# GI Symptoms in Palliative Care



Facilitator: Diana Vincze, Pallium CanadaPresenters: Golda TradounskyDate: July 12, 2023

### **Territorial Honouring**



# The Palliative Care ECHO Project

The Palliative Care ECHO Project is a 5-year national initiative to cultivate communities of practice and establish continuous professional development among health care providers across Canada who care for patients with life-limiting illness and their families.

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The Palliative Care ECHO Project is supported by a financial contribution from Health Canada. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of Health Canada.





### **LEAP** Core

- Interprofessional course that focuses on the essential competencies to provide a palliative care approach.
- Taught by local experts who are experienced palliative care clinicians and educators.
- Delivered online or in-person.
- Ideal for any health care professional (e.g., physician, nurse, pharmacist, social worker, etc.) who provides care for patients with life-threatening and progressive life-limiting illnesses.
- Accredited by the CFPC and Royal College.



Learn more about the course and topics covered by visiting

www.pallium.ca/course/leap-core



### Welcome & Reminders

- For comments, use the chat function to introduce yourself.
- For questions, use the Q&A function to be addressed by presenters at the end of the presentation.
- This session is being recorded and will be emailed to registrants within the next week.
- Remember not to disclose any Personal Health Information (PHI) during the session.



### Disclosure

Relationship with Financial Sponsors:

### **Pallium Canada**

- Not-for-profit
- Funded by Health Canada



### Disclosure

### This program has received financial support from:

- Health Canada in the form of a contribution program.
- Generates funds to support operations and R&D from Pallium Pocketbook sales and course registration Fees.

### **Facilitator/ Presenters:**

- Diana Vincze: Nothing to disclose.
- Dr. Golda Tradounsky: Honorarium from Pallium for facilitating LEAP sessions.



### Disclosure

### **Mitigating Potential Biases:**

• The scientific planning committee had complete independent control over the development of course content.



### Introductions

#### **Facilitator**

**Diana Vincze** Palliative Care ECHO Project Manager, Pallium Canada

#### **Presenter**

#### Dr. Golda Tradounsky, MD CFPC (PC)

- Clinician at Mount Sinaï Hospital since 1998.
- Head of the Palliative Care Services at Mount Sinaï Hospital in Montreal, Canada, since 2004, which involves homecare services, a consultation service for the community and a palliative care unit.
- Educational Director of Palliative Care McGill University (undergraduate and postgraduate education) from 2007 to 2014, and again since November 2019.

#### Support Team

Aliya Mamdeen Program Delivery Officer, Pallium Canada



# GI Problems In Palliative Care



### **Session Learning Objectives**

Upon completing the session, participants will be able to:

| Constipation      | <ul> <li>Assessment and Treatment</li> </ul> |
|-------------------|--|
| Nausea            | <ul> <li>Assessment and treatment</li> </ul> |
| Bowel Obstruction | <ul> <li>Assessment and treatment</li> </ul> |



## **Constipation - Assessment**

### <u>History:</u>

- Patient feels constipated!
- Abdominal discomfort, bloating
- Stool is hard, has to strain or dis-impact themselves
- Feeling of incomplete evacuation
- Diarrhea (overflow) with incontinence
- Anorexia
- Delirium
- Urinary retention, UTI



### **Constipation - Assessment**

It is not enough to ask about frequency

It is not enough to ask about size and texture



### **Constipation - Assessment**

- Physical exam
  - Abdomen: \*\*\*Look, Auscultate, Palpate.\*\*\*
  - Rectal exam: anus for fissures and hemorrhoids; rectum for stool and masses which can obstruct.
- Investigation: abdominal x-ray (each quadrant rated 0-3/3, sum up all quadrants: > 6/12 is constipation).



# Constipation - Treatment

| STOOL IN THE RECTUM  | NO STOOL IN THE RECTUM   |
|--|--|
| Start with local measures:   | Start per os laxatives:  |
| <ul> <li>Suppositories Dulcolax &amp; glycerine</li> </ul>                         | <ul> <li>Osmotics: prunes, PEG (lax-a-day,<br/>restoralax), lactulose, milk of magnesia</li> </ul> |
| Water based enema  | <ul> <li>Stimulants: sennoside (senna tea),<br/>bisacodyl</li> </ul>                               |
| Oil based enema  | Opioid blocker: methylnaltrexone, naloxegol  |
| <ul> <li>Disimpaction +/- oil enema</li> </ul>                                     | Serotonin 4 stimulant: prucalopride  |
| Then start per os laxatives  | DO NOT GIVE FIBER IN PALLIATIVE<br>PATIENT!!   |
| Continue laxatives, titrate up or down, hold temporarily, but <b>do not STOP!!</b> | Continue laxatives, titrate up or down, hold temporarily, but <b>do not STOP!!</b>                 |



## Nausea - Pathophysiology

- Chemoreceptor trigger zone.
- Stimulation of GI tract (irritation of mucosa or distension of bowels).
- Increased intra-cranial pressure.
- Stimulation of labyrinth.
- Cortex: anxiety, depression, high levels of pain.



