Nutrition and Pancreatic Enzymes for Side Effect Management April 16, 2015

Jeannine Mills, MS, RD, CSO, LD

Nutrition Therapy Goals

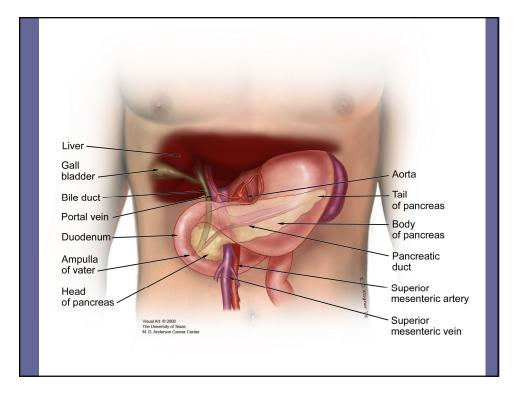
- Prevent or reverse poor nutrition
- Maintain dose and schedule of cancer treatments
- Manage symptoms
- Maintain or improve weight and strength
- Maximize quality of life

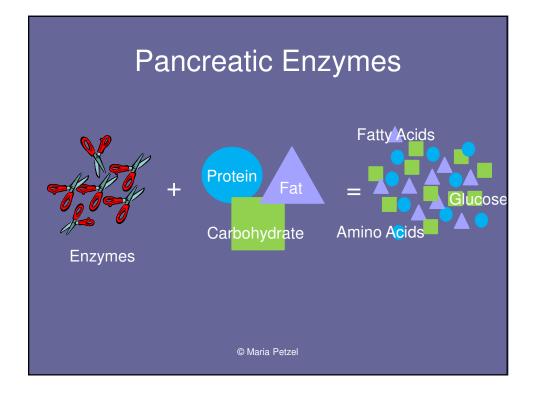


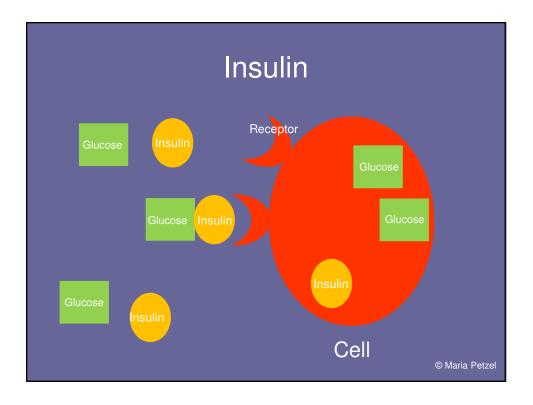
DIET & NUTRITION

Role of the Pancreas

- Produce enzymes to help digest food to be transported in blood stream
- Produce insulin to help transfer glucose from the blood to the cells where it is used for energy.





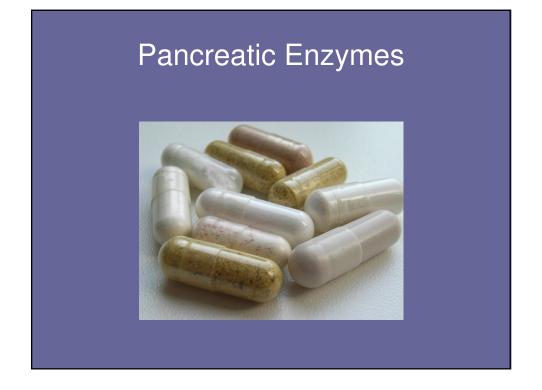


Common Side Effects

- Diarrhea
- Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency
- Glucose intolerance, diabetes
- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Loss of appetite, weight loss

Common Side Effects (continued)

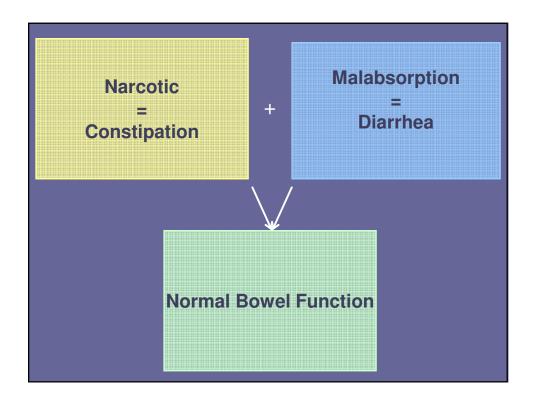
- Taste changes
- Early satiety
- Constipation

