Physical and Psychological Problems among Patients with cancer Receiving Chemotherapy

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement Of Master Degree in **Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing**

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The most kind and most merciful.

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List of Content

Subject	
Introduction	1
Aim of the Study	4
Review of literature	5
I. Cancer	5
II. Chemotherapy	6
Chemotherapeutic Strategies	9
Chemotherapeutic Mechanism of Action	11
Chemotherapeutic Efficacy	13
Methods of Chemotherapy Administration	13
Chemotherapeutic Side Effects	15
III. Physical Problems of Chemotherapy	15
IV. Psychological Problems of Chemotherapy	30
V. Contraindications for Chemotherapy	34
VI. Nursing management for Psychological	
Problems among Patients with cancer	
Receiving Chemotherapy	
Subjects and Methods	53
Results	61
Discussion	87
Conclusion	105
Recommendations	106
Summary	107
References	118
Appendices	143
Arabic Summary	-

List of Tables

Table	Title		
No.	Titic		
Table	Number and percentage distribution of the		
(1)	patients receiving chemotherapy	62	
	according to their characteristic		
Table	Number and percentage distribution of the		
Table	patients receiving chemotherapy according	64	
(2)	to their medical history		
Table	Number and percentage distribution of the		
Table (2)	patients receiving chemotherapy according	66	
(3)	to their circulatory problems		
	Number and percentage distribution of the		
Table	patients receiving chemotherapy	67	
(4)	according to their gastrointestinal	67	
	problems		
Table	Number and percentage distribution of the		
	patients receiving chemotherapy	68	
(5)	according to their neurological problems		
Table	Number and percentage distribution of the		
Table	patients receiving chemotherapy	69	
(6)	according to their urinary problems		
	Number and percentage distribution of the		
Table	patients receiving chemotherapy	70	
Table (7)	according to their sexual problems	70	
(7)			

Table	Title	Page
No.	2100	No.
	Number and percentage distribution of the	
Table	patients receiving chemotherapy	71
(8)	according to their skin, hair and nails	, 1
	problems	
Table	Number and percentage distribution of the	
(9)	patients receiving chemotherapy according	72
	to their pain and mouth inflammation	
	Number and percentage distribution of the	
Table	patients receiving chemotherapy	
(10)	according to their physical problems	73
(10)	(circulatory, gastrointestinal, neurological,	
	urinary, sexual, skin, hair and nails)	
Table	Number and percentage distribution of the	
(11)	patients receiving chemotherapy	74
	according to their level of depression	
Table	Number and percentage distribution of the	
	patients receiving chemotherapy	75
(12)	according to their level of anxiety	
Table	Relation between socio demographic	
(13)	characteristics of the patients receiving	76
	chemotherapy and their physical problems	
	Relation between medical history of the	
Table	patients receiving chemotherapy and their	78
(14)	physical problems	70

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (15)	Relation between socio demographic characteristics of the patients receiving chemotherapy and their depression level	
Table (16)	Relation between medical history of the patients receiving chemotherapy and their depression level	81
Table (17)	Relation between socio demographic characteristics of the patients receiving chemotherapy and their anxiety level	82
Table (18)	Relation between medical history of the patients receiving chemotherapy and their anxiety level	
Table (19)	Correlation between physical problems, anxiety and depression among patients receiving chemotherapy	85
Table (20)	Correlation between depression of patients receiving chemotherapy and their anxiety	86

List of Figures

Figures No.	Title	Page No.
Figures	Chonic diseases cancer types.	65
(1)		

List of Abbraviation

BRM	Biologic response modifier
CIPN	Chemotherapy-induced peripheral
	neuropathy
EGFR	Epidermal growth factor receptor
G-CSF	Gene/blood cells trans fusion
GnRH	Gene/relasing hormon
PICC	Peripheral infusion centeral catheter
SIP	Sphingosine-1-phosphate

