Psychological Assessment and Quality of Life of patients with Colorectal Cancer at Assiut University Hospital and South Egypt Cancer Institute by

Alaa El Din Mohamed Darweesh (1), Ashraf Zedan Abed Allah (2), Nadia Ebraheem Sayed (3), Sanaa Mostafa Khalifa (4) (1) Department of Psychiatry and Neurology - Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University (2) Department of Oncology Medicine - South Egypt Cancer Institute, Assiut University (3) Department of Psychiatric Nursing - Faculty of Nursing - A

Abstract:

Depression, anxiety, stress and poor quality of life are often psychological consequences of living with cancer. Cancer patients face the double challenge of learning to manage the physical as well as psychological effects of cancer. Previous studies suggested that depression and poor quality of life have been associated with cancer. This study aimed to assess psychological symptoms and Quality of life among patients with colorectal cancer. A descriptive research design was used to assess 151 patients diagnosed as colorectal cancer attending oncology outpatient clinic for the oncology department during a six months period. The study was carried out at the patient clinic of the oncology department at Assiut University Hospital and South Egypt Cancer Institute. Four tools were utilized to measure the variables of the study; the demographic data questionnaire, socioeconomic status scale, Quality of life (QOL) scale and Symptoms Check List (SCL-90-Revised). Results of the study: Females represent 64.2% of patients and males, 35.7% of patients, 78.8% of patients were illiterate or read and write, 81.4% were married, 76.8% of patients didn't work. Most of the patients were living in rural areas 80.8% the vast majority of studied group were at middle level of socioeconomic status, 65.56% of patients have moderate quality of life most of them have cancer colon, less than half of those patients have loss of appetite. More than half of them have weight loss. More than half of them didn't have colostomy. Less than half of the them have received chemotherapy. A little high percent of patients have somatization 32.45%, patients with hostility was 27.81%, patients have anxiety represent 9.27% of patients, depression was 8.6%, high percent moderate quality of life patients have somatization, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobia. The study recommend that: liaison psychiatric nurse should be available to deal with psychiatric problems of patients.

Keywords:

Key words: colorectal cancer (CRC) - Quality Of Life QOL - Symptoms Check List SCL items.

Published In:

Assiut University - Faculty of Nursing, Assiut Scientific Nursing Journal, Vol(2) No.(4), NULL