**APPENDIX 2.0: MOUTH CARE FLOW CHART**

**ASSESS**

- A recognised grading system, e.g. the WHO Oral Toxicity Scale
- Assess high-risk patients on a daily basis

**SECTION 2.0 CARE AND PREVENT ALL PATIENTS**

- Encourage good oral hygiene and a well-balanced diet
- Avoidance of alcohol and tobacco should be emphasised
- Use a saline mouthwash
- Treat dry lips using appropriate products

**SECTION 3.0 AND 4.0 MODERATE-RISK PATIENTS**

- Increased frequency of saline mouthwashes
- Consider the following:
  - Ice cubes to reduce oral damage and dry mouth
  - Anti-infective prophylaxis
  - Caphosol®
  - Mucosal protectant, MuGard®, Gelclair®, OraLife®

**SECTION 4.0 HIGH-RISK PATIENTS**

- In addition to the interventions for moderate-risk patients, consider the following:
  - Caphosol®
  - Mucosal protectant, MuGard®, Gelclair®, OraLife®
  - Daily vitamin B supplements (if patient has known alcohol issues)
  - Prophylactic insertion of enteral feeding tube before commencement of treatment
  - Palifermin HSCT +/- TBI

**SECTION 5.0 GRADE 1 OR 2 OM**

- Ensure good oral hygiene and increase the frequency of saline rinses
- Monitor nutritional status
- Monitor for oral infection, swab and treat as required
- Consider the following:
  - Paracetamol mouthwash 4 x per day
  - Benzydamine 0.15% mouthwash (Difflam®)
  - Caphosol®
  - Saliva replacement
  - Mucosal protectants, e.g. Episil®, Gelclair®, or MuGard®, OraLife®

**SECTION 5.0 GRADE 3 OR 4 OM**

- Consider the following:
  - Opioid analgesics (severe OM may require a syringe driver)
  - Intravenous and/or enteral hydration and feeding
  - Increasing frequency of Caphosol®
  - Mucosal protectants, e.g. Episil®, Gelclair®, or MuGard®, OraLife®
  - Tranexamic acid to treat localised bleeding
- Take swabs to identify the nature of bacterial, fungal and/or viral infections and treat appropriately

*Depending on the severity and impact of OM, the team will need to consider reviewing anti-cancer treatment.*