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The quality of life of disease-free Brazilian breast cancer survivors

A QUALIDADE DE VIDA DE BRASILEIRAS SOBREVIVENTES AO CÂNCER DE MAMA

LA CALIDAD DE VIDA DE BRASILEÑAS SOBREVIVIENTES DEL CÁNCER DE MAMA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to compare the quality of life of women who survived breast cancer and women who have not had the disease, and to identify associated factors. It is cross-sectional study in which the comparison group includes survivors of breast cancer aged between 40 and 69 years. One hundred and fifty-four women were included, 70 with breast cancer and 84 without the disease. The SF-36 was used to evaluate quality of life. The chi-square test and multivariate linear models were used to compare the groups. The estimated mean physical and mental components were significantly better for the group who survived the disease (51.10 and 52.25, respectively) compared to the group without cancer (47.26 and 47.93, respectively). The study indicates that survivors of breast cancer had a better quality of life compared to women without the disease.

DESCRIPTORS

Breast neoplasms
Quality of life
Questionnaire
Oncologic nursing

RESUMO

O objetivo deste estudo foi comparar a qualidade de vida de mulheres que sobreviveram ao câncer de mama e de mulheres que não tiveram a doença, e identificar os fatores associados. Trata-se de um estudo transversal no qual o grupo de comparação envolve as sobreviventes de câncer de mama com idade entre 40 e 69 anos. Foram incluídas 154 mulheres, 70 sobreviventes do câncer de mama e 84 sem a doença. O questionário SF-36 foi utilizado para avaliar a qualidade de vida. O teste Qui-Quadrado e os modelos lineares multivariados foram utilizados para comparar os grupos. A média estimada dos componentes físicos e mentais foi significativamente melhor para o grupo que sobreviveu à doença (51,10 e 52,25, respectivamente) quando comparado ao grupo sem câncer (47,26 e 47,93, respectivamente). O estudo indicou que as sobreviventes do câncer de mama tinham melhor qualidade de vida quando comparadas a mulheres sem a doença.

DESCRIPTORES

Neoplasias da mama
Qualidade de vida
Questionários
Enfermagem oncológica

RESUMEN

Se apuntó a comparar la calidad de vida de mujeres sobrevivientes al cáncer de mama con la de mujeres que no sufrieron la enfermedad, e identificar los factores asociados. Estudio transversal en el que el grupo de comparación envuelve a las sobrevivientes de cáncer de mama con entre 40 y 69 años. Fueron incluidas 154 mujeres, 70 sobrevivientes del cáncer de mama y 84 no afectadas. El cuestionario SF-36 fue utilizado para evaluar la calidad de vida. El test Chi-cuadrado y los modelos lineales multivariados fueron utilizados en la comparación de los grupos. La media estimada de los componentes físicos y mentales fue significativamente mejor para el grupo que sobrevivió a la enfermedad (51,10 y 52,25, respectivamente), en comparación al grupo sin cáncer (47,26 y 47,93, respectivamente). El estudio indicó que las sobrevivientes al cáncer de mama tenían mejor calidad de vida comparadas con aquellas que no padecieron la enfermedad.

DESCRIPTORES

Neoplasias de la mama
Calidad de vida
Cuestionarios
Enfermería oncológica

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INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer (BC) is the most common malignancy among women, comprising 22% of all cases worldwide⁽¹⁾. It has been reported that over one million women are diagnosed annually⁽²⁾. With the development of techniques for early diagnosis and more effective treatment, the number of cancer survivors in the long term has grown exponentially over the past 20 years⁽³⁾. The most recent survivorship data from the National Cancer Institute indicate there are over 11.4 million North American cancer survivors, and that 23% of all cancer survivors in that country are BC survivors⁽⁴⁾.

