

Session I: Cancer patients' nutritional needs

Launch of ECPC Consultation document

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ECPC is the unified voice of cancer patients across Europe!



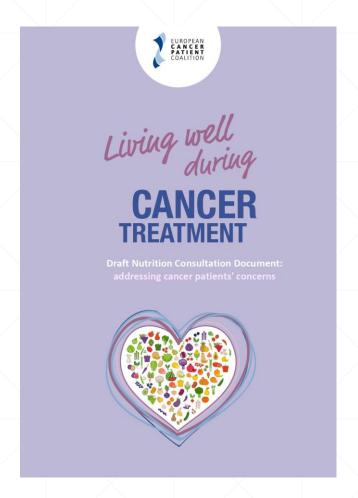




- = informs policy decisions
- Direct link between research outcomes and concrete health policy choices.
- Applying scientific results to healthy policy planning and the delivery of services.



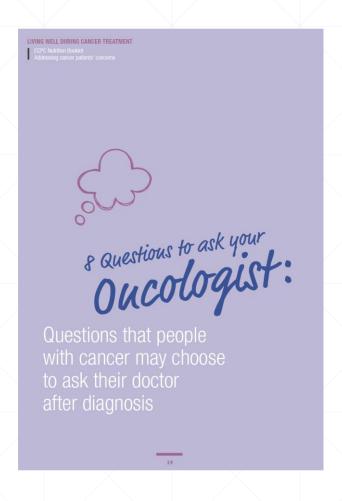
Consultation Document



- This Consultation Document is directed towards creating ECPC's Living Well During Cancer Treatment Booklet.
- The Document addresses common questions patents might have about diet, nutrition, and physical activity during treatment and provides general information regarding nutrition and cancer.
- It is not intended to offer medical advice or replace advice given by your healthcare team.



Consultation Document



- Every effort has been made to ensure information provided are presented accurately.
- The Nutrition Consultation Document: addressing cancer patients' concerns is based on the ESPEN guidelines on nutrition in cancer patients and the ESMO Handbook of Nutrition and Cancer.
- Contents: European Survey, Living Well, Screening, Body mass index, HSPH Nutrition Guide, WCRF/AICR Recommendations, 8 Questions to ask your Oncologist, Key Messages, a proposed Cancer Patient's Charter of Rights for Appropriate and prompt nutritional Support, and Glossary.

Consultation Document





YOUR TASTE, SMELL, APPETITE AND / OR YOUR BODY'S ABILITY TO ABSORB NUTRIENTS

Aim to eat several meals throughout the day: try cold foods and keep high-calorie and protein snack handy. Drink most of your liquids between meals, and talk to your cancer care team about physical activity.

'It is essential to individualise dietary counseling and the adaption of nutritional plans.



supplements can not be attained, artificial nutritionmaybe considered: enteral tube feeding (via a nasogastric tube), or parenteral feeding (through veins).

'Patient-reported weight loss is critical in assessing cancer related malnutrition.



Interactions with chemotherapy are difficult to assess, a 2014 study by McCune et al reported a frequency of 78% for the use of herbal supplement and vitamins in patients receiving chemotherapy with a 27% risk of detrimental chemotherapy-herbal and/or chemotherapyvitamin interaction in study participants.

'Ask your cancer care team for advice before taking any vitamins and/or herbal supplements!'



Ask your cancer team for reliable information on dietary supplements and check product labels for both quantity and concentration of active ingredients in each product. 'Oral nutrition is consistently the first method of choice for treatment.



Certain types of chemotherapy have common side effects: anorexia, mouth sores, dry mouth, trouble swallowing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, pain, depression and anxiety. However, individual experiences vary.

'If you have concerns about side effects, contact vour cancer care team.



Cancer therapy can change your senses of taste and smell. Patients often describe a metallic taste. Try using sugar-free lemon drops, gum, or mints. Serve foods cold or at room temperature.

'Nutritional counseling and phsyco-oncological is correlated with increased patient compliance.



Living healthy during cancer treatments is a combination of good nutrition, which consists of an adequate and well balanced diet, and regular physical activity. However, the nutrient needs of each individual may vary, consult with your cancer care team can help you identify your nutrition goals.







Thank you!

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