

Nausea and Vomiting

Nausea is an unpleasant feeling that may occur in the back of the throat or stomach prior to vomiting. Vomiting is the emptying of the stomach contents. Nausea and vomiting are symptoms that can prevent you from getting enough food and nutrients, rest and comfort. Fortunately, nausea and vomiting can often be prevented and treated.

Signs and symptoms:

Nausea and vomiting may be caused by:

- Medications, such as chemotherapy, antibiotics, aspirin and many others; Ask your Agrace nurse if the medications you are taking could cause nausea and vomiting
- Damage to the stomach and intestinal lining from the disease process or treatments for the disease
- Anxiety
- Uncontrolled pain
- Motion sickness (travel-related)
- Some infections
- Constipation or diarrhea
- Coughing—thick secretions and/or coughing may trigger vomiting
- Some foods
- Strong odors

What can help prevent or relieve nausea and vomiting?

There is much you, your caregivers and your primary care doctor can do for nausea and vomiting. The team will always try to discover the underlying cause and discuss treatments with your health care provider. If you can control nausea, you can often prevent vomiting.

Here are some suggestions to prevent and control *nausea*:

- Caregivers should provide small, frequent meals of foods chosen by the patient. Large meals can feel overwhelming.
- Try foods such as:
 - › Toast and crackers
 - › Sherbet
 - › Pretzels
 - › Angel food cake
 - › Chicken without skin (baked or broiled)
 - › Fruits or vegetables that are soft or bland (potatoes, canned peaches)
 - › Ginger, herbal remedies
 - › Carbonated drinks that have gone flat
 - › Sports drinks (such as Gatorade®); with children use Pedialyte®
- Do not offer these foods:
 - › Fatty, greasy or fried foods
 - › Spicy, hot foods
 - › Dairy products, such as milk or ice cream
 - › Foods with strong odors
 - › Citrus foods, such as oranges and grapefruit, and acidic juices, such as cranberry, grape and apple
 - › Foods containing caffeine, such as coffee or chocolate

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• **You can also try these tips:**

- › Eat foods at room temperature or cooler. Hot foods may trigger nausea.
- › Suck on ice chips or take frequent sips of a liquid such as ginger ale.
- › Avoid drinking liquids with meals.
- › Caregivers should provide frequent mouth care to the patient.
- › Avoid strong odors such as perfume and deodorizers.
- › Maintain a comfortable room temperature.
- › Avoid constipation.
- › Choose a quiet, relaxing, pleasant atmosphere for meals. Avoid eating in a room that is stuffy, too warm or has cooking odors or other strong smells.
- › Caregivers may need to avoid cooking strong-smelling foods in the patient's presence.
- › Try relaxation techniques, such as deep, controlled breathing and focusing on pleasant thoughts.
- › Don't force eating—even favorite foods—when nauseated. This may cause a permanent dislike of those foods.
- › Rest after meals because activity may slow digestion. It is best to rest sitting up for about one to two hours after meals.
- › If nausea is a problem in the morning, try eating dry toast or crackers before getting up. Keep a supply next to the bed.
- › Wear loose-fitting clothes.
- › Try to keep track of when nausea occurs and what causes it (specific foods, events, surroundings). If possible, make changes in diet or schedule. Share the information with your Agrace team.
- › Ask your primary care doctor about specific medications to help control nausea.

Here are some suggestions for coping with vomiting:

- Caregivers: Turn the patient's head to the side to prevent choking.
- After vomiting, rinse your mouth with water and brush your teeth.
- Place a damp, cool cloth on your forehead, neck and wrists.
- Do not drink or eat until the vomiting has stopped.
- Once the vomiting has stopped, try small amounts of clear liquids (apple juice, bouillon, gelatin). If you are unable to tolerate any fluids, please call your primary care doctor.
- Once clear liquids stay down, try non-clear liquids. Gradually work up to a regular diet. Your primary care doctor can help with ideas and suggestions.

Notify your primary care doctor anytime you have questions or concerns about nausea and vomiting.