Over the last two decades, could be observed reduction in rates of mortality from breast cancer and cervix in countries of Europe and North America⁽⁵⁻⁶⁾. However, the situation has been different in developing countries. In Latin America, BC mortality has increased, and cervical cancer, although declining mortality in some countries, it is still responsible for expressive number of deaths in women⁽⁷⁾. In Brazil, studies, of trend of mortality from BC and cervix are concentrated in capital cities or States of the Federation, being little known mortality profile these causes in mid-sized cities⁽⁸⁻¹¹⁾. Recently, it was demonstrated that BC was the main cause of cancer-related death for women in Juiz de Fora, Brazil. Trend analysis using the polynomial regression model showed a decrease in mortality due to uterine cervical cancer ($p = 0.001$) and an increase in mortality due to breast cancer ($p = 0.035$) over the course of the time series⁽¹²⁾.

With this rise in survival rates, the interest of researchers and health professionals has greatly increased concerning the impact of chronic diseases, particularly cancer, and their treatments on the quality of life (QOL) of these survivors⁽¹³⁾. Several studies linking BC and QOL have shown that the diagnosis and treatments can have social, physical, emotional and psychological repercussions which affect women with breast cancer, which may contribute to a wide variety of side effects that are closely related to poor QOL outcomes⁽¹⁴⁻¹⁶⁾. Nevertheless, other studies which have assessed QOL in women with BC in different socio-cultural contexts have shown that as the years pass, the QOL of women with BC becomes comparable to that of women without BC⁽¹⁷⁻¹⁸⁾. Notes that there are few studies assessing the QOL in Brazilian women BC survivors⁽¹⁹⁾.

Considering that sociodemographic and clinical differences may influence QOL, this study aims to compare the QOL of Brazilian women who have survived BC with that of women without BC.

METHOD

A cross-sectional study was carried out with one group of BC survivors and one group without cancer for comparison. It included 154 women, 70 with breast cancer and 84 without cancer. BC group was selected from private (49 women) and public services (21 women) in the North of Minas Gerais (Brazil). The participants without cancer were selected from among teaching staff, public servants, housewives and autonomous women. Inclusion criteria for BC group: age 40-69 years, not currently undergoing any cancer treatment for at least a year, and without history of other malignant tumors. Inclusion criteria for control group: age 40-69 years, without history of cancer.

All participants were interviewed in order to assess their socio-demographic and clinical features such as age, parity, marital status, ethnicity and age at menarche. Clinical characteristics of the BC group included tumor stage, histopathological type, whether they had chemotherapy or radiation therapy, type of surgery, and the time elapsed since BC diagnosis.

Several studies linking BC and QOL have shown that the diagnosis and treatments can have social, physical, emotional and psychological repercussions which affect women with breast cancer, which may contribute to a wide variety of side effects that are closely related to poor QOL outcomes.

Clinical and socio-demographic characteristics were compared between the groups. QOL was assessed using the Medical Outcomes Study 36-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) questionnaire, a generic tool for evaluating QOL⁽²⁰⁾, with eight components condensed into two summaries: a physical component summary (PCS) and a mental component summary (MCS). The questionnaires were administered by one of the investigators through interviews. Data were transferred to SPSS® 17.0. Women without cancer and with BC were compared using the chi-square test. Measurements were performed to describe the eight dimensions of the SF-36 as well as summarising physical and mental components through univariate analysis. Multivariate generalised linear models were used in order to

analyse data. These statistical models were used to identify the factors that had affected the subjects' QOL, with adjustments made for confounding variables. A p-value of 0.05 was considered statistically significant. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Board of the University. Each interviewee signed an informed consent form before the interview (# 1957/2010).

