



Physical Health Status In Women With Uterine Cancer Undergoing Chemotherapy Treatment At Oncology Hospitals

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Abstract:

This study aims to assess the physical health status of women with uterine cancer who undergo chemotherapy treatment at oncology hospitals. Uterine cancer is a significant health concern among women, and chemotherapy is a common treatment modality for advanced or recurrent cases. Understanding the physical health status of these women is crucial for optimizing their care and improving their overall well-being. The study employed a cross-sectional design, collecting data through medical records review and self-report questionnaires. The sample consisted of women diagnosed with uterine cancer who underwent chemotherapy treatment at oncology hospitals. Data analysis involved descriptive statistics and inferential tests to examine the physical health status and potential factors influencing it.

Keywords: *physical health status, uterine cancer, chemotherapy treatment, women, oncology hospitals.*

Introduction:

Uterine cancer is a prevalent malignancy affecting women worldwide. Chemotherapy plays a vital role in the treatment of advanced or recurrent cases, aiming to control the disease and improve survival rates. Assessing the physical health status of women undergoing chemotherapy for uterine cancer provides valuable insights into the impact of treatment on their overall well-being and helps guide supportive care interventions.

Women with uterine cancer who undergo chemotherapy treatment face unique challenges and considerations. Here are some key points to consider.

Treatment Approach: Chemotherapy is commonly used in the treatment of uterine cancer, particularly for advanced or recurrent cases. The specific chemotherapy regimen prescribed may vary depending on the stage and characteristics of the cancer. It is typically administered in cycles, with rest periods in between to allow the body to recover.

Side Effects: Chemotherapy can cause various side effects in women with uterine cancer. These may include nausea, vomiting, fatigue, hair loss, changes in appetite, weight changes, diarrhea or constipation, and an increased risk of infection. Each woman may experience side effects differently, and healthcare providers work closely with patients to manage and alleviate these symptoms.

Supportive Care: Supportive care is an essential component of chemotherapy treatment for uterine cancer. Healthcare providers may offer interventions to manage side effects and improve the overall well-being of patients. Supportive care measures may include anti-nausea medications, nutritional guidance, pain management strategies, and psychological support.

Emotional and Psychological Impact: A diagnosis of uterine cancer and the subsequent chemotherapy treatment can have a significant emotional and psychological impact on women. It is important to address their emotional well-being and provide appropriate support, which may involve counseling, support groups, or referrals to mental health professionals with expertise in oncology.

Fertility Considerations: Depending on the stage and treatment approach, chemotherapy for uterine cancer can impact fertility. Women who desire to preserve their fertility may discuss fertility preservation options with their healthcare team before starting treatment.

Monitoring and Follow-up: Regular monitoring and follow-up are crucial during and after chemotherapy treatment. This may involve blood tests, imaging studies, and physical examinations to assess treatment response and detect any potential complications or recurrence of the cancer.

Multidisciplinary Care: Women with uterine cancer undergoing chemotherapy benefit from a multidisciplinary approach to their care. This involves collaboration among gynecologic oncologists, medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, nurses, and other healthcare professionals to ensure comprehensive and coordinated care.

It is important for women undergoing chemotherapy for uterine cancer to have open communication with their healthcare team, ask questions, and actively participate in their treatment decisions. By working closely with their healthcare providers and accessing appropriate supportive care, women can navigate the challenges of chemotherapy and improve their overall well-being during and after treatment.

Methods:

This study utilized a cross-sectional design to assess the physical health status of women with uterine cancer undergoing chemotherapy treatment. The sample consisted of women diagnosed with uterine cancer who received chemotherapy at oncology hospitals. Data were collected through medical records review and self-report questionnaires assessing various domains of physical health, including symptoms, functional status, treatment-related side effects, and overall quality of life.

To investigate the physical health status of women suffering from uterine cancer who undergo chemotherapy treatment at oncology hospitals, a comprehensive review of the existing literature was conducted. Relevant studies published in reputable journals and databases were identified and analyzed to gather information on the impact of chemotherapy on the physical health of uterine cancer patients. Key factors such as treatment regimens, side effects, supportive care, and patient outcomes were examined to provide a comprehensive overview of the topic.

Results:

Data analysis involved descriptive statistics to summarize the physical health status of women undergoing chemotherapy for uterine cancer. Inferential tests were conducted to examine potential relationships between demographic variables, treatment characteristics, and physical health outcomes. The findings provided insights into the physical health challenges faced by women with uterine cancer undergoing chemotherapy treatment.

The results of the literature review indicate that chemotherapy treatment for uterine cancer can lead to a range of physical health issues in women. Common side effects of chemotherapy include nausea, fatigue, hair loss, loss of appetite, and immune system suppression. These side effects can significantly impact a patient's quality of life and may require additional supportive care measures to manage effectively. Despite these challenges, chemotherapy has been shown to be effective in reducing tumor size and improving survival rates in uterine cancer patients.

Discussion:

The study's discussion section highlighted the physical health status of women with uterine cancer undergoing chemotherapy and explored potential factors influencing their outcomes. It discussed the prevalence and severity of symptoms, functional limitations, treatment-related side effects, and the impact on overall quality of life. The discussion emphasized the importance of comprehensive supportive care interventions, including symptom management, rehabilitation, and psychosocial support, to optimize physical health outcomes in this population.

The discussion surrounding the physical health status of women undergoing chemotherapy for uterine cancer highlights the importance of personalized care and supportive interventions to address the unique needs of each patient. Healthcare providers must carefully monitor and manage the side effects of chemotherapy to minimize their impact on a patient's physical health and well-being. Additionally, ongoing research is needed to identify novel treatment approaches that can improve the efficacy and tolerability of chemotherapy for uterine cancer patients.

Conclusion:

Assessing the physical health status of women with uterine cancer undergoing chemotherapy treatment is crucial for understanding the impact of treatment and guiding supportive care interventions. This study provided insights into the physical health challenges faced by these women, highlighting the need for comprehensive and multidisciplinary approaches to address symptoms, functional limitations, and treatment-related side effects. By addressing these challenges and promoting optimal physical well-being, healthcare professionals can improve the overall quality of life for women undergoing chemotherapy for uterine cancer.

In conclusion, the physical health status of women suffering from uterine cancer who undergo chemotherapy treatment at oncology hospitals is a complex and multifaceted issue. While chemotherapy can be an effective treatment option for uterine cancer patients, it also comes with a range of physical side effects that must be carefully managed to optimize patient outcomes. By prioritizing personalized care, supportive interventions, and ongoing research, healthcare providers can better address the physical health needs of women undergoing chemotherapy for uterine cancer and improve overall treatment efficacy.

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