possible thrombocytopenia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dry mouth, excessive thirst, weakness, dizziness, dark urine? – possible dehydration</td>
<td>• Oral pain?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Understanding / Impact on You</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hydration Status and Weight</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Using any oral rinses? If so, what type? Effective?</td>
<td><strong>Function Alterations?</strong></td>
<td>- Assess daily oral intake and output</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Using any pain medications? If so, what type (e.g. topical, systemic)? Effective?</td>
<td>- Ability to eat or drink? How much? Weight loss?</td>
<td>- Assess mucous membranes, skin turgor, capillary refill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Any other medications or treatments?</td>
<td>- Taste changes (dysgeusia)?</td>
<td>- Amount and character of urine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understanding / Impact on You</strong></td>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
<td>- Assess weight if daily oral intake inadequate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Functional Alterations?</td>
<td>What is your comfort goal or acceptable level for this symptom (0 – 10 scale)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORAL MUCOSITIS GRADING SCALE*
NCI Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (Version 4.03)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRADE 1 (Mild)</th>
<th>GRADE 2 (Moderate)</th>
<th>GRADE 3 (Severe)</th>
<th>GRADE 4 (Life-threatening)</th>
<th>GRADE 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic or mild symptoms; intervention not indicated</td>
<td>Moderate pain; not interfering with oral intake; modified diet indicated</td>
<td>Severe pain; interfering with oral intake</td>
<td>Life-threatening consequences; urgent intervention indicated</td>
<td>Death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A semi-colon indicates ‘or’ within the description of the grade and a single dash (-) indicates a grade is not available

*Step-Up Approach to Symptom Management:
Interventions Should Be Based On Current Grade Level and Include Lower Level Grade Interventions As Appropriate

Management of Oral Mucositis

Grade 1

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR prevention, support, teaching & follow-up care as required

Patient Care and Assessment- Including Dental Care

- New patient baseline assessment
- Nurses to screen for oral mucositis and associated oral complications. Once detected, assess at each patient visit
- Provide verbal and written information on maintaining oral hygiene at onset of treatment
- Maintaining oral health throughout the treatment phase is necessary to:
  - maintain adequate hydration and nutrition
  - reduce the incidence, severity and duration of oral mucositis
  - prevent or minimize the effects of oral complications
- A dental exam and any interventions should be performed by a dentist (or oral oncology specialist) as early as possible before starting radiation or chemotherapy.

Oral Hygiene

Flossing
- Floss at least once daily
- Do not floss if:
  - Causes pain or bleeding gums which does not stop after 2 minutes
  - Platelet count below 50,000 mm³ or unless otherwise advised by physician

NOTE: Do not initiate flossing with cancer treatment if it is not part of your regular routine unless recommended by a dentist.

Brushing
- Use small, extra soft nylon bristled tooth brush
  - To soften bristles, rinse toothbrush under warm water for about 30 seconds
- Use non-abrasive, fluoride toothpaste with a neutral taste- flavoring agents may irritate gums
- Brush two to four times daily
  - Brush all tooth surfaces using a short circular motion or horizontal strokes
  - Brush tongue back to front
- Rinse toothbrush well after each use; allow to air dry
- Replace toothbrush when bristles are no longer standing up straight

Oral Rinses
- Oral rinses help keep mouth moist and clean by removing debris

Frequency and Use:
- After brushing, rinse mouth a minimum of four times daily
- Use 1 tablespoon (15 ml) of oral rinse, swish in oral cavity for 30 seconds, then spit out
- Prepare mouth rinse solution daily to avoid risk of contamination

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**Recommended Bland Oral Rinses:**
- Normal saline (NS) - ½ teaspoon (2.5 ml) of salt in 8 oz (240 ml) of water
- NS/sodium bicarbonate mixture – ¼ teaspoon (1.25 ml) of salt and ¼ teaspoon (1.25 ml) baking soda in 8 oz (240 ml) of water
- Sodium bicarbonate – ¼ to ½ teaspoon (1.25-2.5 ml) baking soda in 8 oz (240 ml) of water
- Multi-agent rinses – “Magic Mouthwash” may be prescribed to help palliate pain; however, limited evidence to suggest superior over bland rinses

**Not Recommended:**
- commercial mouthwashes which contain alcohol
- Chlorhexidine
- povidone iodine
- hydrogen peroxide
- sucralfate

**Lip Care**
- Use water based or aloe based lubricant to protect the lips and keep moist
- Apply after oral care, at bedtime or as often as required
- Water based lubricants may be used during oxygen therapy and can be applied inside the mouth
  
  **NOTE:** Oil based lubricants (e.g. petroleum jelly) generally not recommended due to increased risk of aspiration and occlusive nature may increase growth of pathogens.
  