Abstract

Introduction: patients with cancer receiving chemotherapy experience groups of physical, psychological &social and functional role problems that have negative impact on their quality of life as the result of toxicity of chemotherapy. **This study aimed** to assess physical and psychological problems among patients with cancer receiving chemotherapy. Subjects & Methods; Descriptive correlational design was used in carrying out this study was conducted at National Cancer Institute Cairo University; the study sample consisted of 200 patients with cancer receiving chemotherapy. Tools; Interview questionnaire sheet for patients, medical history sheets, Peck Inventory, Teilor Inventory and observation checklist. Results: The majority of the patients with cancer receiving chemotherapy suffering from severe physical and psychological problems. Conclusion: Based on the study finding it was concluded that, there was positive correlation between physical problems among patients receiving chemotherapy and their depression with statistical significant difference. Also there was positive correlation between physical problems among patients receiving chemotherapy and their anxiety with statistical significant difference. Recommendation: It is recommended Health care organizations should develop inters- professional collaborative care models for the delivery of comprehensive care for patient with cancer receiving chemotherapy.

Key words: Chemotherapy, Physical Problems, Psychological Problems, Patients with Cancer

Introduction

ach year, over 1.6 million people in the U.S. alone will be diagnosed with some form of cancer. With advances in treatment, survival rates have risen to nearly 65%. While remission and survival are the ultimate goals of treatment, it has become clear that many cancer survivors (estimates range from 15% to 70%) treated with chemotherapy experience significant, long-lasting cognitive impairment (Gupta, Markman, Rodeghier and Lis, 2012).

Importantly, the use of drugs constitutes "systemic therapy" for cancer in that they are introduced into the blood stream and are therefore in principle able to address cancer at any anatomic location in the body. Systemic therapy is often used in conjunction with other modalities that constitute "local therapy" for cancer such as radiation therapy, surgery, and/or hyperthermia therapy (Bacigalupo, Ballen, Rizzo, Giralt, Lazarus, Ho and Apperley, 2009).

Many of the side effects of chemotherapy can be traced to damage to normal cells that divide rapidly and are thus sensitive to anti-mitotic drugs: cells in the bone marrow, digestive tract, and hair follicles. These results in

the most common side-effects of chemotherapy, mucositis and alopecia (hair loss). Because of the effect on immune cells, chemotherapy drugs often find use in a host of diseases that result from harmful over activity of the immune system against self. These include Rheumatoid arthritis, Systemic lupus erythematosus, Multiple sclerosis, Vasculitis, and many others (**Testori, Tosti, Martinoli, Spadola and Cataldo, 2010**).

Fatigue may be a consequence of the cancer or its treatment, and can last for months to years after treatment. One physiological cause of fatigue is anemia, which can be caused by chemotherapy, primary and metastatic disease and/or nutritional depletion. Anaerobic exercise has been found to be beneficial in reducing fatigue in people with solid tumours (Banning, 2011).

Anxiety and depression are somatic Concerns (e.g., fatigue, appetite changes, nausea or abdominal distress), some of which may be associated with the disease process or with treatment. If all patients in a given group are experiencing appetite or weight loss, then endorsing this item on a symptom checklist could lead to the over-diagnosis of distress (**Frojd, Lampic, Larsson and von Essen, 2009**).

The role of the nurse in the administration of chemotherapy is continuously developing. The importance of education and training for staff administering these treatments is widely recognized, as safety for both patient and staff is essential (Ness, Kokal, Fee-Schroeder, Novotny, Satele and Barton, 2013).

Significance of the Study:

It is important to carry out this study to help the nurse to identify the physical and psychological problems of the patients receiving chemotherapy, to be able to plan a comprehensive nursing care that meet their needs.

Aim of the Study

This study aims to:-

he aim of this study is to assess physical and psychological problems among patient with cancer receiving chemotherapy

Research Question:-

• What are the physical and psychological problems among patients with cancer receiving chemotherapy?