

Disclaimer: This algorithm has been developed for MD Anderson using a multidisciplinary approach considering circumstances particular to MD Anderson’s specific patient population, services and structure, and clinical information. This is not intended to replace the independent medical or professional judgment of physicians or other health care providers in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine a patient’s care. This algorithm should not be used to treat pregnant women.

PRESENTATION

INITIAL
EVALUATION

FINDINGS

Patient with incurable cancer¹ seen in ACCC or inpatient with one or more symptoms of bowel obstruction:

- Abdominal pain and distention
- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Constipation or inability to pass stool or flatus

- History and physical exam
- Assess ECOG performance status²
- CT abdomen and pelvis with or without contrast
- CBC, comprehensive metabolic panel, PT, PTT and INR
- Establish IV access
- IV hydration as clinically indicated
- Insert naso-gastric tube (NGT) and place on low intermittent suction (LIS) after initially evacuating content with continuous suction
 - Monitor NGT output
- Consider consult to Nutrition Services

- Admit to Hospital Medicine and inform Primary Oncology Team to help with plan management or
- Admit to Primary Oncology Team

- Admitting service to:
- Consider consulting Supportive Care Service
 - **Initiate a Goal Concordant Care (GCC) conversation³ with the patient or if clinically indicated, with Patient Representative and the Primary Oncologist/ Primary Team/ Attending Physician. The Advance Care Planning (ACP) note should be used to document GCC discussion.**

Diagnostic Imaging (DI) service to determine the type of bowel obstruction

See [Page 2](#) for management of gastric outlet obstruction (GOO)

See [Page 3](#) for management of small bowel obstruction (SBO)

See [Page 4](#) for management of large bowel obstruction (LBO)

ACCC = Acute Cancer Care Center
ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group

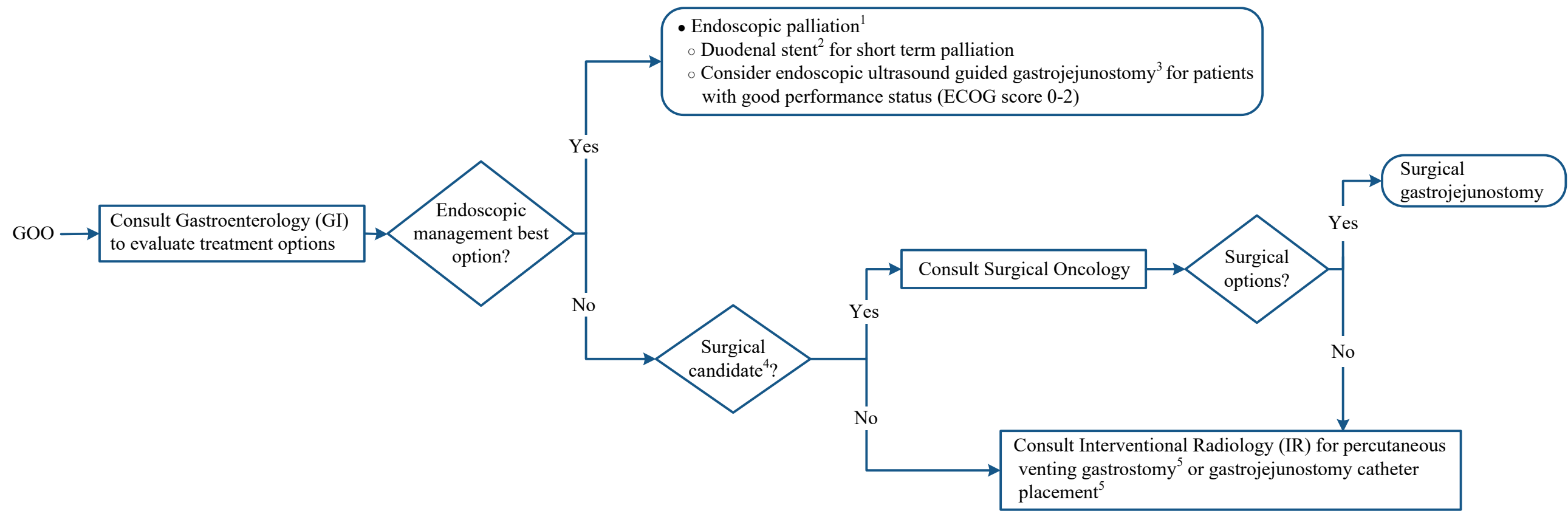
¹ This algorithm excludes patients with a new oncologic diagnosis and those without a current oncologic treatment plan. Clinicians may refer to primary oncologist’s note for details on prognosis and Goal Concordant Care.
² Patients with a poor performance status (ECOG score of 3 or 4) are not surgical candidates
³ Refer to [GCC home page](#) (for internal use only)

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TREATMENT



¹ Optimize patient before endoscopic procedure:

- NGT with LIS for 24 hours prior to the procedure
- Electrolyte replacement if indicated
- Lab parameters: Platelet count > 50 K/microliter, INR < 1.5, Hgb > 8 g/dL

² Duodenal stents are a good option for short term palliation. Duodenal stents have high rates of delayed adverse events and require re-interventions.

