

Guideline for the Prevention and Treatment of Systemic Anti-Cancer (SACT) or Radiotherapy Induced Oral Mucositis in Adult Haematology and Oncology Patients

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1. Outline of Procedure

This procedure provides information on the management, implementation and training for guidance on the prevention and treatment of oral mucositis.

2. Area of Application

This guideline applies to all adult SACT services across the North region, except for the administrative areas of Argyll and Bute in NHS Highland which are linked to the WOSCAN CEL 30 (2012) governance framework.

3. Objective

To implement into practice across the North, guidance produced by the UK Oral Mucositis in Cancer Group i.e. **'UKOMiC: Mouth care guidance and support in cancer and palliative care'** and to provide a resource for clinical staff to assist prescribing in the clinical areas.

4. Stages of the Process

- The guideline with appendices must be approved through the appropriate Board Level management and governance structures.
- Professional SACT leads must ensure cascade of the guideline with appendices to all staff involved in SACT or Radiotherapy Administration
- All staff involved in the management of toxicities for patients receiving SACT or Radiotherapy must familiarise themselves with the guideline and appendices.
- The SACT pharmacy leads must ensure that the products set out in these documents are available to be provided to patients as required.
- The 'North Mucositis Quick Reference Guide' (Appendix 2) must be readily available in electronic and/or paper form for access in clinical areas where patients are managed on SACT and/or radiotherapy.

5. Responsibilities

The SACT Lead Clinician and Nursing and Pharmacy SACT leads are responsible for ensuring the implementation of the guideline. However, it is expected that all members of the multi-disciplinary team should be aware of the guideline and support implementation.

6. Other useful information

For a full copy of the guideline and more information about the assessment, prevention and treatment of oral mucositis go to <u>http://www.ukomic.co.uk/</u>

In NHS Tayside, Caphosol® tablets are available for restricted use.

In NHS Grampian and NHS Highland, Caphosol[®] is no longer included on local drug formularies due to a of lack of evidence of clinical efficacy and relatively high cost.

7. References

UKOMiC Guidelines 2nd Edition May 2015, UKOMiC: Mouth care guidance and support in cancer and palliative care. - <u>http://www.ukomic.co.uk/new-om-guidelines.html</u>

Mouthcare Flow chart - http://www.ukomic.co.uk/pdf/Mouth_care_flow_chart.pdf

Mouthcare Guide - http://www.ukomic.co.uk/pdf/Mouth care guide.pdf

<u>Oral Mucositis Products</u>C:\Users\hadamson\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\YE3UW0V4\UKOMIC Formulary http://www.ukomic.co.uk/pdf/oral_mucositis_products.pdf

Appendix 1 Mouthcare Flow Chart

(see http://www.ukomic.co.uk/pdf/Mouth_care_flow_chart.pdf)

ASSESS		 A recognised grading system, e.g. the WHO Oral Toxicity Scale Assess high-risk patients on a daily basis 	SECTION 2.0
E	ALL	 Encourage good oral hygiene and a well-balanced diet Avoidance of alcohol and tobacco should be emphasised Use a saline mouthwash Treat dry lips using appropriate products 	SECTIONS
CARE AND PREVENT	MODERATE-RISK PATIENTS	Increased frequency of saline mouthwashes Consider the following: Ice cubes to reduce oral damage and dry mouth Anti-infective prophylaxis Caphosol® Mucosal protectant, MuGard® Gelclair® OraLife®	SECTION 4.0
CARE	HIGH-RISK PATIENTS	 In addition to the interventions for moderate-risk patients, consider the following: Caphosol[®] Mucosal protectant, MuGard[®] Gelclair[®] OraLife[®] Daily vitamin B supplements (if patient has known alcohol issues) Prophylactic insertion of enteral feeding tube before commencement of treatment Palifermin HSCT +/-TBI 	SECTION 4.0
EAT"	GRADE 1 OR 2 OM	 Ensure good oral hygiene and increase the frequency of saline rinses Monitor nutritional status Monitor for oral infection, swab and treat as required Consider the following: Paracetamol mouthwash 4 x per day Benzydamine 0.15% mouthwash (Difflam®) Caphosol® Saliva replacement Mucosal protectants, e.g. Episil®, Gelclair® or MuGard® OraLife® 	SECTION 5.0
TRE	GRADE 3 OR 4 OM	 Consider the following: Opioid analgesics (severe OM may require a syringe driver) Intravenous and/or enteral hydration and feeding Increasing frequency of Caphosol® Mucosal protectants, e.g. Episil®, Gelclair® or MuGard® OraLife® Tranexamic acid to treat localised bleeding Take swabs to identify the nature of bacterial, fungal and/or viral infections and 	SECTION 5.0