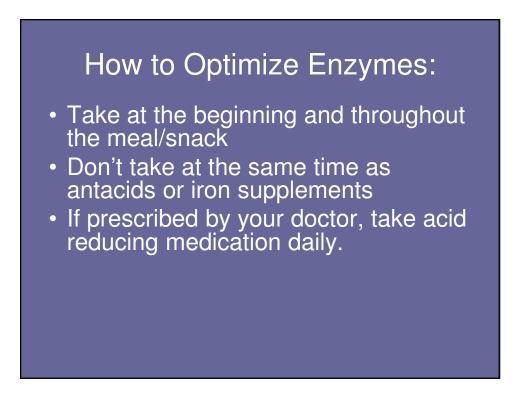


Symptoms of Pancreatic Exocrine Insufficiency

- Feelings of indigestion
- Cramping after meals
- Large amounts of gas
- Foul smelling gas or stools
- Floating stools or greasy/fatty stools
- Frequent stools
- Loose stools/diarrhea
- Unexplained weight loss







The Right Enzyme and how much to take

- Find the brand and the dose that works for you and stick with it.
- Start:
 - -Meals: 20,000-40,000 units of lipase per meal
 - -Snacks: 10,000-20,000 units of lipase per snack

Enzyme Dosage: Titration

- Increase until pancreatic insufficiency symptoms are minimized/eliminated
- Maximum: 2500 units of lipase per kilogram per meal (or 10000 units of lipase per kilogram per day)

What does that really mean?

- 60 kg (130 lb) woman
- Max daily dose = weight x 10,000 L.U.

60 x 10000 = 600,000 lipase units/day = **48 capsules** Creon 12,000 Or **60 capsules** Zenpep 10,000

Pancreatic Enzymes: Side effects of too many

- Constipation (most common)
- Nausea
- Abdominal Cramps
- Diarrhea

(Careful not to confuse with symptoms of inadequate enzyme use or chemotherapy or radiation treatment.)



Common Side Effects

- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Early satiety
- Excessive gas
- Taste Changes
- Poor appetite

Diarrhea

- Work closely with medical team (multiple causes of diarrhea):
 - -Treatment Induced
 - -Lactose Intolerance
 - -Bacterial Overgrowth
 - -Pancreatic/Digestive Insufficiency
 - -Dumping syndrome (after Whipple or gastric bypass)

Nutrition Therapy for Diarrhea Independent of cause

Limit or avoid:

- Lactose (or add lactase)
- Insoluble fiber
- Foods sweetened with sugar alcohol
- Sugar sweetened beverages

Nutrition Therapy for Diarrhea Independent of cause

Increase:

- Soluble fiber
- Fluids

Probiotics for Diarrhea

- Sources of probiotics:
 - Foods
 - Dietary Supplements

Constipation

- Hot fluids
- Include high fiber foods
- Limit gas forming foods, carbonated beverages, straws, chewing gum
- · Bowel regimen may be warranted

Nausea/Vomiting

- Eliminate offending odors
- Dry crackers/toast
- Avoid overly sweet, greasy/fried, or highly spiced foods
- Use room temp foods
- Oral care
- Eliminate stress
- Medication

Early Satiety

- Alleviate gas and bloating
- Liquids between meals
- Small servings, more often
- Limit high fat or fried foods
- High fiber foods may be problematic
- Medications

Excessive gas

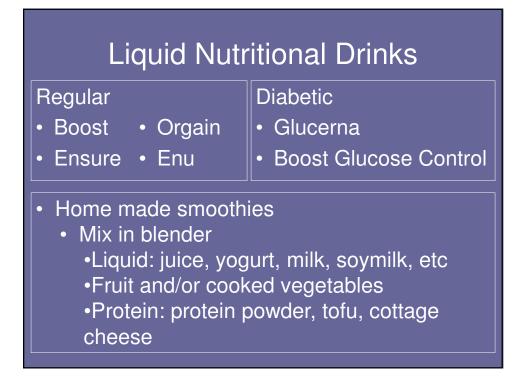
- Optimize pancreatic enzymes
- Use simethicone (Gas-X) liberally
- Consider Bean-O
- Avoid gas-producing foods:
 - Broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage
 - Onions
 - Beans
 - Carbonated beverages (beer, soda)
- Avoid chewing gum
- Avoid drinking through straws