  **Do not** use inside mouth or if patient on oxygen therapy.

**Dentures**
- Remove dentures, plates, and/or prostheses before oral hygiene performed
- Brush and rinse dentures after every meal and at bedtime
- Soak dentures in oral rinse solution: rinse before placing in mouth
- Do not wear tight or loose fitting dentures
- Allow long periods without wearing dentures, at least 8 hours daily (e.g. overnight)
- If mouth sensitive, wear only during mealtime

### Radiation Therapy

**Recommended:**
- **Benzydamine Hydrochloride** 0.15% (Tantum®) is an anti-inflammatory mouth rinse that is recommended for use to prevent and/or relieve the pain and inflammation associated with oral mucositis in patients who are receiving moderate doses of radiation therapy for head and neck cancer.
- **Amifostine** is a cytoprotectant agent that may help to reduce the incidence and severity of chronic or acute xerostomia in patients who are receiving radiation therapy for head and neck cancer.

**Not Recommended:**
- Chlorhexidine
- Sucralfate
- antimicrobial lozenges

### Chemotherapy

**Cryotherapy**
- Patients receiving bolus fluorouracil (5FU) chemotherapy should undergo 30 minutes of oral cryotherapy to decrease the incidence and severity of oral mucositis
- Patients should be instructed to hold ice chips, popsicles, or cold water in mouth five minutes prior, during, and for 30 minutes after the bolus infusion of drug
  
  **NOTE:** Cryotherapy is **NOT** used for:
  - Infusional fluorouracil, as this would be very inconvenient
  - Regimens which include Oxaliplatin due to potential exacerbation of cold-induced neuropathy (e.g. laryngo-dysesthesias and sensation of being unable to breathe)

### Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT)

**Recommended for prevention/reduced severity of Oral Mucositis:**
- Palifermin (keratinocyte growth factor-1) for patients with hematological malignancies receiving high dose chemotherapy with or without radiation therapy followed by HSCT
- Oral cryotherapy to prevent oral mucositis in patients receiving high dose melphalan

**Not Recommended:**
- Pentoxifylline/Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF) mouthwashes

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## Dietary Management

**Promote**
- Daily fluid intake of 8-12 cups (2-3 litres), unless contraindicated, to help keep oral mucosa moist (e.g. water, sugar-free popsicles, non-acidic juices, ice cubes, sports drinks, broth)
- Well-balanced diet that is high in protein, vitamins B and C
- The use of soft, moist, bland foods as symptoms develop
  - Add sauces, gravy, salad dressings, butter/margarine, broth or another liquid to help moisten and thin foods

**Discourage foods/fluids that may not be well tolerated or that may promote dental caries**
- Dry or coarse foods (e.g. toast, crackers, chips)
- Spicy or hot temperature foods
- Highly acidic fluids and foods (e.g. lemon glycerin swabs, vitamin C lozenges)
- Fluid or foods high in sugar (e.g. pop, some fruit juices)
- Caffeine, alcohol, tobacco

## Patient Education and Follow-Up

- Prior to the commencement of cancer therapy, review oral care and hygiene recommendations with patient/ family
- Demonstrate/assess understanding of how to perform daily oral assessment at home
- Provide verbal and written information on maintaining oral hygiene at onset of treatment
- Provide contact information and reinforce with patient/ family when to seek immediate medical attention if the following emergent conditions develop:
  - Temperature greater than or equal to 38°C, presence of white patches, redness, foul odour – possible infection
  - Difficulty breathing— respiratory distress
  - Bleeding lasting longer than 2 minutes— possible thrombocytopenia
  - Unable to eat or drink fluids for more than 24 hours— risk for dehydration
  - Increased difficulty swallowing— reflective of severity of symptoms
  - Uncontrolled pain— reflective of deteriorating patient status and severity of symptoms