RESULTS

Table 1 presents socio-demographic and clinical features of the 154 participants. In the BC group, stage II was more frequently found (55.7%). Mastectomies had been performed on 55.7%. 44.3% had undergone breast conservation therapy and 18.6% of these women had postmastectomy breast reconstruction. Most of the group had undergone chemotherapy (81.4%). It

was observed that more than 75.0% of this group had been diagnosed at least five years beforehand. The QOL scores are shown in Table 2. The highest QOL scores among women who had survived BC were observed in terms of physical functioning components (82.9) and social functioning (87.7), while role-physical (69.9) and vitality (73.9) scored the lowest. The highest QOL scores

among women without cancer were found in terms of physical functioning components (79.8) and social functioning (73.7), while role-physical (56.5) and vitality (62.6) scored the lowest. Mean PCS and MCS scores were 50.3 and 53.9, respectively for women with BC; for the women without cancer, these scores were 47.6 and 47.9, respectively.

Table 1 - The socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of BC survivors and women without cancer - Montes Claros, MG, Brazil, 2011

Characteristics	With breast cancer		Without breast cancer		*p-value
	N	%	N	%	
Age (years)					
40-49	20	28.6	39	46.4	0.004
50-59	27	38.6	35	41.7	
60-69	23	32.9	10	11.9	
Ethnicity					
White	58	82.9	28	33.3	0.000
Non white	12	17.1	56	66.7	
Marital status					
Married/living with partner	56	80.0	49	58.3	0.007
Single/separated/widow	14	20.0	35	41.7	
Menopausal status					
Pre-menopause	9	12.9	43	51.2	0.000
Post-menopause	61	87.1	41	48.8	
Tumor Stage					
0/I	19	27.1			
II	39	55.7			
III/IV	12	17.1			
Type of surgery					
Mastectomy	39	55.7			
Breast-conservation therapy	31	44.3			
Chemotherapy					
Yes	57	81.4			
No	13	18.6			
Radiotherapy					
Yes	69	98.6			
No	1	1.4			
Time since diagnosis (years)					
≥ 1 and <2	2	2.8			
≥ 2 and <5	15	21.4			
≥ 5	53	75.8			
Total	70	100	84	100	

* chi-square test

Note: (n=70) and (n=84)

Table 3 shows that a multivariate general linear model analysis of PCS and MCS scales was performed. It was necessary to adjust the groups with and without BC because they were not comparable due to the variables of age, ethnicity, marital and menopausal status. We observed there was a significant difference between the groups with and without BC regarding PCS ($p=0.009$) and MCS ($p=0.022$), in favor of BC survivors. The best PCS ($\beta=3.51$) and MCS ($\beta=4.32$) scores were for the group of BC survivors. Mean

estimated PCS scores was significantly better for the group with BC (51.1) compared to those without cancer (47.56). When comparing MCS scores of both groups, they were different again, revealing a mean of 52.25 for women with BC and 47.93 for women without cancer. Considering only the BC survivors (Table 4), we observed that marital status was significant ($p=0.019$) between the groups, and the mean estimated MCS scores for the groups without a partner and with a partner were 39.00 and 43.77, respectively.

Table 2 - Univariate analysis of all SF-36 dimensions of women with breast cancer and without breast cancer - Montes Claros, MG, Brazil, 2011

Dimensions	With breast cancer					Without breast cancer				
	Mean (SD)	95% (CI)	Median	Min	Max	Mean (SD)	95% (CI)	Median	Min	Max
Physical functioning	82.9 (16.6)	78.9-86.9	88.5	0	98.5	79.8 (22.3)	74.9-84.6	88.5	18.5	98.5
Role-physical	69.9 (22.7)	64.2-75.1	80.0	5.0	80.0	56.5 (31.4)	49.7-63.3	80.0	5.0	80.0
Body pain	79.2 (17.5)	75.0-83.4	82.8	29.8	98.8	67.8 (23.9)	62.6-73.0	70.8	20.8	98.8
General health	79.8 (12.3)	76.9-82.7	80.8	28.8	93.8	65.6 (17.0)	61.9-69.3	69.7	23.8	90.8
Vitality	73.9 (14.4)	70.5-77.4	73.8	23.8	98.8	62.6 (17.3)	58.8-66.3	63.8	23.8	98.8
Social functioning	87.7 (15.9)	83.9-91.5	98.7	23.8	98.8	73.7 (20.9)	69.2-78.3	73.8	11.3	98.8
Role-emotional	77.6 (37.0)	68.8-86.5	100.0	0	100.0	71.4 (39.1)	62.9-79.9	100.0	0	100.0
Mental health	77.6 (16.0)	73.8-81.4	82.0	16.0	100.0	67.6 (17.5)	63.8-71.4	68.0	16.0	96.0
PCS	50.3 (4.8)	49.1-51.4	51.4	35.3	57.6	47.6 (7.9)	45.9-49.3	49.4	18.8	61.1
MCS	53.9 (8.6)	51.9-56.0	56.6	23.6	67.0	47.9 (9.8)	45.8-50.0	48.5	20.4	63.7

