

Cancer-Related Fatigue

■ What is cancer-related fatigue?

Cancer-related fatigue may feel like persistent physical, emotional, and mental exhaustion. It is different from feeling tired after not getting enough rest. Fatigue interferes with daily life, does not match your activity level, and does not go away if you rest. Most people receiving cancer treatment experience fatigue, and some people will continue to experience fatigue after treatment is over. If you experience fatigue, it is important to tell your health care team. Fatigue can cause a person with cancer to avoid or skip treatments. It may also negatively affect other areas of life, including mental and physical health, relationships, and work.

■ What causes cancer-related fatigue?

Most people receiving chemotherapy, radiation therapy, surgery, or other treatments experience fatigue. This fatigue may be caused by a low level of red blood cells, called anemia, or hormone levels that are too low or too high. Side effects related to nutrition, such as loss of appetite or dehydration, may result in fatigue, and so can a lack of exercise. Anxiety and depression are the most common psychological reasons fatigue occurs. Pain, stress, lack of sleep, medications, and coexisting medical conditions, like heart, lung, kidney, or nerve problems, can also cause fatigue.

■ How is fatigue diagnosed?

The health care team will look at several factors to diagnose fatigue because it may have more than 1 cause. Diagnosing fatigue often starts with a discussion of how fatigue is affecting you. Your health care team may ask you to rate the severity of your fatigue, from “no fatigue” to “most severe fatigue.” You may also be asked when your fatigue began, when you feel most tired, how long it lasts, if it has changed over time, and what makes it better or worse. Your doctor will likely do a physical examination and may recommend blood tests to check for anemia, any cancer-related changes, or other health conditions that cause fatigue.

■ How is cancer-related fatigue treated?

The first step in managing fatigue is to treat any medical condition causing or worsening your fatigue, such as pain, depression or anxiety, lack of sleep, poor nutrition, anemia, cancer treatment, or other medical conditions. If the cause is not known, you may need to try several methods to reduce or manage fatigue. Staying physically active or increasing your activity level can help relieve fatigue. Once you are healthy enough for physical activity, try to include moderate aerobic activity, such as fast walking, cycling, or swimming, plus strength training. Talk with your doctor about the right exercise routine for you.

Talking with a therapist or counselor may help you reframe your thoughts about fatigue and improve coping skills and/or sleep problems. In addition, some people find that yoga, acupuncture, and mindfulness practices may help as well. Fatigue can be a problem for months or years after treatment ends, so it is important to see your doctor for long-term follow-up care.



Questions to ask the health care team

Regular communication is important in making informed decisions about your health care. It can be helpful to bring someone along to your appointments to take notes. Consider asking your health care team the following questions:

- ▶ How do I know if I have cancer-related fatigue?
- ▶ What can be done to prevent fatigue?
- ▶ What could be causing my fatigue?
- ▶ How will you find out what is causing my fatigue?
- ▶ Are there medications that can help treat my fatigue?
- ▶ Are there nonmedical options that can help treat or manage my fatigue?
- ▶ What strategies can I use to reduce or manage my fatigue?
- ▶ Are there any clinical trials related to fatigue that I can participate in?
- ▶ What is the difference between fatigue and depression?
- ▶ If I experience depression or anxiety, is there someone who can help me?
- ▶ Who can help me set up a safe exercise program?
- ▶ Who can help me understand my nutritional needs?
- ▶ If I have a question or problem, who should I call?

Find more questions to ask the health care team at www.cancer.net/sideeffects. For a digital list of questions, download Cancer.Net's free mobile app at www.cancer.net/app.

Words to Know

Chemotherapy: The use of drugs to destroy cancer cells.

Clinical trial: A research study that tests a new treatment.

Coexisting conditions: Health problems that a person has in addition to cancer.

Counseling: Talking with a trained mental health professional.

Dehydration: The loss of too much water from the body.

Depression: Having a low mood and/or feeling emotionally numb consistently for more than 2 weeks.

Hormones: Chemicals found in the body that affect processes.

Oncology social worker: A professional who provides counseling, education, and information services to people with cancer.

Radiation therapy: The use of high-energy x-rays or other particles to destroy cancer cells.

Registered dietitian: A food and nutrition professional.

Supportive care: The relief of side effects, also called palliative care.

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