*Depending on the severity and impact of OM, the team will need to consider reviewing anti-cancer treatment.

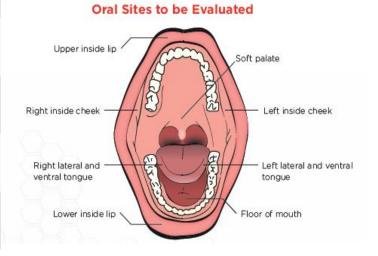
Appendix 2 - North Mucositis Quick Reference Guide

Prevention of Mucositis

Assess patients daily, using the WHO Oral Toxicity Scale

GRADE CLINICAL PRESENTATION

1Soreness +/- erythema.
No ulceration2Erythema, ulcers.
Patients can swallow solid diet.3Ulcers extensive erythema.
Patients cannot swallow solid diet.4Oral mucositis to the extent that
alimentation is not possible.



☑ Encourage good oral hygiene

- Teeth should be brushed twice daily and after meals as tolerated using a soft toothbrush and fluoride-containing toothpaste palatable to the patient.
 Foaming/strong flavoured toothpastes are less well tolerated.
- If an oral infection develops, use a fresh toothbrush.
- Patients who find brushing difficult may find oral sponges easier than toothbrushes.
- Dentures should be cleaned after each meal, soaked in denture solution overnight and disinfected weekly.
- Pre-existing dental problems should be addressed consider referral to a dental practitioner
- Encourage fluid intake (2 Litres daily unless otherwise directed) and a well balanced diet
- Spicy foods may irritate the mouth and be aware rough/crunchy foods may damage mucosal lining/gums.
- Avoid alcohol and tobacco
- \blacksquare Consider using ice cubes to reduce oral damage and relieve dry mouth but
- Do not use ice in patients undergoing radiotherapy

- ☑ Treat dry lips using appropriate lip salve e.g. white or yellow soft paraffin, patient's own lip salve
- Do not use oil-based lip salve for patients on oxygen or undergoing radiotherapy
 Use a water soluble lubricant e.g. AQUAGEL
- Chlorhexidine mouthwash is <u>not</u> recommended. Avoid prescribing alcohol containing medicines
- ☑ Encourage regular saline mouthwash for patients with previous Grade 2 or taking causative drugs
 - Inpatients: prescribe sodium chloride 0.9%
 - Outpatients: Add 1 teaspoon of salt to 1 pint of water, make a fresh supply daily
 - Drugs which cause OM: fluorouracil, docetaxel, cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, anthracyclines (doxorubicin, epirubicin, daunorubicin, idarubicin), capecitabine, sunitnib, EGFR inhibitors (erlotinib, lapatinib)
 - Drugs which cause dryness/change the normal mucosal environment: anticholinergics, opiates, diuretics, sedatives, oxygen
 - Drugs which predispose to oral infection e.g. oral or high dose inhaled steroids
- Prescribe mucosal protection [®] and consider anti-infective prophylaxis for patients with resistant grade 2 OM despite treatment, undergoing radiation to head and neck or high risk chemotherapy regimens e.g. BEAM, high-dose melphalan/methotrexate/cytarabine. Refer to individual Chemocare[®] protocols for antiinfective advice.
- Consider other risk factors: age (children/elderly), co-morbidities, type/extent of malignancy etc.