**Follow up:**
Instruct patient/family to call back if mucositis worsening, not improving or other complications develop

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### GRADE 2 – GRADE 3

OR

**URGENT:**
Requires medical attention within 24 hours

## Patient Care and Assessment

Collaborate with physician if patient:
- On active chemotherapy treatment and concern re: treatment delay or reduction required.
  
  *See Chemotherapy Protocols in Resource section for specific instructions*
- Requires new or change in prescription
- Requires further evaluation and assessment in an ambulatory setting
- Lab and diagnostic testing that may be needed:
  - Culture of oral mucosa
  - Complete blood count, electrolyte profile, blood cultures

## Oral Hygiene

Consider modifications to basic oral hygiene recommendations:

**Flossing**
- Discontinue flossing if:
  - Flossing causes pain or bleeding gums which do not stop after 2 minutes
  - Low platelet count (Platelet count below 50,000 mm³)

**Brushing**
- Brushing more gently with toothbrush if:
  - brushing causes discomfort
  - some bleeding occurs but stops within 2 minutes

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- Do not use a toothbrush if:
  - Brushing is too painful even with pain medication
  - Bleeding in oral mucosa does not stop after 2 minutes
- If **unable to brush**, clean teeth with foam swab or moist gauze over finger accompanied with vigorous rinsing using recommended oral rinse solution

**NOTE:** If there has been an oral infection, use a new toothbrush after infection has resolved

### Oral rinses
- **Increase use** of mouth rinses to:
  - Every 1-2 hours while awake
  - Every 4 hours overnight (if awake)
  - Increase frequency as needed for symptom severity increases

### Lip care
- Continue to apply water based lubricant to protect and moisten lips

### Dentures
- Keep dentures out of mouth as much as possible until symptoms resolve

### Dietary Management
- Change food texture, consistency, and temperature according to individual tolerance (e.g. puree diet)
- May require oral supplementation or IV hydration if unable to maintain adequate fluid intake

### Management of Oral Complications – See **Appendix A**

#### Oral pain
- For pain from moderate to severe oral mucositis, systemic analgesics are indicated
- A topical anesthetic or analgesic may be prescribed in addition to systemic analgesia

#### Local infection
- Review recent lab reports, culture any suspect areas, check temperature
- Review prescribed medications with patient

#### Minor bleeding with trauma (stops after 2 minutes)
- Assess complete blood count, particularly platelet function, and hemoglobin
- Rinse mouth with ice water and apply pressure to control bleeding - suggest using frozen tea bag/wet gauze

#### Dry mouth (xerostomia)
- Use sugarless gum or candy to help stimulate saliva
- Keep bottle of water present at all times, encourage frequent sips

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### GRADE 4

**OR**

Presence of the following: Temperature greater than or equal to 38°C, uncontrolled pain, blisters or cracks in oral mucosa

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**EMERGENT:** Requires IMMEDIATE medical attention

#### Patient Assessment and Care
- Admission to hospital, notify physician of assessment, facilitate arrangements as necessary
- If on active treatment, patient will require chemotherapy treatment dosage reduction, delay or discontinuation. **See Chemotherapy Protocols in Resource section for instructions**
- Prophylactic intubation may be required if patient at risk for aspiration or is in severe respiratory distress
- Nursing Support:
  - Frequent oral assessments by nurse – three times daily and as clinically indicated
  - Monitor vital signs as clinically indicated
  - Accurate monitoring of intake and output, include daily weight
  - Pain and symptom assessment and management as appropriate

#### Oral Hygiene
- Frequent mouth care using oral rinse and foam swab every 1-2 hours (or as tolerated)
- Apply water based lubricant to lips every 1-2 hours
- No brushing, flossing or dentures until symptoms resolve

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## Dietary Management
- NPO
- IV hydration, enteral or parenteral nutrition (TPN) as prescribed until patient stable and symptoms begin to resolve