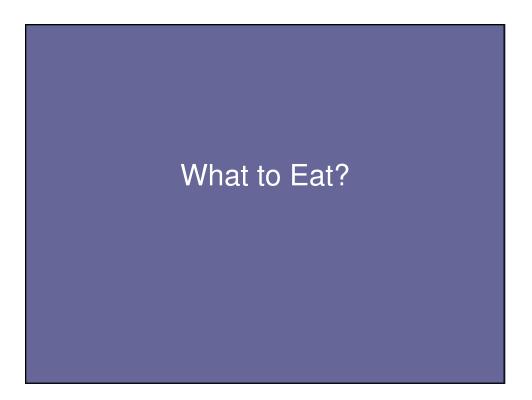
Taste Changes

- Rinse mouth
- Metallic taste: use plastic utensils and serving ware
- Enhance dull taste use tart flavors
- Try new foods or foods previously disliked

Poor Appetite

- · Eat small amounts frequently
- Schedule meals/snacks
- Use liquid supplements/smoothies
- Light exercise
- Alcoholic beverage before meal
- May benefit from medication





General Nutrition Tips

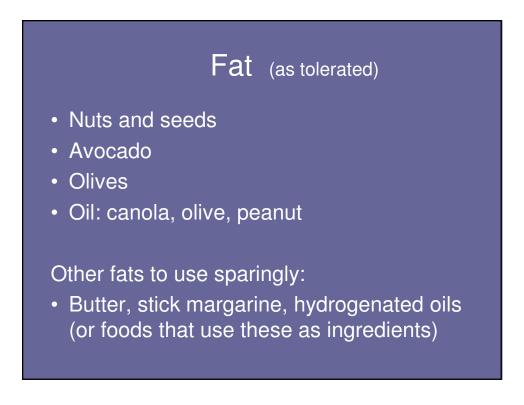
- Eat small frequent meals (6-8/day)
- Plan meals/snacks the day before
- · Get plenty of fluids
- Limit use/portions of fat containing foods
- Choose nutrient dense foods
- Be active

Protein

- · Poultry, fish, meat
- Beans, peas, lentils
- Nuts and seeds
- Eggs
- Yogurt, milk, cheese
- Vegetarian alternatives: soy milk, tofu, veggie burgers, protein powders, etc.

Complex Carbohydrate

- Bread, pasta, rice, cereal, etc
- Fruits
- Vegetables
- Dairy products



Fluids

Most patients require 6 to 12 cups per day of non-alcoholic fluid per day to maintain adequate hydration. (8 oz. = 1 cup)

WaterTeaJuice (100%)SportsMilk or dairy alternativesBrothGelatin

Tea Sports drinks Broth

Glucose Intolerance/Diabetes

- Medication
- Customize diet
- Limit refined carbohydrates
- Eat carbs in combination with protein, fiber, and fats



Finding a Dietitian

- How to Find a Registered Dietitian:
 - Request a consult at your cancer center
 - Commission on Dietetic Registration
 - Search: List of Board Certified Specialists in Oncology Nutrition by State- <u>www.cdrnet.org</u>
 - Contact the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network
 - Contact The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics <u>www.eatright.org</u>

Cookbooks

- Betty Crocker's Living With Cancer Cookbook (2011)
- <u>What to Eat During Cancer Treatment: 100 Great-Tasting,</u> <u>Family-Friendly Recipes to Help You Cope</u> (2009) by Jeanne Besser
- <u>The Cancer-fighting Kitchen: Nourishing, Big-Flavor Recipes for</u> <u>Cancer Treatment and Recovery</u> (2009) by Rebecca Katz
- One Bite at a Time (2009) by Rebecca Katz
- <u>Eating Well Through Cancer: Easy Recipes &</u> <u>Recommendations During & After Treatment</u> (2006) by Holly Clegg
- <u>The New American Plate Cookbook: Recipes for a Healthy</u> <u>Weight and a Healthy Life</u> (2005) by The American Institute for Cancer Research