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# **Nurses' Performance Regarding Care of Patients with Lymphoma**

## **Thesis**

*Submitted For Fulfillment of the Requirements of  
Master Degree in Medical –Surgical Nursing*

**By**

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Ain-Shams University  
2022**



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وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ



صَلَّى  
الْعِظِيمِ





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*Investigator*

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## List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Meaning
<b>AIDs</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>CBC</b>	Complete blood count
<b>CHD</b>	Classic Hodgkin's disease
<b>CSF</b>	Cerebrospinal fluid
<b>CT</b>	Computed Tomography
<b>ESR</b>	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HL</b>	Hodgkin Lymphoma
<b>HTLV-1</b>	Human T-lymphotropic virus type 1
<b>MALT</b>	Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue
<b>MCCHL</b>	Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma
<b>MRI</b>	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
<b>NCI</b>	National Cancer Institute
<b>NHLs</b>	Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas
<b>NLPHL</b>	Nodular lymphocyte –predominant lymphoma
<b>NSAIDs</b>	Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
<b>NSCHL</b>	Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma
<b>PET</b>	Positron Emission Tomography

## **Nurses' Performance Regarding Care of Patients with Lymphoma**

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## **Abstract**

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**Background:** Nurses have a variety roles regarding care for patients with lymphoma. They has an important role in assessing and managing many problems experienced by patients with lymphoma. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess nurses' performance regarding care of patients with lymphoma. **Research design:** A descriptive exploratory research design was utilized. **Setting:** Oncology unit affiliated to radiation oncology & nuclear medicine center and oncology unit at Ain-Shams Specialized Hospital, Cairo, Egypt. **Subjects:** A convenience sample of all available nurses (**40**) worked at previously mentioned settings. **Tools:** Three tools were used. **(I)** Nurse's self-administrated questionnaire. **(II)** Nurses' practices observational checklist. **(III)** Nurses' attitude scale. **Results:** The results of present study indicated that **65%** of the studied nurses had unsatisfactory level of total knowledge while, **55%** of the studied nurses were incompetent regarding their total practice. Also, **70%** of the studied nurses had positive attitude towards caring of patients with lymphoma. **Conclusion:** less than two thirds of the studied nurses had unsatisfactory level of total knowledge regarding lymphoma. Also, more than half of the studied nurses were incompetent regarding total practice towards lymphoma. Less than three quarters of the studied nurses had positive attitude regarding caring of patients with lymphoma. **Recommendations:** Preparation and implementation of educational programs for nurses who are caring of patients with lymphoma to improve their knowledge and practice.

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**Key words:** Nurses' performance, Lymphoma, Patients.

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## Introduction

Lymphatic disease is a Condition in which there is a deviation from or interruption of the normal structure or function of the lymph or lymph vessels. Some common diseases and disorders of the lymphatic system are lymphadenopathy, lymphedema and the cancers of the lymphatic system is lymphoma (*National Cancer Institute, 2021*).

Lymphomas refers to types of cancer that begin in the lymphatic system (the various lymph glands around the body) when abnormal white blood cells grow. Lymphomas are the sixth most common form of cancer overall excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (*American Cancer Society, 2021*). The different sub-types of lymphoma are divided into two main types: Hodgkins' lymphoma (or Hodgkins' disease) and non-Hodgkins' lymphoma (*Yahalom & Straus, 2020*).

The etiology of Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL) is unknown. Most patients are young adults. Unique clinic pathologic features and treatment requirements differentiate it from other lymphomas called Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas [NHLs] (*Meder, 2022*). Different types of Hodgkin

lymphoma can grow and spread differently and may be treated differently. The two primary classifications of Hodgkin disease are: (Classic) Hodgkin's disease (cHD) and Nodular Lymphocyte-Predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (NLPHL) (*Hinkle & Cheever, 2017*).

Non-Hodgkin lymphomas are broadly divided into two major groups: B-cell lymphomas - those that arise from developing B-cells, T-cell lymphomas - those that arise from developing T-cells. The majority of lymphomas (over 80%) are B-cell lymphomas (*American Cancer Society, 2018*).

The treatment chosen for disease depends on several factors including the particular type of lymphoma, where it has spread within body, age and general health. Treatment for lymphomas may involve the use of chemotherapy, radiotherapy and immunotherapy, or combinations of these treatments. Blood stem cell transplantation may also be used. Chemotherapy is the main form of treatment given for lymphoma. The dose, timing and types of the drugs used will vary depending on the particular disease involved, age and general health, and the treatment protocol (plan of treatment) (*Lawrence & Rosenberg, 2019*).