Nausea and vomiting (N&V) is one of the most distressing and potentially serious side effects of chemotherapy. Without antiemetic therapy, 60%–80% of patients receiving chemotherapy experience significant N&V. Despite advances in the understanding and treatment of chemotherapy-induced N&V, approximately 40%–60% of patients continue to experience this side effect (Bender et al., 2002; Eckert, 2001).

The goal of antiemetic therapy is to prevent or reduce the incidence and intensity of N&V related to chemotherapy. However, research indicates that N&V often is underassessed by oncologists and oncology nurses (Bender et al., 2002). Although newer antiemetic medications are far more effective than previous generations of drugs, these medications do not work for all patients. Once an antiemetic regimen has been prescribed, many practitioners assume that patients’ N&V has been relieved; this may prevent practitioners from gaining a true understanding of the incidence and impact that this condition has on patients receiving cancer chemotherapy.

The use of complementary and alternative treatments for chemotherapy-induced N&V has received much attention during the past decade; however, a discussion of these modalities is beyond the scope of this article.