 <u>Chemoreceptor trigger zone</u>: medications, infections, uremia, liver failure, electrolyte abnormalities (hyponatremia, hypercalcemia), cancer toxins.

History: elicit new medications, delirium, possible infectious sources. Investigate with blood work, infection work up, delirium work up.



<u>GI stimulation</u>: NSAIDs, iron pills, thrush, gastroparesis, constipation, bowel obstruction, distended liver...

Assessment: good history, physical assessment including looking at mouth, abdominal exam, rectal exam. Investigation may include abdominal X-ray, CT-scan of abdomen.



• Increased intracranial pressure: tumours, bleeds.

History: increased headache and nausea in the morning.

Assessment: neuro exam, (looking at eye fundus for papilledema), changes in mentation. Investigation with CT-scan.



• Stimulation of labyrinth: opioids, cerebellar tumours, neuroacoustic tumours.

History: vertigo, then nausea.

Exam: nystagmus, reproduce nausea with head movements, cerebellar signs. Investigation: CT or MRI of brain.



• **<u>Cortex</u>**: diagnosis of exclusion.

Listen to the patient's recalling of what provokes the nausea. REMEMBER: **many causes can occur at the same time.** 



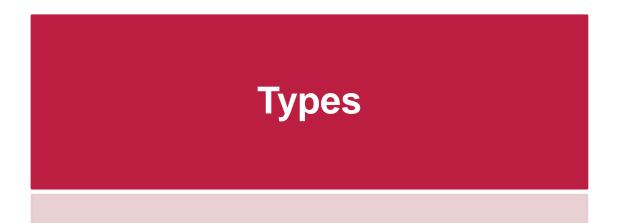
### Nausea – Treatment

• If there is an underlying cause that can be corrected, correct it **and** treat the nausea symptomatically simultaneously.

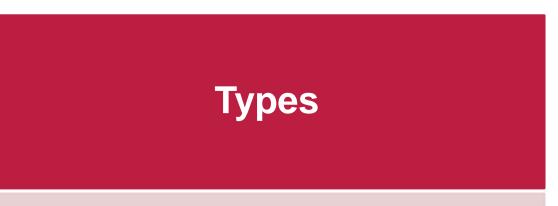
| Type of anti-emetic | Examples of anti-emetic                                    | Treatment of pathophysiology                  |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Anti-dopaminergic   | Haloperidol, metoclopramide, olanzapine, methotrimeprazine | CRTZ, GI tract, Intracranial pressure, cortex |
| Anti-serotonergic   | Ondansetron, olanzapine                                    | CRTZ, GI tract, Vomiting Center               |
| Anti-histaminic     | Dimenhydrinate   | Labyrinth, Vomiting Center                    |
| Anti-cholinergic    | Scopolamine, methotrimeprazine                             | Labyrinth, Vomiting Center                    |
| Others              | Dexamethasone, THC   | As add-on, CB1 receptors at Vomiting Center   |



### **GI** Obstructions



- Mechanical: benign or malignant
- Functional (no cramping)



- Gastric outlet (++Nausea, projectile vomiting, same colour as what was swallowed)
- Small bowel (++ Nausea, vomiting bile, small abdo distension, ++cramping)
- Large bowel (no passage of gas & stool, ++ abdo distension, cramping, - nausea)



### **GI** Obstructions - Assessment

- History: around nausea, vomiting, abdo distension, passage of stool and gas, pain.
- Exam: look, auscultate and palpate abdomen, Do rectal exam.
- Investigation: CT- scan abdo.



### GI Obstructions – Treatment

- Surgical candidate (longer prognosis, benign cause, one site of obstruction, albumin levels normal, no ascites, no prior RoTx to abdo).
- Stent.
- Medical/palliative treatment.



### GI Obstructions – Medical/palliative Treatment

- NPO
- All medications are SQ or transdermal
- Dexamethasone
- Hyoscine butyl bromide
- Octreotide
- Anti-emetic, opioid
- H2-blocker, PPI
- D&G supp
- Parenteral hydration optional (IV or SQ)



### Session Wrap Up

- Please fill out our feedback survey, a link has been added into the chat.
- A recording of this session will be emailed to registrants within the next week.
- Thank you for your participation!



### **Thank You**



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