Cancer Related Fatigue

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Fatigue

Cancer-related fatigue is a distressing, persistent, subjective sense of physical, emotional and/or cognitive tiredness or exhaustion related to cancer or cancer treatment that is not proportional to recent activity and interferes with usual functioning.

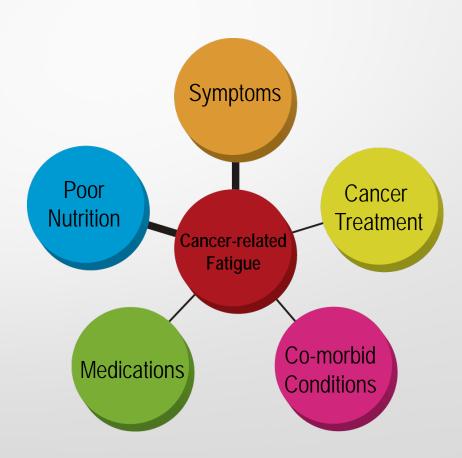


- Most common complaint of cancer patients.
- Most distressing symptom reported.
- Up to 30% of cancer survivors report fatigue years after completion of treatment.
- Often patients are unprepared for this symptom.

Causes of Cancer-related Fatigue

Cancer-related fatigue correlates with:

- Decreased daytime activity
- Increased nocturnal wakefulness



Medical Conditions Causing Fatigue

- Uncontrolled diabetes
- Thyroid disorders
- Heart disease
- Lung disease
- Rheumatologic disorders and many others

Sleep Disorders in Cancer Patients

- Approximately 30% to 88% of cancer patients have sleep disorders.
- Lack of sleep is associated with depression, anxiety, decreased cognitive function, an impaired immune system, and reduced quality of life.

- Poor sleep can last far beyond cancer treatment.
- Sleep apnea is more common among cancer patients than the general population.
- Cancer patients are twice as likely as people without cancer to experience insomnia.

Evaluation of the Fatigued Patient

- History
 - Includes complete medication list
- Physical Examination
- Diagnostic laboratory evaluation
- Measurement of fatigue, pain, depression, anxiety, sleep disturbance

Fatigue Score

0-3	None to mild
4-6	Moderate
7-10	Severe

History

In-depth fatigue assessment:

- Onset, pattern, duration
- Change over time
- Associated or alleviating factors
- Interference with function

UT MDACC CRF Clinic

- Started in 1998 Multidisciplinary Effort
- Dedicated to evaluating and treating cancer related fatigue
- Dr. Carmen Escalante and Dr. Ellen Manzullo
- Internal/External Patients
- Comprehensive Evaluation

Fatigue Clinic

Location: Mays Clinic, 6th Floor 713-563-7100

CRF Clinic Assessment Packet

Assessment Tool Name	Entity Assessed
Brief Fatigue Inventory (BFI)	Fatigue
Brief Pain Inventory	Pain
Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI – II)	Depression
Patient-Generated Objective Global Assessment of Nutrition (PG-SGA)	Nutrition
Brief Sleep Disturbance Scale (BSDS)	Sleeping habits
M.D. Anderson Cancer-Related Symptom Inventory (MDASI)	Multiple cancer-related symptoms
Functional Status Index (FSI)	Physical function or mobility
SF-12 Health Survey Standard Scoring	Patient opinions on his/her health
Beck Anxiety Inventory	Anxiety
Eppworth Sleepiness Scale	Sleep

Cancer related fatigue frequently has several causes in an individual patient.

