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The Effect of Support Group to Improve Quality of Life of Gynaecologic Cancer Patients Undergoing Radiation Therapy

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Purpose : To study the effect of a support group to improve the QoL of gynaecologic -cancer- patients receiving radiation -therapy as their curative treatment.

Methods : This Experimental study, Partial Randomization Preference Trial (PRPT), conducted 88 gynaecologic -cancer- patients undergoing radiation- therapy at Siriraj Hospital. These patients were divided into 2 groups namely; strong preference for a particular purpose and randomization for a strong scientific evidence. Each group consisted of two subgroups. Subgroup 1 (n=22) consisted of patients who strongly desired a support group. Subgroup 2 (n=22) consisted of patients who did not wish to participate. Subgroup 3 and 4 consisted of patients who were equally randomized into experimental and control group. Subgroup 1 and experimental group attended health education programs (support group meeting once a week). Subgroup 2 and control group received only health education program. The topic for each meeting related to daily problems in the period of treatment, such as radiotherapy, chemotherapy, brachytherapy etc. The questionnaire used in this study was FACT-G (Version4). Data were analysed using Percentage, Mean, Standard- deviation and T- test.

Results : The results indicated that 1st follow up (4-6 weeks after radiation therapy), mean of QoL measures of randomization into experimental group was found to be significantly higher than control group by using total FACT-G score $97.77 > 86.92 = 10.85$; P-Value < 0.01 (95% CI = 2.59 - 19.1).

Conclusions : A support group program served as a weekly support group meeting for women with gynaecologic cancer could improve quality of life in all of the patients. Support group was very useful and should be supported and promoted.

Keyword(s) : Support Group, Gynaecologic- Cancer -Patients, Quality Of Life.

C3-C CANCER CARE (Vista Hall 3)

[Moderator] *Jae Sim Jeong (University of Ulsan, Korea)*

[C3-C-1] QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM LOCALLY ADVANCED STAGE NASOPHARYNGEAL CANCER BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER RECEIVING CARBOPLATIN WITH CONCURRENT CHEMORADIOTHERAPY

Kanyarat Chuchart (Thailand)

[C3-C-2] CANCER REHABILITATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF ONCOLOGY NURSES IN KOREA : A FOCUS GROUP STUDY

Yeon-Hwan Park, Heekyung Chang (Korea)

[C3-C-3] AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING PREFERENCES FOR BAD NEWS COMMUNICATION

Prangtip Chayaput, Jitchaya Boonnun (Thailand)

[C3-C-4] THE EFFECT OF SUPPORT GROUP TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE OF GYNAECOLOGIC CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING RADIATION THERAPY

Mayuree - Kosidcharoensuk, Chanakan Boonnuch, Wontakarn Ratchawong, Karntarat Rotchanapun, Kullathorn Thephamongkhon (Thailand)