PCS=physical component summary; MCS=mental component summary; SD=standard deviation; CI=confidence interval

Table 3 - Scales adjusted according to the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the women with breast cancer and without breast cancer - Montes Claros, MG, Brazil, 2011

Parameter	PCS		Mean (SE)	MCS		Mean (SE)
	estimate β (SE)	p-value		estimate β (SE)	p-value	
Interceptor	47.10 (1.84)	0.000		45.29 (2.62)	0.000	
Group						
With breast cancer	3.51 (1.32)	0.009	51.10 (1.09)	4.32 (1.87)	0.022	52.25 (1.54)
Without breast cancer	ref.		47.56 (0.81)	ref.		47.93(1.15)
Age						
40-49	2.23(1.93)	0.249		-0.22 (2.72)	0.935	
50-59	1.25 (1.46)	0.392		-0.08 (2.06)	0.970	
60-69	ref.			ref.		
Ethnicity						
White	1.26 (1.25)	0.314		1.53 (1.76)	0.385	
Non white	ref.			ref.		
Marital status						
Single/widow/separated	2.07 (1.19)	0.085		-4.02 (1.68)	0.018	
Married/living with partner	ref.			ref.		
Menopausal status						
Pre-menopause	1.57 (1.84)	0.395		0.08 (2.60)	0.977	
Post-menopause	ref.			ref.		

ref=reference category for comparisons; β = estimated coefficient; SE=standard error
Note: (n=70) and (n=84)

Table 4 - Scales adjusted according to the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of women with breast cancer - Montes Claros, MG, Brazil, 2011

Parameter	PCS		Mean (SE)	MCS		Mean (SE)
	estimate β (SE)	p-value		estimate β (SE)	p-value	
Interceptor	50.02 (3.63)	0.000		40.22 (5.72)	0.000	
Age						
40-49	0.91 (1.69)	0.594	50.99 (2.60)	-0.71 (2.67)	0.790	40.96 (4.09)
50-59	-1.35 (1.54)	0.383	48.73 (2.29)	-1.63 (2.43)	0.504	40.04 (3.60)
60-69	ref.		50.08 (2.17)	ref.		41.67 (3.42)
Chemotherapy						
Yes	0.45 (1.68)	0.791	49.71 (2.13)	-1.04 (2.65)	0.697	40.37 (3.36)
No	ref.		50.16 (2.51)	ref.		41.41 (3.96)
Type of surgery						
Mastectomy	0.91 (1.24)	0.468	50.39 (2.23)	2.95 (1.96)	0.137	42.36 (3.52)
Breast conservation therapy	ref.		49.48 (2.29)	ref.		39.42 (3.61)
Marital status						
Single/separated/widow	1.06 (1.52)	0.488	50.46 (2.38)	-5.77 (2.40)	0.019	39.00 (3.75)
Married/living with partner	ref.		49.40 (2.22)	ref.		43.77 (3.51)

ref=reference category for comparisons; β =estimated coefficient; SE=standard error
Note: (n=70)