## Management of Oral Complications – See Appendix A

| Oral pain                  | Systemic analgesics at regular intervals around the clock  
|                           | For severe pain, patient controlled analgesia (PCA) with morphine or other strong opioid may be indicated  

| Infection (local or systemic) | Culture any suspect areas  
|                              | Review lab values including complete blood count, electrolyte profile, blood cultures  
|                              | Administer topical and/or IV anti-infective medications as prescribed (e.g. antibiotics, antifungals, antiviral agents)  
|                              | Assess temperature every 4 hours and as clinically indicated  

### Persistent bleeding or bleeding without trauma
- Assess complete blood count, particularly platelets and hemoglobin  
- Rinse mouth with ice water and apply pressure (e.g. with frozen tea bag or wet gauze) to control bleeding. Do not remove any clots  
- If persistent bleeding, topical thrombin, aminocaproic acid, and/or platelet transfusion may be ordered

## RESOURCES & REFERRALS

### Possible Referrals
- Oncology Nutrition Services  
- Home Health Nursing  
- Physician, Dentist, Oral Oncology Specialist  
- Pain and Symptom Management/Palliative Care (PSMPC)  
- Patient Support Centre  
- Telephone Care for follow-up

### Healthcare professional Guidelines
- Oral/Dental Care cancer management guidelines:  
- Use of Parenteral Nutrition in Cancer Patients  

### Patient Education
- Nutrition Handouts:  
  - http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/health-professionals/professional-resources/nutrition/nutrition-handouts  
- Chewing and Swallowing:  
  - Easy to Chew Recipes  
  - Blenderized Foods  
  - Food Ideas to Try With a Sore Mouth  
  - Coping with Dry Mouth  
- Decreased Appetite:  
  - Food Ideas to Help With Poor Appetite  
  - Alternatives to Nutritional Supplements  
  - Flavoring Suggestions for Supplements  
  - High Energy High Protein Menu and Recipes  
  - High Calorie High Protein Smoothie  
  - Healthy Eating Using High Energy High Protein Foods  
- Taste Changes:  
  - Coping with Taste Changes  
  - Food Ideas to Cope with Taste and Smell Changes  
- Nutrition Guide to Tube Feeding at Home  
- TPN Patient Brochure  
- Resources about managing anxiety, progressive muscle relaxation, positive thinking, etc. In Patient Handouts section.

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### Appendix A: COMMON COMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ORAL MUCOSITIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Oral Complication</th>
<th>Key Assessment Questions</th>
<th>Key Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pain</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Oral pain can be a barrier to oral hygiene recommendations | Onset  
  - When did it begin? How long does it last? How often does it occur?  
  Provoking/Palliating  
  - What makes it better? Worse?  
  Quality  
  - Describe pain (burning, stabbing)  
  Region  
  - Location of pain?  
  Severity  
  - How severe is your pain? (0 – 10 scale, 0 no pain and 10 being worst imaginable) | Treatments  
  - What medications or treatments have you tried for your pain? Effective?  
  Understanding/Impact on You  
  - Is your pain interfering with your ability to eat or drink fluids?  
  - Is your pain making it more difficult to breathe? |
|                           |                          | See Pain SMG (WHO stepladder approach)  
  http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/health-professionals/professional-resources/nursing/symptom-management |
|                           |                          | Ice chips, popsicles, or cold compresses may be helpful with mild oral pain |
|                           |                          | Medications that may be prescribed for pain from oral mucositis:  
  Topical Agents:  
  May provide temporary relief in mild (Grade 1) mucositis  
  - Analgesics (e.g. morphine, benzydamine),  
  - Anesthetics (e.g., 2% viscous lidocaine, diphenhydramine solution)  
  - Coating agents (e.g. magnesium or aluminum hydroxide/milk of magnesia) or a mixture of agents |
|                           |                          | NOTE for local anesthetics:  
  1. Instruct patient to coat painful mucosal surfaces and then spit solution out- unless otherwise advised. Risk of impairing gag reflex if local anesthetic is swallowed, increasing risk of aspiration pneumonia or systemic uptake.  
  2. Use care with eating or oral hygiene measures when mouth is numb, to avoid trauma or accidental aspiration. |
|                           |                          | Systemic Agents:  
  - Opioid analgesics (e.g. morphine) for moderate to severe mucositis(Grade 2 – 4)  
  - Encourage patients to use prescribed analgesics prior to meals & around the clock intervals if pain is constant  
  - Sustained release oral doses or continuous intravenous infusions may be prescribed for severe oral mucositis  
  - Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA) with morphine (or other strong opioid) is recommended for patients with severe pain |
|                           |                          | Relaxation techniques may be helpful |
| Infection                 |                          | Alterations in oral mucosa or local infection increase risk for systemic infection (sepsis) especially for |
| Bacterial                 | Onset                    |                   |
|                           |  - When did symptoms begin? |                   |
### Xerostomia

