

Assessment of Complications for Adults patients with Cancer Bladder

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الخلاصة

هدف الدراسة هو تقييم المشاكل الجسمية والنفسية للمرضى البالغين مع سرطان المثانة تحت المعالجة بالعلاج الكيميائي (من بداية البروتوكول حتى نهايته)

تألفت عينة الدراسة من 50 مريض (46 ذكرا و 4 أنثى) مشخصين بالمرض من قبل الأخصائي وممن تراوحت أعمارهم من 40 سنة فأكثر والذين أدخلوا الى المستشفى في ردهة الجراحة البولية للبدء ببروتوكول العلاج الكيميائي في مستشفى الجراحات التخصصية للفترة من 25 آذار الى 25 أيار 2007. وقد اعدت استمارة استبيان لهدف الغرض تألفت من ثلاثة أجزاء (الجزء الأول خاص بالمعلومات الشخصية للمريض والثاني بالمشاكل الجسمية والثالث متعلق بالحالة النفسية للمريض). تم تحليل النتائج إحصائيا باستخدام التكرار والنسبة المئوية ومتوسط النتيجة. وقد أظهرت نتائج الدراسة ان أكثر المرضى من الذكور المتزوجين والمتقاعدين وممن تراوحت أعمارهم من 40 سنة فأكثر ومدة الإصابة بالمرض من 2 سنتين الى 3 سنوات وحاصلين على شهادة جامعية وان اكثر المشاكل الجسمية كانت واضحة في الجهاز اللمفاوي والدم والجهاز المناعي والجهاز الهضمي، أما الحالة النفسية فأوضحت ان معظم المرضى يعانون من قلة الرضا أو الارتياح

Abstract

Aim of the study to assess of physical & psychiatric complication for adult's patients with bladder cancer under chemotherapy treatment

50 patients (46 males & 4 females) were diagnosed to the disease by physician, age range from 40 years & more than, and were admitted to hospital in urology unit in surgical specialty hospital to start of protocol chemotherapy, from 25 March to the 25 May 2007. Questioner uses in study are consisting of 3 parts (part 1, demographic characteristics, part 2 physical complications, part 3 psychiatric status). Data analyzed were by use frequency, percentage & mean of score). Study shows the more patients from males, retired, age more than 40 years. Duration of illness (2-3 years), and educational level college and post graduate), most physical problems Most common complications, were blood & lymphatic system, immunology system & gastrointestinal system, either psychiatric status show entire patients are suffer lack of satisfaction

Introduction

Bladder cancer is a second most common urologist cancer occurs most commonly in men than women (2.7:1) ^[1]. In more commonly in people aged 50 to 70 years – in whites than African American ^[2, 3]. Bladder cancer is the third commonest ten cancers by site in Iraq/2000, total of pt, No, 720, % 6.6, incidence/10⁵ Pop 3.44, in males second the commonest ten cancers by site & gender in Iraq/2000, total of pt, No 552, %10.3, incidence/10⁵ Pop 5.27, in females eight the commonest ten cancers by site & gender total of pt, No, 168, % 3.0, incidence/10⁵ Pop 1.61^[13]. Ninety eight percent of primary bladder cancers are epithelial malignancies with the majority being transitional cell carcinoma (90%) ^[2, 4], Affects over 50,000 people annually in united stats and account for approximately 10,000 deaths ^[5, 8], bladder cancer is the fourth type of cancer by primary tumor site (total of number 2849, male 2230(78.3%), female 619(21.7%), % of the total 6.38%^[15]. Cancer of urinary bladder is the forth most common malignancy the eight most frequent among women, an average of 260,000 new bladder cancer are diagnosed worldwide every year ^[10]. In Iraq the four most commonly diagnosed types of cancer among males were cancers of the lung and bronchus, bladder, leukemia and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, accounting for about 39.5% of all cancer cases in males^[14]. (No, of new cases per year in the USA & Canada 49,500 and Eroupe 109,021) ^[9]. in 2002 there were about 56,500 new cases of bladder cancer and 12,600 deaths related to bladder cancer ^[8, 12]. Accounts for nearly 1 in every 20 cancers diagnosed in the United States ^[11], Estimated new cases and death from bladder cancer in the United States in 2007:- (New cases 67, 160, death 13,750) ^[8], Bladder cancer staging treatment and prognosis depends on how deeply it has invaded the Organ, at diagnosed 90% of cases are transitional cells carcinoma (in the three outer layer of the organ) ^[4, 12], with in which 75% are superficial. Only 5% to 8% of cases are squamas cell carcinoma that is likely to invade deeper layers and 2% are adenocarcinomas, which very likely to invade deeper layers Such as invasive bladder cancers may spread out side the bladder and affect of other organs ^[10]. When bladder cancer is found and treated early the changes of survival are very good with an approximately 49% five-year survival rate for early cancer bladder problems and history of bladder cancer (Caucasians are at highest risk) ^[9, 12].

