

Value in Health

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Quality of
life in

Mexican women with breast cancer in different clinical stages and its association with socio-demographic features, comorbidity states and care process characteristics in the Mexican Institute of Social Security (Article) (Open Access)

[Calidad de Vida en Mujeres Mexicanas con Cáncer de Mama en Diferentes Etapas Clínicas y su Asociación con Características Socio-Demográficas, Estados Co-Mórbidos y Características del Proceso de Atención en el Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social]

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Abstract

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Introduction: Quality of Life is the most studied PRO (patient reported outcome) in cancer patients. With early diagnosis and better treatments in breast cancer, this entity has been transformed in a chronic disease with longer survival. The joint effects of diseases and treatment on quality of life are each day more important to consider in survival patients. **Objective:** To evaluate Quality of Life, Socioeconomic factors, comorbidities, and the attendance process impact on quality of life in breast cancer women with different clinical stages attending at the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social using the EORTC QLQ-C30 Results: The scores of EORTC QLQ-C30 (v3) were: Global health status / QoL: 73.47 (± 20.81), physical functioning 76.98 (± 20.85), role functioning 76.60 (± 27.57), emotional functioning 64.53 (± 26.81), cognitive functioning 74.47 (± 26.02), social functioning 84.96 (± 23.20), fatigue 31.94 (± 25.45), nausea and vomiting 19.49 (± 26.93), pain 28.95 (± 27.27), dyspnea 15.29 (± 24.62), insomnia 35.13 (± 32.10), appetite lost 18.04 (± 28.75), 18.04 (± 28.75), constipation 19.20 (± 32.11), diarrhea 12.9 (± 24.25), financial difficulties 40.57 (± 37.26). The scores with EORTC QLQ-BR23 were: body image 74.84 (± 31.69), sexual functioning 13.73 (± 22.55), sexual enjoyment 32.86 (± 36.17), future perspectives 51.69 (± 38.00), systemic therapy side effects 30.82 (± 20.71), breast symptoms 22.85 (± 23.49), arm symptoms 27.53 (± 24.75), upset by hair loss 43.80 (± 44.01). **Conclusions:** Clinical stage in breast cancer is associated with differences in the scores from fatigue, nausea and vomiting and financial difficulties according to the evolution of the disease and the

physical detriment associated. Socio-demographic features were related role functioning, fatigue and pain in single women with higher scores. © 2011 International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR).

SciVal Topic Prominence

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Prominence percentile: 9.853

Author keywords

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Indexed keywords

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EMTREE medical terms:

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