Treatment of Mucositis

GRADE 1: Soreness +/- erythema, no ulceration

- Ensure good oral hygiene and monitor nutritional status (MUST)
- Observe for signs of oral infection, swab and treat if required
- ☑ Increase the frequency of saline mouthwashes
- Dry mouth: consider saliva replacement with Biotene[®] / BioXtra[®] gel or Glandosane[®] spray
- Generalised oral pain: prescribe soluble paracetamol if not already on the drug chart
- Pain on eating/swallowing prescribe: Benzydamine (Difflam[®])

GRADE 2: Erythema, ulcers, patients can swallow solid diet

- ✓ Consider Caphosol[®] dispersible tablet four times a day **
- Consider Gelclair[®] for mucosal protection
- When erythema and ulcers resolved stop Gelclair®

GRADE 3/4: Ulcers, extensive erythema, patients cannot swallow solid diet/alimentation not possible

- Consider opioid analgesics
 - Severe oral mucositis may require subcutaneous administration.
 - Liquid oral morphine containing alcohol should be avoided. Consider liquid oral oxycodone
- ☑ Consider intravenous and/or enteral hydration and feeding
- ☑ Consider tranexamic acid to treat localised bleeding

** Not available in NHS Grampian and NHS Highland. Restricted use in NHS Tayside.

Drug treatment

Drug	Route	Dose	Frequency/Times	Notes
Saline mouthwash	M/W	10 - 20ml	0800 1200 1800 2200 *	Prescribe as
				Sodium chloride 0.9%
Benzydamine	M/W	10ml	0800 1200 1800 2200 *	Dilute with 10mL
0.15% mouthwash (Difflam [®])				water if required to prevent stinging
Gelclair®	Apply	1 sachet	0800 1200 1800	As a rinse before
Coloidii	, ppiy	1 Suchet		food (to form a
				protective layer)
Tranexamic Acid	M/W	5 - 15ml	0800 1400 2200	Confirm dose and
Mouthwash				frequency with
500mg/5ml				medical staff
Paracetamol	Oral	1g	0800 1200 1800 2200	For patients <
(Soluble or				50kg, reduce dose
Suspension)				to 500mg four
				times a day.
Biotene [®] /BioXtra [®]	Oral	One	When required for dry	
		application	mouth	
Glandosane®	Oral	1 spray	When required for dry	
			mouth	

* In severe mucositis, frequency of use of sodium Chloride or benzydamine mouthwash can be increased up to ten times a day.

Replaces:	Version 1
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Responsibilities of the Lead Author(s):	 Retain master copy of this document (will also be available on regional website) Review document in advance of review date
Key word(s):	Mouthwash, mucositis, oral, radiotherapy, SACT
Area(s) of application:	To all adult SACT services across the North region, excluding the administrative areas of Argyll and Bute in NHS Highland which are linked to WOSCAN.
Purpose/description:	Guideline for preventing and managing SACT and radiotherapy induced mucositis in adult patients
Policy statement:	It is the responsibility of all staff to ensure that they are working to the most up to date and relevant clinical process documents.
Responsibilities for implementation within Local NHS Boards:	Organisational: Operational Management Team and Chief Executive Sector: General Managers, Medical Leads and Nursing Leads Departmental: Clinical Leads Area: Line Manager
Responsibilities for review of this document:	Lead Author/ North SACT Delivery Group (NSDG)
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Revision History:

Revision Date	Previous Revision Date	Summary of Changes (Descriptive summary of the changes made)	Changes Marked (Identify page numbers and section heading)
July 2018	N/A	Updated Appendices	Section 7 References
		Caphosol [®] largely removed from guideline - in NHS Grampian and NHS Highland, is no longer included on local drug formularies due to a lack of evidence of clinical efficacy and relatively high cost. In NHS Tayside, tablets are available for restricted use.	

* Changes marked should detail the section(s) of the document that have been amended i.e. page number and section heading. If there is no previous document insert N/A into the boxes in the top row of the table below)