

HOSPICE OF



Chattanooga

Physical/Emotional Symptoms and Appropriate Comfort Measures

A. Diminishing Appetite	Page 2
B. Decreased Socialization	Page 2
C. Sleeping	Page 2
E. Changes in Pain Level	Page 3
D. Incontinence	Page 3
F. Disorientation	Page 3
G. Restlessness	Page 3
H. Coolness and Skin Color Changes	Page 3
I. Breathing Pattern Change	Page 3
J. Congestion	Page 4
K. Fever	Page 4
L. Withdrawal	Page 4
M. Vision-like Experiences	Page 4
N. Surge/Rally	Page 4
O. Unusual Communication	Page 4
Summary of What to Expect	Page 5



Physical/Emotional Symptoms and Appropriate Comfort Measures

A. Diminishing Appetite

When a body begins the dying process, hunger and thirst are not experienced in the same way that a healthy body does. As a result, it is natural for your loved one to experience a decreased appetite, to state food no longer tastes good, or to have no interest in eating meals. Typically, meats are the first food groups to no longer be appealing followed by fruits and vegetables. A person's diet may eventually become soft foods and then liquids only. Although a loss of appetite may be one of the most difficult things for family members to accept, it is okay for a patient not to eat. In fact, eating may only cause more discomfort for the patient.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Do not force them to ingest food and fluids.
- Offer small, frequent snacks of the types of food being requested.
- Sponge swabs moistened with cool water or a favorite beverage can keep the mouth and lips moist and comfortable. Remember that appetite is the best indicator of what the body needs and can tolerate.

B. Socialization

Your loved one may want to be alone, with few friends, family or just you. It is natural to feel this way when one is growing weak and tired. This is how some people prepare for the separation that death brings. The important thing is to be aware of what the dying person wants.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Limit visits to those the person wants to see.
- Recommend short visits.
- It is not always important to talk with the person; holding a hand can be all that is needed.
- Keep lights soft; the person may feel uncomfortable under bright lights.

C. Sleeping

Your loved one may spend an increased amount of time sleeping and appear uncommunicative, withdrawn, or unresponsive.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Plan to spend time with your loved one when they are most awake.
- Hold hands with your loved one, as touch is very important and can bring comfort.
- Speak normally though there may be no response.
- Do not say anything you would not want your loved one to hear. Even in an unresponsive state, he or she may be able to hear you.

D. Changes in Pain Level

Your loved one may experience an increase in pain, decrease in pain, or no change at all. The body changes and so does the way it perceives pain. Watch the patient for complaints or signs of pain. Do not change any pain medication without the direction of the nurse.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Call your hospice nurse for help. Our hospice professional staff will offer medications to alleviate symptoms of discomfort such as pain, nausea, agitation, and labored breathing. It is our intent to provide comfort to the patient.



E. Incontinence

Incontinence and an overall decrease in urine output is normal and expected. While troubling for some loved ones, it is not uncommon for the patient to lose control of the bowel and/or bladder as muscles relax.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Reassure your loved one that this experience is normal and that you are there to help.
- Discuss with your hospice nurse what will keep the patient clean and comfortable. Your hospice team can help you and your loved one deal with this issue and provide the utmost dignity.

F. Disorientation

Your loved one may be confused about the time, place, and identity of people.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Identify yourself by name before you speak.
- Speak softly, clearly, and truthfully. For example: “It is time to take your medication, so you won’t have pain.”
- Do not try to force or trick your loved one into taking medications, even if you believe it is in the patient’s best interests. Trust between the patient and caregiver is too important to jeopardize.

G. Restlessness

The patient may make restless or repetitive motions. Though it occurs frequently, do not interfere or try to restrain such motions.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Establish a calm atmosphere; eliminate bright lights.
- Speak in a quiet, natural way.
- Try other calming things—gently rub the back, stroke the arms or forehead, read aloud, or play soothing music.
- Give assurance that you are there and will remain.

H. Coolness and Skin Color Changes

The person’s face and extremities may be cool to the touch or the skin may start to pale, become discolored, or appear blotchy. These normal signs indicate that circulation to the body’s extremities is changing.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Keep the person lightly covered.
- Avoid using an electric blanket.
- Socks may keep the feet warm.

I. Breathing Pattern Change

It is common for the regular breathing pattern of the patient to change. Periods may be noticed when breathing stops for several seconds.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Elevate the head with a pillow or blanket.
- Turn the patient on their side, as this may also bring comfort.
- Hold hands, speak gently, and be reassuring.



J. Congestion

Your loved one may have gurgling or rattling sounds from the chest or throat. This is normal and sometimes due to an inability to clear or cough up secretions. Congestion is distressing to listen to but may not indicate discomfort for the patient.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Elevate patient's head and gently turn it to the side, allowing gravity to drain secretions.
- Mouth care may be given as instructed by your nurse.

K. Fever

Your loved one may have a temperature, which is not uncommon.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Place a cool, damp washcloth on the forehead or under each arm.
- Call your Hospice nurse to discuss other comfort measures that could be given to your loved one.

L. Withdrawal

Your loved one may seem withdrawn or in a coma-like state, which may mean they are detaching from this life.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Since hearing remains to the end, speak to your loved one; he or she may hear you.
- Spend time with your loved one and hold hands.

M. Vision-like Experiences —Nearing Death Awareness

Your loved one may speak to persons who already have died and claim to see places not visible to you.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- If you cannot gently re-orient him or her, validate the experiences; do not contradict or explain away these events.
- If these experiences frighten your loved one, explain that they are normal.

N. Surge/Rally

Your loved one may become energized and alert when earlier had been disoriented and confused. The patient may desire a favorite meal and have an increased appetite, when prior had not eaten much at all. The patient may request visitors, when before this surge of energy wanted few to none. Though these examples may be extreme, the rally is usually recognized.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Give your loved one your utmost attention.
- This surge of energy may not last long and may not return, therefore it is important to devote quality time to your loved one.

O. Unusual Communication

Your loved one may make an out-of-character statement or gesture that may indicate he or she is ready to say good-bye and test to see if you are ready.

Appropriate Comfort Measures:

- Accept this moment as a beautiful gift: kiss, hug, hold, cry, and take the opportunity to share love and forgiveness.



Summary of What to Expect

- The patient's need for food and drink may decrease.
- Your loved one may want to be with few friends, family, or just you.
- Periods of sleep may increase during the day.
- Difficulty may occur in waking or rousing the patient from sleep.
- The patient may be more restless or may pick or pull at the bed linen.
- The patient may have more anxiety, restlessness, fear, and loneliness at night.
- Loss of control, or incontinence, of urine and bowel matter may occur.
- Urine may become darker in color and decrease in amount.
- The patient may express the need for spiritual care.
- Arms and legs may feel cool to the touch.
- The patient's temperature may be elevated or subnormal.
- The patient may be confused about time, place, and people.
- Breathing may be irregular.
- Periods may be noticed when breathing stops for several seconds.
- Mucus in the throat may increase.
- Vision may become blurry or dim.
- There may be profuse sweating and the skin may feel cold and clammy.
- The patient may tell you that people who have died before are visiting them.
- Skin on the arms, hands, legs, and feet may deepen in color and appear blotchy.
- The patient may have a sudden burst of energy and rally.
- The pulse of the patient is weak and difficult to find.