

HOSPICE PATIENT AND FAMILY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TIPS FOR EDEMA (SWELLING)

Edema is caused by the abnormal build-up of fluid in the body. It can be generalized (throughout the body) or localized (specific to one part of the body). Cancer, congestive heart failure, and liver, kidney, and thyroid diseases can cause edema. Some medications and eating food with too much salt can make the problem worse.

Signs and Symptoms:

- Puffiness or swelling of legs, ankles, feet, arms, face, or hands.
- Clothes, shoes, rings, or watches that feel too tight.
- Skin that is shiny, feels tight, indents or dimples when pressed.
- Sudden weight gain.

What can you do for the patient to prevent and treat edema?

- Elevate the affected area when sitting or lying down.
- Remind them to avoid crossing legs when sitting and avoid standing for long periods.
- Teach correct application and care if compression stockings (support stockings) are worn.
- Encourage limiting their intake of salt and sodium.

What should you report to the interdisciplinary team?

- Any new areas of edema, changes in the amount of edema, pain in area with edema.
- Any skin color changes or redness in the area of edema.
- Warmth or temperature changes in the skin.
- Difficulty breathing or a cough.
- Fluid seeping out of the skin.

How you can support the family:

- Inform the family that they play an important role in managing the edema.
- Reinforce that sometimes edema may not go away.
- Reinforce that the goal is patient comfort and edema may not be painful.
- Teach them how to elevate affected area (i.e., use of pillows, recliner, and/or propping feet on a stool)
- Let the family know that if moving the affected area appears to cause pain, tell the interdisciplinary team.