- **Abnormal dryness** in the mouth characterized by a marked decrease and/or thickening of saliva. Xerostomia from cancer therapy may be acute or chronic in nature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provoking/Palliating</th>
<th>Onset</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Treatments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What makes it better? Worse?</td>
<td>When did it begin? How long does it last?</td>
<td>How much bleeding? (Small, moderate, large volume?)</td>
<td>Location of bleeding?</td>
<td>Do you have a fever? Pain?</td>
<td>What medications or treatments have you tried? Effective?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Understanding/Impact on You

- Is your dry mouth interfering with your ability to chew/swallow/speak/breathe?
- Do you have a temperature greater than or equal to 38°C?
- Is your dry mouth interfering with your ability to breathe?
- Is your dry mouth interfering with your ability to chew/swallow/speak/breathe?

### Bleeding

- **Onset**
  - When did it begin? Does the bleeding stop within 2 minutes? How often do you have bleeding?
  - Do you have any pain?
- **Provoking/Palliating**
  - What makes it better? Worse?
  - How much bleeding? (Small, moderate, large volume?)
- **Region**
  - Location of bleeding?
- **Severity**
  - Do you have a fever? Pain?
- **Treatments**
  - What medications or treatments have you tried? Effective?

#### Understanding/Impact on You

- Do you have a temperature greater than or equal to 38°C?
- Is your dry mouth interfering with your ability to breathe?
- What makes it better? Worse?

### Bleeding

#### Occasional Bleeding

- Rinse mouth with ice water (cryotherapy)
- Apply pressure to site with clean gauze dipped in ice water or a partially frozen tea bag

#### Persistent or Severe Bleeding

- May indicate thrombocytopenia
- As above
- Do NOT remove any clots that form
- Collaborate with physician for topical thrombin or aminocaproic acid syrup (promotes clotting)
- Platelet transfusions may be considered for patients thrombocytopenia
- If patient is at home and experiences bleeding in the gums or oral mucosa lasting longer than 2 minutes (with or without fever, pain), instruct them to seek IMMEDIATE medical attention

#### Saliva Substitutes

- Milk, butter, or vegetable oil may be helpful
- Products available over the counter in spray, lozenge, gels, swab sticks
- Artifical saliva products provide temporary relief to facilitate speech, chewing, and swallowing
- Keep water bottle nearby at all times

#### Recommendations for Moisture & Lubrication:

- **Humidity**
  - Cool humidifier or bedside vaporizer may help to reduce oral dryness
- **Water**
  - Adequate fluid intake (8-12 cups/2-3 litres daily)
  - Water can be used as a saliva substitute. Keep water bottle nearby at all times

#### Saliva Stimulants

- Artificial saliva products provide temporary relief to facilitate speech, chewing, and swallowing
- Products available over the counter in spray, lozenge, gels, swab sticks
- Milk, butter, or vegetable oil may be helpful

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with your ability to eat or drink fluids? Speak? Breathe?

- Chewing may help stimulate residual salivary flow
- Eat foods that require vigorous chewing (e.g. apples, carrots, celery)
- Chew sugar free gum or suck on hard candy
- Pilocarpine recommended for use in patients receiving radiation therapy to the head and neck
- Fluoride treatments may be prescribed for patients with xerostomia to prevent or minimize dental caries or secondary tooth demineralization