

Understanding Fatigue and Cancer

A guide for people affected by cancer

This fact sheet has been prepared to help you understand more about cancer-related fatigue, a common side effect of cancer and cancer treatments. It provides information about what fatigue is, its causes and how it can be managed.

What is cancer-related fatigue?

Fatigue is when you feel very tired, weak, drained and worn out. Cancer-related fatigue is different from tiredness because it is more severe, not the result of recent physical or mental activity, and generally doesn't get better with rest or sleep. It can be ongoing and affect what you can do.

Who is affected?

Research shows that most people experience some level of fatigue, before, during and after treatment for cancer, and some people may feel fatigue for months or years after treatment ends.

People who are most at risk of developing cancer-related fatigue have fatigue before the cancer diagnosis; have depression or anxiety; sleep issues; other health conditions; and don't do much exercise.

Cancer-related fatigue may be mild, moderate or severe. It can vary depending on cancer type, stage, how long you have treatment, and your age. It may be worse if you have more than one treatment or if cancer has advanced.

What are the symptoms?

Fatigue affects people with cancer in different ways. Symptoms of fatigue may be different before, during and after treatment, and can change over the day or week. Fatigue rarely occurs as just a single

issue, it usually occurs with other issues such as pain, emotional distress, low red blood cell count (anaemia) and sleep issues.

People with cancer-related fatigue may report some or all of the following:

- having little or no energy
- feeling mentally or emotionally exhausted
- muscle aches and pains
- feeling weak all over
- trouble thinking clearly or concentrating
- difficulty doing daily tasks such as getting dressed, showering, cooking
- sleeping issues such as being unable to sleep or sleeping too much
- not enjoying their usual activities
- feelings of sadness or irritability.

Living with cancer-related fatigue can affect your daily life, including your work, relationships, sex life and social life.

What causes fatigue?

Cancer-related fatigue usually has more than one cause, including:

- the cancer itself and cancer treatments such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy, immunotherapy and targeted therapy
- medicines, such as pain relief
- side effects of cancer or treatment, such as low red blood cells (anaemia), nausea, bowel issues or pain
- changes to blood and hormone levels
- not eating well or enough
- stress and mood changes, including depression and anxiety
- not sleeping well
- a lack of physical activity
- other health problems, such as infection, diabetes, arthritis and heart conditions.

How is fatigue diagnosed?

To work out if you have fatigue, your health care team will ask you some questions. Several screening questionnaires have been developed to measure how cancer-related fatigue is affecting you, and your doctor or nurse may use one of these. These questionnaires ask about when the fatigue started, how long it has lasted, has it changed over time, and how fatigue is affecting your daily life.

You may have several tests to find what might be contributing to the fatigue. These may include blood tests to check your red blood cell count, hormone levels, and kidney and liver function; urine tests; and heart function tests.

If the results show that conditions like anaemia or low levels of some hormones are contributing to the fatigue, these can be treated. You may need a referral to a specialist or a fatigue clinic (if available).

How long does fatigue last?

Cancer-related fatigue can last throughout treatment and for some time after it is finished. Energy levels usually improve over time.

Most people find they feel better 6–12 months after treatment ends. For some people, cancer-related fatigue can continue for years.

► If you have advanced cancer, see our *Living with Advanced Cancer* booklet.

How cancer-related fatigue can affect you

Some people say fatigue is the most difficult side effect of cancer and its treatment. Sometimes, people might look well but still have severe fatigue. Fatigue can make it hard to do everyday things, which can make you feel frustrated, upset and isolated. If you have continued feelings of sadness, talk to your doctor. You may have low mood or depression, and treatment may help.

Your family and friends may not fully understand how cancer-related fatigue affects what you are able to do. They may expect you to do the same things you did before the cancer diagnosis, and not realise that some side effects continue for a long time. It's natural for them to want the distress and disruption of cancer to

Managing fatigue

The first step in managing fatigue is working out how it affects you. You can use a scale to describe your fatigue. You can rate the fatigue from 1–10; the higher the number, the worse the fatigue. Keep a record of your fatigue level at different times of the day, what you have tried and how it has worked. This information can help those caring for you understand how you are feeling day to day.

Talk to your general practitioner (GP); oncologist, haematologist or nurse; or an allied health professional such as an occupational therapist, physiotherapist or exercise physiologist. Let them know how you are feeling, including how long you have felt fatigued.

Your doctor will manage any health conditions, medicines or symptoms that may be causing the fatigue. For example, if your red blood cell count is low (anaemia), you may be prescribed medicines or have a blood transfusion. If pain is making fatigue worse, your pain medicine may need to be changed.

See the next page for tips on dealing with fatigue during and after treatment. How you manage fatigue will vary depending on the level of fatigue you have.

- **Mild fatigue (0–3)** – keep doing usual activities
- **Moderate fatigue (4–6)** – reduce symptoms and increase your energy levels gently
- **Severe fatigue (7–10)** – reduce symptoms and try to save your energy.

go away. If you find their reactions difficult to handle, explaining how fatigue is affecting you might help them to understand. You can also give them this fact sheet – knowing more about cancer-related fatigue may help them understand what you're experiencing.

If you took time off work for treatment, talk to your employer about returning to work. Australian laws require an employer to take reasonable steps to accommodate the effects of an employee's illness. This may mean, for example, that your employer allows you to return to work in stages, is flexible with start and finish times, and gives you time to rest during the day.