Patients & Methods

A descriptive study was carried out through the present investigation to achieve the aims of Study starting from 25 March to the 25 May 2007, The study was conducted in surgical specialized hospital in 3rd word, urology. A non – probability (purposive) sample of (50) adult patient who was admitted at hospital and where under chemotherapy treatment, Through the used questionnaire format was constructed particularly by the researcher the Construction was based on the extensive review of relevant literature and related studies, are consisting of 3 parts (part 1, demographic characteristics, part 2 physical complications & part 3 psychiatric status), These items were rated on scale of close-ended response (Mild, Moderate, Sever) scored as 1 for (Mild) and 2 for (Moderate) and 3 for (Sever) the cut-off points was (2), The data were analyzed through the application of descriptive data analysis (Frequency, Percentage, and Mean of Score)

Results

1- Demographic Characteristics

Of the 50 adult's patients with cancer bladder under chemotherapy treatment, the incidence of complications is more common in males (92%). At age range between 40 – 49 years was (52%) as shown in Table (1):-

Table (1): age & gender distribution of 50 pts with cancer bladder

Age	No	%	Gender			
			Female No	%	Male No	%
40 – 49	26	52	2	4	24	48
50 – 59	14	28	0	0	14	28
60 – 69	6	12	2	4	4	8
70 & Over	4	8	0	0	4	0
Total	50	100	4	8	46	92

Table (2): martial status & gender distribution of 50 pts, with cancer bladder

Martial Status	No	%	Gender			
			Female No	%	Male No	%
Married	42	84	2	4	40	80
Single	2	4	0	0	2	4
Divorce	4	8	0	0	4	8
Widowed	2	4	2	4	0	0
Total	50	100	4	8	46	92

Those patients with martial status 50 pts, high percentage (84%) were married, in males more than females

Table (3): duration of illness & gender distribution of 50 pts, with cancer bladder

Duration of illness	No	%	Gender			
			Female No	%	Male No	%
1 – 2 years	22	44	2	4	20	40
3 – 4 years	26	52	2	4	24	48
5 years & above	2	4	0	0	2	4
Total	50	100	4	8	46	92

Those patients with duration of illness (50 pts) high percent were (52%) duration of illness 3 – 4 years in male more than female

Table (4) occupation & gender distribution of 50 pts, with cancer bladder

Occupation	No	%	Gender			
			Female No	%	Male No	%
Government employ	6	12	0	0	6	12
Administration	6	12	0	0	6	12
Retired	30	60	0	0	30	60
Self employ	4	8	0	0	4	8
House wife	4	8	4	4	0	0
Student	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50	100	4	8	46	92

The total patients in this study, high percentage (60%) was retired

Table (5) educational level & gender distribution of 50 pts, with cancer bladder

Educational level	No	%	Gender			
			Female No	%	Male No	%
Not read & write	4	8	2	4	2	4
Read & write	6	12	0	0	6	12
Primary school graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intermediate school graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary school graduate	10	20	0	0	10	20
Institute graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0
College & post graduate	30	60	2	4	28	56
Total	50	100	4	8	46	92

Those patients with educational level, the occurrence of complications in those patients was more frequent in those with college & post graduate, educational level which was (60%) & it was more frequent male more than female

Table (6) main physical complications of 50 pts, with cancer bladder

Complications		Mild		Moderate		Sever		M,S
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1-	Anorexia	22	44	22	44	6	12	2.32
2-	Change in test	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
3-	Nausea	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
4-	Vomiting	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
5-	Abdominal pain	25	50	20	40	5	10	2.40
6-	Cramping	22	44	22	44	6	12	2.32
7-	Diarrhea	11	22	11	22	28	56	1.66
8-	Constipation	8	16	28	56	14	28	1.88
9-	Dry mouth	25	50	22	44	3	6	2.38
10-	Mouth ulcer	19	38	26	52	5	10	2.28
11-	Heart burn	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
12-	Weight loss	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
13-	Dysphasia	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
14-	Stomatitis	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
15-	Tachycardia	12	24	24	48	14	28	1.76
16-	Heamotemesis	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
17-	Heamoptysis	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
18-	Pallor	50	100	0	0	0	0	3
19-	Thrombophilobitis	23	46	15	30	12	24	2.22
20-	Change of urine color	12	24	12	24	26	52	1.72
21-	Burning sensation	15	30	15	30	20	40	1.9
22-	Urinary retention	15	30	15	30	20	40	1.9
23-	Sexual dysfunction	28	56	15	30	7	14	2.42
24-	Menses disorders(F)	4	8	0	0	0	0	0.08
25-	Muscle contraction	25	50	20	40	5	10	2.5
26-	Joint pain	25	50	20	40	5	10	2.5
27-	Headache	25	50	20	40	5	10	2.5

