بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

HOSSAM MAGHRABY

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

HOSSAM MAGHRABY

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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HOSSAM MAGHRABY

`ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG COLORECTAL CANCER SURVIVORS

Thesis
Submitted for Fulfillment of Master Degree
in Clinical Oncology & Nuclear Medicine

By
Ammar Abubakr Abuelwafa Ahmed
M.B.B.ch.

Supervised by
Prof. Dr. Khaled El Husseiny
Professor of Clinical Oncology & Nuclear Medicine
Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University

Dr. Nagy Samy Gobran
Assistant Professor of Clinical Oncology & Nuclear Medicine
Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University

Dr. Mohamed Essam Saleh
Lecturer of Clinical Oncology & Nuclear Medicine
Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University

Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالُوا

سبحانك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.

List of Contents (Cont…)

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.

List of Tables (Cont...)

Table No.	Title	Page No.

List of Figures

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
ADT	Androgen deprivation therapy
APC	Adenomatous polyposis coli
ASCO	American Society of Clinical Oncology
BMI	Body mass index
CEA	Carcinoembryonic antigen
CFF	Cystic Fibrosis Foundation
CIMP	CpG island methylator phenotype
CIN	Chromosomal instability
COX-2	Cyclooxygenase-2
CT	Computed tomography
DFMO	Difluoromethylornithine
ECM	Extra-cellular matrix
EGFR	Epidermal growth factor receptor
FAP	Familial adenomatous polyposis
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
GnRH	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone
GRADE	Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation
HNPCC	Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer
HPV	Human papilloma virus
HR	Hazard ratio
HS	Highly significant
IGF-1	Insulin-like growth factor 1
IGFBP-3	IGF binding protein-3
LPS	Lipopolysaccharide
MAbs	Monoclonal antibodies
MAP	MUTYH-associated polyposis
MECC	Molecular Epidemiology of Colorectal Cancer

List of Abbreviations (Cont...)

Abb.	Full term
MECC	Molecular Epidemiology of Colorectal Cancer
MMR	Mismatch repair mutation
MSIhi	Microsatellite instability
MUTYH	MUTY homolog
NAP	NTHL-associated polyposis
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
NS	Non significant
NSAIDs	Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs
QOL	Quality of life
RR	Relative risk
S	Significant
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results
SES	Socioeconomic status
TCGA	The Cancer Genome Atlas
TNF	Tumor necrosis factor
TPA	Tissue polypeptide
USG	Ultrasonography
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor
WHI	Women's Health Initiative
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

Globally, CRC is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer in males and the second in females, according to the World Health Organization GLOBOCAN database. More than 1.9 million new colorectal cancer (including anus) cases and 935,000 deaths were estimated to occur in 2020, representing about one in 10 cancer cases and deaths. Overall, colorectal ranks third in terms of incidence, but second in terms of mortality *(Sung, 2021).*

Survival rates have increased throughout the last decades because of earlier diagnosis, improved diagnostic tests, introduction of adjuvant therapy, and advances in the treatment of metastatic disease. Approximately 80% of patients now survive the first year after diagnosis, and approximately 62% survive 5 years and more *(Tarver, 2019).*

Besides disease-free and overall survival time, quality of life (QOL) has become an important outcome measure for cancer patients. The term quality of life refers to a multidimensional concept, which includes, at least, the dimensions of physical, emotional, and social functioning. In addition, assessment of QOL in patients with cancer may improve our understanding of how cancer and therapy influence the patients' lives and how to adapt treatment strategies *(Bleiberg & Hendlisz, 2002).*

The term quality of life (QoL) is used to evaluate the general well-being of individuals and societies. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), quality of life (QoL) defined as individual perception of life, values, objectives, standards, and interests in the framework of culture. A number of illness-related factors exist that can affect QoL. The amount of symptoms distressed experienced by an individual has been related to QoL in a number of people with cancer. QoL is increasingly being used as a primary outcome measure in studies to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment *(Pratheepawanit et al., 1999).* Instead of measuring lipoprotein level, blood pressure, and the electrocardiogram, make decisions about their health care by means of QoL, which estimates the effects on outcomes important to themselves.

Cancer and its treatment have a major impact on patients' lives, which can lead to difficulties in fulfilling family roles, the ability to work, or participating in common social activities. Even when successfully treated, cancer may result in long-term physical and psychological consequences.

Because most colorectal cancer patients survive beyond five years Based on long-term data from the National Cancer Institute, the 5-year relative survival rate for colon cancer increased from 51% in the mid-1970s to 66% during 2006-2012, and similarly from 48% to 68% for rectal cancer *("ACS Cancer Facts and Figures," 2020).*

Understanding quality of life among these long-term survivors is essential to providing comprehensive survivor care.