

How to Manage Diarrhea:

For people with cancer

The recommendations in this guide are for people before, during and after cancer treatment.

Diarrhea can be a sign of a serious problem when you are on immunotherapy.

Contact your health care team right away if you get diarrhea when being treated with immunotherapy.



What is diarrhea?

Diarrhea is loose, watery, or unformed stool (poo) that might look like many little flakes or pieces.

Diarrhea may also:

- happen more than 3 or 4 times a day
- cause an urgent need to go to the bathroom
- start during or after your cancer treatment
- last for a few hours or continue for a long time
- come and go over the course of your treatment
- go back and forth between constipation and diarrhea, especially if you are on chemotherapy

When you have diarrhea, you may also feel:

- bloated and have stomach cramps (pain in your belly)
- restless or agitated (not able to stay calm or still)

What causes cancer-related diarrhea?

Medications and treatments are the most common causes of diarrhea when you have cancer. Some examples of medication that can cause diarrhea are:

- chemotherapy medicines (like Irinotecan, 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU))
- cancer surgery
- radiation treatment to the pelvis (the area between your hip bones)
- medications (like laxatives, antibiotics, metoclopramide, domperidone, antacids with magnesium)
- herbal medicines and natural health products (like saw palmetto, ginseng, milk thistle, plantago seed, senna, cascara, aloe)
- immunotherapy (like Ipilimumab, Nivolumab)

When should I talk to my health care team?

Contact your health care team if you have any of the symptoms below.

- You have diarrhea:
 - more than 7 times in one day (24 hours)
 - for more than 24 hours after you have taken medication to stop it
- Blood in your stool (poo)
- Pain in your abdomen (belly) that is not cramping from the diarrhea
- You cannot eat or are afraid to eat
- Signs of dehydration:
 - being more thirsty than usual
 - a dry mouth and tongue
 - dark yellow pee or passing very little pee
 - fatigue (feeling very tired) or dizziness
 - vomiting (throwing up)
 - a fast heart rate

Go to the nearest emergency department if:

- You have the symptoms in the list above and cannot reach your healthcare team
- You develop a fever while you are getting cancer treatments.
- A fever is a temperature taken by mouth of:
 - 38.3°C (100.9°F) or higher at any time
or
 - 38.0°C (100.4°F) or higher for at least one hour

What can I do to manage diarrhea?

Take medication to stop or slow the diarrhea

Your health care team may recommend taking the medication Loperamide (Imodium) to help control your diarrhea. **For safety reasons, always check with your healthcare team before taking Loperamide.**

Always follow your health care team's directions for taking diarrhea medication. Your health care team may give you different directions for how to take diarrhea medication than what is written on the box of medicine.

Drink lots of liquids to avoid dehydration

Your body loses a lot of liquid and electrolytes when you have diarrhea. Electrolytes are salts and minerals that your body needs to function properly

To avoid dehydration when you have diarrhea:

- **Drink 6 to 8 cups of liquids a day** unless your health care team has told you to drink more or less.
- Add an extra cup of liquid for every watery bowel movement you have.
- Sip slowly on small amounts of liquid between meals.
- Choose warm or room temperature liquids if they are easier to drink.
- Choose liquids with electrolytes (see below).

Liquids with electrolytes

You can buy electrolyte drinks at the store or make them yourself. Gastrolyte and Pedialyte are good electrolyte drinks.

Sports drinks (like Gatorade) have electrolytes but they also have a lot of sugar. Dilute them with water (half water, half other liquid).

To make a homemade electrolyte replacement drink mix:

- 6 level teaspoons of sugar
- Half a teaspoon of salt
- 1 litre of tap water

Change your diet

When you have diarrhea, the following diet changes may help:

- Eat many small meals and snacks instead of 2 or 3 large meals.
- Eat slowly, take small bites and chew your food well.
- Remove all skins, peels, membranes and seeds from fruits and vegetables.
- Limit foods that are spicy, high in fat (like deep fried foods) or anything else that bothers your stomach.
- Ask to speak with a registered dietitian if diarrhea continues despite the above recommendations.

You can start to eat normally again when:

- you do not think food is making your diarrhea worse
- you have not had diarrhea for about 12 to 24 hours
- you do not need to take medications to stop your diarrhea

Take care of your skin

The skin around your bum area can be painful when you have diarrhea.

To avoid developing sores or feeling uncomfortable, use the following tips to take care of your skin:

- Clean your bum area with warm water and pat it dry after you go pee or have a bowel movement.
- Use over-the-counter creams and ointments with (zinc oxide, Ihle's paste, stoma powder) to protect and heal the skin.

Soothe the skin with a sitz bath

A sitz bath is soaking your perineal (bum) area in warm water. How to do a sitz bath:

- Fill your bathtub or plastic sitz bath with warm (not hot) water.
- Add 1 to 2 tablespoons of baking soda or 1 to 2 teaspoons of salt to the water.
- Do not add bath oils or anything else to the water.
- Soak your bum for about 10 to 15 minutes.
- Have as many sitz baths as you need to stay comfortable.

Key Points

- ✓ When you have diarrhea, stop taking laxatives.
- ✓ Take anti-diarrhea medications as directed by your health care team.
- ✓ Watch for signs of dehydration like thirst, a dry mouth and tongue, and dark yellow pee.
- ✓ Drink extra fluids and try electrolyte replacement drinks when you have diarrhea.
- ✓ Know when to contact your health care team.

Where to get more information about diarrhea

The Canadian Cancer Society is a trusted source of information. Visit them at cancer.ca or phone 1-888-939-3333.

For guides to help manage other symptoms please visit cancercareontario.ca/en/symptom-management.



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Need this information in an accessible format? 1-877-280-8538, TTY 1-800-855-0511, info@ontariohealth.ca

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