



5. Guidelines and Standards:

The National Comprehensive Cancer Center (NCCN) and American Cancer Society (ACS) developed treatment guidelines for preventive treatment, breakthrough treatment, subsequent cycles, delayed nausea and vomiting, and anticipatory nausea and vomiting (www.nccn.org)

NCCN and ACS. (2004). Nausea and vomiting treatment guidelines for patients with cancer. Retrieved July 23, 2004, from [Nausea and Vomiting Treatment Guidelines for Patients with Cancer](#)

The World Health Organization (WHO) identified a grading scale for acute and subacute toxic effects of nausea and vomiting. WHO. (1979). WHO handbook for reporting results of cancer treatment. Geneva: Author. Retrieved July 23, 2004, from [WHO Handbook for Reporting Results of Cancer Treatment](#)

American Society of Health System Pharmacists. (1999). ASHP therapeutic guidelines on the pharmacologic management of nausea and vomiting in adult and pediatric patients receiving chemotherapy or radiation therapy or undergoing surgery. *American Journal of Health System Pharmacy*, 56, 729-764; (www.guideline.gov).

American Society of Clinical Oncology's (ASCO's) Recommendations for the Use of Antiemetics: Evidence-Based, Clinical Practice Guidelines
[Recommendations for the Use of Antiemetics: Evidence-Based, Clinical Practice Guidelines](#)

Gralla, R.J., Osoba, D., Kris, M.G., Kirkbride, P., Hesketh, P.J., Chinnery, L.W., et al. (1999). Recommendations for the use of antiemetics: Evidence-based, clinical practice guidelines. American Society of Clinical Oncology. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 17, 2971–2994.