³ Discuss with Surgical Oncology prior to procedure, as complications may lead to surgery

⁴ Patient with good performance status (ECOG score of 0-2), and expected survival > 6 months

⁵ Optimize patient before IR procedure: Platelet count > 50 K/microliter, INR < 1.5, Hgb > 8 g/dL

Palliative Management of Bowel Obstruction

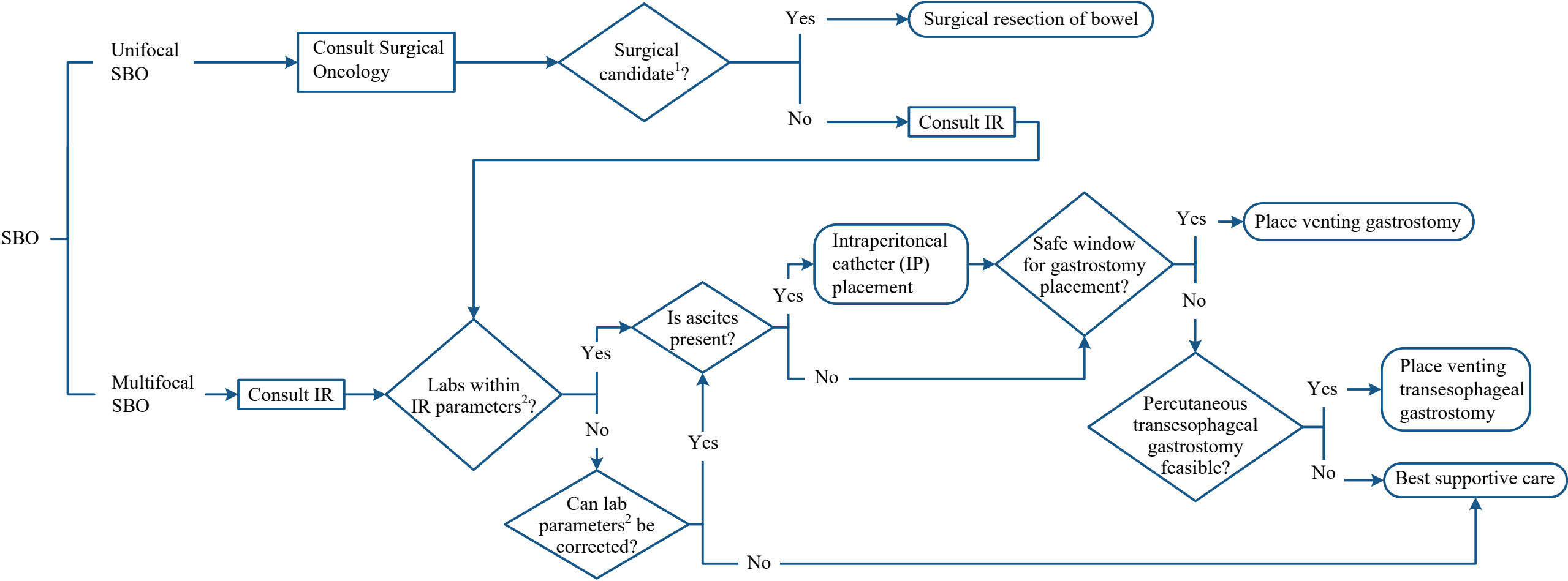
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¹ Patient with good performance status (ECOG score 0-2), and expected survival > 6 months

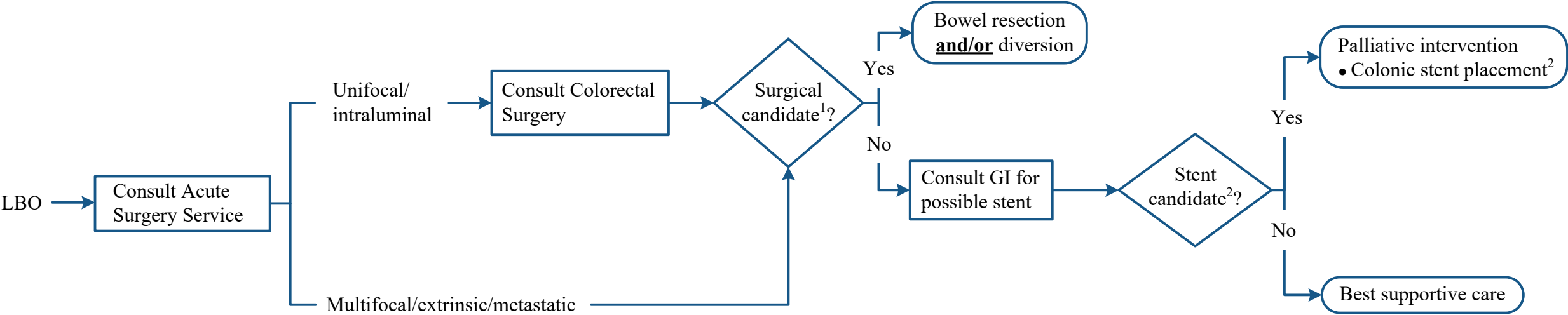
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¹ Patient with good performance status (ECOG score 0-2), and expected survival > 6 months

² Lab parameters: Platelet count > 50 K/microliter, INR < 1.5, Hgb > 8 g/dL

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SUGGESTED READINGS

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DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

This practice consensus statement is based on majority expert opinion of the Palliative Management of Bowel Obstruction workgroup at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center for the patient population. These experts included:

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