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Loss of Appetite (Anorexia) and Cachexia

Cancer and cancer treatment can increase how much energy your body needs. At the same time, you might lose your appetite (anorexia) This can lead to cachexia.

- Anorexia is the loss of appetite. If you lose your appetite, you are likely to eat less. This can cause you to lose weight and make you feel more tired and weak.
- Cachexia develops when people with cancer totally lose their appetite. This leads to both weight and muscle loss. Cachexia is most common in people with [advanced cancer](#)¹.

Both anorexia and cachexia can affect your quality of life and ability to do usual activities. They can also affect how well you can handle your cancer treatment.

- [Anorexia](#)
- [Treatment for loss of appetite](#)
- [Talking with your cancer care team about anorexia](#)
- [Cancer cachexia](#)
- [Treatment of cachexia](#)
- [Tips for family, friends, and other caregivers](#)
- [Talking with your cancer care team about cachexia](#)

Anorexia

What causes loss of appetite (anorexia)?

People with cancer lose their appetite for many reasons.

Tumors that are in or around parts of the digestive tract might make it harder to eat. They might cause trouble swallowing or make you feel full after a small amount.

- Hormones released by some cancers so the body doesn't know that it's hungry.
- [Changes in taste or smell](#)²
- [Pain](#)³
- [Nausea or vomiting](#)⁴
- [Constipation](#)⁵ or [diarrhea](#)⁶
- Stress, [depression](#)⁷, and [dehydration](#)⁸, can reduce a person's appetite.
- Other health problems and medicines used to treat them can also cause loss of appetite.

Symptoms of loss of appetite

- Eating less than normal or not eating at all.
- Little or no interest in food
- Turning down favorite foods
- Weight loss

Loss of appetite is common with some cancers and treatments. It can lead to weight loss, weakness, and other problems. These problems can make it harder for you to cope with your treatment.

Sometimes, people lose their appetite for a short while, but some people lose their appetite for days or weeks. Let your cancer care team know if your appetite changes as soon as you notice it, before, during, or after treatment. Letting them know about appetite changes can help limit problems from losing weight and not getting enough food and fluids.

Treatment for loss of appetite

There are things the cancer care team can do to help if you have lost your appetite. They might be able to:

- Treat symptoms that are making it harder to eat
- Suggest medicines that might help increase appetite
- Have you work with a registered dietitian nutritionist (RDN) or registered dietitian (RD). They can give you ideas about how to get more food and fluids.

- There are some medicines that the cancer care team can prescribe that might help increase appetite or help with other symptoms that may lower appetite.
- Trying tips to manage loss of appetite may be helpful as well.

Tips for family, friends, and other caregivers

Appetite loss and cachexia can cause many symptoms that make eating and drinking very hard. And it can be hard when your loved one doesn't want to eat. **But know that whether they eat or not is out of your control.** Try to not make this a source of conflict.

- Know that your loved one can't control their loss of appetite. And you can't control whether they eat or not.
- Pushing your loved one to eat can **make the issue worse**. Try to not fight with them about eating.
- Be supportive when your loved one feels like they can eat. Sometimes having someone to eat with can make the meal more pleasant.
- Know that your loved one might ask for food, but by the time it's ready, they might not want it anymore. This is frustrating, but very common.
- Find ways to show you care that don't involve food. Offer to read to them, talk to them about things they enjoy, play a game, or watch a movie or TV together.
- If you are the primary caregiver, ask to talk with a dietitian for suggestions about how you can help your loved one.

Talking with your cancer care team about cachexia

Let your cancer care team know if you have any of the following symptoms:

- Feel sick to your stomach and can't eat at all for a day or more
- Vomit for more than 24 hours
- Are unable to drink or keep down liquids
- Lose 3 pounds or more in a week (or less than a week)
Don't urinate often, and when you do, it comes out in small amounts, smells strong, or has a dark color(pee)

Hyperlinks

1. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/advanced-cancer.html
2. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/side-effects/eating-problems/taste-smell-changes.html
3. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/side-effects/pain.html
4. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/side-effects/eating-problems/nausea-and-vomiting.html
5. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/side-effects/stool-or-urine-changes/constipation.html
6. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/side-effects/stool-or-urine-changes/diarrhea.html
7. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/side-effects/emotional-mood-changes/depression.html
8. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/side-effects/eating-problems/fluids-and-dehydration.html
9. www.cancer.org/cancer/survivorship/coping/nutrition/once-treatment-starts.html

References

<https://www.ons.org/pep/anorexia> on February 1, 2024.

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(<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/acs-medical-content-and-news-staff.html>)

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