Managing Fatigue

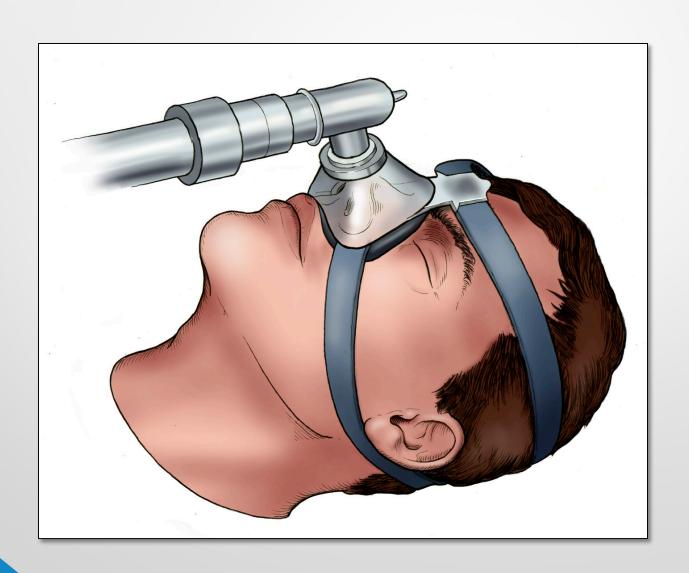
Optimize the treatment of any existing medical condition

Reversible causes of fatigue

- Anemia
- Hypothyroidism
- Sleep apnea
- Other poorly controlled medical conditions (i.e., heart disease, diabetes)

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Treatment:

Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP/BiPAP)



Treatment

Depression

- It has been found that depression correlates with the degree of fatigue in cancer patients.
- Some patients benefit from antidepressants.
- Exercise can also have a positive effect on depression.

Pain

- What is the severity of the pain?
- Prescription of medication to alleviate the pain
- Possible referral to Pain Clinic



Prescribed Stimulants

- Methylphenidate
- Modafinil
- Armodafinil

* The use of these medications will have to be discussed with your physician after a full medical examination

General Strategies

- Energy Conservation
 - Set priorities
 - Pace yourself
 - Delegate chores
 - Schedule activities at times of peak energy

Energy Conservation

- Postpone nonessential activities
- Naps that do not disrupt night-time sleep
- Structured daily routine
- Attend to one activity at a time

Exercise



- Exercise may improve a patient's functional performance, thus decreasing fatigue.
- An exercise program should be individualized for each patient.
- A good goal is 30 minutes of exercise 5 days per week.

Walking

- Walking is one of the best forms of exercise for cancer patients for several reasons.
 - Safe, convenient, cheap, stimulates energy, maintains balance & mobility, major component of ADL



Good Sleep Hygiene



Set a constant sleep schedule

Go to bed at the same time and wake up at the same time.

Regular bed time rituals

Same activity every night before bedtime like a warm bath, listen to music, reading an inspirational book.

Get regular exercise

* At least 2 hours before bedtime.

Healthy Diet

Avoid large meals before bedtime. A small snack tends to promote sleep.

Good Sleep Hygiene



- Limit Caffeine
 - Limit intake to less than 2 servings per day and don't drink after noon.
- Avoid Nicotine
 - Tobacco users who stop smoking are able to fall asleep faster and sleep better once withdrawal symptoms subside.
- Avoid alcohol 4 to 6 hours before bedtime.
- Limit afternoon naps to less than 30 minutes.
- Use your bedroom for sleep only.

Relaxation & Self Hypnosis

- New alternative therapy for the treatment of fatigue
- Provides: tranquility, less pain, concentration, hope, healing, love oneself, etc.



Nutrition

- Efforts to improve or maintain nutrition can decrease or prevent fatigue.
- Minimize gastrointestinal side effects of cancer treatment: nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.





Education

 All cancer patients should be educated about cancerrelated fatigue with respect to their cancer treatment.

> Fatigue does not necessarily mean the cancer has gotten worse or has recurred.

What about our caregivers?

Tips:

- Take some quality time for yourself: schedule off a day at home
- Watch for signs of stress
- Don't be afraid to ask or accept help from friends
- Use resources
- Ventilate your feelings



Resources

Fatigue Clinic

Location: Mays Clinic, 6th Floor

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