DISCUSSION

BC promotes physical, social and emotional changes in the lives of these women. The measurement of the QOL can determine the impact of the disease and the treatment promotes these life allowing patients able to mitigate these alternatives make clear changes compared with women without cancer⁽¹⁹⁾. These impacts are mostly negative and are present in all periods and even after treatment for follow up⁽²¹⁾. Our main objective was to compare the QOL of female BC survivors with that of women without cancer, using the SF-36 survey. Several previous studies have used the SF-36 to study the QOL of BC patients^(17,22). In our study, we observed that when analyzing all the dimensions of the SF-36 in women with and without BC, physical functioning and social functioning had the best scores in both groups. These findings are consistent with those of previously published studies on different populations of BC survivors⁽²²⁻²³⁾, which emphasized the importance of psychological support and physical therapy in reducing the need for further cancer treatment⁽²⁴⁾. Meanwhile, vitality scored lowest in both groups in our study. This was also confirmed by another study⁽²³⁾.

When we carried out the multivariate-adjusted analyses, comparing both groups, PCS and MCS scores were significantly better for the BC survivors compared with the control group, with mean PCS and MCS scores of 51 and 52, respectively for the cancer group. The mean PCS and MCS scores observed⁽¹⁷⁾ were 50, which is a similar result to our findings, indicating good QOL scores. Another study⁽²⁵⁾ has also recorded good QOL scores for German women with BC, reporting a global health score that was similar to that of the general population. We observed that

age showed no association with QOL. However, previous studies have identified age as a predictor of QOL^(17,26).

There is evidence that women who are satisfied with their partners report feeling better psychologically⁽¹⁵⁾. In our multivariate-adjusted analysis, BC survivors living without partners had a worse QOL (with a mean MCS score of 39.0 versus 43.7 for those living with a partner). This finding is in accordance with a study that has shown that BC survivors who had a partner had reported a better QOL⁽²⁷⁾. Other study⁽²⁸⁾ reported that the mean scores for QOL showed that women who were married or lived with a partner demonstrated better general health and well-being. On the other hand, found no association between QOL and marital status⁽¹⁷⁾.

The relationship between adjuvant chemotherapy and QOL was examined, and we observed no statistically significant difference between the groups regarding global QOL. These findings are in accordance with a study from Korea⁽²⁹⁾. However, in a large longitudinal study⁽¹⁷⁾, reported poor QOL for women who had received systemic adjuvant therapy. These findings suggest the effects of adjuvant therapy persist many years after chemotherapy completion. There is controversy in relevant literature over whether the type of surgery received is related to QOL⁽³⁰⁻³¹⁾. It was observed during a QOL study⁽³²⁾ using SF-36, recruited 75 Brazilian female BC survivors and found that, after multivariate analysis, breast conservation therapy was negatively correlated with physical aspects of QOL. In this study, the type of surgery had no impact on the global QOL. We have speculated these results might reflect a homogeneous division between the groups in the number of mastectomies (n=39) and of breast conservation therapy (n=31).

The limitations of this study include the small sample size, the cross-sectional design, and the fact that the groups which were assessed had distinctive characteristics that may have positively influenced the reports of the group of cancer survivors, since most of these women represented a group that has easier access to medical care and good educational and socio-economic status.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study indicates that, surprisingly, the BC survivors had a better QOL (in terms of the PCS and the MCS) when compared to women without cancer, suggesting there is a need for further research on the

subject, since most other authors have reported worse or equal QOL for BC survivors compared to women without BC. We believe that this is the first Brazilian case-control study which has used the SF-36 in order to assess breast cancer survivors and women without cancer, indicating a better QOL in all dimensions for those who have had breast cancer. Perhaps the explanation can be given by the fact that these women have found support from their families and health professionals, and have found greater meaning in life after cancer. Knowing that the multifactorial etiology has cancer, it is a need for further studies in other Brazilian regions assessing the QOL in patients with breast cancer survivors for the purpose of analysis and comparison.

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