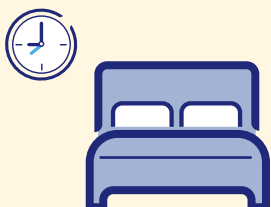
Ways to manage fatigue during and after treatment

Exercise regularly



- Check with your doctor about what type of exercise is safe for you, especially if you are living with bone cancer or advanced cancer.
- See an accredited exercise physiologist (essa.org.au/find-aep) or physiotherapist (choose physio/find-a-physio). They can develop a suitable program.
- Start slowly at first. Break up exercise into a couple of small sessions. As fatigue improves, gradually increase your exercise level.
- Try to be physically active with moderate exercise (e.g. walking, swimming) and some strength-training (e.g. weights or resistance bands).
- Try to work towards 150 minutes (2 ½ hours) of moderate exercise and 2 strength-training sessions a week.
- Watch Cancer Council's online exercise videos at cancercouncil.com.au/exercise.
- ▶ See our *Exercise for People Living with Cancer* booklet.

Adjust your daily habits and sleep routine



- Pace your activities, take regular short breaks, and rest when you need to.
- Prioritise activities that you enjoy or give you a sense of achievement.
- Get a referral to an occupational therapist or physiotherapist for tips on how to save energy.
- If you're not sleeping well, speak to your doctor.
- Aim for about 7–8 hours of sleep each night. Keep naps short during the day.
- Go to bed and get up at the same time every day.
- Have a bedtime routine that includes activities such as meditation.
- Avoid using computers, mobile phones or tablets in the evening.
- Get some natural light during the day to help you sleep at night.
- Avoid drinking alcohol and smoking as these can affect sleep.
- If you're unable to fall asleep, get up and do something relaxing until you feel sleepy.

Look after yourself



- Eat as well as possible. A dietitian can provide suggestions, visit dietitiansaustralia.org.au to find a dietitian.
- Stay hydrated by drinking water when you feel thirsty.
- Try relaxation and meditation techniques to help reduce stress. Listen to our podcast *Finding Calm During Cancer*.
- Consider complementary therapies. Studies have found that yoga, tai chi, Qi gong, and the Chinese herb American ginseng can help with fatigue. Let your health care team know what you are using. They can tell you if it's safe.
- Explore acupuncture. There is some evidence it can reduce cancer-related fatigue. Check your acupuncturist is registered at chinesemedicineboard.gov.au. Some registered acupuncturists have special training in treating cancer-related conditions.
- ▶ See our *Nutrition for People Living with Cancer* and *Understanding Complementary Therapies* booklets.

Involve other people



- Tell family and friends how you are feeling – this can prevent misunderstandings.
- Accept offers of help or ask family, friends or neighbours to help with household chores, cooking or gardening.
- Your local council or social worker can put you in touch with services for help at home (such as house cleaning, meals or shopping). Some are free, while others have a cost.
- Talk to your health care team about how you are feeling. They can assess if you have depression. Counselling or medicine, even for a short time, may be helpful.
- Consider cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) and mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR); they can help with mood. Ask your GP what's available in your area.
- Connect with a support group, either in person, over the phone or online.
- Speak to your employer about changes they can make to support your return to work.



The costs for seeing an exercise physiologist, physiotherapist, dietitian or occupational therapist vary. If your doctor refers you as part of a General Practitioner Management Plan, you may be eligible for a Medicare rebate for up to 5 visits per calendar year. If you have private health insurance, your insurer may cover some of the costs.

“I had to accept that I was dealing with fatigue and celebrate small improvements. I had to be careful not to overdo it and whatever help people offered, I took. That was very challenging for me but it helped.” SUSAN

Question checklist

This checklist may be helpful when thinking about questions to ask your doctor.

- What is causing the fatigue?
- Do I need a blood test to find out what is contributing to the fatigue?
- What can I do to reduce or manage the fatigue?
- Is there anything that I should avoid doing?
- What can help me to sleep better?
- How long is the fatigue likely to last?
- Can a social worker talk to me about help at home?
- What exercise or activity do you recommend?
- Can you refer me to an occupational therapist, physiotherapist or exercise physiologist who works with people with cancer-related fatigue?
- Are there fatigue clinics or local group programs that I can attend?
- Are there any complementary therapies that might help me?

References

1. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (US), *NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology, Cancer-Related Fatigue*, v.2.2023.
2. A Fabi et al., “Cancer-related fatigue: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis and treatment”, *Annals of Oncology*, vol. 31, iss. 6, pp. 713–23, 2020, available from: esmo.org/guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/supportive-and-palliative-care/cancer-related-fatigue.

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Where to get help and information

Call Cancer Council 13 11 20 for more information about cancer-related fatigue. Our experienced health professionals can listen to your concerns, put you in touch with services and send you our free booklets. You can also visit your local Cancer Council website.

ACT	actcancer.org
NSW	cancercouncil.com.au
NT	cancer.org.au/nt
QLD	cancerqld.org.au
SA	cancersa.org.au
TAS	cancer.org.au/tas
VIC	cancervic.org.au
WA	cancerwa.asn.au
Australia	cancer.org.au

Other useful websites

You can find many useful resources online, but not all websites are reliable. These websites are good sources of support and information.

American Cancer Society	cancer.org
Cancer Council podcasts	cancercouncil.com.au/podcasts
Cancer.Net	cancer.net
Cancer Research UK	cancerresearchuk.org
Macmillan Cancer Support (UK)	macmillan.org.uk

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Note to reader

Always consult your doctor about matters that affect your health. This fact sheet is intended as a general introduction and is not a substitute for professional medical, legal or financial advice. Information about cancer is constantly being updated and revised by the medical and research communities. While all care is taken to ensure accuracy at the time of publication, Cancer Council Australia and its members exclude all liability for any injury, loss or damage incurred by use of or reliance on the information provided in this fact sheet.

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Cancer Council acknowledges Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and recognises the continuing connection to lands, waters and communities. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and to Elders past, present and emerging.