28-	Bone pain	26	52	22	44	2	4	2.5
29-	Sleep disorders	12	24	19	38	19	38	1.86
30-	Vertigo	12	24	24	48	14	28	1.76
31-	Modicum	9	18	23	46	18	36	1.82
32-	Fever	35	70	8	16	7	14	2.6
33-	Allergic	12	24	8	16	30	60	1.64
34-	Rash	12	24	8	16	30	60	1.64
35-	Local infection	35	70	8	16	7	14	2.56
36-	Bullosis	12	24	8	16	30	60	1.64
37-	Alopecia	12	24	8	16	30	60	1.64
38-	Dyspnea	12	24	12	24	26	52	1.72
39-	Cough	12	24	12	24	26	52	1.72
40-	Anemia	50	100	0	0	0	0	3
41-	Leucopenia	27	54	13	26	10	20	2.4
42-	Lymphopenia	22	44	18	36	10	20	1.88
43-	Sepsis	12	24	15	30	28	56	1.88
44-	Immune suppression	22	44	18	36	10	20	1.88
45-	Pettish	27	52	13	26	10	20	2.34

Table (6) indicated that the mean of score on item (1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 19, 23, 25,26,27,28, 32, 35, 40, 41, and 45) was above cut of point

Table (7) Distribution of samples 50 pts, regarding psychiatric status of patient with bladder cancer

No	Items of Admeasurements anxiety & bleakness's	Mild		Moderate		Sever		M. S
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1	Suffer from insomnia at night	12	24	12	24	26	52	1.72
2	Suffer from discomfort with out causes	15	30	15	30	20	40	1.9
3	Suffer from lack of rest continuously	9	18	23	46	18	36	1.82
4	Suffer from mood nervous	22	44	18	36	10	20	1.88
5	Suffer from lack understanding other	22	44	18	36	10	20	1.88
6	Suffer from lack of satisfaction	25	50	20	40	5	10	2.5
7	Feel sadness	22	44	18	36	10	20	1.88
8	Feel distaste for you	12	24	12	24	26	52	1.72
9	Feel you need to cry	22	44	18	36	10	20	1.88
10	Feel the life very difficult	12	24	15	30	28	56	1.88
11	Feel you gloominess from the future	22	44	20	40	26	52	1.88

Table (7) indicated that the mean of score on item (6)

Discussion

In our study finding the oral complications are common in patients receiving chemotherapy to the cancer. The finding the majority of sample that were (40 – 49 years), this is result is supported with many others studies, are riskily than others ^[3, 4]. Regarding the gender the finding showed the majority of the sample (92%) was males, this is result are agree with many anther, who indicted that the bladder cancer affected males than females estimated (3:1) ^[4, 5]. (64%) were married ^[table no -2-] & (52%) of them duration of illness (3 – 4 years) ^[table no-3-]. In this study finding age, male more than female this result supported with many others, male which susceptible the oncology disease. Regarding their occupation (60%) was retired ^[table -4-] & (60%) were college & post graduate ^[table – 5-]. The main physical complications are significantly related item (1) anorexia result from preceptors food, ranging from unpleasant of test & also common side effects of chemotherapy, these taste changes are caused by damage to the taste buds, dry mouth, infection^[1,2]. Item 5 & 6 abdominal pain & crampin, result of long time period treatment of chemotherapy or radiation therapy & pain may also reflects treatment related toxicity ^[2,4]. Item 9 dry mouth (xerostomia) occurs when the salivary gland dysfunction produce to little saliva also poor intake water ^[3,5]. Item 10 mouth ulcer is specific problems for the effects and appearance in mucous membrane epithelial for mouth & the incidence and severity of mucositis have been related to the degree the preexisting mucosal diseases, oral hygiene and the nature of therapy^[6,8]. Item 18 pallor is the most common complication as side effect of cytotoxic drug ^[1,4]. Item 19 phlebitis as local inflammation of vein result long time period treatment of chemotherapy ^[2,5]. Item 23 sexual dysfunction for male result side effect of chemotherapy ^[8,9]. Items 25, 26, 27 & 28, muscle contraction, joint pain, headache, bone pain as side effects of chemotherapy ^[4,6]. Items 32, 35 fever, local infection result decrease in immunity & side effect of chemotherapy ^[1, 5]. Items 40, 41 anemia, and leucopenia happen post therapy & side effect of chemotherapy ^[1, 2, 3]. In item 6 Suffer from lack of satisfaction regarding to psychiatric status of patient with bladder cancer result long time period of chemotherapy ^[6, 12]

Conclusion

1. The majority of the samples were males range (40 – 49) years
2. Most common complications, were blood & lymphatic system, skin & immunology system, gastrointestinal system
3. The entire sample that suffer lack of satisfaction

Recommendations

1. Encourage patients to continuous follow up to doctor
2. Provide booklet should be prepared for patient including the problems and side effect of chemotherapy
3. Health education program for all patients in oncology unit is very necessary to determination or reduce risk
4. Nurse should carry on all nursing care & continuously follow up of patients
5. Nurse exigency responsible for nutrition program for patients

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